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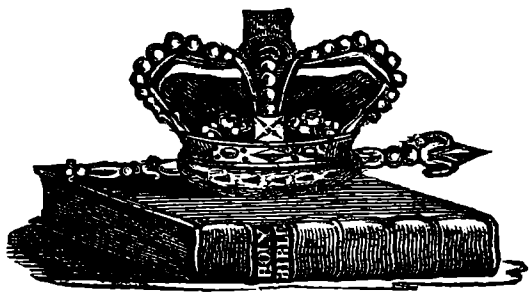

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SHAKSPEARIAN READINGS, 50, West Side of Leicester-square.—MR. SMART will give Four of his Dramatic Readings in the present Month.—MACBETH, Next Monday, 6th.—Hamlet on Monday, 13th.—Julius Cæsar on Thursday, 16th.—and Merchant of Venice on Monday, 20th;—each evening punctually at eight. Single Tickets, 3s. 6d. Four Tickets, each for any evening, 10s. to be had as above; at Hookham's, Old Bond-street; and Richardson's, Royal Exchange.—Mr. Smart will be at Brighton during the remainder of January, but his Dramatic Readings, and his Lectures on Elocution, public and private, will be resumed in the ensuing month.—The Theory and Practice of Elocution, 12s. boards, may be had of the Booksellers above named.

PROSPECTUS GRATIS at Mr. Ebers, 27, Old Bond-street, and Mr. Letts, 32, Cornhill, of the OUTLINE of a COURSE of CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, MORAL, and POLITE EDUCATION, given upon highly approved plans, to THIRTY YOUNG GENTLEMEN, by a Married Clergyman of the University of Cambridge, an LL.D. and three Resident Assistants. Terms 100 Guineas, without any extra charge for books or any thing else. Three Vacancies. Letters post paid to L. L. D. as above, duly answered, including prospectuses, &c.

" This looks best prospectus we eversaw. Happy are the boys who participate its full benefits."—Critic.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for JANUARY, contains, besides the usual varieties: Annus Mirabilis or a Parthian Glance at 1822. By the Author of Select Society, or a Walk at Wortlington.—The Court of Aldermen at Fishmongers' Hall.—On Puns and Punsters.—Sporting without a Licence.—The Married Man, an outline.—Peter Pindarico.—Lines by Thomas Campbell.—The Genius of Spain.—On the Amusements of the Studious.—Letter from a Bashful Bachelor.—Letter to the Editor on an important subject.—Sketch of the Career of Simon Bolivar.—Napoleon's Memoirs.—Las Casas' Journal of Napoleon's Conversations at St. Helena.—British Galleries of Art, No. I.—Mr. Angerstein.—To-day.—Sonnet to the North Star.—Anacreon in the Landes.—Alarie the Visigoth.—Sir Guy Eveling's Dream.—Poison for the Rats.—The Uncle and Nephew.—Modern Pilgrimages.—The Studio of Canova, &c. &c.—Printed for H. Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

Just published, price 5s. roan tuck,

THE LITERARY POCKET-BOOK for 1823.—Contents: Town Calendar—Walks, round London, No. 4—Original Poetry—Anecdotes, &c.; together with the usual Lists connected with Literature, Science, and Art; and other useful information. Printed for C. and J. Ollier, Vere-street, Bond-street; and sold by all Booksellers and Stationers.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.

THE LONDON LIBERAL, or Antidote to Verse and Prose from the South, &c. &c.—Contents.—Introduction.—The Stars of Parnassus.—The Vision of Parnassus.—Liberal Amenities from the South.—An Andalusian Story, from the Portuguese.—A Letter.—Allemar and Ellen.—Vegetable Dinner.—Vulgarity.—A Prating Fragment.—Letters from Abroad (Ostende).—Invitation to a Cockney Poet.—Atheism.—The Twin Sisters.—The Muleteer, &c. &c.—Printed for W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, Stationers'-hall-court, Ludgate-street: and W. Sams, Pall Mall.

Just published, in 8vo. price 7s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on DISTORTIONS of the SPINE, CHEST, and LIMBS; together with Remarks on Paralytic and other Disorders connected with Impaired or defective motion. By WILLIAM TILLEARD WARD, F.L.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Fellow of the Medical Society of London.—Printed for T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet-street.

BEACON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5 per Cent. up to the 31st of December last, is now in the course of PAYMENT to the Proprietors of Shares in the above Company, and may be received either at the above Office, or from any of their respective agents.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, 16th December, 1822.

TRUSTEES and DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Wm. Heygate, M. P. Lord Mayor

Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P.	Sir Charles Flower, Bart. & Alderman.
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Persons desirous of Insurance Payments fall due at Christmas are hereby requested to take notice, that printed Receipts are now ready at the Office, No. 8, Chatham-place, Blackfriars-street and Charing-cross, where attendance is daily given from 9 till 4 o'clock.

The Rates and Conditions of the Phœnix Company are of the most moderate description, and the adjustment of Losses has been uniformly attended with the utmost promptitude and liberality.—For the protection of the valuable property in the North West part of the Town, the Company have established an Engine Station in George-yard, Crown-street, Soho, where attendance is given day and night, as well as at each of the Company's other Engine Stations.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, December 29.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Shire of Ross.—Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie, of Seaforth, Bart. in the room of Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. deceased.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Barnes and Co. Manchester, cotton dealers—Johnson and Co. Liverpool, commission agents—Marten and Co. Mincing-lane, brokers—Hart and Co. Newfoundland—Boyes and Constable, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmongers—Cobden and Gent, Fenchurch-street Chambers, sugar brokers—Docker and Sparks, Lower East Smithfield, carpenters—Stace and Johnson, Moorfields, machine rulers—Richardson and Co. Howford-buildings, ship insurance brokers—Eaton and Lefever, Union-court, straw plait dealers—Abbott and Frost, Needlemarket, surgeons—Dalton and Co. Pritt-street, tailors—Harden and Co. Upper Thames-street, wholesale grocers—Lando and Co. Bury-court—Caswell and Baker, Gracechurch street, chemists—Lumley and Jobling, Spring-gardens, wine-merchants—Cleaver and Yardley, High Holborn, soap manufacturers—Window and Vacher, Craig's-court, agents—O'Brien and Co. Broad-street-buildings, merchants—Broughton and Co. Nantwich, bankers—Raikes and Co. Kingston upon Hull, bankers—Brown, sen. and Brown, jun. Ratcliffe Highway, bootmakers—Solomon and Wickes, Smith-street, coloured paper manufacturers—Percival and Saxon, Bruton and Milton, silk throwsters—Thorpe and Bell, Boston and Boure, merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

M. MARKS, Romford, slopseller; from Jan. 4, to Jan. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Commissioners.—T. PEARSON, Oxford street, oilman, from Jan. 4, to Jan. 19, at ten, at the Court of Commissioners.

BANKRUPTS.

J. R. CUFFLEY, Ipswich, maltster, and EAGLESFIELD and J. WALL, Hinckley, hosiers.—T. LAMPLOUGH, Bridlington Quay, corn-factor.—J. REDMAYNE, Burton, coal dealer.—R. PULLAN, Leeds, merchant.—J. STICKLAND, sen. and J. STICKLAND, jun Newgate-market, cheesemongers.—J. DICKINSON, Aldersgate-street, leather seller.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, Jan. 21, J. Evans, Wapping, linen-draper—Jan. 21, J. C. White, Mincing-lane, merchant—Jan. 21, W. Killick, Cheam, coal merchant—Jan. 21, W. Carxes, Bermondsey, rope-maker—Jan. 21, A. Barnaschina, Gravesend, hardwareman—Jan. 21, J. Dalton, Tottenham-court-road, merchant—Jan. 21, R. Ritchie and J. Bigsby, Deptford, brewers.

Jan. 23, W. Hayton and M. Douglas, Sunderland, coal-fitters.—Jan. 23, I. Longrigg, Liverpool linen-draper.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 24.

W. Cook, Wouldham, corn-dealer.—T. Herbert, jun. Great Russell-street, auctioneer.—W. J. W. Lindsey, Bath, silk-mercer.—J. J. Watkins, Shadwell, butcher.—J. Armitage, Pontefract, cotton-spinner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 30.—By a Decree dated the 24th inst. the Chamber of Accusation of the Royal Court of Orleans has sent before the Court of Assize five persons charged with a conspiracy to overturn the King's Government; one charged as an accomplice; one with having made propositions to the same purport; and another with having attempted to enlist persons for the purpose of insuring, by force of arms, the success of the plot.

DEC. 31.—Yesterday, after Mass, which the King heard in his apartment, his Majesty presided at a Council of Ministers.

M. the Count d'Escars died yesterday at one o'clock.

A lithographic portrait of M. the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency is executing with the following motto from *Polyeucte*:—

" Et jamais not.e Rome

" N'a connu plus grand cœur, ni vu plus honnête homme."

Amongst the personages who are mentioned as about to occupy the post of Ambassador at London, M. le Duke de Fitz-James is particularly designated.

It appears certain that there was yesterday a Council of Ministers at M. Lauriston's, at which M. Chateaubriand assisted: and at which it was decided that the present Ministry shall remain in office until the meeting of the Chambers, which is fixed for the 28th January.

The *Gazette de France* says:—We have received, by an extraordinary conveyance, the Madrid Journals of the 24th December. The Sitting of the Cortes, on the 23d, was occupied with the adjourned discussion respecting the economical organization of the provincial Administrations, a question which excites no interest.—According to a letter from the Political Chief of Ciudad Real, it would appear, that an action has taken place against the corps of the partizan Locho, who lost some men.—The Brigadier Sancho has been nominated Governor of Carthagena; several other nominations to military posts, have taken place.—The reports of Mina, up to the 30th Nov. have been published. They are dated from Puycerda.—Madrid continues tranquil; but the Sittings of the Landaburian Society are turbulent.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains an Ordonnance convoking the Chambers for the 28th of this month, which is above a week earlier than they were expected to assemble.

PERPIGNAN, DEC. 21.—The snow has not ceased falling since Thursday, which has rendered the roads impassable.

BAYONNE, DEC. 22.—General Torrijos, with three thousand men coming from Pampeluna, has struck terror into the Army of the Faith, which was reported to be on our frontiers; but on their arriving at Lombiers, they received orders to march for Arragon to join the remains of the army of Baron d'Erolles.—O'Donnel, abandoned by most of his men, who have returned home again, has himself quitted all the positions he occupied in Navarre, dividing his few remaining troops into small parties.

BERLIN, DEC. 24.—A courier has arrived from Rome, with news that the King had returned to that city on the 8th from Naples, and intended to set out on the 11th, on his journey home by way of Florence, where he would stay only a few days, so that his Majesty may be expected here in the beginning of January.—A great quantity of false copper coin, made in England, has been seized at Coblentz, which, when melted down, lost 72½ per cent.; it was a speculation of some Jews from Holland. Large quantities of this base coin have been seized also at Cologne and Bielefeld, (in the latter place alone 23 cwt.)

Letters from Berlin, dated the 17th, state that the King of Prussia has conferred the functions of the late Chancellor of State, Prince Hardenburgh, on M. de Voss, Minister of State.

STUTGARD, DEC. 24.—Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wirtemberg, bride of the Grand Duke Michael, set out yesterday morning for Mittelwald, near Insprucck, where they are invited by the Emperor of Russia to meet him on his return from Verona.

SMALIN, DEC. 12.—Letters from Janina, of the 27th ult. announce that the Albanians are in a state of revolt; and that they have raised the grandson of Ali Pacha to the dignity of Pacha.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—(Extract of a private letter).—Chourschid Pacha, suspected of having squandered the treasure of the famous Ali Tebelen, Pacha of Janine, has just paid the forfeit of his head in consequence of the accusation, true or false, brought against him. According to some he poisoned himself immediately after the Capidgi Bachi. Others pretend that the latter cut off his head and carried it to Constantinople, taking with him the treasurer of Chourschid, after whose death all his army dispersed.

New York papers of the 5th of December contain the President's message to Congress. The message adverts to the reciprocal commercial relaxations which have been adopted, since the close of the last Session of Congress, between the United States, and the Governments of France and England, the former relating to the tonnage duty which was imposed on French ships, the latter to the restrictions which had been enforced on the trade between our colonies in the West Indies and the ports of the Union. Informs the Congress of his having suspended the operation of the American laws, upon receiving satisfactory proof that the Governments of Great Britain and France had modified their respective acts in the way required by the United States; & declaims against the hostile and further legislative provisions as will be necessary to give full effect to the existing amicable arrangements. With respect to Finances, it states, "the receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded the sum of 14,745,000 dollars; the payments 12,279,000 dollars; leaving in the Treasury, on the 30th day of September last, a sum exceeding 4,128,000 dollars." It then states that the most beneficial effects have resulted from the efforts made by the United States to suppress piracy in the West Indies. It goes on to state, with reference to Foreign politics, that "a strong hope was entertained that peace would, ere this, have been concluded between Spain and the Independent Governments south of the United States in this hemisphere. Long experience having evinced the competency of those Governments to maintain the independence which they had declared, it was presumed, that the considerations which induced their recognition by the United States would have had equal weight with other Powers, and that Spain herself, yielding to those magnaninious feelings of which her history furnishes so many examples, would have terminated, on that basis, a controversy so unavailing, and at the same time so destructive. We still cherish the hope that the result will not long be postponed." The message then notices the unsettled state of Europe, and concludes with recommending a state of preparation to meet any exigency.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 2.—This day, at two o'clock, their Lordships met, pursuant to the prorogation from November last. The Duke of Montrose, the Lord High Chancellor, and Viscount Melville took their seats before the throne, being robed, when the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to require the attendance of the Commons in this House. Whereupon John Henry Ley, Esq. the Chief Clerk, attended by the Officers of the House of Commons, came to their Lordships' Bar, when the Royal Commission for the further prorogation of Parliament was read by Mr. Currey, Esq. the additional Clerk Assistant. The Speaker, in the usual style, then declared, that the Parliament had been prorogued to Tuesday the 4th of February next, then to sit for the dispatch of business; and that, accordingly, this present Parliament stood prorogued till the aforesaid day.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended Divine Service, at the Cathedral of Christ Church, on Christmas Day, and attracted an elegant and numerous congregation. The line of road was crowded on either side, and the shouts and acclamations were truly gratifying. His Excellency was in his state carriage, drawn by six horses, richly caparisoned, the servants all in the state uniforms. His Excellency was attired in a superb blue and gold uniform, with his several orders, &c.; and appeared in the full enjoyment of health and spirits.

A variety of Addresses have been presented to the Lord Lieutenant, congratulating his Excellency on escaping from the late outrage. Among these Addresses was one from Clergy of the Established Church, presented by a deputation: there were present the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of St. Patrick's (Deans of the two Cathedrals), the Clergy of the two Chapters, and many others of the Clergy of Dublin and its vicinity. The Parochial Addresses were from the parishes of St. Andeon, St. James, and St. Thomas. Public Meetings to address his Excellency have been held at Kilkenny and Belfast.

The three persons charged with a riot in the theatre have been enlarged on bail, themselves in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, for each of the persons accused. It is said that informations have been taken against several other persons who were engaged in this nefarious transaction. Report states, that a distinguished Catholic Barrister, of great legal abilities and attainments, and much political celebrity, has been retained, on a fee of 100 guineas, as leading Counsel for the prisoners accused of a conspiracy to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant.

On Wednesday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, five soldiers, of the 5th and 6th Dragoons, passing through New-street, Dublin, quarrelled with some of the inhabitants; a row ensued, the soldiers with drawn swords, and the mob with stones, attacked each other. The mob, after an engagement of some minutes, retreated towards the Horse Police Barracks. The Police sallied out, and endeavoured to make prisoners on both sides; the soldiers, in resisting the police and the mob, inflicted a desperate wound on the peace-officer Dixon, and two of the mob, named M'Cormick and Kirwan. Dixon's right cheek is cut down from the top of the cheekbone to the chin; M'Cormick's skull is dreadfully fractured, and Kirwan is severely wounded. The affair is now undergoing a military investigation.—*Dublin Paper.*

On Friday night last, a very drunken and fatal *fracas* occurred at Farmacaffy, near Armagh, at the house of John Quin, a farmer. Quin, a female servant, named Mary Maguire, and Thomas Canovan, who worked for him, assembled in Quin's house, where they drank three bottles of whiskey. In liquor, Canovan was a man of great violence and bad conduct; he seized two iron crooks with which he beat a servant boy of Quin's, named Cullen, after which he broke in a door of a room, into which Quin and the woman retired for safety; he attacked Quin, when the woman seized a loaded gun, and fired at Canovan, who received the contents in his chest and lungs, and caused his death in a few minutes. An inquest was held on Saturday morning. Verdict—"Self-defence."—Quin and the woman have been committed to gaol.—*Armagh Volunteer.*

CLONMEL, DEC. 28.—On Monday evening, a party of ten armed miscreants came to the house of John O'Ryan, Esq. of Mullogh, county of Tipperary, struck his servant man at the door, and compelled him to go into the house with them to look for candles, in order that they might search for arms. A girl saw the armed party at his door, and alarmed the neighbours, who hastened to the spot, armed with weapons, and though fired upon by a fellow stationed outside the door, as sentinel, pressed forward to the house; on which the marauders fled, and effected their escape.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—*The King* v. *John Stourges.*—This was an indictment against the defendant, described of Coleman-street, for indecently exposing himself in the public-street, Moorfields, to one Ann Burt, aged 12 years, and to other young females.—The Solicitor-General said, the Court would have a very unpleasant duty to discharge in this case. It was unnecessary to detail those circumstances which would be laid before the Jury. Several persons passing observed the conduct of the defendant, who was apprehended and carried before the Lord Mayor. Whilst in the hands of the constable, the defendant offered him any money to let him escape.—John. Blutt, Wm. Gregory, Stephen Creed, and Benjamin Ingham, proved the case against the defendant.—John Judd, constable and keeper of Moorfields, was applied to by Benjamin Ingham to apprehend the gentleman.—The Lord Chief Justice—You need not call him a gentleman.—Witness followed and took him on Cornhill; addressing the defendant witness said, "I believe you have been in Moorfields; he said, "No;" Blutt spoke first, saying to him, "I will swear you have been there;" defendant made no answer; and witness then said, "You must go to the Mansion-house;" in going there the defendant said, "For God's sake don't take me before the Lord Mayor, for I shall be a ruined man, and my family likewise; I will give you any thing to let me go;" witness said, "that won't do."—Ann Burt, apparently about thirteen years of age, examined by the Solicitor-General—remembered being at the Mansion house and Moorfields on the 16th May.—Solicitor-General—That is all I ask.—Mr. Adolphus addressed the Jury for the defendant, and said, as this case had turned out in evidence, he did not think he could do him any service at present, and therefore declined making any defence for him—The Lord Chief Justice observed, it was impossible the Counsel for the defendant could make any defence for his client, unless he could show that these witnesses in what they had sworn were wilfully and corruptly perjured.—*Guilty.*

Ester v. *Hiatt*—This action was brought by Elizabeth Ester, against Wm. Hiatt, to recover a compensation in damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff's father held the situation of clerk in a brewery. Defendant was sent from America to England for education, and put to school in Bethnal-green. James Ester, father of the plaintiff, stated that the defendant, while at school, saw his daughter from time to time. On one occasion he begged his acceptance of 10l. and said, "I will take care of you and pay your rent. You shall never want for any thing whilst I live." The defendant made a promise of marriage to the plaintiff in the presence of the family. The marriage was broken off without any reason assigned. The plaintiff's age was 40; he took the defendant to be 36. The plaintiff and defendant were cousins. The defendant's wife was also related to him in the same degree. Miss Mary Ester, sister of the plaintiff, remembered the defendant coming to her father's house when he was at school, where he remained some years, and then went to Liverpool. She saw him again at her father's house after he had been shipwrecked. They rendered him all the assistance in their power. He paid her sister every attention. He went to America on the death of his father; before he went, he said to witness, "Mary, you are to be witness; if Betsy keeps herself single till I return, I will marry her." The plaintiff promised to keep herself single. The defendant returned in 1820, when he said he should marry her at the earliest opportunity. Her sister said she was quite willing to marry. The defendant, some time after, said he had altered his mind, and should remain single. Her sister was much affected; she fell ill, and a physician attended; she was in a low nervous state, and had never been the same person in point of health since. The defendant gave no reason for breaking off the marriage. In November following he married. He said he would give the plaintiff 300l. to put her in business, and allow her father and mother 30l. a-year. The witness received 20l. from him for her sister. Mr. Thompson proved that the defendant received from his property in the Bank, a dividend of 1,300. Mrs. Fiendhal heard defendant say he had 28 or 20,000l. property in the Bank of England.—The Solicitor-General addressed the Jury for the defendant, and contended that 300l. which the plaintiff had considered sufficient compensation, was the utmost they ought to give. The Lord Chief Justice said, the Jury were not bound in law to confine themselves to 300l. They might consider what would be satisfaction for the injury. Verdict for the plaintiff—800l.

HOME CIRCUIT.

KINGSTON.—MONDAY.—The Commission for this County was o this morning before the Hon. Mr. Baron Graham, at the Se House, Horsemonger-lane, after which the Learned Judge adjo to this town for the more convenient dispatch of business, there no accommodation at Newington for the sitting of the other Jud

Mr. Baron Graham delivered a very short address to the Jury. He observed, many intelligent and excellent persons ha gested the expediency of a gaol delivery at this season of the ye consequence of which His Majesty's Government had directed a circuit. Those persons would now have an opportunity of form judgment as to the wisdom of such a measure. His Lordship, ever, could not help observing, that however advisable it might respected public justice, the season chosen for this experiment not but be deemed inconvenient to many persons whose attend was requisite. This was a season observed throughout all Christe by thanksgiving and joy, and was ill suited to the duties whic proceeding imposed upon the gentry and yeomanry of the country Lordship would say no more upon this subject; and, after short verting to the principal cases in the calendar, he dismissed the G Jury to their room.

Robert Fryett was convicted of stealing, at St. George, South eight penny pieces, and other monies, the property of James W and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

John Fairborne was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling hou Wm. Wadge, of 13, Waterloo-road, in the night of the 12th of De ber, and stealing a metal watch, his property. The property found in the possession of the prisoner the day after the robbery was proved that the house was broken open; but there being no how it was broken, the Jury found the prisoner—*Not Guilty.*

TUESDAY.—Thomas Wilson, Edward Rush, and Thomas Br were indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Tim Bentley, in Camberwell, and stealing six silver tea-spoons, and articles of plate, the property of Margaret Meller Bull. The br ing, entering, and stealing were proved, and when the prosec was called to prove the loss of her property, she admitted, in examination, that she had been married to a man named Conde, having heard that he had been married to another woman, sh him, and resumed her maiden name, by which she was describe the indictment. The prisoners' Counsel then objected that the secutor should have been described in the indictment by the na Conde, there being no legal evidence that she was not properly ried to Conde. Mr. Baron Graham thought the objection, for the fendants offered, was well founded, and ordered an acquittal. The J found the prisoners *Not Guilty*; but they were detained for the b lary, without regard to the charge of stealing.

Frederick King was indicted for stealing from the person of derick Stephen Smith, on the 13th of November, at Kingston his watch-chain, seals, and key. The case being made out, the soner was found *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to be confined in House of Correction, and kept to hard labour, for four months.

Joseph Milkin and John Jones were indicted for stealing, at Egh on the 19th of September, a watch-chain, and 23l. in money, from person of Wm. Glazier. The prisoners were found *Guilty*, and s tenced to be transported for life.

John Howell was indicted for stealing in the dwelling house of J Davis, 35 sovereigns and eleven pounds in silver. The prosecuto a publican in the Borough. On the day in question he had 35 s reigns and 11l. in silver, in a bag. A woman asked for change of a vereign. He took down the bag, which he had placed on a shelf, her the change, and replaced the bag in its former situation. prisoner saw what passed. Shortly afterwards the prosecutor out, leaving his wife in the bar. The latter fell asleep, upon wh the prisoner despatched Jones, a waiter, upon some errand, with kept him out of the way. When the prosecutor's wife awoke, asked the prisoner whether her husband had taken away any th from the bar. The prisoner replied, that her husband had gone with a young man, and had taken away something from the s When the prosecutor returned, he found his money gone, and the soner fled. In the morning of the robbery the prisoner declared had but fourpence in the world, but in the evening he changed vereign at another public-house in the Borough. He appeared great hurry; asked for only two shillings then, and said he would for the remainder of the change another time. The Jury found prisoner—*Guilty—Death.*

WEDNESDAY.—James Sparks, a miller and farmer at Shalford, Guildford, was indicted for maliciously shooting at Henry Harri a boy about 12 years of age. Mary Harrison, the mother of the b deposed to having gone into a barley-field belonging to the priso about two o'clock on the 15th of August last; she was accompanied her son, and a woman of the name of Briggs; witness saw the priso go across the adjoining barley-field, towards his house; witness went into the barley-field, and had not been there when she he her son cry out, and at the same time heard the report of a gun; ness ran to the assistance of her son, who was bleeding very much the right eye. Witness went up to prisoner, collared him, and cha him with having shot the boy. Prisoner replied, "I wish it had you." The little boy was also wounded in the left leg. Henry H rison and Mary Briggs confirmed the foregoing evidence. Ja Steadman, a surgeon, was sent for to attend the boy, in the afternoon of the 15th of Aug.; he met the prisoner, who said he had had a m unlucky accident; he then told him to pay every attention to the bo the lad had a bruise near the right temple, it had the appearance of small shot having passed into the skin; the bruise was considerable and as the shot had hit a vein there was a considerable effusion blood; witness did not think it necessary to extract the shot as the was of a very scrofulous habit; there was a similar wound on the s of the left leg, from which witness extracted a shot; witness went see the boy the next day, but he was gone to the Magistrate's; w again on the day following, and found him playing; witness has kn the prisoner for 15 years, he always thought him a humane and fee man.—The several witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examin but the only important fact elicited from them was, that the prise was known to have forbidden the gleaners to go upon his groun In his defence the prisoner said, that he did not mean to shoot boy; he did not know the gun was loaded, nor did he put the but his shoulder; he fired it loosely, and, in consequence of its re prisoner's finger was wounded.—James Barshaw, a servant in the ploy of the prisoner, saw his master take his gun out of the house, followed him to see the gleaners, and when the gun was fired; prise did not shoulder the fowling-piece, nor take aim, in consequence not doing so he wounded his finger severely. John Sparks, son to prisoner, said, that about a fortnight before the 15th of August loaded the gun with powder and shot, for the purpose of shooting bits, but not meeting with any, he did not fire off the gun, but h it up loaded in the kitchen. The daughter of the prisoner depose the circumstance of her father having wounded his finger—wit dressed it on his return home with some Friar's balsam. Seven witnesses deposed to the uniform humanity and kindness of the soner, from his childhood to the present time. The Learned Ju summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty*, the prisoner not knowing the gun was loaded with shot at time he fired it off. His Lordship said, that it was highly satisfac to know grounds upon which the Jury had arrived at the conclu expressed in their verdict.

THURSDAY.—George Smith and George Perring were indicte having, on the 14th of December, feloniously assaulted Stephen ter on the King's highway, put him in fear, and taken from his p 2s. his property. The prisoners met the prosecutor, a labouring about two miles from Titsey; Smith drew a clasp knife, and threat to take his life if he did not give up his money quietly; he then one of his hands to his mouth, whilst he took the property fro pocket with the other; on finding the booty so limited Perring they would do for him another night. Verdict—*Guilty—Death.*

Wm. Anderson was indicted for having, on the 4th of Septem feloniously stolen from the dwelling house of Richard Sweet, in parish of Lambeth, a purse, containing 20 sovereigns, his prop The prosecutor was the landlord of the Crown and Cushion, in Ma gate, Lambeth. At about ten o'clock in the evening of the 4th of tember, the prosecutor went up stairs, and on entering his bed found the prisoner there; a scuffle ensued, and the prisoner ran of the house, but was subsequently taken. Four gentlemen came ward to speak to the prisoner's character.—*Guilty—Death.* Lordship said, that in consequence of the very good character he sooner had hitherto borne, he need be under no fear of the extre severity of the law.

On Christmas-day, a number of the poor of the city of Chester tended at the Bishop's Palace, when the venerable Dignitary ga each person one shilling, a piece of beef, flour, and a proportio quantity of fruit to make a plum-pudding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of York arrived at the Pavilion on Wednesday in time to dine with His Majesty. The dinner party, beyond the Royal suite, had no additional increase. The evening party, however, included the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Graham, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, Lord W. Thynne, Lady Louisa Thynne, Lord W. Paulett, and a few others of the Nobility, and several officers of the Royal Equileers and Life Guards. The Duke of Wellington and Earl Chatham took leave of His Majesty, and returned to town on Monday.

Dispatches have this week been forwarded from our Government to the English Ministers at Petersburgh and Madrid.

The Sovereigns and Diplomatists have all left Verona. The Emperors Francis and Alexander, and King of Naples, proceeded to Venice, where they attended the Opera, and viewed whatever was worthy of remark in that city.

Lord Amherst and suite will embark in the Jupiter, 60, Captain *Westphall*, at Plymouth, at the latter end of January, for India.

On Tuesday, Mr. Canning transacted business at the Foreign Office. In the evening, a King's messenger left town with dispatches for Sir Charles Bagot, our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

The Spanish courier, who arrived in London on the night of the 24th ult. with dispatches from Sir William A'Court, our Minister at Madrid, left town on Sunday, with Mr. Canning's answer to them.

We observe, among other entertaining articles in the number published yesterday of that highly popular work, the *Literary Register*, the commencement of a series on the origin and remote history of the chief towns in England. We know of few subjects so generally interesting, and these sketches will save the antiquarian the labour of wading through many a weary tome of county history and topographical research.—We learn also, from a curious print, accompanied with a description, in the same publication, that we are indebted to the Chinese for that useful instrument in the accomplishment of *radical reform*—the TREAD-MILL.

THE ARMY.—A detachment of the 4th (Queen's own) Light Dragoons, embarked at Gravesend on the 28th ult. on board the Hon. East India Company's ship Inglis, for Bombay.—One troop of the 14th (or the Duchess of York's own) Light Dragoons, Gen. J. W. Earl of Bridgewater, Col. has marched from Coventry for Abergavenny, where it will arrive to-morrow. One troop is ordered to march from Abergavenny for Birmingham, where it will arrive on the 10th; and a third troop has received orders to march on Friday, the 10th, from Birmingham to Coventry.—The 13th regiment of Foot, General E. Morrison, Colonel, has received orders to embark for India, and relieve the 17th regt. of Foot, Gen. J. Champagne, Colonel, ordered home; the 6th Drag. Gen. G. Earl of Pembroke, K. B. Colonel, has marched from New-bridge to Dublin; the 7th Light Dragoons, Gen. Marquis of Anglesey, K. G. and G. C. B. Colonel, has marched from Dublin to Newbridge; the 65th regt. of Foot, Gen. T. Grosvenor, M. P. Colonel, is daily expected to arrive in England from India, having been relieved by the 20th regt. of Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, K. C. B. Col. 550 men belonging to the East India Company's service, have embarked from Chatham for India, to join their respective corps in that country.

It is said that it is not intended to train the militia in regiments in future, but to assemble the men in classes, at those periods of the year when they are less likely to find employment, for the purpose of being drilled, under the adjutant, and such non-commissioned officers as may be deemed sufficient to retain on permanent pay for that purpose.

TRADE.—The gun-makers of this town are exceedingly busy in their preparations, under the expectation of bearing of something to their advantage from abroad; some orders have actually been received.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

The cotton trade is most flourishing in Lancashire—in several places new factories are building.

Several counterfeit sovereigns have been attempted to be passed lately. They are easily distinguishable by their lightness and ring, though tolerably well executed.

A letter from Plymouth states, that the Britannia of 120 guns, and the Impregnable of 104 guns, are in dock, and fitting for immediate service. The latter is cutting down to a 74. The Windsor Castle, 74, was to be docked next week. The Superb, 78, and the Bulwark, 76, guard-ships, are to be got ready for Channel service. The Gloucester, 74; Phæton, 46; Valorous, 20; Eden, 20; and Bellette, 18 guns, have sailed from Plymouth, for the West Indies.

At Lamberhurst Church, on Sunday, the Clergyman gave notice he was about to read the Act, and hoped whoever left the Church would leave it quietly; the whole congregation then departed, with the exception of three.

The Corporation of Winchester have ordered 1000 bushels of coals to be distributed among the poor of the city and suburbs.

The Archdeacon of Northumberland has established lending libraries in almost every parish in his Archdeaconry, and contributed, at his sole expence, 1800 volumes of proper works. These libraries are under the care of the Minister and Churchwardens, and the books are lent to any parishioner who may apply for them.

It is a remarkable fact, that the press which Voltaire employed in printing his blasphemies against the Scriptures, at Geneva, is now employed in disseminating the truths of the Gospel.

The construction of the new bridge at Weymouth is entirely novel. It is built of stone, with elliptical arches, with a draw-bridge centre, upon the principle of Perronet, for the river Neva, at St. Petersburgh.

A list of the population of the principal towns in Great Britain has been published in many of the public papers, which contains an incorrect statement of the population of Sheffield. It is stated at 42,157; but this is only the population of the township—the parish containing 65,275. Leeds is stated to contain 83,746; this respects both the town of Leeds and also its out-townships—the population of the former being 48,603; that of the latter, 35,143.—*Sheffield Iris.*

On Monday morning, a wild bullock made its escape from Smithfield, followed by an immense concourse of idle and disorderly fellows, who hooted and bellowed after the irritated beast, until it was excited to an alarming degree of madness; when it reached Broad-street, St. Giles's, it tossed several persons, and gored them dreadfully. On its arrival in the Seven Dials, a street-keeper, named Kendrick, was endeavouring to stop his progress, when it made a run at him, and with great force threw him up into the air; he fell with violence on the stones, where he lay insensible, weltering in blood, for some time. The beast then went down East-street, and at length it was driven into the yard of Coombe and Delafield's brewhouse, where it was kept until it was slaughtered. Kendrick was carried away for assistance in a dangerous condition, having received some dreadful injuries.

ROBBERY OF A RECTORY HOUSE DURING DIVINE SERVICE.—On Sunday morning last, a robbery was committed in the Rectory House, St. Luke's, Middlesex, the residence of the Curate of the parish, while the family were all at church, and the Curate engaged in the duties of divine service. The robbers, finding the door of a chamber leading into a small study locked, cut out a pannel of the door to obtain an entrance; they found there, two large chests and a tin box, containing only papers, letters, and manuscripts; some linen, shirts, sheets, &c. They broke them open, and strewed their contents on the floor; carrying off with them six silver tea-spoons, two shillings and sevenpence in money, a hat nearly new, several silk handkerchiefs, some linen, and various portable articles of dress and ornaments belonging to a daughter of the Curate, who had been spending a few days with her father, and was gone into Sussex to visit some friends there. The whole would be but of small value to the thieves, to re-place which, will cost 10 or 15l. To this may be added, the amount of repairing the damage done by the violence of the robbers, and the mischief of the total derangement of papers and manuscripts, nearly forty years accumulating.

On Saturday se'nnight, at noon, as the postilion of a stable-keeper in Bond-street was conveying a gentleman on the Croydon-road to Brighton, he imprudently ran on the wrong side to pass a heavy cart, which brought him instantly under the wheel. His knee was dreadfully bruised, his shoulder dislocated, and two of his ribs were broken.

Two brothers, named Sewell, one 16 years old, and the other 13, were drowned in a pond at Bassilton, near Stanmore, on Thursday se'nnight. The eldest was skating, when the ice broke in nine feet of water. The younger went to his assistance, fell into the hole, and both went down.

Lord Robert Manners had nearly lost his life on Welby Fishpond, Melton Mowbray, on Friday se'nnight; he was skating with Mr. R, and Mr. J. Norman, when he broke through the ice, and sunk in very deep water. Assistance being procured, he after struggling some time, grasped a ladder which was passed and sprung out. Lord Robert is now recovering, and has presented 50l. to the mistress of the house from which assistance was rendered, and 10l. each to five other persons who were instrumental in extricating him from the water.

Robert Hartley, for attempting to assassinate Captain Owen, was executed at Penenden Heath, near Maidstone, on Thursday.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.—The Magistrates at Bow-street, after some deliberation, determined that licensed victuallers in the parishes within their district should be allowed to keep open their houses until 12 o'clock on Saturday nights, and until half-past eleven on every other night; and that on Sundays their houses must be closed—in the morning from 11 to one; and in the afternoon from three to four, or they will be liable to the penalties, which the Magistrates will be very rigorous in inflicting.

A frigate is ordered to carry out Lord William Bentinck immediately to St. Andero, or some port in the Bay, on a special mission to Madrid.

James Baines, carrying on the business of a horse-dealer at Lewisham, was charged before the Magistrates at Greenwich with passing counterfeit sovereigns. He had passed one to a farmer at Plumstead, in part payment for a blood horse which he purchased, and another to a butcher at Lewisham for a joint of meat; in a drawer in a looking-glass at his house were found three counterfeit sovereigns, separately enclosed in tissue paper. He was committed for want of sureties.

A man named Coleman, a blacksmith, suspected of the murder of Mr. Smith, at Blackheath, has undergone several examinations, and remains in custody.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. Fellow of Emmanuel College, was on Monday last elected Christian Advocate of this University, in the room of the Rev. John Lonsdale. The Rev. J. C. Franks, M.A. of Trinity College, was on the same day elected Hulsean Lecturer for the year ensuing, in the room of the Rev. C. Benson, M.A. —The prize for the Hulsean Essay for 1822 has been adjudged to Mr. C. Austin, of Jesus College. Subject—"The Argument for the genuineness of the Sacred Volume as generally received by Christians."—The subject of the Hulsean Essay for the present year is—"The nature and advantage of the influence of the Holy Spirit."

TRIAL.—PROMOTIONS.—*To the Rank of Post Captain*—Captains the Hon. Lord H. Thynne, the Hon. F. Spencer, A. M'Lean, J. Theed, J. H. Plumridge, C. Nelson, G. Tyler, and J. Franklyn.—*To the Rank of Commander*—Lieutenants T. Bourchier, J. Lowry, D. J. Woodriff, E. L. Rich, A. Kennedy (B), E. M. Harrington, C. Hope, H. R. Moorsom, W. Moriarty, and R. Chamberlayne.—*Midshipmen to the Rank of Lieutenant*—Messrs. J. G. Gregory, E. Corbett, W. Hargood, P. W. Moore, J. D'Urban, G. H. M'Dougall, W. Dickson (B), R. H. Manners, G. Hood, R. H. Baker, A. Brown, C. H. Ackerley, M. F. Brownrigg, J. Shirreff, H. Nurse, W. Duke, A. J. Græme, and D. Young.—APPOINTMENTS.—Commodore Sir E. Owen, upon a particular service.—*Captains*—T. Bouchier, to the Beaver; A. M'Lean, to the Blossom; Sir M. Maxwell, to the Briton; E. L. Rich, to the Bustard; E. Curzon, to the Fly; Sir R. Meads, to the Owen Glendower; H. E. P. Sturt, to the Phæton; W. H. W. Parry, to the Prince Regent; G. F. Rich, to the Ringdove; J. Theed, to the Tamar; T. Brown, to the Tartar; G. H. Gaion, to the Tribune.—*Lieutenants*—C. R. Milbourne, to the Apollo yacht; T. Cowan, to the Bellette sloop; G. P. Eyre, R. L. Baynes, J. B. Maxwell, and J. Reeve, to the Briton frigate; R. H. Baker, to the Bustard sloop; D. Welch, to the Dover frigate; J. H. Bond and H. B. H. Matthews, to the Genoa, 74; R. Maclean, J. Dangerfield, J. O'Brien, R. Evans, and J. B. L. Hay, to the Gloucester; R. R. Sayer and W. H. Molyneux, to the Jupiter; A. Shairp, to the Nimrod; J. Parker, to the Northumberland; T. Ball, P. Stokes, F. S. Clarkson, and J. Pole, to the Owen Glendower; R. C. Curry, to the Pelter gun-vessel; T. Marshall, H. Cock, G. J. H. Johnstone, and C. Cotton, to the Phæton; S. Meredith, G. Pierce, F. Ramsden, J. W. Aldridge, C. A. Barlow, and C. Hallowell, Flag-Lieutenant, to the Prince Regent; H. Nurse, W. Duke, and A. J. Græme, to the Pyramus; T. Best, to the Ranger; J. H. Boteler, and C. Madden, to the Ringdove; E. Corbett, to the Surinam; B. Aplin, to the Swan cutter; W. Hargood, to the Sybille; A. Morell, J. J. Sawyer, J. G. Dewar, and E. I. Armstrong, to the Tartar; C. W. Boyle, Hon. W. Anson, G. Brereton, and C. English, to the Tribune; R. H. Manners, to the Tyne; J. Puckford, and A. Brown, to the Valorous; J. Adams (A) to the Windsor Castle.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AYR.—On the 20th ult. James Burtnay, aged 22, was executed here for a rape. He was dressed in a suit of decent mourning, and was more corpulent, robust, and healthy in appearance, than is usually the case with persons in his situation. On arriving at the steps of the scaffold, he was so weak as to require assistance in ascending, and seemed to suffer much mental agony. He was born in Ireland, but came to Scotland when very young, with his father, and wrought at a colliery. He could not write, and read very imperiectly. His ignorance, and an excessive and unrestrained indulgence in the worst of passions, led to this sad catastrophe. Immediately after Burtnay was thrown off, a young fellow, after making three unsuccessful attempts at pocket-picking in the crowd, was apprehended, and lodged in gaol.

BURY.—On Sunday last, an Inquisition was taken at the Bell Inn, on the body of Robert Hovell, five years of age, whose clothes caught fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt that he in a short time after expired. The child, in company with another, was playing on the Saturday evening, and by venturing too near the fire met with the melancholy catastrophe. The Jury returned a verdict of—*Accidental Death.*—A few days since, an industrious woman, nearly 80 years of age, was robbed of one sovereign, two half-guineas, eight crown pieces, (of past reigns) twelve half-crowns, and a quantity of smaller coin, amounting in all to ten pounds, which the poor old creature had been saving for her declining years.

BIRMINGHAM.—Many very severe and fatal accidents have occurred to children, chiefly by their clothes taking fire, in this town, during the late severe weather. The following are admitted at the hospital: Sophia Sharp, Thomas Collins, Charles Lilly, Emma Maslwood (since dead), Richard Wager (not likely to recover), Sarah Bent, (since dead), Ellen Price, Benj. Rabone, Emma Maxfield (since dead), and Ann Horton. At the Worcester Wharf, a young man, whilst in the act of raising some timber by means of a crane, the chain broke, and the tree fell upon him, which caused his almost instantaneous death.—Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas day, the inhabitants of Handsworth were thrown into considerable alarm and consternation, owing to the ice having given way, on which a number of people were sliding, at a mill-pond; a great many people fell in, seven of whom were drowned, two girls and five boys.

CHELMSFORD.—A respite has been received for Benj. Cooper, who robbed Mrs. Stock, of Thaxted, of 17s1. and who, but for this extension of the royal mercy, would have been executed. The two persons apprehended on the information of Cooper, as being concerned in the robbery, when before the Magistrates on Tuesday last, proved an alibi, and have been discharged. The father of Cooper has, however, been committed for trial, charged with being an accessory after the robbery.

LEICESTER.—On Monday se'nnight, about noon, as seven youths, of about 11 years of age each, were sliding on a pond in a brick-yard, the ice broke at one end of the slide, when the whole were precipitated into the water. One of the boys escaped, and gave an alarm; four were taken out dead, and the other two were conveyed to the Infirmary with hopes of their recovery.

LINCOLN.—On Thursday se'nnight some incendiary or incendiaries set fire to all the corn stacks (consisting of wheat and oats) grown on about 40 acres of land, on a farm belonging to Mr. J. Holden, of Revesby. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning by some of the inhabitants. The people were only just in time to release several valuable beasts in the yard adjoining from the devouring element. Mr. Holden, in November last, prosecuted an old offender on suspicion of slaughtering and taking away a sheep from his farm, in Wesville, or being confederate in secreting the same, and he is now confined in Lincoln Castle for trial at the ensuing Assizes for that offence.

LOTHIAN.—On Friday se'nnight, about five o'clock, as a gamekeeper of the Marquis of Lothian's was returning home to Newbattle Abbey, having been out in search of poachers, he observed three men busily working at a new-made grave in Newbattle church-yard, the tenant of which had been recently interred. They had removed all the earth from the coffin, and were lifting it, when he discharged the contents of his fowling-piece at them; which must have taken effect, as loud cries of "Murder! murder!" were heard, and traces of blood seen in the direction in which they effected their escape.

MAIDSTONE.—A reprieve arrived at the County Prison on Saturday morning (28th ult.) for the burglars, Lewis and Oliver, who were left for execution at the late Assizes. On the happy intelligence being communicated to these unfortunate men, their feelings were so overcome that they fell on their knees and remained speechless for some moments. Their conduct while under sentence of death was most exemplary, and they evinced the greatest penitence and contrition.

SHEFFIELD.—A few Sundays since, while the Rev. W. Bull was at Church, on his duty, some villains broke into the Vicarage, and after ransacking many drawers, carried off silver spoons, and other plate, to the value of 25l. A pocket-book had been searched, but a five pound note in one of the pockets escaped the scrutiny of the robbers.

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ANNO TERTIO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We wish to correct an error in our last. It was said that the Lady B. we alluded to in a former Number was NOT *a Countess—the fact is, she* IS *a Countess, and the correction arose from the ignorance of the person who made it of the facts, which are as notorious in every Club in London as* SEFTON'S *mildness or* CREEVEY'S *vulgarity.*

We will make enquiries about the indecency at Brighton.

The Norfolk Meeting took place too late for our notice this week.

Our other correspondents must stand over.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

At the close of the Market Consols for Account were 81 sellers.

We have noticed in another part of our paper that erroneous statements are made by some of the daily papers, which materially affect the state of our public funds. A statement appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, in the month of October, of this description, which had the effect of depressing the 4 per Cents. considerably below their value—the statement was, "that the Minister would pay off that stock in the ensuing year." Now, it is obvious that such a measure would be impracticable, unless the Three and half per Cents. were considerably above par—the present price is 92. There is no probability of the old being paid off before the new, consequently both stocks are equal in value, with this exception, that there will always be one per cent. more interest due on one than on the other alternately, as the Dividends become due. The new are due on the 5th of January and the 5th of July; the old on the 5th of April and the 10th of October. It is clear, therefore, that the interest of proprietors would be best promoted by consulting their brokers early, as the change will be made on much better terms now than by deferring it till the time approaches for shutting, as the Stock always advances when the Dividend is nearly due, and by making a change now the Dividend would become payable in three months. If we understand the subject correctly, a profit of from two to two and a half per cent. may be made by the exchange.

3 per Cent. Red. .	80¾	India Bonds	48
3 per Cent. Consols	—	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	8 10
3½ per Cent. ditto	—	Ditto . . . . . 500l.	8 12
4 per Cent. . . .	98	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	—	Con. for Acc. .	81
Long Annuities .	20¼		

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 2.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept.	88-60	Bank Stk. Div.	July 1592 50.
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . .		Ex. Lond. Imo.	3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 76½.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

IF we have not of late touched upon continental politics, it is because—we are compelled to acknowledge the fact—we knew little or nothing about them. We are not so destitute of resources, however, as our readers may at first sight imagine, for we have had offers, upon very "fair and reasonable terms," from more than one gentleman, who would have supplied us with correspondence from every Capital in Europe, at a fixed price per sheet. We disclaim any regard to economy, in declining these offers of service; but we really conceived that we were equally ingenious, and fully as competent, to carry on the war, as these professional gentlemen from the neighbourhood of the Strand; and who never travel beyond the sound of Bow-bell. How they would have found leisure to exercise their ingenuity for us, considering their *constant occupation* through the week, we cannot take upon us to say, for we never had any further communication than was necessary,—politely to decline their offers.

That such persons are most useful in their vocation, cannot reasonably be denied, by any man who can afford sevenpence *per diem*, and insists upon having four closely printed folio pages of NEWS, *every day* in the year, for his money. That they are *most ingenious*, must also be granted; and the power which they exercise over the wills and actions of mankind, from the shores of Hindoostan to the banks of the Wolga, and throughout the known—and, indeed, *terra incognita* of the world, is as edifying as it is miraculous. The Project of Momus, for which he was refused a patent, on a well-known occasion, was mere child's play to the modern mode of peeping into the hearts of men. An honest artificer in this mystery, shall sit himself down, at any given moment, in a blind alley in Fleet-street or Blackfriars, and extract the very quintessence of every secret of the hermetically sealed Councils of the PORTE, or inform you, to the minutest angle, in what direction the eyes of the Imperial ALEXANDER were cast, when a specific OFF or ONOSKI has whispered a measure of State expediency into his ear.

It is true, that these gentlemen do not always concur in their reports, and it has happened, that when two or more have agreed to peep at the same moment into the Court of Madrid, or of Naples, or of Paris, their accounts of things contemplated—and things going on therein, which, when they come to be compared with each other, have differed as widely as *black* and *white*. Perhaps they take their observations through different MEDIA; but this is of secondary importance, because all questions—setting aside the intervening lights and shades—logically admit of a direct affirmative and negative, so that in the end, one of the gentlemen is pretty sure of being nearly right. This is no small consideration, taking in all the difficulties, which to a common reader must appear to be insuperable. Nearer home, indeed, the matter is more simple—and the ease and facility with which these gentlemen ascertain what is going forward in the breasts of our Ministers, and even in the most hidden thoughts of Majesty itself, may be considered as the results of fixed *data*—and observations taken from their particular gait and demeanour—a turn of the countenance, or by the age—even the hours of going to bed, or rising in the morning.

The fashionable world supplies its own materials, and pays, instead of being paid, for having its minutest actions exposed to public view. Of certain politicians, we say nothing—they are said "to pay through the nose," to conceal what they have most *at heart!*

Perhaps we shall be deemed too fastidious in declining such auxiliaries, but although we might be satisfied with alleging that Sunday is not the day for *hashing* all the *state meat of the week*,—we think it more honest to acknowledge our strong suspicion of there being considerable HUMBUG in all this, to which our readers have long ago perceived, we have a most inveterate antipathy. Some rash people, have even ventured so far, as to charge the crime of *Stock-jobbing* upon certain of these *general Correspondents*, and, unquestionably, have produced instances, where a convenient letter, from the "Banks of the Elbe," has made things "look up" or "down," according to the prognostics of certain speculators at home; but these, we have no doubt, were the result of some strange coincidence, and the Blackfriars Correspondents guilty of nothing beyond the innocent exercise of their creative talents. At all events, the MORNING CHRONICLE may always be depended upon, for there are few connected with its patrons who have any thing to do with the Funds; and every fact of importance, is prefaced by an assurance of its being upon the "BEST AUTHORITY," which, if it should afterwards require contradiction—and this will happen, sometimes, in the best regulated Journals, the contradiction or qualification is supported by the same accredited testimony, which a man must be very scrupulous, indeed, to doubt, when he sees it *in print*.

Self-excluded, then, from these prolific sources of general information, we content ourselves from time to time with noticing the signs of the times, and with reasoning upon plain and obvious facts, when they approximate to any thing in the shape of British interests. In truth, we have quite enough to do in watching those interests at home, which are infinitely less likely to be affected by continental policy than the "Unholy Alliance," which is seeking to set us by the ears—and to root up the principles and maxims which have placed us on a height that commands rather than awaits the decision of surrounding nations.

We think war between France and Spain inevitable, if either power acts consistently with its own avowed principles. War—unless certain concessions are made by the Spanish Jacobins—was determined upon by the Congress of the Continental Powers. Those concessions comprise the system, and consequently the abettors of it—who, without the usurped power they now possess, must stand on the footing of traitors and malefactors. Such men cannot be expected to vacillate between an attempt to retain that power which is at present sovereign—and the alternative of the GALLOWS! They are neither in a temper nor in a situation to hesitate upon such a question. War, then, is inevitable—if it depend upon their answer to the manifesto put forth by France. Our daily papers have been fighting manfully, with their missions from correspondents, and their own speculations upon the terms and character of this state paper, as if the passions and feelings of a country were pourtrayed in any document it might be necessary to send forth to the world. Word it as you please, in plain English or in plain French, it tells the Spanish rebels, that, if they do not retrace their steps, France will at least attempt to make them do so. They can't—they won't do it—and war, we again repeat, is inevitable.

The policy of the war is another question, and this being of an abstract nature, is fairly open to speculative discussion. We should certainly be disposed to declare against it—not upon any of the grounds set up by those "lovers of peace," who would fraternise with the disciples of ROBESPIERRE to "let loose the dogs of war" upon civil and domestic life—not because we acknowledge the principle that the internal affairs of a country are never to be subject to external interference, but because we are firmly persuaded that the Spanish Radicals, if left to themselves, would, by their tyranny and abuse of power, speedily fall under the vengeance of their countrymen; whilst the public spirit and sense of common danger excited by hostile invasion, will, on the contrary, give them a stimulus, and at least a temporary accession of power, to prolong their reign of tyranny and terror over the Spanish people.

The policy adopted by MR. PITT, in the revolutionary war, was induced by the necessity of preventing the spread of a contagion which threatened our existence as a nation. We were not prepared to meet the plague on our own shores, and it was necessary *to shut our gates against it*. But the times are altered, and a very different policy, in our view of the case, is called for on the part of France towards Spain. The latter cannot create an army, and nothing will enable her to do so effectually but the spirit which foreign invasion will excite among the people. In the mean time, persevering in the system of watching them on the very confines of the country, and leaving the very general sentiment of hatred and disgust, which *really exists* against these usurping demagogues, to work its own way, we have no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the *Constitutional Royalists*.

Jacobins are Jacobins wherever they exist, whether under the denomination of Radicals, Carbonari, or Landaburians. The total abandonment of all the principles of faith, morals, and humanity, which is a necessary qualification for the sect, excludes all confidence even in the most necessary union of interests. Traitors at heart, they invariably become traitors to each other, and what we see every day going forward among the apes of jacobinism in this country—the petty squabbles and "shewings up"—the mutual exposures and rancorous recriminations which here serve only to awaken a spirit of contempt, afford an epitome of the history of jacobinism when in the ascendant. It has been said that "there is honour among thieves,"—among JACOBINS and RADICALS *there is none*. They think no more of a brother than a KING, if he stand in their way.

Naturam expellas, &c. &c.—The MORNING CHRONICLE received its cue to take an ultra tone of indignation at the insult offered to the Representative of Majesty in the person of the MARQUESS of WELLESLEY,—*only* because the culprits might, *by implication*, be supposed to be attached to a loyal party in the State. What would these *worthies* have said, to a Tory who should have implicated LORD GREY and the Whigs, in the conspiracy of THISTLEWOOD, merely because the *love of* LIBERTY was the rallying word of both! No matter. The CHRONICLE felt so awkward in its new vocation, and had been so trained to treat, as a "good joke," any thing like kingly assassination, or jacobinical aggression, that in laughing at his own hypocrisy, the veil dropt from his face, and out popt the following *Jeu-d'Esprit* on Tuesday last, upon what, for a week previously, he had been gravely assuring the public, was the *most atrocious and bloody attempt* of a *party*, which ought to *be put down* BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE BOTTLE.

"In *Ireland*, they vow they ne'er saw such a *Head*,
"Or of pushing about 'the dear *Cratur*' such dread;
"And PAT says, 'By Jasus! he's not fit for *us*,
"Who for *cracking a bottle* can make such a fuss!"

Oh, what a glorious thing is consistency!

RADICALISM AND THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

WE have not unfrequently been taxed by certain good easy men, who call themselves moderate Whigs, with a want of candour in confounding Whiggery with Radicalism; and of misrepresenting the views and policy of those who have nothing so much at heart as the peace and happiness of the country, although they watch with a jealous eye the measures of government. We have, in answer to the whimpering appeals of such simpletons, satisfied ourselves with recording our determination to expose HUMBUG wherever we found it dabbling with the public interests—and to hold up to merited contempt that mock liberality of the present day, as the completest and most dangerous of all HUMBUGS hitherto practised upon the gullibility of mankind. The MODERN WHIG is, in fact, JESUIT; he never means what he says—nor ever speaks without a mental reservation. We of course are speaking of the "GENERALS OF THE ORDER," and it is only by watching them through their several disguises, and pursuing with perseverance their tortuous course, that we can finally discover what they would be at.

We noticed last week the burthen imposed by its masters upon the CHRONICLE, of puffing the Edinburgh Review, in order to keep the tottering veteran upon its legs. Whiggery is no longer the monopolist of Edinburgh literature, or Scotch readers. It is beaten out of its strong holds—and MR. JEFFREY cannot, as formerly, proclaim *ex Cathedrâ*—his political and moral *Dogmata, ad Caterwam Togatorum*, in the parliament close. The policy of "the Parent Society" in London, therefore, is obvious, and in the common course of Whig practice, is in the regular course of business; but, as usual, there is a latent object, which, it was hoped, might be attained without attracting the public attention to its motives—and which it is our duty to expose.

We are egregiously misinformed—which is very seldom the case on these matters—if we could not name *the very date and circumstances* at HOLLAND HOUSE, when "A REVIEW," to be opportunely published *towards the close of the year*, upon "MR. CANNING'S Reform Speeches," was resolved upon and DONE!—The difficulties which have arisen from the unlooked-for depression of Radical feelings among the lower orders of the people, have rendered the business more urgent, and made it necessary to combine all the scattered resources of the party in this direction. There is no time to be lost—the fourth of February is a short day, and "*all hands must be piped up!*" MR. CANNING has contributed more than any man to unmask the humbug of REFORM. A new crop of sophistries, therefore, which he could have no opportunity of exposing, *was* to be supplied by a particular day, and the Edinburgh Reviewer completed his order in due time. Unfortunately nobody noticed it. This was not to be borne, and the CHRONICLE is summoned to his post, to attest that it *has been most "virulently attacked by the Government Papers."* The truth of which assertion may be ascertained by any gentleman who chooses to take the trouble of simply referring to what are called the Government Papers during the last week!

With the Review itself we have nothing to do. MR. CANNING'S opinions, which it professes to analyze and combat, have anticipated and answered all that these *metaphysical* blockheads could or can say upon the subject. It contains merely what HUNT would utter in plainer and more intelligible terms, and JEREMY BENTHAM in incomprehensible ones, and so far JEREMY is the safest political guide of the three. HUNT, however, is, at all events, by far the most honest. He thinks he sees a harvest ripe before him, and tries to put in his sickle at once; whilst the Whigs beckon him back, like the Cornish Parson on the news of a wreck, in order that they may "all start fair." It is true he is honest in proportion to his weakness; and if we give the others credit for "all the talents" they still boast, their honesty may be ascertained by the same ratio. But the bluntness of this man injured the cause, by an avowal of its *real* and *ultimate* objects, and it is now found expedient to drive him forth out of the camp as a SCAPE GOAT!

"MR. HUNT," we are told, "*called* himself a REFORMER, wore (actually) A WHITE HAT, and *liked to be followed by a rabble!*"—Mark, gentle reader, this is the *advertised* description of a Radical Reformer by an ORTHODOX WHIG. In order to let him down as quietly as possible, for "auld acquaintance" sake, it is added—"moreover *the character of some of his followers was not always calculated to stand the test of inquiry!*"

So much for MR. HUNT—he has THE MARK fixed on him, and is conducted to the limits of whiggery, with all those of his compatriots, who have not characters "to stand the test of inquiry," with a WHITE HAT, and a *disposition* "*to be followed by the rabble!*"

Will our readers just take the trouble to refer to certain speeches of certain great men during the last Session of Parliament, touching this same WHITE HATTED REFORMER, which cost the country 40,000l.?—Will they do us the favour to refreshen their memories by a recurrence to "the associations" in which the BROUGHAMS, the BENNETS, the BURDETTS, and the HUNTS sat "cheek by jowl," and "hail, fellow, well met, on hustings and at board," with this so cruelly reprobated WHITE HAT, in order to ascertain those nice and beautiful shades of distinction, which the Whigs, in a sudden fit of coquetry, have just now discovered?

But this is a mere matter of speculative amusement, which, in a leisure hour, may be added to the folio catalogue of Whig consistencies, and opened indiscriminately, with the other games of the season, such as "forfeits," "beggar my neighbour," or "beat knave out of doors." The only fact we have at present to do with is, that for certain purposes, MR. HUNT is *positively* and *officially Gazetted* out of the corps. He is, in simple terms, a REFORMER—neither WHIG-RADICAL nor RADICAL-WHIG. And what are the signs by which we are to know such an one? We are told that they are—first, SELF-ACKNOWLEDGMENT of the fact; secondly, A WHITE HAT; and thirdly, A DISPOSITION TO COURT THE RABBLE!

Truly, we do much fear, that some confusion may arise out of this description—definition is a bothering business at best; and we cannot but anticipate the sad consequences of a blunder upon so important a question! My LORD GREY himself "professes to be a Reformer"—"wears a white hat;" and if we may credit all we hear, (which we are very far from professing to do) is *uncommonly* fond of *talking to, and being followed by, that description* of persons, whom the CHRONICLE (why or wherefore, we are at a loss to understand) *just now* rather uncourteously calls the "RABBLE;" ditto MR. BROUGHAM; ditto SIR FRANCIS; ditto my LORD HOLLAND; ditto MR. HUME; ditto my LORD FITZWILLIAM; ditto MR. HONE; ditto my LORD DUNCANNON; and ditto others, "*whose characters, moreover, are not always calculated to stand the test of enquiry!*"

MR. HUNT avows a sort of independence: so, it may be said, do the others; but no—it is a very different sort of independence; indeed, all the difference between *profession* and *practice*. He—like a tinker turned Methodist preacher—has set up for himself; and finding no preferment ready for him, in a party which has appropriated all the good things to itself before it has got them, chooses to form his *own congregation*,

ho are ready to cater for themselves. He is a bold DISSENTER; and an ORTHODOX WHIG has no mercy or toleration for those who do not swallow all his dogmas with as little ruple as his Holy Catholic allies do the words of my LORD ETER!

That men have been scared out of their principles by MR. UNT'S WHITE HAT—and that even their own Members, ring the last Session, trembled on the Opposition benches, hen Ministers even hinted or leered towards this WHITE UARD against the inclemency of the weather! No wonder en, that the disposal of THIS HAT has occasioned as much eat and ferment in the Whig Cabinet, as in a conclave of ardinals. It was like the little old man on the shoulders of INDAD, the sailor; it clung—it stuck to them; it impeded eir movements. LORD GREY could not bear it—HUME uld not beat it—BENNET whimpered at it; but it required, cording to SIR FRANCIS, "a strong pull, a long pull, and a ll altogether," to rid them of this "extrinsic" symbol, hich, strange to say, induced men to believe, that it was *another word for Whig principles, fairly understood; and that those who did not embrace its principles, were not genuine Whigs.*"

So, at least, says the CHRONICLE; and it is really refreshg to observe with what infinite *naiveté* they appear just ow to have discovered that the country has laboured under is delusion! and with what a profundity of ratiocination ey seek to undeceive the good people of England, by provg, beyond the power of contradiction, that the *difference*, d the WHOLE *difference* (for we may omit "professions," d "liking to be followed by the rabble," as things in comon,) between a WHIG and a RADICAL is—A WHITE HAT!!! But what is the immediate result?—Why, that MR. UNT, with his WHITE HAT on his head, is only a REFORMER, and that a TRUE RADICAL is a TRUE WHIG, proded he be duly enrolled by MR. CREEVEY, or my LORD UNCANNON, in the PARTY. This, indeed, we have always ntured to affirm, in the face of this very MR. HUNT, who constantly denied this honourable distinction to the PARTY *Whigs!—Hinc illæ Lachrymæ.*

Do not let them suppose we are bantering—we will call the parties onselves into Court to give their evidence to *the fact*, previously oposing, as a "riddle-me-ree," (we cannot forget the merry-making ound us,) *the amount of debt* said to be due from the country to "THE LUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF RUSSELL," by MR. CHRONICLE and his assesrs. Take it in their own words:—

"THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, to whom the country OWES SO MUCH!! is PARTICULARLY *deserving of its gratitude* for the COURAGE with which he came forward at a County Meeting, about eight months ago, and said, 'I OWN MYSELF A RADICAL!!!'"—Now, really, to his Grace justice, setting apart his undecided claims upon the untry, it did require COURAGE—and COURAGE bordering upon what e are too delicate to name in a nobleman, to make such an avowal, anding, as his Grace did, before hundreds, or thousands, as their porters always say, *of men*, who certainly preferred their own interests to those of *himself!* Revelling in property, which nothing but cophancy and subserviency to the will of the most lawless monarch ho ever sat upon the throne of these realms could have secured to s family and himself, his Grace's discretion was at least equal to his urage in avowing principles which (recollect by their own admission, nce the Whigs have deemed it *expedient* to expel the WHITE HAT,) e directly *to subvert the Government, to overthrow the Monarchy, to range the Laws, and to redeem into the hands of the "rabble" what ey are told is their legitimate birth-right!*

So much for his Grace's "COURAGE." As to the amount of the debt gratitude due for this display of it, we must leave the public to calate it for themselves. We believe it would even puzzle JOSEPH UME himself to make it out in "*dittal!*" But that public is yet to e informed, and perhaps to be a little surprised, at the important esults of this magnanimous act on the part of his Grace; for he is to nderstand that it has acted like a talisman, and, with all the properes of a charm about it, has actually been working upon us for several onths past, *without our being in the smallest degree sensible of it;* ungrateful do we acknowledge ourselves to be, that we fear we ust have omitted all mention of "the instance" at the important eriod;—we plead decidedly guilty to having forgotten it until the resent flapper from the parties themselves. What, therefore, must e our astonishment to find the following extensive and overbearing etail of its consequences.

"After this,"—that is, after the short and pithy speech which his race seems to have uttered without once being obliged to sit down, "After this, there was nothing more to be said."—Certainly not; ll parties *must* agree in this. "Even the most devoted of the Clerical Magistrates felt that the charm was dissolved."—This is surely a is-print, for it seems it was just beginning to operate—"and began to display a *prudent reserve* in 'the use of the term.'" Does MR. HRONICLE mean to insinuate that the FELLOWES's, the CRESWELLS, the HEPHERDS, and the BATHURSTS were ashamed of it as soon as his race adopted it? For shame, Sirs; "call you this backing your iends?" "It lost its *dyslogistic* properties for ever;" to use the phraeology of MR. BENTHAM.—And a very pretty phraseology it is.—A RADICAL DUKE! What a DUKE may be *any man* may be!"—hat is to say, we presume, a Duke may be guillotined, and so may ny man. This is indeed a pure instance of EQUALITY! "beheading," ccording to our old-fashioned notions, makes all the difference.

We have so far endeavoured to help our readers over the difficulties ith which this laboured manifesto abounds; but we confess ourselves loss to fix the precise meaning *intended* by the authors to the following additional specimen of high-toned principle and sound moality. "When *respectable* men become JESUITS, the term *Jesuitical* will no longer be a reproach!" Do they mean to say, that if his race of BEDFORD had declared himself a JESUIT, it would have been o term of reproach to call the WHIGS JESUITS? How unfortunate that is Grace should prefer being a RADICAL at that particular crisis; since e might otherwise, without fear of impeachment, have called so many "respectable men" by a title to which we have long ago considered them as having a very just and legitimate claim. But now omes the pith—the precious drop, congealed within this nucleus of Whig policy, for which the doubting Whig has been thus ingeniously repared. "The various County and District Meetings SINCE—when? where?—we shall find ourselves standing upon our heads presently without knowing it)—*have completed the triumph.*"—If so, the hing is done, and there must surely be the end on't. The halcyon ays of Liberty and Equality have beamed upon us without our aving the smallest perception of them. Such a victory, gained by he Duke's prowess in uttering five words without stopping, and laboured by such a triumph, can go no farther, it might be supposed. ut read on, gentle reader, and learn that "the MEETINGS *about to be held*—(aye, there's the rub)—will afford *a further exemplification of the unavailingness of* THIS WORD *as a bugbear.*"

One single extract more. "JACOBINISM," it tells us, "had its day; and *at one time*, woe to the man who had the misfortune to be called JACOBIN. The RED CAP haunted him in his solitary walks, and even in his dreams. But it was made too free with!"—So that JACOBINISM, which has no meaning or acceptation, but as representing REGICIDE, MURDER, RAPINE, PLUNDER, and CONFISCATION, when adopted by respectable men," like the Whigs, prevents JACOBIN *ever after* from *having held a "term of* REPROACH!"

We have by chance laid our hands upon the following paragraph, om the TIMES newspaper of Monday last, which affords no uninteesting comment upon the foregoing communication:—

"A few days since, LORD HOLLAND and the DUKE of BEDFORD visited Westminster Abbey, for the purpose of viewing the monument to the memory of the late MR. FOX, which has lately been placed at the outside of the choir, nearly opposite to the great north entrance. After inspecting the monument for some time, these Noblemen gave orders for *the removal of the cap of liberty*, which had been placed near the bust of the deceased. *The cap has accordingly been removed!!!*"

These noble patriots had omitted to inform Mr. Editor, of their intention; and, indeed, considering their former instructions, they could ardly have suspected him of committing so egregious a blunder, as o make mention of the RED CAP, in the same breath which was designed for ever to blast the pretensions of the WHITE HAT!

A NEW SONG.

Addressed to the FREE and INDEPENDENT Electors of PETERBOROUGH, on hearing that the *celebrated* MR. SCARLETT, *late* Member for that most *pure* and *uncontrolled* city, actually took the Chiltern Hundreds, and vacated his seat, for the honour of being —— *a Candidate* for the University of CAMBRIDGE.—*Vide* MR. SCARLETT'S *apologetic letter to his late constituents.*

TUNE—*Bow, wow, wow.*

"—————— BULL
"Amid the Circus roars; provoked from far
"By sight of SCARLET, and the *sanguine* war."—DRYDEN.

You've often heard in Session time of Parliament Reform, Sirs,
And none for such a measure than your Member was more warm, Sirs,
He'd speak for hours on the theme; corruption he prevented,
And shocked at *Lordly influence—your city represented.*
Bow, wow, wow.

When CAMBRIDGE WHIGS and PAPISTS, too, their lib'ral suffrage proffer'd,
This *Member* left ye in the lurch, and took the votes they offer'd;
Quite sure of representing *them*, he cut ye with a sneer, Sirs,
And took the Chiltern Hundreds, *worth at least two pounds a-year,*
Sirs. Bow, wow, wow.

But ah, alas! in spite of law, of physic, and divinity,
Of punning JOHNIANS, LONDON *raffs*, and all the scum of TRINITY,
Your member in the *lowest place* discovered he had blund'red
When he had left ye for *the Stewardship of a paltry Hundred.*
Bow, wow, wow.

There was a Dog, the fable tells, once crossing a clear river;
And in his mouth (his master's gift) he held a piece of liver;
But seeing in the placid stream another dog, and meat, Sirs,
He took it in his head to want *that* DOGGY'S meat to eat, Sirs.
Bow, wow, wow.

They say 'twas on the river CAM that this affair did happen,
(The Dog alluded to is known to have a trick of snapping,)
He made a snatch at what he saw; so eager in his pranks, Sirs,
And lost his *own*, which quickly was absorbed beneath the BANKS, Sirs.
Bow, wow, wow.

'Twas curious to observe the Dog, who frisky was while prowling,
Drop down his tail when thus deceived, and cur-like, fall to howling;
In getting back what he had dropped he never could succeed, Sirs,
While all who saw it voted him *a stupid Dog indeed*, Sirs.
Bow, wow, wow.

The fable I've attempted thus in *doe-grel* verse to burnish,
The moral is the part, my friends, which ye yourselves should furnish,
And let your JUDAS understand you hold that proverb sound, Sirs,
Which says, "Between two stools the RUMP *will always find the ground,*" Sirs.
Bow, wow, wow.

THE LOVES OF THE ANGELS.

THERE is a convivial good nature and perpetual pleasantry about little MOORE which never fail to win those with whom he associates; the pretty manner in which he accompanies his own trifles on the piano forte, and the adroitness with which he manages the little voice he has for the amusement of the ladies, entitle him indisputably to the pre-eminence he holds amongst the entertaining people of the day. These claims and attractions, however, (admitted and acknowledged as they are) must not blind us to faults and follies, the exposure and censure of which are but acts of friendship towards an author, and of justice towards the public.

MOORE has, in the character of a deceased friend, made such of our women as have read him blush, at least—perhaps do worse. As THOMAS BROWN, the younger, he alarmed every well-regulated person for the gratification of the WHIGS, and in the true spirit of SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS (that splendid example of delicacy and *pure taste*, furnished to the present generation by the exertions of the Junta at HOLLAND HOUSE) attacked all that was great or good, male and female, and especially the latter, making inroads into private life never before attempted, and setting an example of grossness, which it required an antidote, partaking even, in some degree, of its own nature, to repel.

In his own proper person he has put forth sundry ideas and principles, in rhyme, and little anecdotes of sun-dials and cupids, and Rosa, and Fanny, together with certain lists of lovers, and modes of kissing, and histories of what lovers *did* in groves, and what they "*did not*," with which fathers and husbands have quietly suffered their wives and daughters to amuse themselves; admitting into their circles details of circumstances and avowals of feelings at which they would have been actually horrified had they been *spoken*, but which ceased to be indelicacies when sung to pretty tunes.

Yet, with all these sins, and with LALLA ROOKH, and the Lyceum Opera of M. P. or the Blue Stocking, at their backs, we must admit, that in every thing he has hitherto produced, we have caught a flash of genius here and there, a bright though laboured thought, or a pretty redeeming passage. But it is a painful truth to tell, that in the "Loves of the Angels," of which we are about to speak, we have in vain searched, "with microscopic eye," for those miniature gems which heretofore were wont to sparkle in the midst of his wilderness of words.

MOORE'S "LOVES OF THE ANGELS" was announced, some weeks since, in the CHRONICLE, as "exceeding in thickness LALLA ROOKH." At the time, we noticed this recommendation as somewhat equivocal, but as we perceive, in point of fact, the last poem does not contain an equal quantity of matter to one-fourth part of LALLA ROOKH, we discover, either that the CHRONICLE was as well informed upon this subject as it appears to be upon those of greater importance, or that it meant by *thickness* a sneer upon the *quality* of the present production.

The first great leading feature in the character of Whig and Radical writers is a love of misrepresentation. It is only a fortnight since that we had the resolution to read forty-seven pages of a play, by LORD JOHNNY RUSSELL, founded upon a whole string of historical misrepresentation. Here we have a poem *avowedly* originating in an exploded *mis*-interpretation of the Holy Scripture, on a subject of the most sacred nature. The misinterpretation we allude to is that which has formed the subject of many controversial works, and occurs in the 2 v. of the vi. chap. of GENESIS—

"And the *sons of* GOD saw the daughters of men, that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose."

DR. MANT and the BISHOP of KILDARE coincide upon this verse in thinking, that by the *sons of* GOD (interpreted in the Book of ENOCH as *angels*) is meant the posterity of SETH, while, by the daughters of men, are designated the race of CAIN.

BISHOP HORNE appears to throw over all doubt as to the *real* interpretation, and says,

"*These daughters of* CAIN proved to the sons of SETH what the *Moabitish* women were afterwards to the children of Israel, and what women of bad character always will be to men of good ones, who are no wiser than to contract alliances with them in a state of error and delusion."

STACKHOUSE also laments the credulity of those interpreters, who, led away by the authority of the Septuagint, supposed that wicked and apostate angels assumed human bodies, and became the fathers of a race of giants upon earth, and amongst others, thus deluded, ST. AUSTIN himself appears one of the most positive.

Upon the subject of the creation of angels, although they are not expressly mentioned by MOSES, in the 1st of GENESIS, BERRINGTON attributes the silence of the sacred historian to a proneness of the Gentile world, and of the Jews themselves, to Idolatry, as does indeed, SEVERIANUS, treating of the same matter; but in the "Annotations" upon GENESIS, a better reason still is given;—

"That the first history was purposely and principally for information concerning the visible world, the invisible of which we know, but in part being reserved for a better life."

The period at which the angels were created is, in some measure, important to the conduct of MOORE'S poem; and as every body knows, is a point upon which many great men have differed. BISHOP HOPKINS tells us, that the Socinians held it to have been within the six days' creation; while, on the other hand, some divines consider, that the words of JOB—

"When the morning stars sang together, all the SONS OF GOD shouted for joy."

militate against that supposition. Here, as the reader will perceive, the difficulty about the *specific words* again arises; yet, not only CARYL, but DR. LIGHTFOOT, admitting this to refer *literally* to angels, see no difficulty in the passage; indeed, DR. LIGHTFOOT is of opinion that the angels were created on the first day.

The erudite GILL, in discussing this point, says, that although angels *have no bodies*, yet, as they are creatures, they must have an *ubi*; and it is, therefore, reasonable, to suppose that GOD made the heavens first, and then the angels to dwell therein. We are sorry that we have not room to follow up this subject, so vitally connected, as it is, with the *propriety* of MR. MOORE'S poem, nor indeed, to trace the proximity of the MAHOMETAN doctrine to that adopted by the lively bard upon the authority of a notorious blunder; but we must find a place for the following conclusion, to which MR. MOORE has been pleased to come: having previously admitted that the whole of his work is founded upon error—he says—

"The foundation of my story, therefore, has as little to do with Holy Writ, as have the dreams of the later Platonists, or the reveries of the Jewish divines; and in appropriating the notion thus to the uses of the poetry, I have done no more than establish it in that region of fiction, *to which the opinions of the most rational Fathers, and of all other Christian theologians have long ago consigned it.*"

Here we pause for a moment. MR. MOORE takes the present means of mixing up the fiction, which has been overturned by all Christian theologians, with HOLY TRUTHS, which neither the flippant versification, nor the glowing figurativeness of MR. MOORE, can undermine or shake. He brings before our eyes the fanciful fallen angels of fiction, in contact with the ALMIGHTY; nay, the *chere amie* of one of GOD'S angels becomes herself an angel, by the personal interference of the Supreme Being, upon the repetition of some countersign, given in heaven to her lover, and she is accordingly carried up from his arms and our eyes, in that state of beatification.

If, then, MR. MOORE admits, as he cannot fail to admit, the history of these fallen angels, and of their conduct, to have no foundation, except in his little finite mind, and that they are themselves the creatures of his humble imagination, how durst MR. MOORE presume to associate these visions of poetry with an acknowledged—an adored DIVINITY?—how durst he, we ask, venture to mix up exploded errors with received truths; and presuming upon the authority of that which he knows to be false, impugn, or at least deteriorate from the pure excellence of that which, in charity, we hope he believes to be true?

Having given an opinion as to the design of this work, we shall proceed to consider its execution; and we confess, that we had much pleasure in finding, as we read through the stories of the three angels, that the whole affair is perfectly harmless; its innate and intrinsic absurdity disarms it of the power of doing mischief, further than that which arises from a familiar mention of the Supreme Being, and his attributes; and which, considering the general state of decent society, will rather excite a disgust towards all that is prophane, than a contempt for what is sacred.

The poem opens with an account of three angels sitting upon a hill; and, as the whole action rests on a misrepresentation, so it opens with a blunder. We are told, that—

"When the world was in its prime,
"When the *fresh* stars *had just begun*
"Their race of glory; and *young* Time
"Told his *first* birth-days by the Sun;
"When in the *light of Nature's dawn*
"Rejoicing MEN and Angels met
"On the high hill," &c.

This, too, was before sorrow came; in short, it was in the beginning of the world. And this being admitted, who the *men* were, who rejoiced with the angels, we are at a loss to discover, as we are, indeed, who the "*mortals*" might have been, who

——"Saw without surprise,
"In the mid-air, *ungelic eyes*
"*Gazing upon the world below.*"

The author seems equally puzzled with ourselves, and therefore we pass over what appears to us a glorious incongruity, merely because we have no disposition to cavil at trifles.

At this period, however, (whenever it is intended to be) three angels were sitting in the sunshine, on a hill, talking of heaven till, as is not unusual with persons of minor importance, they agreed to tell each his own story, for the amusement of his companions.

The first of these angels—MR. THOMAS MOORE'S angels, the creatures of *his* imagination, with whom he has an undoubted right to take what liberties he pleases, is described as one—

"Who, even in HEAVEN, was not of those
"*Nearest the throne*, but held a place
"Far off, among those shining rows
"That circle out through endless space,
"And o'er whose wings the light *from* HIM
"*In the great centre* falls most dim."

The second, the "*unheavenliest* one," is a much wickeder, and, as we find, *naturally*, a much more agreeable angel than the first—

——"*O'er whose brow* not love *alone*
"A blight had in his transit sent,
"*But other earthlier joys had gone,*
"*And left their foot-prints as they went.*"

What disorder the angel had incurred, by his imprudence, or what the marks it had left, we are not informed; we are

inclined to imagine, that it must have been drinking, to which, in addition to love, MR. MOORE'S angel must have been addicted; which, as many Whigs of eminence both dead and alive well know, very ordinarily leaves its marks.

Memory has the honour, in the next line, to be compared to a *resurrection man*, "lifting each shroud;" and having invoked her aid, the first angel tells his history, and a most admirable history it is. It begins thus:—

"'Twas in a land, that far away
"*Into* the golden orient lies."

Which may be exceedingly good Angel tongue or Irish grammar, but which sounds oddly to our "unaccustomed ears." In this land, however, the angel, while "*taking a fly*" in the air, perceives the beautiful but "fatal sight" of a young woman washing herself in a pond, who "moved in a light of her own making;" he descends slowly to catch a nearer look of her, and he says,

"The *tremble* of my wings all o'er
"*(For through each plume I felt the thrill)*
"Startled her!"——

And we are not much surprised that it did, considering all things. She immediately gets out of the water and takes root on the bank, and looks like what?—a sun-flower! And the angel, ashamed at finding her *quite undressed*, informs us, that,

"In pity to the wondering maid,
"*Though loth from such a vision turning!*
"Downward I bent, beneath the shade
"*Of my spread wings*, to hide the burning
"Of glances," &c. &c.

When he pokes his head out from his wings, shortly after, with a "*side-long look*," the girl is gone. It is unnecessary to observe, that when the young lady jumped out of the pond, the angel fell *into* love, and from that time he is perpetually worrying himself about her, and hunting all over the neighbourhood till he finds out where she lives; he then calls upon her, and hearing her sing, he is very much pleased, and discovers, moreover, that her name is LEA. She was, however, mighty chilling; she appeared whiter than lilies, and was colder than ice. For one look, the *angel* says, for

——"*One stray desire*
"*I would have torn the wings*, that hung
"*Fivrled at my back*, and o'er that fire
"*Unnamed* in Heaven their fragments flung."

It is, however, all in vain: and her passions, about this period, take a most extraordinary turn, for instead of any of those earthly common jog-trot feelings which the angel expected to find in her, she spends her whole days and nights in

"*Wishing for wings*, that she might go
"Out of this shadowy world below,
"To that free glorious element."

This unconquerable propensity for flying increases, and moreover, she wishes to be the spirit of a "beauteous star,"

"Dwelling UP THERE in purity."

"UP THERE," meaning colloquially "HEAVEN." The four following lines are, we consider, too blasphemous for repetition.

At page 14 we have the same mode of designating HEAVEN resorted to; the hero calls himself

"A creature born *up there*."

At this point of the history the angel finds out that, by his wicked ways on earth, he has considerably weakened the power of *a spell* which he received (as this abominable story goes) from the DIVINITY!!! to be used whenever he wished to rise to heaven, and, says the angel,

"Once too was so nearly spoken,
"*That my spread plumage*, in the ray
"And breeze of heaven, *began to play*,
"When my heart failed—the spell was broken—
"The word unfinished died away,
"And my checked plumes, ready to soar,
"*Fell stuck and lifeless as before.*"

His reason for refusing to return to heaven has in it much of that morality which distinguishes all the writers of the same school.

"No matter where my wanderings were,
"So there she looked, moved, breathed about;
"WOE, RUIN, DEATH, *more sweet with her*
"THAN ALL HEAVEN'S PROUDEST JOYS WITHOUT!"

These words are not put into the mouth of a sighing mortal lover, who, in an extacy of passion, might utter words quite as nonsensical and almost as prophane, but into the mouth of one of GOD'S angels, who has had the blissful happiness to dwell IN HEAVEN, and who is made here to compare, *after knowing its nature*, and comparing, to give a preference to the indulgence of a libertine passion on earth to the proudest joys of eternal life in the world to come.

He proceeds in an edifying description of his passion, its rise and progress; and then, following the fashion of more modern lovers, takes to drinking, turns his head till fancies get into his brain, which are described to be

——"*Like wild-fires*,
"That walk this earth when day retires."

He pursues his object most indefatigably, and recurring to the former estimate of the blessings of heaven, he says—

"Then be it so—if back to Heaven
"I must unloved, unpitied fly,
"Without one blest memorial given
"To sooth me in *that lonely sky!*"
"One look like those the young and fond
"Give when they're parting—which would be,
"E'en in remembrance, far beyond
"ALL HEAVEN HATH LEFT OF BLISS FOR ME!"

We are then favoured with the "thrilling touches of lips," and a desire on the angel's part to put "cheek to cheek" with MISS LEA, to which he urges her, observing, that his

——"Plumes have stirred,
"And tremble for their home on high."

Upon which she enquires what the word is he is to use to get up by, and he, not being so wise as the Freemason who gave his wife "salt beef and carrots" as the magic words upon which the whole mystery of the craft depends, tells her; upon which she, with a sharpness quite consonant with her prudence, uses it herself, and the moment she cries it out, what will our readers fancy happens?—

"At her back *I saw unclose*
"*Two wings*, magnificent as those
"That sparkle round *the Eternal Throne*."

And *sans ceremonie* up she goes, surrounded by light, while he tries in vain, much after the manner of one of old COKE'S over-fattened turkies, to fly after her, flapping his wings, which stood him in no stead, but lay dead

——"As they have lain
"Since that sad hour, and will remain—
"So wills the offended GOD—for ever!!!"

The moral of this extraordinary jumble of the mystical and allegorical with sacred and prophane appears to be, that the heroine was saved at a very critical moment by her *curiosity*, and perhaps her *faith*. For our parts, we most strenuously advise the young ladies of the present day, for whose edification the poem is evidently written, to trust neither to the strength of their disposition for research, nor to that "*wit*" which served MR. MOORE'S Miss LEA "*at a pinch*." If modern girls (who, doubtlessly, will be allowed to read this *moral book*) should happen to put a reliance, in the hope that at a certain defineable and defined minute, when they have gone quite as far as they possibly can go without imminent danger, a great pair of wings will bud out of their shoulders, and carry them away from their presuming lovers, we are inclined to fear that they will be somewhat disappointed; and, in the sequel, may discover that gentlemen of the present day can fly *without* wings as "fatally fast" from *them* subsequently, as in the pure *undated* times of MR. THOMAS MOORE'S Angels, the lady ascended from her well fledged *enamorato*—

"With golden crowns, and wreaths of heavenly flowers."—POPE.

With this extraordinary flight of poetry and Miss LEA, this most absurd story of the *first* Angel concludes, and here, till next week, we must conclude also; and we will ask, whether, as far as we have gone, we have not justified our unqualified expression of detestation for the abominable mixture of the most sacred subjects with mundane matters and earthly passions, and for that daring and sacrilegious introduction of GOD and HIS HEAVENLY KINGDOM into a story, which, to take MR. MOORE'S own published view of it, and upon which *he grounds his only excuse* for having written it, has "*as little to do with the Holy Writ, as have the dreams of the later Platonists, or the reveries of the Jewish divines?*"

(To be continued in our next.)

AT the request of several correspondents, we publish the following official account of the EARTHQUAKES IN SYRIA.

"*To the Right Worshipful the Company of Merchants of England trading into the Levant Seas, London.*

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, 13th Sept. 1823.

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIRS—It has fallen to my lot to relate to your Worships the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulties and distress.

"On the 13th August, at half-past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlib, Riha, Gisser Shogr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village, and every detached cottage, in this Pachalic, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in ten or twelve seconds entirely ruined by an Earthquake, and are become heaps of stones and rubbish, in which, at the lowest computation, twenty thousand human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded. The extreme points where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekir and Merkab (twelve leagues south of Latachia,) Aleppo and Scanderoon, Killis and Kahn Shekoon. All within those points have suffered so nearly equally, except Orfa and Latachia, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno, and Cyprus. To the east of Diabekir, and north of Killis, I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of volcanic fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon; but at no place, to my knowledge, has it left a chasm of any extent; although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

"There was nothing remarkable in the weather, or state of the atmosphere. Edifices on the summits of the highest mountains were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

"Although slight shocks of Earthquakes had been from time to time felt in this country, it is certain that for several centuries none had done any material damage, except one twenty-seven years ago, when a single town, Latachia, was partially thrown down. In 1755 an Earthquake was felt at Aleppo and Antioch, which so alarmed the inhabitants, that they all abandoned their houses for forty days, but very little injury was sustained, and no lives lost.

"The appearance of some very ancient edifices render it probable that this country has not suffered from Earthquakes since the memorable one recorded by Gibbon, about sixteen centuries ago (I speak from a very bad memory), in which one-third of the inhabitants of Antioch perished, when that celebrated city was supposed to contain a population of seven hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand souls.

"It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scenes of horror that were simultaneously passing in the night of the 13th August. Here hundreds of decrepid parents, half buried in the ruins, were imploring the succour of their sons, not always willing to risk their own lives by giving their assistance.

"There distracted mothers were franticly lifting heavy stones from heaps that covered the bodies of their lifeless infants. The awful darkness of the night, the continuance of the most violent shocks, at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair of that long night, cannot be described.

"When at length the morning dawned, and the return of light permitted the people to quit the spot on which they had been providentially saved, a most affecting scene ensued. You might have seen many, unaccustomed to pray, some prostrate, some on their knees, adoring their Maker. Others there were running into one another's arms, *rejoicing in their existence!* An air of cheerfulness and brotherly love animated every countenance.

"In a public calamity, in which the Turk, the Jew, the Christian, the Idolator, were indiscriminate victims, or objects of the care of an impartial Providence, every one forgot, for a time, his religious animosities, and, what was a still more universal feeling, in that joyful moment, every one looked upon the heaviest losses with the greatest indifference. But as the sun's rays increased in intensity, they were gradually reminded of the natural wants of shelter and of food, and became at length alive to the full extent of the dreary prospect before them, for a greater mass of human misery has not been often produced by any of the awful convulsions of nature. A month has now elapsed, and the shocks continue to be felt, and to strike terror into every breast, night and day. The fear that they may not cease, before the rainy season commences, has induced those whose business cannot allow of their quitting the ruins of their towns, instead of rebuilding their houses, to construct temporary hovels of wood without the walls; and many families, who thought themselves, before this calamity, straitly lodged in a dozen of apartments, now exult at the prospect of passing the winter in a single room, twenty feet square.

"The spacious mansion, that has been the residence of the British Consul at Aleppo for two hundred and thirty years, is completely ruined, although not entirely fallen, and would require £10,000 to repair it.

"The houses of all the other public agents and private European individuals at Aleppo, have been likewise entirely ruined. At Aleppo the Jews suffered the most, on account of their quarter being badly built, with narrow lanes. Out of a population of less than three thousand souls, six hundred lives were lost. Of the Europeans only one person of note, Signor Esdra de Picciotto, Austrian Consul General, and ten or twelve women and children, perished; but the greater part are now suffering from ophthalmia and dysenteries, occasioned by their being exposed to the excessive heats of the day and the cold dews of the night. When it is considered, that two-thirds of the families in Aleppo have neither the means of making a long journey, to remove to a town out of the effect of the earthquake, nor of building a shed to keep off the rain, it is impossible to conceive all the misery to which they are doomed the ensuing winter, *or ever to find more deserving objects of the compassion and charity of the opulent, whom it has pleased God to place in happier regions of the globe.*

"Here planks and fuel are cheap, and the people have the resource of tiles, which they were taught to make by the crusaders, in their long residence at Antioch; but in Aleppo, where wood is very dear, they have no contrivance to keep out rain but freestone walls, and flat roofs, made of a very expensive cement.

"The roof of the vaulted room in which the voluminous archives of the British Cancellaria in Aleppo are kept, has not fallen in, and it is hoped it may preserve them from wet till the spring, when it will necessary to remove them.

"In the mean time, your Worships will be pleased to inform what is your wish should be done with these books and papers.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
JOHN BARKER.

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, 20th Sept. 182

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIRS—I had last the honour to address Worships on the 13th instant.—I am sorry to say that shocks of Earthquakes continue to be felt to this day, the thirty-eighth the principal shock, and no change has taken place in the state of solation that that dreadful catastrophe has produced.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c. JOHN BARKER

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, 18th Oct. 182

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIRS—I had last the honour to address Worships on the 20th ultimo.—Till the 9th instant shocks of Ea quakes continued to be felt; since that day they have entirely cea but confidence in a continuance of safety from that dreadful cala is not restored; and although the rains and cold weather render temporary sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet incl to sleep under a roof supported by walls.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c. JOHN BARKER

Extract of a Letter from Consul Barker to Consul General Cartwri at Constantinople, dated 19th October.

"At half-past five, p. m. a violent shock of Earthquake has destro all our hopes of its being terminated."

WE lay before our readers the copy of a Petition against New Marriage Act, which has been prepared at Bath.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Irelan Parliament Assembled; the humble Petition of the Inhabitan the Parish of Walcot, in the County of Somerset.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURABLE HOUSE,

WE, the Inhabitants of the Parish of Walcot aforesaid, humbly proach your Honourable House, to submit to your consideratio grievances to which all ranks of persons have been of late subject in consequence of certain provisions contained in an Act passed in third year of his present Majesty, intitled "An Act to amend cer provisions of the Twenty-sixth of George the Second, for the be preventing of Clandestine Marriages." Those grievances affect s as seek marriage by licence, and such also as seek it by banns; their consequences tend greatly to the increase of immorality and v in all conditions of people. The difficulties which the 8th Claus the Act, places in the way of those who seek to be married by licer consist—first, in the necessity for identifying, in the manner ther appointed, the person seeking the licence, with him to whom the tract from the baptismal register relates; for in such cases, it has b necessary to bring persons from very great distances, to th great expence, as well as manifest loss of time, and hindrance of bu ness, in order to prove such identity;—secondly, in the necessity n imposed, for proving the full age of persons, where it cannot be qu tioned; such as those who have filled offices during several yea which offices they could not have filled originally, had they not been of the full age of twenty-one years; and of this, instances frequently occurred, to the great inconvenience of the parties thirdly, in the obligation layed in Clause 8, on widowers, as w as others, who shall be of full age, to prove their birth *by an attest* certificate, and the oath of a witness to their identity; *while widowe* who shall be under age, are virtually exempted from that *same nece* sity, by the exception, "not being a widower or widow," in the 9 Clause.

The consequence of these impediments has been, in regard to t class of persons who would seek marriage by licence (in this parish that they have, in many instances, gone to Ireland and to Scotland procure marriage, in order to avoid the trouble and inconvenie arising from those enactments, to which they are encouraged by t last Clause in the Act, so that it has proved rather an encouragem than a prevention of clandestine marriages. And the many difficul which are presented to them previous to marriage, all of which m be eluded by a false oath, offer a fearful temptation to the commis of wilful perjury. With regard to such persons as seek marriage banns the difficulties are equally great. The objection, which v generally prevails, against the exposure of their names on the chu door, may, perhaps, be deemed unreasonable; and yet, when i considered that such objection has actually produced the effect of m ing the parties openly declare, that they would "take each oth word," (which is to say, that they would prefer illegal and sinful habitation, before marriage) and act upon such declaration; i humbly conceived to be not unworthy of the attention of the legis ture. But an evil yet greater, consists in the expence of the affida which must be made in proof of the necessary residence, according the 16th Clause. To many—very many of the poor, the sum of shillings, which must be paid for the stamp, is more than they by any means command, in consequence of the present *low rate* wages for daily labour, together with the necessary *maintenance* themselves. That this is a great and crying evil, your Honoura House will find, if enquiry be made into the matter: to your Pe tioners, it is manifest, since there are at this day four persons, kno to the officers of this parish, who refuse to marry women now w child by them, merely because they cannot afford to pay for t affidavit; if that objection were removed, they profess their *re* dinate to marry the future mothers of their own children. The consequence must be a great increase of vice, since such children not likely to be brought up in virtuous and honest habits, and the b tidening of parishes with bastards. Nor can it be doubted, that t same objection daily operates in the same manner in very many ca which escape observation. The multiplicity and frequency of oa required by this Act, must, it is to be feared, tend to diminish in t minds of the common people in particular, that awful reverence w which so solemn an appeal to the Almighty ought always to be garded; and thus induce them to think more lightly of the heavy cri of perjury, not only in these cases, but in those also wherein the li and properties of their fellows shall depend on the veracity of th oath. The difficulties which occur in regard to the matters to proved before marriage, (all of which may be done away by fa swearing, and that, in most cases, with every prospect of impuni afford a very alarming temptation to that crime; more especi when coupled with the assurance which is felt, that the marria however viciously obtained, cannot be set aside when once it s have been solemnized. That such perjuries will in most cases p with impunity is manifest, from the refusal of individuals, in most stances, to prosecute, where felonies have been committed to t injury, on account of the heavy expences attendant upon that cour And in the case of the poor, among whom the offences will probably of most frequent occurrence, it is certain that the offenders will rare if ever, be brought to punishment; because the officers of paris commonly balance the expences of the particular prosecution aga the advantages which the parish may expect to derive from it, and ; side accordingly on the course which they will pursue. Lastly, Y Petitioners humbly represent to your Honourable House, the gr offence and scandal which has arisen from the general feeling pressed in the Church of this parish, (and as is reported in many oth also,) on occasion of the reading of this Act during divine service, the departure of very many of the congregation, with much noise, disgraceful symptoms of disgust, to the dishonour of the Church of Religion, and to the great offence of Almighty God. For th reasons, and moved by these considerations, your Petitioners hum approach your Honourable House, and pray that such parts and p tions of the said Act to which they have now referred, and which contained in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and last clauses of the same may be pealed, or otherwise amended, as your Honourable House in its dom shall think fitting, so as to prevent the evils, and remove mischievous effects above mentioned, by which your petitioners themselves to be aggrieved, and the interests of religion and mora to be very materially endangered.

Signed by order of the Vestry.
C. A. MOYSEY, Chairman

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Your paper is sometimes devoted to the exposure of chicane if you think these remarks worthy public attention, be so kind a insert them.

Some persons have heard with pleasure, a late decision in the C of King's Bench, which they think will be of very beneficial portance to the community, in the administration of the criminal of this country, especially in this great metropolis; and they ar opinion, that decision cannot be too widely spread and made know town and country.

Radical Reformers, and we are sorry to say, others, who pretend to derate Reform, are apt to run into such extremes, they seldom refe

any thing; whilst the real well-wisher to his country, the man of sense and deliberation, watches the favourable moment to attain so desirable an object, after any public grievance has been duly considered by those in authority who are competent to decide. The remarks made in this letter, are occasioned by the subject matter having been decided by the venerable Judges of the land, who have settled the point of law, in a clear and undisputed opinion.

About the 15th of November last, an action for damages was tried in that Court, *Coxe* v. *Coleridge*.—The plaintiff an attorney, who sued a Magistrate of the county of Lincoln, in damages, for an assault. It appeared in evidence, a charge of felony had been preferred against a man, before the Magistrate, and the attorney employed by the person charged, insisted, for the purpose of examining witnesses, and producing opposite testimony, to be present in the Justice Room; but the Magistrate, thinking his presence might be dispensed with, as it would better serve the ends of justice, not only prevented him from speaking, but turned him out of the Justice Room. The question before the Court was, whether, *in examinations before Justices of the Peace, on charges of felony and misdemeanour*, a party accused has a right to demand the assistance of a lawyer?

The Counsel for the Magistrate, among other objections, stated a case that daily occurs at the Police Offices, and in this point of view many persons think the subject of great importance; he supposed, one of a gang of thieves being apprehended, the attorney present at the hearing, might convey information of what passed at the examination, to other of the gang, against whom evidence had been offered, whereby their apprehension might be prevented, who would, in all probability abscond from justice.

The Court saw the force of this objection, that great mischief might arise in such a case, and gave their opinion, that a Magistrate has a right to prevent an attorney interfering, and a right also of turning him out of the Justice-room; for great mischief might arise should the attorney be present. Can there be any doubt that the daily practice of permitting the pettyfogging part of the profession to give their assistance to the numerous gangs of thieves in and about this city, is one *great* cause of their increase?—Is there any doubt of this fact?

So alert are the thieves of the present day, and so numerous the gangs, so widely extended are their operations, that no sooner is a robbery committed, and the thief apprehended, than one of his associates runs to an attorney; by the time the delinquent is placed at the bar the attorney is brought forward, and supports him. Does not the legal assistance so quickly obtained encourage and harden the juvenile offender? If no such assistance could be obtained, and an immediate examination take place on apprehension, he might be induced to confess his guilt, and impeach his more guilty and *experienced* associates. This practice of permitting attornies to be present causes delay, and protracts by legal quibbling the fair and impartial administration of justice.

Every Magistrate is, or ought to be, a judge of evidence, and ought to know how far the law agrees with matters of fact brought before him; in 19 cases out of 20 it is easy to determine.

The constant study of many a pettyfogging attorney is to attain a knowledge of chicanery; they know all the quibbles that will protect the rogue in evading the law; they are constantly called in by the gang; and being adepts in their profession, puzzle and confound the honest prosecutor. They are so crafty as not to commit themselves as Jonathan Wylde did, by being an adviser *before* the commission of an offence, but lay still till called in *after* it has been done.

To counteract this baneful practice, the Magistrates may, by this decision, exercise a discretionary power, and forbid these men advocating the cause of so many abandoned characters. Do not the public prints announce robberies daringly committed both by day and by night, so that the honest and industrious part of the community scarcely know how to protect their persons and property? They require protection at the examination of the rogue, when supported by the *legal* aid of these vermin; and it may be fairly asked, would not many a gang of thieves be broke up if it was known legal assistance could not be so easily obtained *in the first instance?*

This decision does not infringe the sacred right the most abandoned culprit has to the protection of the law. The committal by the Magistrate is only evidence that the Magistrate thinks he has received sufficient to put the offender on his trial; then he may have all the assistance the law gives, by counsel and by attorney, in making his defence. But *in the first instance* to afford him this assistance, is not consonant to reason and justice, and *not the law of the country.*

Dec. 24, 1822. EQUITAS.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Having been for some time abroad, I had not, until recently, an opportunity of seeing the inside of Westminster Abbey in its renovated state. A few days ago, however, I attempted to enter by the door at Poets' Corner, but found a large chain fixed across the doorway. One of the Abbey showmen soon made his appearance, and informed me, that, if I wanted to see the interior of the whole building, I must pay two shillings. I said I should only look at Poets' Corner, which used, I believe, to be always open to the public, without payment for admission. "You must pay ninepence," said the guide, "for seeing that part of the building." Well, I paid my ninepence, and expected that at least some important improvement should appear. This I looked for in vain. The monuments, indeed, were cleared of their ancient venerable dust, well burnished, and whitened: but, in doing this, they have defaced much of the inscriptions, many of which are at present totally illegible. The old monuments look now as fresh and gay as the erections of the present day; and certainly much of the solemnity and venerable appearance of the Poets' Corner (and I presume the rest of the Abbey is in a similar state) has been brushed away in these recent proceedings. At all events, is it just to charge every individual ninepence for the admission into that place?—You, Sir, have so often, and so properly turned your mind to these subjects, that I hope you will excuse this intrusion from a constant reader.

Jan. 3, 1823. C. D.

J. C. SHACKLOCK, SYSTEMATIC WRITING MASTER, REMOVED to 176, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, opposite the Surrey Institution, whose superior method of teaching he considers to be fully acknowledged, as he has repeatedly called upon the two miraculous Writing Masters in Holborn (who apparently quarrelling about the originality of a system of teaching, which they term the infallible system, as if to teach writing was an inherent right, peculiar to themselves) to accompany him to some National School, and for each to take under his tuition two or three Boys for a given time, offering to allow them double the time, that is to say, two months to his one, &c. and at the conclusion for the Committee of the said School to decide the question; but neither of them have yet ventured to risk their reputation upon such an hazardous experiment.—P.S. Author of the new Planisphere.—Teaches Geography, the Use of the Globes, and Astronomy.

BATH AND OTHER WRITING PAPERS.

JACKSON and MACFARREN, 87, Strand, opposite Southampton-street, respectfully submit to the Public their Superior Bath and other Writing Papers, at the following low prices:—Bath or Post, 6d. 9d. and 10d. the quire, or 18s. 6d. 14s. and 16s. the ream; Superfine Ditto, Hotpressed, 1s. the quire, or 17s. 6d. the ream; Ditto, Hotpressed and Gilt, 13d. the quire, or 20s. the ream; good Foolscap, 1s. and 14d. the quire; Superfine Ditto, 16d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; excellent Copy, 2d. the quire, or 31s. the ream; Fluted Music Paper, Royal, 2s. the quire, or 35s. the ream. Whatman's Superfine Drawing Paper, and every other article of Stationery on proportionably low terms.

SPITALFIELDS SILKS.—7,000 Pieces of Rich Gros de Naples Silk; the most superb and pleasing shades that can possibly be thought of. These Silks being purchased entirely out of the ordinary way, induces the Proprietors to make a public offer of them, added to a select Stock of Levantines and Durape Silks, which are exclusively of their own Manufacture, must give to the Fashionable World an advantage never before offered, there being made to distinction; a single Dress length being sold at the same price per yard as 20 pieces; rich single Gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; double do. the most pleasing shades, superior to French, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich Ducapes, 3 quarters wide, 4s. to 4s. 9d.; 668 pieces of choice colours, in Levantines, French width, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Fancy Stripe Silks, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; ditto, Persian Silks, every shade, for linings, 1s. 4. to 1s. 7d.; 60 pieces all-wide Silk Gauzes, every colour, 11d. and 1s.; ditto, Gossamer Gauzes, for turbans, 1s. 2d. per yard, commonly sold at 2s. 6d.; the remainder part of a manufacturer's stock of Gauze Dresses and Scarfs, at half-prices: rich Scarfs, 3-yards long, with embroidered ends, 7s. and 8s.; rich Gauze Dresses, 15s. 16s. and 17s. commonly sold at 30s. and 2 guineas; 20 pieces of black and white Sattins for slips, 2s. 6d. per yard; very stout ditto, for dresses, 3s. and 3s. and 4s.; 60 bales of India Long Cloths, got up entirely free from dress, measuring 25 yards, for 15s. 6d. the piece; a beautiful article, in real Madras cloth, 25 yards, for 20s.; these cloths are particularly suited for families going abroad, especially for the East or West Indies; DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, this is an article which ought to claim more than ordinary attention, as SEWELL and CROSS, take upon themselves to say, that Four Thousand Pounds Stock of Table Linen, purchased of an unfortunate manufacturer, will be sold at little more than half-price, or TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UNDER ITS ORIGINAL COST; Irish and Russia Sheetings, from one yard-wide, to the widest size, which prevents the necessity of a seam, much recommended to families: 400 piece of coloured Moreens, for curtains, (a great bargain) every colour, 1s. 3d. per yard, and 200 of the best double quality, every shade, 1s. 5½., commonly sold at 2s. 2d. at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Frith-street, Corner of Old Compton-street, Soho-square.—Families taking the Advertisement with them, may depend, with satisfaction to themselves, of having any article at the prices advertised, which is contrary to the unpleasant mode so frequently adopted in the West part of London

IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six; progressive Lessons. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a rapid and masculine hand, calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and, moreover, will steady the hand of the most tremulous writer. Upwards of 2000 specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, and references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age, Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with inconceivable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

MERINO DAMASK FURNITURE, that superior article for durability and elegance, is now to be obtained at a very reduced rate at MITCHELL'S Chintz Furniture, Moreen, Blanket, &c. Warehouse, at the corner of Leadenhall and Bishopsgate Streets.—T. Mitchell is now supplying his Friends and the Public with Merino Damask of the most splendid colours and Quality, at a price that will induce Families who study economy to prefer them to any other kind of Furniture. His Warehouse has been patronized for many years by a highly respectable connection, for a very extensive variety of Chintz Furnitures, Grecian Stripes, Moreens, Taboreens, embossed and plain Callicoes for Linings, &c. In claiming public preference, he submits that arrangements in Business must accord with times and circumstances: Economy being now the prevailing Science, he has this Season completed a Stock of the most fashionable Patterns and Colours, on such advantageous Terms as will enable him to compete with any Establishment in the Trade, also for Novel and Superior Articles. Societies and Families purchasing Blankets for the Poor may be supplied with any quantity, at a lower price than at any former period.

BROCKSOPP'S PATENT SUGAR MILL, No. 99, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London.—This MILL is used by all the most respectable GROCERS. The Patentee has permission from the first House in London, to inform the Grocers of England they not only use them, but so much approve of the Mill as to be desirous of recommending them to general use; they are complete in regulating the qualities of a Hogshead of Sugar, which may be passed through it in one hour, leaving the quality one and the same, every lump broken, and the grain not injured: it is presumed no Grocer would be without so useful an article, were he acquainted with its real merits. Price 5l. 5s. with Iron Frame. They are completely portable, and stand in the compass of a Twankay Chest. The Patentee has been favoured with orders from NORTH and Co. and One Hundred Grocers in London; he has also been favoured with orders, post paid, from most of the principal Cities and Towns in the Kingdom.

HALL'S PATENT STARCH, for getting up Lace, Muslin, Lines, &c. of a beautiful colour, and preventing their turning yellow.—This new and superior article forms a striking contrast, on comparison with every other kind of Starch, by its brilliant whiteness, and when prepared for use, according to the Directions, is considerably stronger, and, consequently, more economical. Its greatest excellency consists in being very thin and transparent, (notwithstanding its superior strength), resembling a thin solution of the Gum Arabic, thus divested of the thick and paste qualities of common Starch. It is worthy of remark, that the Patentee is so defective in colour, &c. that the manufacturer usually adds a portion of blue to it, in order to disguise such imperfitles: but this expedient is not required with the Patent Article.—Sold in convenient Packages, wholesale and retail, 131, Wood-street, Cheapside; and 147, Strand, London, warranted genuine; and may be obtained of every respectable Dealer in Starch in Town and Country.

"PULMONARY COMPLAINTS."

MR. HUGH VENABLES, Proprietor of the newly-discovered Medicine denominated VENABLES' INDIAN SYRUP, has the honour to acknowledge the justice and liberality with which numerous Families have expressed their satisfaction of the eminent efficacy of his Indian Syrup, in the cure and relief of Asthma, Consumptions, and all Complaints of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, Nervous Debility, &c. Mr. Venables embraces this opportunity of announcing to the Public, that, in order to extend, as widely as possible, the benefit of his Indian Syrup, he has appointed Messrs. Barclay and Sons, of Fleet-market, London, his sole Agents for the sale thereof. Most respectable names will be given by Mr. Hugh Venables, of Lewisham-lane, Greenwich, or Messrs. Barclay and Sons, of persons who are living testimonies of the extraordinary virtues of this Medicine; and Parents will henceforth be rejoiced to find that so valuable, at the same time so palatable, a Remedy has been discovered for the Hooping Cough, which, in the mildest manner, it eradicates in a very short period.—Sold wholesale only, by Barclay and Sons, Fleet-market, and retail by all Venders of Medicine throughout the United Kingdom. Price 4s. 6d. the half-pint bottle, with proper directions for use.—N.B. The label on every bottle is signed by Mr. Hugh Venables, the Proprietor.

FOR INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPETITE, and other Disorders dependent on a deranged State of the LIVER, and of the BILIARY and DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

SMITH'S Genuine LEAMINGTON SALTS, are confidently offered to the Public under the recommendation of

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Dr. Wake, Warwick	Dr. Weatherhead, Henley, Oxon.
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The peculiar efficacy of the Leamington Waters in the cure of the above-named, and many other Disorders, having been so generally acknowledged, renders it almost unnecessary to observe, that the Medicinal Salts procured from them are in addition in any thing in favour of those Salts, except that they have been satisfactorily proved, both by chemical analysis and medical experience, to possess all the Tonic Aperient, and other native properties of the Waters; so that those persons who have been hitherto prevented, by distance or other causes, from availing themselves of the curative powers of these celebrated Springs, may now be supplied with a substitute, possessing all their beneficial qualities. These Salts are prepared, that is to say, dried from the Water in the original Baths, Leamington.—Sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, duty included, wholesale and retail, by Mr. Smith, the Proprietor, at his Pump Room; Mr. Gossage, at the Depot, Bath-street, Leamington; and by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Fleet-market; and retail by Mr. Sauzer, Oxford-street; Mr. Straddling and Mr. Nix, Royal Exchange, London; and by all Medicine Venders.

☞ Ask for Smith's Leamington Salts.

A. ROWLAND and SON, sole Proprietors of the Original and Genuine MACASSAR OIL, which has for many years been universally admired, and acknowledged to be superior to all other Preparations for improving the growth and beautifying the Human Hair from Infancy to the latest period of life, respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, they have REMOVED to No. 20, HATTON GARDEN; and also beg to

CAUTION, that Impostors are travelling the Country with a spurious Article under this name; they purchase the empty bottles, and attempt to deceive the Public with spurious Macassar Oil, composed of injurious ingredients, offering it for sale at a lower price, and by false statements and orders sign "Rowlandson," imitative of the genuine, which renders it necessary, on purchasing, to ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and strictly to observe, that none are genuine without the little book inside the wrapper; and the label is signed on the outside, in Red, "A. Rowland and Son"—The prices are 3s. 6d. 7s. 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle.—All other prices are impositions.—The genuine has the address on the label, "No. 20, Hatton-garden."

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COCKLE'S REMEDY for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c.—We are happy to find, that a Medicine has at length been discovered for the Relief and Cure of PULMONARY AFFECTIONS. This formidable class of diseases seem to have, hitherto, resisted the ameliorating power of Medicine. A commiserate sense of the unfortunate of our fellow-creatures who are visited by afflictions of this nature; and we rejoice, as they must assuredly will do, to learn, that, the sufferings they have endured, without any reasonable indulgence of hope, may now be materially alleviated, if not entirely removed, by the invaluable Remedy lately introduced to public notice under the above denomination.—It is prepared by MR. COCKLE, Apothecary, 6, Speldhurst-street, Burton-crescent, London, and Sold by all respectable Venders, in bottles, at 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.; and 11s.—For the Hooping Cough, in small size, at 2s. 9d.—Of the same Venders, may be had Cockle's Compound Antibilious Pills.

The well-set TEETH, as ivory white, combine,
To form a still more "the human face divine."

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FEW Diseases have been found more perplexing than the Hooping Cough, and the Medicines usually administered for this alarming Complaint having proved totally ineffectual, Mr. PARSONS is induced, after several years experience of its efficacy, to offer his Medicine to the Public as a safe and certain Remedy. The Patient will soon be relieved from this most painful affection termed Hooping; and by persevering strictly according to the Directions, two or three Packets have almost invariably been found sufficient to effect a certain Cure. It may be administered with perfect safety to Children of the most tender age, as well as to those at a more advanced period.—Prepared by Mr Parsons, Surgeon, West Malling, Kent, and sold in Packets, at 2s. 9d. each, by Messrs. Butler, Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, and 229, Regent-street, (near the Argyll Rooms); Prout, 229, Strand, London; 30, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville-street, Dublin, and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. N.B. Be careful to ask for Parsons' Hooping Cough Powders.

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IN this Preparation are concentrated all the Medicinal Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect saturation of the Menstrum with which it is prepared. To such persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be utterly impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract, which possesses the advantages of portability and keeping for any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much esteemed Medicine. The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as the Scorbutic Affections, Eruptive Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c. arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It may be taken either alone or combined with water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decoction.—Prepared and sold by Butlers, Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, and 229, Regent-street, (near the Argyll Rooms); Prout, 229, Strand, London; 30, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom, in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.—Be careful to ask for "Butler's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla."

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It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits.

Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and some, more to deceive, falsely have printed on their counterfeit covers "the original," or "genuine Russia Oil," and some even are so daring, although they know it is punishable, to put the Original Proprietor's Name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders.

Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals, and his address, "A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street," on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The cheapest is five shillings, or a large bottle, containing five ounces, one pound, which is a saving.

Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to His Majesty, New Bond-street; Hendrie, Tichborne-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Caution.—There are persons who, finding they cannot now impose by selling counterfeit Russia Oil, it being now well known that Prince's is the original and genuine; so there are several Hair-dressers and others who pretend to sell Bears' Grease; but it is well known in Russia that Bears' Grease alone is too harsh for the Hair, and makes the Hair fall off; the truth of this is well known to every one who knows the Emperor Alexander, as he lost his hair at an early age; but Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, particularly with the extra ingredient, is a mixture of oils, and is always like a jelly; and it is proved by everyone who has given it a fair trial, has found it the only article that actually preserves and promotes the hair in the universe.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday have arrived. The answer to the communication from the Government to the Court of Madrid had not been received at Paris. Their contents were not of any great interest.

Frankfort papers to the 29th ult. contain accounts of the disasters of the Turkish fleet, and the fate of the Sultan's late favourite, Haleb Effendi, whose head was planted on the walls of the Seraglio.—On the 28th of Nov. the Turkish Capital was comparatively tranquil. The heads, the Director of Customs, the Capitan Bey, and others, had also arrived. Haleb-Effendi's two Bankers, the one a Jew and the other a Greek, had been sent to prison to be put to the torture, in order to obtain from them an account of their master's treasures. The triumph of the Janissaries was therefore complete.

A Lisbon Mail also arrived, bringing papers to the 19th ult. In the Sitting of the Cortes on the 14th, the Regency was appointed; the Archbishop of Brazil is the President; the residence of the Regency to be at Brazil. In the Sitting of the 16th, they debated the recruiting of the army. The militia are to be incorporated with the line.

Jamaica papers to the 19th November state, that several very serious disturbances had occurred at Mexico, which, however, were speedily subdued, and several of the leaders as well as deputies put in confinement. It was generally believed that Iturbide would not maintain himself on his throne.

Yesterday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships—Gen. Kyd, Capt. Nairne; Kent, Capt. H. Cobb, for Bengal and China; Herefordshire, Capt. Hope; Inglis, Capt. S. Serle, and Farquharson, Capt. W. Cruickshank, for Bombay and China; Repulse, Capt. J. Paterson, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

In the King's Bench yesterday, an indictment was tried (the King v. Poynder the elder) against the defendant, for refusing to serve as overseer of the parish of St. Anne's, Blackfriars. The defence was, not being actually a resident, and 70 years old.—A verdict of *Guilty* was taken, subject to the opinion of the Court.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—Surrey foxhounds meet to-morrow, at Worms Heath; Thursday, at Godstone; Saturday, at Keston. Lord Derby's hounds to-morrow, at Home. H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s fox-hounds on Wednesday, at Shellwood; Saturday, at Windmill, Walton-heath. The harriers to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Kennel.

A meeting of the county of Norfolk was held on Friday at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the adoption of measures calculated to relieve the agricultural classes. Resolutions were proposed, and a petition moved for a reduction of taxation, &c. Cobbett then made his appearance, and offered a counter-petition, which struck at once at the interest of the debt—at the revenues of the Church—which called on the House to restrain landlords from distressing their tenants for one year, and the clergy from all proceedings to recover tithes for the same period, and to put a stop to the effect of mortgages on land. This petition, after considerable tumult and very violent opposition, was carried. Mr. Coke was present.

It should be generally known to farmers, housekeepers, &c. &c. that on the 5th of this month the reduction in the tax on salt takes place.

The *Galway Advertiser* says, that a duel took place on Thursday se'nnight between Mr. P. Blake, of Holly-park and Mr. W. Burke, of Strangford. At the first shot Mr. Blake was wounded in the hip, but obtaining fresh pistols, Mr. Burke was shot dead on the spot.

The Dublin Commission was opened on the 1st inst. Forbes, Henry Handwich, and George Graham were to be indicted for riot only, at the theatre. The capital charge of high treason was withdrawn.

Recollect!—MARSHALL is the only Publisher in the Kingdom that sells the New Year's Gift-edge Pocket Books at 2s. containing six select Views, List of Members of Parliament, &c. Marshall's Ladies' Fashionable Repository, and Elegant Souvenir, each contains full-length portraits of ladies of distinction in the newest Parisian costume; four engraved pages of original music; eight picturesque views, &c. and may be had with Jan Almanack. W. Marshall's other publications are—the Gentleman's Pocket Book—the Royal Cobourg Cabinet—the Missionary Pocket Book—the Improved Commercial Pocket Book, with a fine engraving of the new Custom-house, London, contains a correct list of the House of Peers, House of Commons, Baronets, &c. &c. and is useful to all parts of the kingdom, list of Army and Navy, a plain and concise method of keeping accounts, comprised in 112 pages, &c. &c. elegantly bound, gilt edges, 4s.; may be had with an Almanack, calculated for the desk or pocket. Marshall's Improved Historical Almanack, with a fine engraving of the King landing at Leith, containing every necessary pianetary calculation. Marshall's New Pocket Repository, at one half less than the usual price, embellished with engravings which have cost the Publisher upwards of one hundred guineas, comprising a view of the Chamber de Deputes at Place Louis XV, at Paris; twelve views of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats; and contains the list of sovereigns of Europe, both Houses of Parliament, Officers of State, Army and Navy, Baronets, &c. &c. price only 3s. 6d. gilt edges; may be had with an Almanack, in elegant Russia and Morocco bindings.—Published by W. Marshall, No. 1, Holborn Bars, London.—Sold by all Country Booksellers.

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ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and secure the patronage of rank and fashion.

The attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed to that inestimable ornament the Human Hair, as that attended to in youth is a sure preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. The only article that really possesses nutricious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowlands' Macassar Oil, which eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens and produces beautiful flowing Curls, and renders Hair that is harsh and dry, as soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. As imposters purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition instead of the genuine, it is indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands'," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. and each genuine bottle is wrapped in a book, signed on the outside in red, "A. Rowland and Son."

WINDSOR SOAP.—J. Atkinson, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, London, respectfully informs the Public that his Double Refined Windsor Soap will be found a Soap of a very superior kind, in the best sense of the word, and freed from the caustic properties contained in most Soaps, and which acts so injuriously to a delicate skin; its perfume is a complete bouquet; it is gently detergent, emollient in use, very durable, and sold at the price of the commonest articles; it is highly valuable in the nursery, and where the skin of adults have got hard, rough, or uneven, it gradually, but with certainty, corrects such imperfections, and makes the skin luxuriously soft, white, and even. Half-pound packages, 1s. 2d.; pounds, 2s. by taking a dozen, 1s. 6d.—Sold by most Perfumers, but the genuine has the Proprietor's signature and address on the label.

BEAR'S GREASE.—At the request of several gentlemen, J. Atkinson, Perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, has formed an agency with a house in Norway for a supply of the above article to any extent; and he has just received a supply of a very fine quality, which is potted for use, in pots from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each. The great Linnæus, and also a celebrated Lecturer on Physiology, of the present day, have alluded to this article, when treating on the nature of the hair; and when we consider the hairiness of the Bear, and much reason for the very general opinion long held that Bear's grease possesses some very extraordinary properties for making the hair grow. J. A. has appointed most hair dressers to sell the article, but none are of his importation unless his name and figure of the Bear is printed on the pot, and a bill wrapt round the pot, with his name and address.

A candid examination of unprofessional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their work. "The Ægis of Life." in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, or, at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—84, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and 7, Jermyn-str. St. James's, London.

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Dedicated by most gracious permission, to His Majesty.—On the 1st of January, was published, price 5s. containing 40 pages, and richly embellished, No. I. of an

ENCYCLOPÆDIA of ANTIQUITIES, and ELEMENTS of ARCHÆOLOGY, Classical and Mediæval. Being the first Work of the kind ever edited in England.—By the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE, M.A. F.S.A. author of "British Monachism," the "History of Gloucestershire," &c. &c. A Number, price 5s. will appear every month, and the whole will be comprised in Twenty Numbers.—Printed for John Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament-street, London.

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3 per Cent. Reduced	80¾	79⅞		79⅞	80
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—		—	—
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Consols for Account	81⅛	80⅜		80⅜	80⅜
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Now 4 per Cent.	—	—		—	—
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Ditto, 2½d.	—	—		—	—
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DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, at his father's, in Great Prescott-street, Francis Murray Maclean, aged 25 years.

On the 1st inst. Mr. S. Jackson, of Wood-street, Cheapside, aged 46.

On the 22d ult. at his house in Dublin, in the 94th year of his age, the Rt. Hon. Dr. Orpen, His Lordship was a Field Marshal, and the oldest General in Majesty's service. He raised the 18th Dragoons in the year 1762, since time he commanded it until its reduction last year.

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JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 109. **SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

SCOTTISH RONDOS for the Piano-forte, by J. F. BURROWES. Price 1s. 6d. each. Comprising, 'The Campbells are coming;' Ye Banks and Braes;' And they're a' Noddin: Mount and Go; Over the Water, &c. &c.—Also, Auld Robin Gray; Auld lang syne; Charlie's my Darling, &c. &c. by the same Author.—Chappell and Co. 50, Bond-street, and Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—The Overture, Songs, Duets, Glees, &c. in the Opera of "Maid Marian," now performing at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 18s. The following Songs sung by Miss M. Tree, "A damsel stood to view the fight;" "Let us seek the yellow shore;" "This love that follows fame;" "To arms! 'tis freedom calls upon the brave;" and the admired duet with Master Longhurst, "Come hither, thou little foot-page." To be had separate, as also the rest of the Songs and Glees. The highly popular Overture, price 2s. 6d.; and arranged as a Duet for the Piano Forte, by F. Druguier, price 3s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

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TO meet the wishes of a numerous class of Persons, who are anxious to see Native Talent encouraged, it is respectfully announced, that THREE CONCERTS will be given at the above Rooms, consisting entirely of the Works of BRITISH COMPOSERS, or of Foreigners who have been naturalized and resident in these Realms for at least ten years.—These Concerts, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to honour with his sanction, will be under the Management of the CONCENTORES SOCIETY, which was first established in 1798, for the Cultivation and Improvement of Vocal Harmony. The present Members of the Society are, Messrs. Attwood, Bishop, Elliott, Goss, Hawes, Horsley, Jolly, Wm. Linley, Walmisley, and Sir G. Smart. The Associates are, Messrs. King, Lootz, Terrail, and J. B. Sale. Honorary Associates, some of whose Works will be introduced in the course of the Season, Mr. Burrowes, Drs. Crotch and Carnaby, Messrs. Clementi, Cramer, Calkin, Griffin, J. W. Holder, Kramer, Lambert, Neate, Novello, C. Potter, Dr. Smith, Messrs. Spofforth, T. Welsh, and Dr. Clarke Whitfield.—Messrs. Attwood, Hawes, and Horsley, are appointed Directors for the present year.—The Concerts will take place on Mondays, the 10th and 24th of February, and the 10th of March ensuing.

Terms of Subscription for the Season, Two Guineas. In addition to his own Ticket, each Subscriber will receive a transferable Ticket for One Concert.—The Tickets of Subscribers will be transferable in their own Families; Ladies to Ladies, and Gentlemen's to Gentlemen; but if any Subscriber shall send a Ticket to a stow, there to be disposed of, his Subscription shall be forfeited for the remainder of the Season.—Tickets are now ready for delivery at the Royal Harmonic Institution; where, and at all other principal Music Shops, further Particulars may be had.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 10, 1823.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards: Lieut. F. W. C. Smith to be Capt. vice Jebb, who ret.—1st Reg. of Drag. Guards, Cornet R. Martin to be Lieut. vice Hamill; Sir G. Aylmer, Bart. to be Cornet, vice Martin.—1st Reg. of Foot: Lieut. A. Connell to be Quartermaster, vice Mackenzie.—17th Ditto, Ensign R. Fergusson to be Lieut. vice Crawley, prom.—22d Ditto: Lieut. H. Malson to Lieut. vice Stevens, who ex.—23d Ditto: Sec. Lieut. R. P. Bourcier to be Adj. vice Enoch.—57th Ditto: Ensign T. Bainbrigge to be Lieut. vice Forster.—61st Ditto: Lieut. R. P. Campbell to be Lieut. vice Connell.—3d Royal Vet. Bat.: Ensign W. H. Freame to be Ensign.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the Ceremonial of the Investiture of Major-General Sir Theophilus Pritzler with the Ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry:—Lieut. E. C. Taylor to be Capt. vice Lawson, res.—Southern Reg. of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry:—Major the Hon. F. Lindley to be Lieut. Col. vice Sir E. Dodsworth, res.; J. S. Wortley, Esq. to be Major, vice Lindley; J. Atkinson, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Chadwick, res.; R. Hoyland, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Nicholson, res.; W. Bailes, Gent. to be Assistant-Surg. vice Wray, res.

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DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts: Feb. 1. Ellis and Glover, Aldersgate street, dry-salters—Jan. 29. W. J. Cave, West Smithfield, coppersmith—Jan. 30. J. Hassell, Richard-street, Islington, pin-teller—Jan. 21. Leech and Hinchcliffe, wholesale hosiers—Feb. 1. Kirkland and Badenoch, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers—Jan. 14. T. Griffis, Knightsbridge, plumber.

Jan. 30. Dobson and Thompson, Darlington, mercers—Feb. 7. D. Blackles, Cambridge, brieklayer—Jan. 28. G. Goundry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bacon-dealer—Jan. 21. H. Cobb, Graveney, Kent, farmer.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 28.

J. Ralfs, Freswater, Isle of Wight, corn dealer—E. and P. Wilson, Methley, Yorkshire, maltsters—I. H. Handscomb, Newport Pagnell, lace-merchant—W. Watton, Elesfield, brewer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 5.—Yesterday the King transacted business with the Count de Villele.—It is announced, in a letter from Madrid, that official intelligence had been received in that capital, of the entry of a Royalist division into Seville, which had penetrated the Lower Andalusia, without the least interruption.—Several of the Royalist corps have, according to the same advices, shewn themselves in the environs of Madrid. The inhabitants of La Mancha, who had assembled under resolute Chiefs, were only four leagues off. Torrijos was at Puenta-la-Reina on the 20th of December, where he levied a contribution to the amount of 10,000 douros, under the pretence that the inhabitants had neglected to apprize him of the passage of General O'Donnel, when, at this very time, the General was at Santa Fe de Campezo, in the direction of Vittoria.

JAN. 7.—It seems to be generally believed, that the instructions sent by the Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to their Ambassadors, were of a nature that left no room for negociation, except upon the preliminary admission of certain demands which are not likely to be granted. Various reports upon this subject prevailed in Paris on Monday.

According to intelligence from the frontiers of Spain, the Royalists are again making head against their opponents.—On the 28th ult. the Royalist Chief Joseph Mosto took possession of Balaguer, which was occupied by the Constitutionalists, and defended by fourteen pieces of artillery, which were also captured.

M. the Duke de San Lorenzo, the Spanish Ambassador, has complied with the requisite formalities in the suit which he has instituted against M.M. Ouvrard and Rougemont de Lowenberg, for an offence offered to his Majesty, King Ferdinand VII. by presuming the legal existence of the Regency of Urgel.—*Journal des Debats.*

To the above statement, the *Journal de Paris* adds:—"It is said that the Regency of Urgel will be a party in the trial."

It is announced, that the Ministry has caused 17,000 horses to be purchased in Hanover and Germany; that ten new regiments of cavalry are to be organised, viz. six of dragoons or chasseurs, two of hussars, and two of cuirassiers; and that the present law respecting recruiting and military promotion, will be modified in the Chambers in the ensuing Session.—*Constitutionnel.*

MADRID, Dec. 25.—The King continues in a most pitiable situation. The torments which he endures are more easily imagined than described. They who surround him, and exercise his authority, continually threaten to abandon him; and are constantly representing the danger to which he exposes himself, if he does not frankly and unreservedly entrench himself in the revolution. The Queen is still in a state of extreme suffering.—In the course of last week, a detachment of artillery and cavalry left Madrid on a secret expedition.—The last sitting of the Landaburian Society was wholly occupied with the speech of the Ex-Fiscal Paredes; he violently attacked the Ministers, and especially M. de San Miguel. The Deputy Galiano daily loses influence with the club, where he has been denounced as a *Pusterero.*—*Gazette de France.*

A letter from Para states that the Prince of Brazil, or rather the Emperor, has sent an express to Lord Cochrane to come round and take command of the Brazilian navy.

An article from Odessa of the 10th ult. gives the following, as the inscription affixed to the head of Constantine Negri, when it was exposed at Constantinople:—"This is the dirty head of Constantine Negri, brother of Theodoroki Negri, late Cacinacun of Wallachia, who was connected with the rebels, and did not cease to do evil. This being fully confirmed by the papers found on him, he has received this reward as an example to others."

FRANKFORT, DEC. 29.—On the 25th Anniversary of the Accession of the King of Prussia to the throne, his Majesty remitted to the Students who were condemned to several years' imprisonment for having joined in secret association, the remainder of their punishment, and at the same time declared them admissible to public offices, from which their sentence excluded them.—*Brussels paper.*

INSURRECTION AT MARTINIQUE.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, OCT. 26.—For some time past, there has been a number of sudden deaths among the planters of Martinique, as also among the cattle, &c. belonging to the Colony, which naturally created a suspicion that all was not as it should be; and after a diligent inquiry, it was discovered that these deaths originated in poison, and that its administration was confined to about 40 negroes, who had been in the habit of this vile practice for a length of time. They were immediately arrested for punishment. The news being carried to the different plantations where they belonged, three plantations revolted, and committed several atrocious murders, not only on the white male inhabitants, but on innocent females. The Mulattoes suffered also; and it is worthy of remark, that the negroes directed their fury as much against the coloured people as the whites. It is said, two Mulatto companies of infantry have shewn themselves very active in the suppression of this affair. The last accounts from Martinique left the Regulars and Militia pursuing the fugitives in the mountains. About two hundred have been ordered for execution; that is to say, to be burnt.—St. Eustatia is almost in a state of starvation, and has sent here for supplies; but as they have nor forwarded money, they will get nothing.

A letter from Malta, Oct. 25, says, "his Majesty's brig Chanticleer arrived this morning from Corfu. She brings intelligence that a most violent storm has done considerable damage to the shipping, and particularly to his Majesty's ships of war then lying in the harbour.

We regret to state, that his Grace, the Lord Primate, has been confined by an attack of the gout in his hand.—*Armagh Volunteer.*

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Jolliffe's Fox-hounds meet on Tuesday, at the Kennel; Wednesday, at Reigate Hill; Saturday, at Charlwood.—The Surrey Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Hamsey Green; Thursday, at Riddlesdown; Saturday, at Westerham.—The Grensden hounds, Tuesday, at Gransden Wood; Friday, at Potton Wood.—Earl Fitzwilliam's hounds, to-morrow, at Sutton Wood; Tuesday, at Aversley Wood; Thursday, at Stanwick Pasture; Saturday, at Leighton Gorse.—The Worcestershire Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Freeze Wood; Wednesday, at Croome Perry Wood; Friday, at Bredon Hill.—The Warwickshire Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Farnborough House; Tuesday, at Friz Hill; Thursday, at Whichford Village; Saturday, Alveston Pastures.—Colonel Berkeley's Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Cowley Wood.—The Ludlow Subscription Fox-hounds, Tuesday, at Foxkesmore.—Sir Richard Sutton's hounds, to-morrow, at Spital; Tuesday, at Scotgrove Wood; Thursday, at Coleby; Saturday, at Blankney.—Lord Yarborough's hounds, to-morrow, at Grainsby House; Wednesday, at Cozhill Cross Lanes; Friday, at Redbourne House; Saturday, at Fox Dales.

IRELAND.

The Commission was opened at the Sessions House, in Dublin, on Wednesday se'night, Mr. Justice Moore, and Mr. Justice Burton presiding.

RIOT IN THE THEATRE.—Mr. John Sealy Townsend, Counsel for the Crown, addressing their Lordships, intimated that Government had no intention of preferring bills of indictment on the capital charge under which the two Handwicks and Mr. Forbes, had been committed to Newgate, viz. for conspiring to kill and murder his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; but they would be proceeded against, nevertheless, and bills would be sent to the Grand Jury, charging them with "conspiracy" and "riot" in the theatre, on the 14th of December, 1822.

Mr. Justice Moore then remarked, that as such was the determination, the whole tenor of the charge which he intended to deliver must be altered. Then, addressing the Grand Jurors for the City and County, he commented on the candid manner in which the Crown had now, in a capital shape, determined on not prosecuting a certain transaction in a capital shape. "Riot (said his Lordship) is the union of a plurality of persons assembled to disturb the public peace, and to resist, if necessary, those who may be assembled for the purposes of public order; it may be by previous concert, or the riot may arise without any sudden excitement; it must be deemed, however, to be an aggravated riot, if it be the result of any previous concert or conspiration. After explaining at considerable length, the law, as bearing on the charges submitted to them, his Lordship impressingly concluded as follows:—"Gentlemen, you have an important duty to fulfil, the public peace perhaps, but most assuredly, the public honour is most materially concerned.—Your country expects the most rigid, and strict impartiality; at the same time that you are not to impute the act alluded to, to the prisoners, on vernacular rumours, much less are you to be influenced against them by the great public excitement this notorious affair has occasioned. You will duly apply the legal principles which I have laid down, and then pause on the evidence brought before you; from that source, and that source only, you will derive all your impressions. It would be allegation to deny that every one in the land has not heard of the transaction; but, Gentlemen, you are called upon to dismiss from your minds resembled a sheet of paper without speck or stain, and such, I am sure, they are. If this be not the course you will pursue, I have no hesitation in saying, that the laws of the land will receive a vital tarnish. Your decision will, I fervently trust, have the effect of allaying the present agitation and ferment—of stilling the storm, which I grieve to say, exists—and of assuaging all the ebullitions of party spirit. Whatever may have been the visitations, divisions, and misfortunes of this land, let us still shew, that the pure stream of justice remains unpolluted, and that every man shall have a fair trial, free from favour, free from fear, and free from affection."

About three o'clock on Thursday, the Grand Jury sent down bills against Henry Handwick and George Graham, for a riot, and ignored the bills preferred against the other parties in the indictment. On the announcement of this result, the Attorney-General expressed his determination to proceed forthwith *ex-officio*, against the several persons who had been sent up to the Grand Jury.

A strong and considerable sensation has been produced throughout the metropolis on this occasion.

JANUARY 3.—This day, about one o'clock, the Attorney-General stated, that he attended in consequence of a notion seized by the prisoners, Forbes, Handwick, and Graham, that an application would be made for their discharge.

Mr. Driscoll (K.C.), having moved for the discharge of Henry Handwick and George Graham; Mr. Robert Johnston (K.C.) for that of James Forbes, and the arguments of those two Gentlemen having been followed by addresses in support of them by Mr. Scriven and Mr. Blackburne (K.C.)

The Attorney-General said, he was not sure whether he had understood the nature of the application made by his Learned Friends. If it were that the prisoners, Handwick and Graham, should be discharged upon giving bail for their appearance on the proceedings intended to be instituted against them, he should not object to it, but if the application was for the discharge of the three prisoners from further liability or bail, he should feel it his duty to resist it. He had adopted the mitigated course of sending up bills for the minor offences only, and though he had no doubt of their guilt, he felt reluctant to give a latitude to his feelings, when it was not expedient to call upon a Jury to entertain the capital charge; he preferred that the legal proceedings should be criticised for their lenity, rather than their rigour; for, never were the laws so speedily triumphant as when applied with mercy, and administered with temper. He confessed he was not a little surprised to hear his Learned Friend, Mr. Blackburn, make light of an offence that would be an eternal stain on the country, an offence which fastens the character of ferocious assassins on the people of Ireland. Was hurling a bottle and a piece of wood at the Lord Lieutenant's head a light offence? Mr. Blackburn had called upon him to conjecture what were the probable grounds for the Grand Jury having thrown out the bills. He was entirely unable to form an idea upon the subject; but this he would say, that during his professional life, and in all his readings, he never knew of a case where the informations established so great a share of the deepest criminality as against Mr. Blackburn's client, and he would repeat what he had said the day before, that the Grand Jury had discharged their functions in the presence of God, under the sanction of a solemn oath, taken in the face of their country, and to that country and their God are they accountable; no human tribunal can give judgment upon them; it is between themselves and a higher power. Having stated what his intention was for the Jury to have ignored the bills, unless they disbelieved all the witnesses—about thirty in number. In his opinion, the informations contained precise and distinct charges of a conspiracy, and he would not impute to the Jury so gross a violation of their duty as to trample down the law by considering the evidence not sufficient to establish a conspiracy. Their objection must have been to the credit of the witnesses, for, in his charge, he told them, unless they disbelieved the evidence, the facts deposed to were sufficient to call for a finding of the bills, and for sending the prisoners before a petty Jury. His Lordship declared, that his astonishment at the finding of the Grand Jury was such that had his Majesty's law officers not been in Court, he would have sent for the Jury, and inquired from them the grounds upon which they came to their decision, and whether there was any point of law upon which they had their doubts, or required information. After that he would have sent them back to their room, and told them to reconsider their finding. If they had any other grounds for rejecting the bills but the credit of witnesses, it was their duty, as conscientious men, to have come into Court, and require explanation from the Judge before they adopted the course of ignoring the bills for a riot and conspiracy to create a riot, when it was deposed that several persons were seen with bludgeons committing a breach of the peace; using inflammatory expressions, and when a union of action between the parties was sworn to. The laws should not have been rendered abortive by persons sworn to discharge the functions of Grand Jurors. Unless they had good grounds for disbelieving the witnesses, the bills should have been found. The public, the country, justice, and the law, required to be satisfied, and there was no good subject but must desire to see the transaction which had taken place probed to the bottom. The Learned Judge sincerely regretted that the consciences of the Grand Jurors did not permit them to send the question to a Jury, before whom such facts must come out, as would no longer leave the world ignorant of the machinations of the factious. At present the public were ignorant upon what grounds the Grand Jury had formed their decision, and it was due to the prisoners themselves, if they had any respect for their characters, that the affair should undergo a solemn investigation, in order that, if innocent, it might clearly and satisfactorily appear that they were so.

It was then ordered that Mr. Forbes be bailed, himself in one thousand pounds, and two sureties five hundred pounds each, to abide the result of a criminal information to be filed against him by the Attorney-General, in the Court of King's Bench, in the next Term; the other five persons accused to find bail, themselves in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in one hundred pounds each, for the purpose.

On Tuesday, the Judges Moore and Burton being on the Bench of the Grand Jury, by their Foreman, Sir George Whitford, read a written paper some observations, in reply to those of the Bench, on their ignoring the bills against the rioters at the theatre.—"My Lords —We have learned with deep regret, that the discharge of our duties, as to certain Bills of Indictment, has been made the animadversion by his Majesty's Attorney-General, and has been pronounced by the authority of this High Court to be a matter of s We have that neither the Court, nor with its sanction, his principal Law Officers, intended to convey any intimation judgment has been influenced by fear, by favour, or affec charge of such a nature, without adverting to the enormi guilt which it would impute, would be essentially unjust; for of secrecy which we have taken forbids a disclosure, which th cation of that judgment, and if necessary the satisfactory refu such a charge would impose. It must be recollected, that to clusively is the evidence known upon which our judgment was ed; and we therefore trust that this High Court will receive claration new unanimously and solemnly made by us, that our was the result of a laborious investigation of the evidence, a tions consideration of its weight, and a sincere desire to adhere Charge of the Learned Judge, who so fully detailed to us the of our duties, and the nature of the principle upon which we a to discharge them."—Mr. Justice Moore observed to them: tlemen, I shall say nothing further than this—that the Attor neral, in what has been communicated to you, has been, I will unjustly merely, but most shamefully misrepresented. In my or in that of my brother Judge, he not only did not cast any upon the Grand Jury, but expressly guarded himself against suspicion. He said that no man could dare to arraign a Gran for their decision in the exercise of their constitutional privile Gentlemen, leaving to you all the privileges which by law b you, and which you have a right to claim. You have stated Court expressed surprise. I did say that I was, and I am Gentlemen, I am sure, have acted according to your cons but I did and do express my surprise, after reading the bod dence, that it was not calculated to obtain the character of from the Jury. I also said, in answer to an observation from (and I say so still), that you had no right, by law, to try what tuted a conspiracy—and that your only business was, to whether you believed the facts. I said, and say again, that sworn informations which I had, there is a full conspiracy s point of law, if the facts are believed. I also said that the Gra had no right to try the cause, but only to put it into a course of said that upon the informations there appeared a manifest con —prepared circumstances—placards distributed—calls under intentions shewn by some parties or other to disturb the public If you had decided that these facts did not prove a conspira would have decided a question of law. But if the point of law cision was, that there was not credible evidence of the facts, said I had nothing to do with that, and that I must presume that was the ground of your determination."

Thomas Hughes, for administering wicked, malicious, and ful oaths, on the 1st of January, 1822, was put on his trial; indictment there were nine counts, one of them charged the p with administering illegal oaths to compel sundry persons to co rules of an illegal commander. The Attorney General stated to the Jury, and the circumstances being so similar to those deve on the trial of Keenan and others, that we feel justified in omitt the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech to it—most prominent pass After explaining the law, as bearing on the charge against the soner, he proceeded:—"From the evidence you will know that and regret, that a set of men are in existence, who have been enough, foolish and wicked enough, to blaspheme the Great Creator; of wretches daring and impious enough to deg great and reverend name of the living God, for purposes so bas will have proof that these people have entered into a hellish plot faning every thing sacred, and prostituting every thing valua the purpose of making inroads on the solemn reverence due t and with the absurd hope of overturning the Government of th pire itself. No man in the land has a right to bind himself in association, which may enable him to meddle with the laws, or ment on, or interfere in the administration of the country; if takes a private oath, for illegal purposes, no matter what the no matter what the purposes, such act is, according to the co law of the land, a crime, for such conduct is subversive of g vernment, and totally inconsistent with the well-being of ever The prisoner is a ship carpenter. I question very much if, ind ciety to which I have been adverting, there can be found one dual of higher rank or greater respectability. Good Heaven, G mer, can you have a more melancholy proof of the folly of the classes in this country? Can you have a stronger demonstrati before you, how far the unfortunate, the deluded people of Ir may be misled, duped, and gulled! How monstrous! that this a ship carpenter, and those influenced by such men, could a to upset the United Empire, and the Protestant religion. There to know that the Protestant establishment is the solemn and soli of the land, as durable and as fixed as the laws and ordinances of land—as long as the British Empire lasts, that religion must co —no kingdom's laws and that Religion have existed—have sto gether—they must fall together. The more mischievous as they is, I can scarcely believe that the whole body of this associatio tained the absurd notion, or the criminal purpose of attempti subvert the Protestant religion; but that some of them have ente the notion to one another there can be no doubt. It is most gra Gentlemen, to know, that among the more respectable, or the order of Roman Catholic Gentry, none have stained their cha by participation in this association, any more even than their re protestant fellow countrymen. I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity of making the assertion, and of doing an act of jus the Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic Gentry, their gent and the respectable Roman Catholic citizens of Ireland, have lo the conspiracy with regret; it has been deprecated by every member of that persuasion, and no Roman Catholic of higher than the prisoner, a ship carpenter, has been concerned in it."

P. Devoy said he knew the prisoner, who is a ship carpenter had met him at a public house in the Broadstone; the prisone he could give him some words that would be of service to him ness received a paper from him, which he put into his pocket read the following day; the succeeding night he was taken in tody while drunk, and put into a watchhouse in Newmarket Coombe. He identified the following paper, as the one he re ceived from the prisoner.

The master's words—"May we be able to trace deception source."—The reply was, "Yes, and have the fortitude to against the knave." This was the master's pass. Then o members—"All things are reasonable."—Reply, "We have son to complain," "we've got more than we expected."—Reply Lord is always merciful."—The "quarrelling words" were— sorry to see you (in argument) gentlemen;" the Irish were for a fight.—Reply—"It is all a misunderstanding."—Several nesses corroborated the foregoing.

Mr. Justice Burton charged the Jury, who, about half past o'clock, returned a verdict of Guilty.—The prisoner was sente transportation for life.

On Saturday (4th inst.) Jas. Forbes and H. Handwick were b into Court bail might be taken for their appearance to an i information to be filed against them by the Right Hon. the At General. For Forbes, Mr. Cloustor, of the Firm of Clous Fottrell, and J. D. Williams, woollen-draper, of Eustace-st peared and were accepted. For Handwick, R. Charles, (a clar was one of Forbes' bail the night he was arrested in the Theatre a Mr. Benjamin Warren, appeared and entered into recogni Graham, accused of flinging the piece of timber at the Lord nant, has not yet given bail, owing to some difficulty respect residence.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

THE CHURCH.—His Majesty's Letters Patent have passed the Seal of Ireland, for translating the Right Rev. Lord Robert Tot Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, to the Bishopric of Clogher, the deprivation of the late Bishop; also for translating the Ri Dr. Elrington, Bishop of Limerick, to the Bishoprics of Leigh Ferns, in the room of Lord R. Tottenham.—His Majesty's Lett tent have also passed the Great Seal of Ireland, for promoting t Dr. J. Jebb, Archdeacon of Emly, to the Bishopric of Limer the room of Dr. Elrington.—On the 21st, at an Ordination held Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Waterford, in the Ch Church, the Rev. J. Alexander, Rev. R. S. Going, Rev. W.

n, Rev. J. Ardagh, and Rev. W. Hughes, were admitted into Priest's rders. On the 22d, Messrs. J. L. Darby, W. R. Sandys, E. French, d L. Fowler, were ordained Deacons.

A circular letter has been written to the several Colonels of Irish ilitia Regiments, by Mr. Goulburn, stating, that such non-com.-misned officers and drummers of the reduced Staff, possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Constabulary Bill, will be received into e Police in the Province of Munster.

DUBLIN, JAN. 6.—The indisposition of our illustrious Viceroy has aused much anxiety to the public. The following Bulletin was issued st night:—

"Phœnix Park, Sunday Evening, Jan. 5.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is better to-day, but is still confined to his room. R. HUNTER, M.D."

Mr. Spring Rice presented a requisition, signed by himself and 17 her persons, to the Mayor of Limerick, to convene a meeting for the urpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Legislature on e subject of the local burthens of Limerick, the misappropriation of the orporate Revenues, and the admissions to all Corporate Offices and anchises. The Mayor refused to call the meeting. The requiionists called a meeting of their own. Mr. Vereker having taken e Chair, Resolutions were proposed by Lord Viscount Gort, and seconded by Capt. O'Grady, P.M. The Resolutions being put, amidst e greatest tumult and disorder that ever was seen at a public assembly, the Chairman announced that they were adopted by the Meeting, and that the business of the day was over. On his retiring from e chair, Capt. Drought appeared, and stated that he had received formation that the peace of the city was likely to be disturbed, and nmanded them in his Majesty's name to disperse immediately, hich, if not complied with, he should read the Riot Act, and disperse em with force. This not being at once complied with, the Police peared in a few minutes, and turned every person, indiscriminately, t of the room. Lord Gort and his friends retired to Swinburn's.

Monday (30th ult.), at a Council of the Corporation of this city, an ddress to our most respected Viceroy, the most Noble the Marquess ellesley, was unanimously agreed to be presented to his Excellency, the outrage at the theatre. The Council also unanimously voted e freedom of this city, in a gold box, to the Lord Lieutenant, as a ail token of admiration of the estimable and liberal feeling displayed his Excellency in relieving the distresses in the south of Ireland in e past year.—*Limerick Chron.*

On Sunday night three females were crushed to death in a cabin ar Bonnetown, by the falling in of a loft over the bed in which ey lay. The names are Mary Nary, Mary, her daughter, a girl ly 15 years of age, and Mary Hayes, a child only six years old.—*ilkenny Paper.*

Three persons, for the murder of Mary Gleeson, at Ballymore, were prehended by Capt. Wilcock's Police at Dundreene on Saturday.—homas Coglan's house near Cloghleen was attacked on Saturday ght; he beat off with a pitchfork the assailants, one of whom was apchended by Capt. Wilson's Police, in Clonmel, on Wednesday.—he house of Fogarty, Tithe Proctor to the Rev. H. W. Graves, near emplemore, was attacked for arms on Tuesday evening; the party as beat off by the resolution of Fogarty.—The servant of Lord Harden, at Dundreene, was attempted to be murdered on the high ad, near the demesne, on Sunday last.—A few nights ago, the farmers of Cloghessy, Cunneen, Connors, and Hanrahan; near Kilmalck, in this county, were attacked by a party of men who were all ovided with fire-arms; *they searched* the dwelling-house for musets, and not *getting any*, they directed "that money should be left a *certain house* to purchase arms and ammunition, as the business ver were about should be accomplished before New Year's Day."—*aterford Paper.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THURSDAY.—*Exparte Sir C. Long, in the matter of Brothers and ith, bankrupts.*—The question was to stay the bankrupts' certificate, d for liberty to the Treasurer of Woolwich Hospital to prove a debt. His Lordship thought that the Hospital should be at liberty to prove e debt in question, and as a difficulty arose as to ascertaining the mount of the debt, he would direct that the bankrupts should be exained with their books, to enable the Hospital to know the amount e to it from the bankrupts, as agents to whom monies had been reitted from military individuals abroad; and that Sir C. Long, or a rson authorised by him, should be at liberty to prove to the amount ade out, with a view to signing the certificate.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—*Samuel* v. *Machin.*—An action for damages for a malicious arrest. The defendant was an auctioneer, who was selling, mong other things, watches—one of which, knocked down for sale, as missing; when he charged Mr. Samuel, in a public room, with aving stolen the watch, and, seizing him by the collar, insisted on archinig.—Bernard Soleau was present at the auction room of the efendant, in King-street, Covent-garden; witness was the purhaser of the lot then put up, and a watch was missing; witness's lot onsisted of 10 watches, out of which was the one missing; witness nted the defendant to pay him for it. Machin said I suppose dy in the room has any objection to be searched, and he ordered the ors to be made fast; he immediately picked out the plaintiff from e crowd of people; the plaintiff was not within 10 feet of where witss was; defendant did not assign any reason for searching the plainf, who said he would not be searched unless there was an officer. Bow-street officer appeared, the plaintiff got upon the counter, and lled off his coat, when the officer searched him, but no watch was und; witness got paid by the auctioneer next morning.—For the deendant, Abraham Costello, a Bow-street officer, examined: Mr. achin said he would commence the search where the property was nd, and Samuel was there at the time; plaintiff said he would not be arched without an officer, when witness came forward; Samuel got on the table, and pulled off his things, so that witness thought he ne going to pull his shirt off. There were two suspicious characters the room, whom witness searched; but Machin did not touch plainf. It was the unanimous cry of the room to search him. In consee of his being the only one that refused.—W. B. Staff and other tnesses gave evidence to a similar effect.—The Lord Chief Justice served, that he did not think there was any ground to sustain the uest for imprisonment. The question was as to the assault; this deended on the credit due to the witnesses for the plaintiff or defendant. e next question was, whether if the search was by authority of the fendant: his Lordship observed, that if they found for the plaintiff, e damages would be very small, as no reasonable man, under the cumstances, would have refused to be searched.—Verdict for the fendant.—Lord Chief Justice—I think, Gentlemen, you have found rectly right.

Chambers v. *Hooper.*—Mr. Scarlett stated, that this was an action ought by Chambers, the bankers, against Dr. Hooper, upon a letter guarantee for the payment of 1000l. advanced by the plaintiff to Mr. rper. The Doctor wrote a letter to Mr. Chambers, refusing to re Mr. Harper in a security by bill, but concluded with saying, Dr. Hooper has no objection to guarantee the payment of it at six onths, provided Mr. Harper has it not in his power to take it up." ated March 22, 1817. This was the guarantee on which this action is brought. The next letter from defendant put in, referred to an plication to the defendant to renew the guarantee, the promissory te not having been taken up, in which the defendant says, "I am her surprised the money has not been paid by Mr. Harper; I am eatly obliged by your kindness to my friend Mr. Harper, but I have pressed my determination not to renew the guarantee. This does t arise from any misconduct of his, but from some family transcns, which I need not explain." The Lord Chief Justice said, the estion was, whether the plaintiffs had so dealt with this note as to e Dr. Hooper reason to think he never meant to call upon him, for n the defendant was discharged. His Lordship thought the fair nstruction of the guarantee was, if the 1000l. is not paid at the end six months call on me, and I will pay it; but, then he has no notice it it is not paid. But here, by a subsequent letter, was not only a sual to renew, but a declaration that he (the plaintiff) considered nself no longer liable. The plaintiff had not taken measures to reer against Harper, by arresting him, which he had a right to exe.—Here Mr. Scarlett stated that the plaintiff was so well satisfied h his Lordship's judgment he consented to be nonsuited.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

On Wednesday, William Cole, a horse dealer, was opposed on behalf of a creditor named Henderford, who having a bill for 129l. on Sir orge Alderson and Co., intrusted it to the insolvent to get discounted. The insolvent got cash for the bill, but paid sundry small ms to Henderford, from time to time, on account of it, putting him with various excuses, and at length appropriated upwards of 60l. of the proceeds of the bill to his own use. The next ground of opposition was a concealment of property.—A broker, named Davy, stated that the insolvent, before he went to prison, applied to the witness, and stated that he owed upwards of 500l., but he had got more than 600l. in gold in his possession. He did not, however, intend to pay any body, but meant to go to *quod* and get *white-washed*. He then asked witness the best way to set about it, witness himself having been discharged under the Act. Witness undertook to secret a part of his furniture; for his assistance he was to have received 10*l*. The insolvent was unable to pay the 10*l*., and the witness therefore seized the property intrusted to him, and sold part of it to pay himself the 10*l*. The rest of the insolvent's property was taken off the premises for the purpose of being secreted by a named man Flight, and other persons whom the insolvent called "Davy's Gang."—Upon the examination of the opposing creditor himself, he admitted that he was a distant relation of the insolvent. Since the insolvent had spent the money for the bill, he and the witness had been good friends; indeed, since that time the insolvent had been bail for witness in a criminal matter (for receiving stolen goods) in the sum of 400*l*.—Upon the witness Davy being cross-examined, several questions were put to him as to whether he had never been indicted for felony? his answers were, "that he had been in a great many prisons."—The Court said that the insolvent's Counsel had properly represented this case when he said it was, from beginning to end, tainted with iniquity. The parties complaining were certainly not entitled to any protection from the Court; and the conduct of Davy was most reprehensible; nevertheless, the Court could not believe that the insolvent was that harmless, credulous, and easy man, which his Counsel represented him. In delivering its judgment, the Court did not wish to protect the complaining parties, but merely to give time for the insolvent's other creditors to look into his affairs. They therefore adjudged him to remain in custody six months from the date of his petition.—Mr. Commissioner Harris then observed, that all the parties who had appeared against the insolvent richly deserved the same punishment: and he hoped that some of the creditors would have spirit enough to prosecute them, as the Legislature had given them power to do so.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Samuel Bartram and Robert White were charged upon information with having carried on an illicit still. Two officers went, on the 17th Sept. last, to a house in Jacob-street, Dockhead, where they found a large still at work, and a compact apparatus. The two defendants were on the premises, and Bartram acknowledged that the still was his, and White that he was in partnership with Bartram. The defence set up by both the defendants was, that they had been unfortunate in trade, and that they had been tempted to establish an illicit still to support their wives and families.—The Board passed judgment against both the defendants, and sentenced them to the full penalties of 100*l*. each, and the forfeiture of the apparatus, &c.

A man named Dudley was charged with having had in his possession two gallons of raw British spirits, for which duty had been paid. On the 22d Oct. two officers of the Excise saw him, with a basket in his hand, enter the shop of Mr. Sykes, a chemist, in Holborn, in a manner as if he wished to escape observation. They went into the shop, and examined his basket, which they found contained two gallons of raw spirits in bladders, which they seized. They believed him to be the regular agent of some illicit distillery, and that he got his living by supplying chemists and doctors with spirits to put their subjects "in preserve."—He was sentenced to pay the fine of 100*l*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King's dinner party on Tuesday at Brighton, consisted of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Marchioness of Westmeath, the Marquis and Marchioness and Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, the Countess Lieven, the Earl of Errol, &c. &c. There was no evening company. On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, with Lady Westmeath, took leave of his Majesty, and left the Pavilion for Bushy Park.

His Majesty has presented Mr. Canning with his portrait, which is said to be one of the happiest efforts of the President of the Royal Academy.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town on Wednesday from the Duke of Rutland's seat, Belvoir Castle, Rutlandshire.

An order has been issued from the War Office, for discontinuing to soldiers who shall enlist into the army after the 24th Jan. instant, the additional pay of a penny per day, at present allowed to corporals and privates, at the expiration of ten years service in the cavalry, and of seven years' service in the infantry.

On Sunday, the Grand Concert Room, in compliment to the Duchess of Clarence, was illuminated at night, and where a selection of sacred music, from the divine compositions of Handel and Mozart, had a most delighting and impressive performance.

Lord Francis Conyngham attended at the Foreign Office on Monday for the first time since his appointment as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A Court Martial is directed to assemble at Plymouth, to try Capt. W. B. Suckling, and the surviving officers and crew of his Majesty's late brig of war Racehorse.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were timed, viz.:—For China, The Charles Grant, Capt. W. Hay, to be afloat the 27th instant, sail to Gravesend 11th February, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs the 19th of March.—The Boddam, Warren Hastings, and Lowther Castle, to be afloat the 24th of February, sail to Gravesend 12th of March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 17th of April.

The East India Company's chartered ship Layton has arrived off Dover, after a passage of three months and twenty-two days, from Rencoolen.—The Canning arrived at Benecolen on the 6th July, left for Tanbanooly on the 22d, and sailed from the latter port for China on the 17th August.—The Prince Regent was in Madras roads on the 20th August.—The Regent arrived in Angier Roads on the 12th September.—The Castle Huntly was to sail from Bombay on the 3d August, and was to touch at Penang on her way to China.

The company's outward-bound ship Coldstream, put into Table Bay on the 4th of October, having sprung her bowsprit. She was expected to sail about the 15th of October.—The General Hewitt arrived in Table Bay about the 2d of October, and was to proceed on her voyage about the 12th or 13th of that month.—The General Harris left Penang for China on the 6th July, and was to touch at Sincapore.—The Marquis Camden was to leave Penang in a few days after the General Harris.

The Sessions of the Peace for Middlesex begin at the Sessions House, on Clerkenwell, on Monday next, and the Old Bailey Sessions on Wednesday.

At a meeting of a Committee of the Southampton Bank for Savings it appeared, that the deposits in the last quarter amounted to 3,780*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. and the returns to depositors, to 144*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*. The total amount of the deposits is 40,70*l*.—The Savings Bank for Gosport and its vicinity, which was established January 1821, is in a prosperous condition. The deposits of 1822 (400*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*.) having exceeded those of the former year, by nearly 100*l*.

INGENIOUS DISCOVERY.—There arrived the other day at Leith a north country coaster, laden with a number of well-fed geese. The Custom-house boatmen boarded her as usual, and one of them, to satisfy his suspicions, on account of their great weight, cut up one of the fattest, and discovered a bottle of whisky deposited inside. As destructive an attack was now made upon the whole, when each was speedily disencumbered of its burden.

On Wednesday week, Henry March, of Gateshead Fell, butcher, performed private penance in the church of Ovingham, for defaming the character of the wife of his brother, Joseph March.

Wilton, lately celebrated for the manufacture of carpets, flannels, and other branches in the woollen trade, is nearly depopulated by the emigration of the principal manufacturers to Kidderminster.

On Monday, being the Epiphany, was observed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, with the accustomed ceremonies. After the Belief was read in the common service, the Gentlemen Ushers, kneeling, presented boxes of gold, frankincense and myrrh, as incense, which were received by the officiating clergyman in a gold dish, in imitation of the offering of the wise men of the east.

POOR'S RATES.—By the returns made to Parliament, the Poor's Rates in England and Wales, from the years 1816 to 1821, inclusive, were as follows:—In 1816, 5,724,540*l*. 7*s*.; 1817, 6,910,920*l*. 9*s*.; 1818, 7,870,804*l*. 2*s*.; 1819, 7,516,702*l*. 6*s*.; 1820, 7,330,266*l*. 15*s*.; 1821, 6,959,249*l*. 15*s*.

At a Meeting of the Bank for Savings, held at Newbury, on the 24th of December, it appeared the sum of 33,766*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. had been received since the first establishment, and that 9,736*l*. 9*d*. had been repaid, and that the sum remaining to the credit of 649 depositors, amounts to 24,030*l*. 16*s*. 5*d*.

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of a temple, which had been quite invisible through a certain number of hours of sunshine, we do not exactly know—perhaps it may be in that village in Ireland, where the echo replies, "Pretty well, I thank you," to a man who says, "How d'ye do, Paddy?" If it be not, and MR. MOORE fondly imagines the moon likely to reveal that which is concealed in the day, we would just hint to him a fact, with which he appears at present unacquainted, which is, that, in the present order of things, wherever the moon shines at night, the sun *generally* has previously shone in the day.

Putting, however, the clumsiness of execution out of the question, the whole principle and design of the first part of the story is abominable. The second part is a plagiarism from the heathen history of JUPITER and SEMELE; and one cannot, in turning over the pages of palling absurdity which it contains, but lament that talents, which, if properly applied, would always be respectable, and, in some cases, transcend mediocrity, should be so terribly perverted as they are in this feeble and flimsy attempt to meddle with subjects far, far above their possessor's "ken."

The chief occupation of MR. MOORE'S Angel, in the early part of his career, is "*star-hunting*"—a sport he pursues with all the ardour of a Melton dandy; and the following description of the "view hollow" of a new world is in our poet's happiest style—"I," says MR. MOORE'S Angel,

"——— Well remember how I SUNG
"Exulting out, when on my sight
"New worlds of stars, all fresh and young,
"As if just born of darkness *sprung*."

The notion of an Angel hunting, and "*singing out*," is ingeniously conveyed; and though "*sprung*" is here equally incorrect with the former instance, as it jingles with "*young*" and "*sung*," it is quite excusable in a rhymester hard run.

We consider the history of the progress of the Angel's love for his mistress, and the description of the means by which he eventually carries his point, and obtains possession of her, to be precisely of the nature of those examinations on trials, at the commencement of which all women and children are ordered out of court; our readers will therefore excuse our entering into details. We may, perhaps, be permitted to mention, that, after having inflamed her mind by dreams, &c. he assails her personally in her bower, and fearing that he might completely upset her if he appeared in all the dazzling brightness of his Angelic character, he ties up his wings behind his back, and hangs his crown upon a star, as coolly as DOCTOR LENITIVE, in the farce, stuck his hat upon a peg. Lest our readers should be incredulous we quote the passage:

"——— My crown
"Of flowers, too radiant for this world,
"*Left hanging* on yon starry steep,
"*My wings shut up*, like banners furled!"
&c. &c.

Suffice it to say, that as the mistress of the first angel spent her time in wishing for wings, so the "*chere amie*" of the second passed her days in endeavouring to obtain universal knowledge: and after the angel had secured her to himself, "without any ceremony," she incessantly pestered him, day after day, to let her into every sort of secret, with which (as MR. MOORE'S book runs) he had been entrusted by the Supreme Being himself.

Like many other impassioned persons, however, whose names we must decline mentioning at present, MR. MOORE'S angel, after he has lived in retirement with his *chere amie* for some months, begins to repent, and thinks he has sacrificed too large a proportion of his rank and dignity in the connexion. The description of his remorseful feelings almost amounts to nonsense, and, at all events, admits of the existence of a state which the Protestant rejects, together with the rest of the blasphemous absurdities of Roman Catholic doctrines.

He says, speaking of his grief, that its throbs—

"——— Came like gleams of hell,
"In agonizing *cross-light* given,
"*Athwart the glimpses*, they, *who dwell*
"IN PURGATORY, catch of heaven."

No man, we suppose, would waste his time in seriously arguing points of faith with MR. MOORE, who, in one of his songs, has recorded the following *orthodox* opinion:—

"*I devoutly believe* there's a *heaven on earth*,
"*And believe* that *that heaven's* in thee!"

Nor should we think it necessary to endeavour to discover, from his literary productions, what his creed actually is; but we must be permitted to wonder, when we find lines like those which follow, given to the world by publishers so eminently respectable as the LONGMANS.

The Angel's *mistress*, after having lived with him some time, becomes doubly assiduous in her inquiries into "things in general," and is so liberally gratified by her *hen-pecked* love, that at length—

"——— Earth itself seemed left behind,
"And her proud fancy unconfin'd,
"*Already saw heaven's gate a-jar!*"

Her enthusiasm goes on in spite of a "double-fronted sorrow," which haunts the angel, and at last she prevails upon her submissive *protector* to appear in all his glorious brightness. He, after some scruples, consents, and she immediately breaks out in a blaze,

"And vanishes all in a flame of fire."

She is, in fact, reduced to ashes, and moreover, burns the angel in the middle of his forehead, which scar, in addition to the marks left on his face by the foot-prints of his other indiscretions before-mentioned by the poet, must, in some degree, have taken off from the beauty which dazzled his LILIS, or which ladies in these days would consider to be angelic.

We are truly sick of his trash, the only very decided object of which, is to aid in the general attack making upon every thing which men and Christians have been taught to respect and venerate.

LORD BYRON has published the first part of a mystery on the same subject, in the second number of his Magazine, which, so far as it goes, has much more of interest and contrivance in it, than the collection of platitudes we have just waded through; but we put no more faith in his LORDSHIP'S beginning, than we did in MR. MOORE'S prefatory professions in the LOVES OF THE ANGELS. We see LORD BYRON'S poem printed in that mass of blasphemy and sedition which, under the sanction of his name, has obtained a partial circulation. We know what LORD BYRON has done—we know what *he is capable of doing*; and we are quite prepared to find the second part of HEAVEN AND EARTH as much at variance with the affected piety of the first, as MR. MOORE'S sickening blasphemy is with the professions of propriety contained in his preface.

LIVERPOOL CONCENTRIC SOCIETY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As the TIMES, and other organs of the Whig Radical faction, have given a pompous account of the recent proceedings of the "Liverpool Concentric Society." I beg leave to state that it chiefly consisted of an Unitarian parson (one Sheppard,) *Mr. Williams, a Huntite Justice of the Peace*, and a few inveterate Radicals of the old Revolutionary school. The *modest Unitarian*, according to custom, loudly declaimed against the opponents of Reform, although he candidly confessed that if MR. CANNING would join them he should be received with the utmost cordiality!!! And it must be admitted that they are "heinously unprovided" with men of learning and talent, so as to render such an acquisition of the greatest importance! Those redoubtable adventurers of "injured innocence" and useless places, BROUGHAM and CERRY, belong to this renowned club, and DOCTOR JOSEPH HUME, "the wonderful calculator," enjoys a similar honour!

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
DETECTOR.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In your Paper of last Sunday you have stated that a Correspondent informed you, "that Poyais is situated on the Mesquito Shore, and is an immense swamp, highly favourable to the most prolific breed of Mosquitoes, and is considered more unhealthy than even Porto Bello."

In answer to the first part of these remarks, I shall content myself with the following extract from CAPT. STRANGEWAY'S Book of the Mesquito Shore:—

"This country, it is generally supposed, derives its name from a cluster of small islands or banks—situated near the coast, and called the Mosquitoes. Some geographers have designated it Mosquitia; which is a more elegant appellation than that of Mesquito Shore, conveying, to a stranger ignorant of its derivation, the idea of a country infested with moschetos, which would be a very unjust conclusion, as there are, perhaps, few countries under the tropics so little troubled with these disagreeable insects."

In answer to the second part, I beg to give an extract from the Memoir of CAPT. WRIGHT, of the Royal Navy, presented to LORD CASTLEREAGH, as Secretary of State, in 1808.

"From a personal knowledge of the Mesquito Shore, together with my reading and reflections on the subject, corroborated with many a long and prolix conversation with aged natives, I do firmly believe, and feel no hesitation in pronouncing it capable, under the impression of English money, perseverance, and influence, to supply the whole world with rum, sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa and molasses, in one hundred years after the next settlement that may be judged expedient to be formed there, and I know it to be the best poor man's country I ever saw or read of.

"Innumerable other advantages very naturally suggest themselves to me as connected with this important subject, but I will waive narrating them,—first, because I am anxious to avoid spinning out my memoir to a tedious length—and, secondly, because I am confident the sketch I have given will bring home with irresistible force to the intelligent and reflecting mind, this positive and incontrovertible fact, viz. that the Mesquito territory, on account of the richness of the soil, the luxuriance of the woods, the great salubrity of its air, the remarkable excellency of its water and provisions, with the almost unrivalled harbours for shipping with which the shore abounds, is excelled by no country that I know of under the influence of British dominion."

In addition to the above extract, I beg to observe, that COLONEL HODGSON, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Mesquito Shore in 1757, states, that "The soil of the woody lands is the best, and every where excellent, being either a deep black mould, or rich brick-clay; what low woody-land is dispersed among the lawns is not so good. The Savannah lands are the worst. The soil is light sand, mixed with some rich mould, and might be greatly improved and made very useful. At present they are used for pasturage; and the chief articles of natural uncultivated produce, are cocoa, cotton, and indigo. The cocoa is better than that of Carpenter River. The indigo, the same as that which grows in the back settlement of Guatemala, which is esteemed the best in the world. Of the cotton there are three species, one of which is a light red, and looks as fine as silk. The land is high, almost to the sea side, the hills rising gently like the swell of the sea."

Every person acquainted with the province of Honduras, reckon Poyais country healthy, and its climate is considered not so like that of *Porto Bello*, as it is like the climate of the *Mauritius!* The King of the Mosquito country, has granted to GENERAL M'GREGOR the Poyais territory; and this grant being a good one, gives him the right to sell the lands, and to grant securities upon them for a loan. The produce of which loan is applied to the colonization of the country, and the civilization of its inhabitants. The King of Mosquito has also granted him the power of enacting laws, and of raising a revenue.

There are several commercial men from America settled at Black River, and a MR. ELLICE carries on a successful distillery on the Bluefield River, and there is every reason to hope and believe, that Poyais will prove a comfortable settlement for the emigrants from Scotland; and a lucrative field for such men as may settle there either as traders or agriculturists, with small capitals; and it is the opinion of a most respectable gentleman, lately returned from the British Settlement in Honduras, that emigration will take place from that Settlement to Poyais.

A Scotch Ministerial paper informs us, on authority of a private letter from Madrid, that that Court had acknowledged GENERAL M'GREGOR as Cazique of Poyais; he, therefore, cares little, whether your correspondent designates him as "Buccaneer," or "Grand Cazique."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
London, January 4, 1823. ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I have read, with no little astonishment, the quotations in your last paper from FRIAR HAYES'S Sermons. It appears to me, that the belief of a Christian in the doctrine of the Trinity, &c., rests upon very different grounds from his belief in Transubstantiation. In the one case, we have the plain declaration of holy writ, without any thing to contradict it, whereas in the other we find our Saviour's words explained by his declaration in a subsequent verse, wherein he mentions, "Whosoever shall eat this BREAD," &c.; and besides, we have the evidence of our senses, that no change has taken place, because every one who partakes of the Sacrament of the Supper, knows and feels that he is partaking of nothing but bread and wine.

Query:—What does FRIAR HAYES say for withholding the cup from the Laity? Where in Scripture does he find our Saviour making a distinction between the Clergy and Laity?

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
Kirkcaldy, Dec. 31, 1822. A SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIAN.

The Stamford paper says:—On Tuesday the 7th instant, one of the Manchester coaches, in consequence of the rim of one of the wheels coming off, broke down within a few miles of Manchester, when it is said that two persons were killed, and several others received very serious injury.—On the morning of Tuesday the 7th inst. about three o'clock, the neighbourhood of St. George's-road, Manchester, was alarmed by the cries of "murder" issuing from a house in Pilling's-buildings. On the watchmen and others entering, they found two persons dead, and four others struggling in the agonies of death. Medical assistance was procured as soon as possible, but two more died in a short time; the remaining two it is expected will recover, though they are now in a very languishing state from the poison. The inmates of the house were a man, his wife, and their son, with a young man and three women lodgers. The poison is supposed to have been mixed with the water used for culinary purposes, as all who partook of the water experienced its effects. One lodger only was well (a female), and she is now in custody on suspicion of having administered the deadly dose.

Melton Abbey, Dorsetshire, the seat of Lady Caroline Damer, has recently been plundered of all its costly services of gold and silver plate. The robbery was not discovered till Thursday last, during her Ladyship's absence in town, when one of the servants perceived a loose stone in the wall of the room wherein the plate had been deposited; and upon this stone being removed, a hole was found large enough to admit a boy.

The boundless variety of novelties, in India Chintzes, Merino and Silk Damasks, Tabborets, &c. just produced by MILES and EDWARDS, for the present season, at such unprecedented low prices, fully entitles them to the extraordinary encouragement they have received from the principal Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom. If the introduction of a continued succession of rich and elegant designs, so considerably below the prices obtained by other Houses, will be an inducement to families to inspect this splendid Stock, we believe they will find it easy to effect a most important saving in fitting up their town or country residences.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BERWICK.—On Saturday se'nnight, while Mr. Ralph Laidler, Cuthbert's, farmer, was returning home, accompanied by his cousin, he suddenly fell from his horse to the ground and expired of an apoplectic fit.

BURY.—On Thursday se'nnight, about ten o'clock, the Marquis of Blandford, on his way to Garboldisham, stopped at the Angel Inn in this town. The coachman requested a man, whom he considered one of the ostlers, to look to his horses a few minutes, while he took some refreshment, but he had not been gone many minutes, when the coachguard began plundering the coach. The Marquis accidentally made his appearance at the moment, and seized the fellow in the act. He was given in charge to a constable, and has been fully committed.

DEVIZES.—On Sunday se'nnight, an attempt was made by five prisoners confined in the Old Bridewell, to effect their escape; but the gaoler took the necessary precautions, and as soon as they commenced their operations they were secured. The magistrates have since ordered them into solitary confinement. Their names are Wm. Mines, Samuel Collett, Olliff Richmond, Joseph Bailey, and Richard Salter.

DORSET.—The following Inquests have been taken—at Blandford on Mary, on the body of Grace Sheppard, who was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst in bed with her husband, and immediately expired.—At Toolber, on the 16th ult. on the body of Robert Baker of that place, who on the Sunday preceding, whilst attending divine service, dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired.—At Fiehead Magdalen, on the body of William Blackmore, labourer, who complained to his master whilst at work of a severe pain in his stomach, and soon after expired.—Verdicts, "Visitation of God."—At Stalbridge, on the body of John Green, saddler of that town, found hanging in the hay-loft adjoining his dwelling house. The deceased had been for some time in a despondng way—a verdict of "Lunacy," was returned.—At Shaftesbury, on the body of Thomas Focke, an infant 2 years and a half old, left in a room with two other children, when his clothes caught fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt as to cause his death in a few hours. Verdict, "Accidental Death."—On Monday se'nnight as a person was shooting small birds on Vearse Farm, near Bridport, the wadding of the charge lodged on a hay rick, which set it on fire, and it was quickly consumed. The rick, containing 15 acres of hay, was valued at 200*l*.

DROITWICH.—On Sunday night as the Birmingham and Bristol mail was approaching this town, the coachman was precipitated from the box, but not materially hurt, by the mail being upset. Lieutenant Folliott, of the 85th regiment, who was inside, owing to the pressure of his fellow passenger, had his hand forced out of the window, and the coach falling upon it, it was lacerated in a dreadful manner: immediate amputation was found necessary. The other inside passenger was not hurt. The guard received several severe bruises.

DURHAM.—A few days ago, some millers and flour-dealers, in Durham, were convicted in the mitigated penalty of 40*s.* each, for not delivering to the corn inspector, returns of the quantities of corn they had bought, agreeably to the statute.—At the Petty Sessions, held at Stockton on Tuesday last, John Appleton of that place, innkeeper, was committed for one month, on a second conviction, for suffering tippling in his house, and for keeping his doors open at improper hours.

EDINBURGH.—On Saturday se'nnight, the watchmen stationed near the Gibbet Toll, stopped a person driving a gig suspiciously loaded, coming from the southward. It contained the bodies of two females, one of them very old, and without teeth. The watchman took the driver and his whole charge into custody.

FORDINGTON.—Lately, the following fatal event took place here. Samuel Taylor having invited a few friends to spend the evening with him; his wife, in endeavouring to warm a little beer, observed the liquor in a blaze, and as she was taking it off the fire the flame caught her gown, and burnt her so dreadfully that she died after lingering a few hours. Taylor, in his efforts to save his wife, was severely burnt. The deceased was far advanced in pregnancy.

HEREFORD.—On Wednesday, Jos. Hartland, the waggoner of T. Hales, Esq. of Coddington, was committed to gaol for one month, for gross misconduct in beating his master's horses with a pike, whereby he so seriously injured one of them that it died in seven days. Hartland concealed the business from his master, and continued working the horse until it became too ill to labour.

HULL.—Last week, the stable of Mr. Walker, at Park-lane, near Hatfield, was set on fire, in consequence of the lads incautiously using lighted straw for singeing the horses legs, the flames communicating with the litter, the place was almost instantly in a blaze. Three horses were burnt to death.

LANCASTER.—On Wednesday se'nnight, a number of persons ventured on the ice on the river Lune; a youth about 20 years of age, named Septimus Tebay, was skating, a little above the Aqueduct, when the ice gave way, and he was drowned.—Mr. John *Robinson*, of the Lodge, at Clifton-Hill, near this town, was drowned *in the Canal*, near that place.—On Monday se'nnight, as a boy, about 15 years of age, of the name of Warriner, was sliding on the Canal Basin, near Kendal, he fell into a hole which was broken for the convenience of taking up water, and was drowned.

LIVERPOOL.—The tread wheel now erecting in the new prison at Kirkdale, is on a large scale, and will work a corn-mill of considerable size. There are now nearly 500 prisoners in this receptacle, and, of course, a sufficient force is provided to put this vast machine in motion as soon as it is completed, which will take place in a very short time.

NORTH SHIELDS.—In the night of Tuesday se'nnight, the shop of Mr. Philip Young, grocer, a little below the Bull Ring, was broken into, and plundered of every article except the fixtures.

RUTHERGLEN.—On Wednesday se'nnight, a woman, after snuffing a candle, threw the ashes behind her into a small barrel of gun-powder, which instantly exploded, and scorched the poor woman, a servant girl, and a man who happened to be in the shop, very severely. The two lower windows were blown out, the house considerably rent, and the hearth-stone lifted from the flat above, by the explosion.

TAUNO.—Last week a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of a new-born infant, found in an ore sack secreted in the hedge of a meadow, at Gadless, in the parish of St. Gluvias, but in such a putrid state, that it could not be ascertained whether it had been born alive or not.

TYNEMOUTH.—The body of a man, name unknown, found on the Sands, supposed to be one of the crew of three persons belonging to a sloop wrecked in the late gale on this coast, was interred in Tynemouth Church-yard last week.

WORCESTER.—A few evenings since, as the Carmarthen coach was coming down Malvern Hill it was upset; several of the passengers were slightly bruised (among whom was Sir W. de Crespigny, Bart.) but none seriously injured.

Mrs. Cunningham, aged 80, living in Goodman's-fields, was burnt to death on Thursday evening, by her clothes taking fire.

Two notorious offenders, named Head and Johnson, are now in Ely Gaol, on charges of burglary; on examination, it was found they belonged to a gang of housebreakers in Bedfordshire, who had recently committed 17 burglaries in that quarter. Head has once been under sentence of death for sheep-stealing.

Captain Mack, of the India service, and two seamen, met a watery grave on the 20th July last, off Bombay. The captain had conducted the Company's ship Buckinghamshire well on her passage to sea, but on taking to the pilot-boat, a high sea overwhelmed it, and the captain and two men were drowned.

PRISONS MADE PALACES!—A few days ago, the discharge of a debtor, named Cutliford, reached Dorchester gaol; but the man was so attached to the place, that the Governor was obliged to employ a peace officer and the whole force of the prison to eject him!—*Lincoln Mercury.*

A man named Foster, whose occupation is that of a rat-catcher, while employed at Trulegh Farm last week, had his thigh pierced by a rat-spear, and in that state was conveyed to Nuthurst, a distance of 12 miles, where the instrument, which is a gagged one, was extracted by a surgeon of Horsham, but notwithstanding his humane and skilful efforts he died two days afterwards.—*Brighton Gazette.*

On Tuesday the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, held a Levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Sir Edward Kerrison, General F. Maitland, General Mawbey, Sir K. Grant, Sir T. Ormsby, the Hon. Colonel King, and a number of other officers.

THE NEW GENERAL TURNPIKE ACT,—Which began to operate with the new year, has roused all the takers of tolls, whose contracts extend beyond that period. It would seem, that in such cases of extended contract, the act is imperative in advancing the tolls upon narrow wheels according to the rate or scale by which the tolls are now collected. This will make a very serious advance upon all narrow-wheeled waggons and carts, but, as we have *stated*, the law is *imperative*, and evidently so, with the intention of bringing broad wheels alone into general use.

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Caution.—There are persons who, finding they cannot now impose by selling counterfeit Russia Oil, it being now well known that Prince's is the original and genuine; so there are several Hair-dressers and others who pretend to sell Bears' Grease; but it is well known in Russia that Bears' Grease alone is too harsh for the Hair, and makes the Hair fall off; the truth of this is well known to every one who knows the Emperor Alexander, as he lost his hair at an early age; but Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, particularly with the extra ingredient, is a mixture of oils, and is always like a jelly; and it is proved by every one who has given it a fair trial, has found it the only article that actually preserves and promotes the hair in the universe.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday arrived yesterday by express. The *Moniteur* contains a contradiction of the following article:—"We read in the *Quotidienne* of the 17th Dec. that M. the Marschal de Camp, Vasserot, commanding the third brigade of the division of the Eastern Pyrenees, received the congratulations of Mina, which were conveyed to him by an aide-de-camp, and that having afterwards met Mina one day in the principal street of Bourg-Madame, General Vasserot said to the officers of his suite, that that was not the moment to return the compliments he had received."

The contradiction is in these terms. "We have now lying before us the most direct and manifest proofs of the falsehood of all these circumstances. We feel it to be both a duty and a pleasure to deny them thus publicly, and to render justice to a brave and loyal officer, who faithfully serves his King and country."

The *Journal des Debats* mentions a somewhat curious circumstance, viz. that at a grand dinner given by M. Pozzo di Borgo, to all the diplomatic characters in Paris, no invitation was sent to M. the Duke de San Lorenzo, the Spanish Ambassador.

Letters from Madrid, dated Dec. 18, state, that all the Gazettes of that day announce war, and that the government is preparing a manifesto to make known to the nation that the French only desire to occupy the Spanish territory with pacific views, and to insure the tranquility of Spain.—Another letter of the 22d of the same month states, that the *Gazette* of yesterday says:—"We are assured that only 50,000 men will enter, if they receive them as friends; in the contrary case, 150,000 men will enter to execute what has been resolved upon at Congress."

BAYONNE, Dec. 31.—No courier from Spain. It is true that the weather is dreadful; during six days past it has thawed, accompanied with abundant rain.

ST. GIRONS, Jan. 1.—The army of Mina is in want of every thing; and, far from receiving the reinforcements he asked for, and of which he is in such need, he sees his army weakened by desertion daily.—To form an idea of the public spirit of the Arragonese, it will be sufficient to state, that they call the Royalists *los sueetros*, and treat as enemies the Constitutionalists.

Mr. Secretary Peel on Friday transacted business at the Home Department.

The last accounts from the West Indies mention that the Tyne has captured several pirates near Matanzas.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Harris was indicted by the Rev. Mr. Masters for perjury. The defendant is lessee under the Crown of a chapel in Spring Gardens, and the prosecutor holds an under lease from him. Some disputes arose between them, and when the first half year's rent became due Mr. Harris demanded 106l., and Mr. Masters contended that only 92l. 2s. 6d. was due, which sum, it was alledged, was tendered. Mr. Harris made an affidavit of the debt, in which he swore that no tender of the sum due to him had been made, and that the sum of 106l. was due to him. Upon this affidavit Mr. Masters was arrested; and as it is a part of the Christian's profession to forgive injuries, Mr. Masters, to shew that he not only professed but practised his creed, preferred an indictment against Mr. Harris for perjury. After hearing the evidence in support of the indictment, the Jury found the defendant—*Not Guilty.*

MR. HENRY NUGENT BELL.—This gentleman, who was an eminent Barrister at the Irish Bar, soon obtained an unusual degree of reputation for his early years, by reason of having given up a most successfully, a vast portion of his time to researches in Heraldry, by which he succeeded to an extent quite extraordinary, in recovering dormant and possessed Peerages. The case of the Huntingdon Peerage will be a proud record of what can be accomplished by persevering attention, aided by rare and almost exclusive talent in this branch of the profession. The fame he acquired during this tedious process, insured him (if his life had fortunately been spared) a splendid income, inasmuch as every doubtful Peerage was placed under his parental controul; that of Crauford and Lindsay had occupied him for 2 years, and the next Session of Parliament would in all human probability have consummated his wishes, and repaid him for all his labours; but alas! Death stepped in, and we lament to hear, that he has left an amiable wife and large family, unprovided for. He had just purchased and fitted up, in a style of great splendour, a house in Whitehall-place, contiguous to the Attorney-General's; this, with its valuable contents, are consigned to the manuscr of Mr. George Robins. The Auction commences on Thursday. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was at the private view yesterday. To-morrow it will be open to the public generally.

PIDDING and Co. No. 1, Cornhill, remind the public that the last day of drawing the present Lottery will be Next Wednesday, January 15, on which day must be determined no less than 52 Capitals, including the largest, viz. £20,000, £10,000, £10,000, £2,000, £1,000, &c. &c. &c. Pidding and Co. on the last day of drawing, distributed No. 12,694, a prize of £5,000 also No. 3,936, a prize of £300, and both actually sold in whole tickets: it is to be hoped they are only the forerunners of some of the above, which may now be obtained at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

CARROLL'S luck in the present Lottery has been prodigious!!! Nos. 3425, and 16552, the only two prizes of £20,000, that have been drawn this Lottery, were *both* sold by him in shares, at his fortunate offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street. The last day of drawing is close at hand, the public therefore have no time to lose, as on Wednesday next, the fate of Fifty-two Capitals will be decided amongst which are One of £20,000, Two of £10,000, One of £2,000 Four of £1,000, &c. &c.

The Memoirs of the late Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, are on the eve of appearance, written by the celebrated Madame Campan. This publication will comprise a history of, and most curious anecdotes relating to, all the personages who figured in the Court of Louis the 16th. Much light will, by this work, be thrown upon transactions, the origin of which has hitherto been buried in obscurity. No work has appeared since the Memoirs of the Margravine of Bareith so well calculated to shew the interior of a Court.

The abstract of the last Enumeration has not long been put forth, and is, from its bulk, (a thick folio) too large for general reference. We have now, however, to announce to our readers the publication of a single sheet, by Mr. E. Wilson, of the Royal Exchange, in which will be found all the most valuable information contained therein, with much other intelligence, which could not possibly come within the scope of that official document. Both as a work of art, and from its intrinsic merit, we consider this as the most useful publication of the kind that has ever issued from the press, and by which all those who feel interested on the important subject of our national strength, from the number of inhabitants, cannot fail of becoming highly gratified.

THE humidity of atmosphere, change of climate, study, anxiety, fevers, accouchements, &c. often causes the human hair to fall off, become grey, and total baldness, which may be prevented by using Rowland's Macassar Oil—the greatest auxiliary in nourishing the hair and preventing its being injured—preserves it to the latest period of life—promotes a luxuriant growth on the baldest places. The wonderful properties of this Oil not only nescitrate the growth, but render hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, and adds a beautiful gloss: in fine, it gives the most fascinating and rectable appearance to the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. It also produces Whiskers, Eye-brows, &c.—The sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, have just supplied their Agents, in Town and Country, with a valuable quantity of that admired article.

BEAR'S GREASE.—At the request of several gentlemen, J. Atkinson, Perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, has formed an agency with a house in Norway for a supply of the above article to any extent; and he has just received a supply of a very fine quality, which is potted for use, in pots from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each. The great Linnæus, and also a celebrated Lecturer on Physiology, of the present day, have alluded to this article, when treating on the nature of the hair; and when we consider the hairiness of the Bear we find much reason for the very general opinion long held that Bear's grease possesses some very extraordinary properties for making the hair grow. J. A. has appointed most hair dressers to sell the article, but none are of his importation unless his name and figure of the Bear is printed on the pot, and a bill wrapt round the pot, with his name and address.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their work, "The Ægis of Life," in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No 20, Paternoster-row, or, at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—N.B. Bouverie-street, Fleet street and 7, Jermyn-str. St. James's London.

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THE LAST DAY.

SWIFT and CO. beg leave to remind the Public that the last day of the Lottery will end on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th inst. on which the following Capitals must be drawn, viz.—1 of £2,000; 2 of £1,000; 2 of £500; 9 of £300; 9 of £200; &c. &c. Also 1 of £2,000; 4 of £1,000; 9 of £300; 9 of £200; and 26 of £200, &c. &c. Capitals already drawn were Shared and Sold by Swift and Co. who have Sale undrawn Tickets and Shares, at their old and fortunate Office, Poultry; 12, Charing Cross; and 31, Aldgate High street.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 15; for which the Wheel is extremely rich, containing 1 of £20,000; 2 of £10,000; 4 of £1,000, and 44 other Capitals. All must then be Drawn every other Prize.—J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT having on Sale a few Tickets and Shares for the above rich Wheel, recommend to their Friends the Public an early purchase, for fear of disappointment. They have the pleasure of distributing to them a considerable portion of the Capitals having already Sold in this Lottery, viz. 2 of £2,000, £2,000, and many others And in their last Contract all the Prizes of £20,000, at their Old Office, Cornhill, 11, Chatham, 38, Haymarket, and by their Agents.

NEXT WEDNESDAY.—The Lords of the Treasury have ordered the Drawing of the State Lottery to be finished Next Wednesday the 15th instant, that day will be one of great interest; for the whole of the Capitals now in the Wheel must then, of course be Drawn; and such a number as 52 Capitals in one day was never before known in the Lottery annals; persons who have previously bought would do well to examine their Tickets and if drawn to re-purchase; and those who have not bought have a fair opportunity of advantageously with the unprecedented chance of 52 Capitals decided all in one hour.—A few warranted undrawn Tickets and Shares on sale at BISH'S Offices, 4, Cornhill and 9, Charing Cross, London, and Agents in the country.—BISH has already paid 18 Capitals in the present Lottery.

LIBERAL ADVERTISEMENT.—Fine Old Madeira at hogshead, or 42s. per dozen, bottled in a fair equitable size, the product of the advertiser's own estate. His connections in England are small and his stock very extensive, he resorts to the medium of a public advertisement: but trusts the prejudices existing against it will be removed, when he assures the public he will cheerfully stand or fall to a responsible purchaser's being able time to satisfy himself, previous to payment, that the lot purchased corresponds with the sample.—To be tasted in the Docks, or at No. 3, Poland-street, Oxford-street; or samples sent to any part. Orders, per post, addressed to him and Co. duly attended to

INTERESTING SALE.—The Conductress of the Matrimonial Establishment being obliged to visit Paris for the ensuing Spring, merely waits to DISPOSE of the STOCK left from the last Season, to observe will be made; all will be sold at the lowest prices ever thought of, to dispatch the object. The Conductress hopes to finish this knowing assistance of Ladies fond of bargains before the end of the week. Theses Skirts, Habit Shirts, Flounces, Bodies, Capes, Caps, in all sorts of Muslin front the cause of dirty to the merely tumbled. It is respectfully suggested Ladies purchasing Babies' Robes or Caps can hardly be suited but in this institution; or Ladies' Caps, the superb Moravian Dresses for Wedding Work of any kind, especially desirable for Ladies going to either India or Grosvenor street.

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—DISON, WILLSON and CO. respectfully invite Ladies, patronesses of taste and fashion to inspection of their new, costly and extensive Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LACE, which they, with confidence, advise to exceed any hitherto offered. From correspondents at Paris, Brussels, &c. they are supplied with the newest designs of foreign taste, thus forming in one mart the unique selection of the continental and the chaste originals of British costume. From the advertisements of fictitious manufactures, professing to sell imitations of Brussels fabrics considerably lower than any badly executed imitation, they assured the superiority of texture and uniform correctness of pattern will be apparent on inspection, and a single trial will establish their durability. They have just received from their manufactory a splendid collection of Point and Brussels dresses, squares, scarfs, veils, mantillas, caps, &c. an assortment of Blonde, Mechlin, and Valenciennes laces, which, in addition to an immense stock of every article in the British Grassed Lace, (commonly by the name of Urling's Lace) they are determined to sell at the one ensuing season, peculiar to this house, viz. the Verona Tiquet, for Opera or Dress; Robes la Diane and Zephyrine; Coiffe Parisienne; Sleeves; Quadrille Sashes; Aprons; Reticules; Purses, &c. as culated for the Month of Almack's, Willis's, &c.—N.B. Lace Dresses from 2l. 10s. to 75 guineas. 237, Regent street facing the Argyle Rooms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSE BAZAAR, King street, Portman square, for the SALE of HORSES, by AUCTION and COMMISSION, by GEORGE YOUNG, on Monday next, (and each succeeding Sunday) precisely at Twelve o'clock,

SEVERAL LOTS of HORSES, many of them suitable for Saddle and State Masters.

N.B. A great variety of Horses, in addition to the above, are constantly for Sale by Commission at the Bazaar, and amongst them are a considerable number of young and seasoned Horses, consisting of superior Hunters, Hackney, Carriage Horses, &c.

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PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid
Bank Stock	Holiday.	245½	245	246	246½
3 per Cent. Reduced		79⅞	79⅞	80	79⅝
3 per Cent. Consols		79½	79¼	79¼	79⅛
3½ per Cent. Consols		92⅛	92⅛	92⅜	92⅝
Consols for Account		80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	80⅝
4 per Cent. Consols		98⅜	98	98⅛	98
New 4 per Cent.		99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	99⅝
Bank Long Annuities		20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
India Bonds		— p	44 p	43 p	43 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.		11 p	8 p	9 p	11 p
Ditto, 3½d.					
Columbian Bonds					

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 5th inst. at Shamrock Lodge, Belfast, the Lady of Boyd, jun. Esq. of a son.

DIED

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. at Lime House, Middlesex, Catherine spinster, in the 85th year of her age; 32 years servant to the late W. Bo Esq. Bishopsgate-street.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. at Hunton, near Maidstone, aged 17, Mi eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Moore, Prebendary of Canterbury.

On the 26th of August last, at Plantation Helena, Demerara, in the of his age, Mr. James Fraser Chisholm, eldest son of Capt. Hugh C Fort Augustus. Possessing a disposition the most amiable, he was be his acquaintances, and his premature death is deeply deplored by his friends.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, No. 11, JOHNSON'S-COURT FLEET-STREET, only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 110. SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1823. Price 7d.

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KALKBRENNER'S GRAND CONCERTO, for the Piano Forte, as performed by the Author, with the greatest applause. Dedicated to his Imperial Majesty, Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias. Price 8s. 6d. with Accompaniments for an Orchestra, 12s. 6d.

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THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Romeo and Juliet—Tuesday, Love in a Village—Thursday, the School for Scandal.—The Pantomime every evening.

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ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—Monday, and during the Week, Jemmy Green in France, or Tom and Jerry's Tour; with Harlequin's Holiday, or the Cockney Sportsman.

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PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married and Beneficed Clergyman, resident within a morning's ride of London, and accustomed for many years to receive a few Pupils into his House, has now a VACANCY.—The most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen, whose sons he has educated.—Letters to be directed for the Rev. C. J. M. Jeffery's, bookseller, 4, Pall-Mall, London.

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CHORAL FUND.—Instituted for the Relief of its Deceased Members, Widows, and Orphans. Under the Patronage of his Majesty.—The Public and the Subscribers to this Institution are respectfully informed, that the Annual Concert for the Benefit of the above Charity will take place on Monday the 3d of February at the English Opera House, Strand. Leader, Mr F. Cramer. Conductor, Mr. Greatorex.

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SOCIETY of GUARDIANS, for the PROTECTION of TRADE, against SWINDLERS and SHARPERS.
RICHARD CLARK, Esq. Chamberlain of London, President.
GEORGE BRIDGES, Esq. Alderman and M. P. Vice-President.
Messrs. WILLIAM FRADD and JOHN CLARK, Treasurers.

At the present January Westminster Sessions, George Smith was convicted for fraudulently obtaining Goods from Messrs. Roberts, Griffiths and Crick, Members of this Society, by falsely pretending that he was the servant of Messrs. Harding, Ashby, and Co. also Members of this Society.

This Society has been established Forty-Seven years. Its Object is indicated by its Name; it is an Association of Merchants, Bankers, and Traders, to protect themselves from the fraudulent practices of Swindlers and Sharpers, and from Robbery of every kind. The mode in which that "Protection" is afforded, is—*First*, by mutual information:—This is effected by each Subscriber sending *the earliest* intimation of the existence of certain Firms, and of the circulation of certain Bills, to the Secretaries, who, by order of the Committees, communicate the information so given to every Member of the Society.

At the end of the year a List of all those Names, arranged in alphabetical order, is sent to each Member. —To every New Member a List of the Names noticed for the Ten previous Years is given on his election.

Secondly—By bringing the Offenders to Justice:—When a Member is Defrauded, the Offender is prosecuted by and at the expence of the Society.—Thirdly—Every Member is entitled to the payment of a certain Sum for his Expences in all Prosecutions for Robbery of any description.

The Annual Subscription is only One Guinea.—By order of the Committee,
FOSS and SON, Secretaries, 35, Essex-street, Strand.

Recommendatory Letters for the Election of new Members, may be had by application to the Secretaries.—Jan. 1823.

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A PREMIUM, proportionate to the Salary, will be given to any person who will procure the Advertiser a PERMANENT MERCANTILE SITUATION, where attendance after four o'clock is not required.—Letters, post-paid, addressed to W. R. Peale's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, will be attended to.

NEW EDITION of TEN-INCH GLOBES, just published by J. ADDISON and CO. 116, Regent street, Globe Makers, by appointment, to His Majesty, who beg to assure the public, that for correctness, and excellence of execution they are equal to any Globes extant, notwithstanding *which* they are sold at the price usually charged for the common nine-inch. They are also published in different stages of completion, for the practice of students: viz. with the Meridianal, Ecliptical, and Equatorial lines only, or with the Plan Work added.—Also just published a new Horizontal Moveable Planisphere, and Maps of the Stars.—Their Globes of various sizes (all new editions) continue to be manufactured as above.——N.B. Old Globes refitted with the new Editions.

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CROWN-OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1823.

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POYAIS LOAN OF £200,000.

MR. JOHN LOWE, by Order of Sir GREGOR M'GREGOR, gives Notice, that such Holders of Scrip of this Loan, as may not be desirous of paying the instalment of 35 per cent. fixed for the 17th inst. may pay 10 per cent. on the 16th of February next, with interest from the 17th January, and the remainder as will be hereafter advertised.

BEACON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5 per Cent. up to the 31st of December last, is now in the course of PAYMENT to the Proprietors Shares in the above Company, and may be received either at the above Office, or from any of their respective agents.

BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL.

CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE of HOUSES and GOODS from FIRE. Established by Royal Charter, in the Year 1720, for making Assurances against Loss or Damage by Fire, and for Assuring Lives.

The Public are hereby informed, that in conformity with the Plan lately adopted, Tables are prepared and now ready for delivery at this Office, for Life Assurances, the payments to be completed in short periods, according to the convenience of the Assured.—The Rates upon Life Assurances are considerably reduced, and the bonus is will be extended to the Old Policies, in respect to their future payments.—Persons Insured will have leave to pass in Steam or other decked Vessels (during peace) between any parts of the United Kingdom, and also between Great Britain and any Ports of the Continent, or Islands in the Channel, within the limits of the Texel and Brest, without the necessity of applying for special permission as heretofore required.—Fire Insurances continue to be effected with this Corporation on the most moderate terms; and a deduction of one year's premium and duty, is made upon Insurances for seven years; a discount of five per cent. is allowed on the fire premiums upon shipping.

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By Order of the Board,
JOHN GREY, Actuary.

Persons insured for the whole term of Life will participate periodically in Two-third Parts of the Profits of the Company, by additions to the sums insured. Rates and Conditions may be had by applying at either of the Company's Offices. A liberal Agency is allowed to professional men effecting Insurances.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission in the Perthshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Major W. M. Stirling to be Captain, vice Drummond, resigned.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Brice and Watkins, Liverpool, general brokers—Elverson and Lea, Leicester—Coombs and Langford, Gawbridge Mills, millers—Blackburn and Co. Over, salt-proprietors—Courtsall and Starling, St. Pancras, wheelwrights—Chew and Stanley, Blackburn, wine-merchants—Sunderland and Dransfield, Shipley, dyers—Bolton and Hazell, Luton, straw-manufacturers—Moore and Co. Leicester, drapers—Birch and Co. Stafford, bankers—Buchanan and Ewing, Liverpool, insurance-brokers—Ogden and Co. Oldham, cotton-spinners—Kymer and Co. Mincing-lane—G. C. and J. P. Packer, Stoke, hat-makers—Lackington and Co. Finsbury-place, booksellers, as far as respects G. Lackington and R. Hughes—Smith and Grimwood, High Holborn, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

B. BEVERLEY, Barge-yard, merchant—T. HALL, Old Compton-street, woollen-draper.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Jan. 21, J. Green, Oxford-street, smith—Feb 4, W. Thorpe, Epping, hawker—Feb. 8, J. Hooper, Tooley-street, chemist—Feb. 4, W. Durrant, Castle-street, Finsbury, tailor—Feb. 8. T. Wells, Webber-street, hat manufacturer—Feb. 4, P. and J. Herbert, London, merchants—Feb. 4, W. Welsford, Tower Hill, merchant.

Feb. 5, W. Wright, Tewkesbury, linen-draper—Feb. 5, T. Arthur, Neath, shopkeeper—Feb. 10, A. Holmes and Co. Chesterfield, hat-manufacturers—Feb. 15, E. Griffith, Hillmorton, victualler.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 4.

J. Cranwy, Snow-hill, grocer—J. Robertson, Old Broad-street, merchant—J. Passman, Old-street-road, merchant—J. Ashwell, Nottingham, iron-founder—J. Thurtell, Bradwell, merchant—M. Douglas, Sunderland, coal-fitters—J. I. and P. Cossart, Clement's-lane, wine-merchants—T. Jacks, Bishopsgate-street Without, flour-factor—J. Beattie, Fortsea, victualler—F. Robinson, Aston, near Birmingham, dealer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 13.—Lord Fitzroy Somerset reached Paris on the 10th, and left it on the 11th on his way to Madrid. The *Journal des Debats* says that his Lordship has no particular mission from our Government, but is "simply attached to Sir Wm. A'Court's legation;" and that "the positive information which he acquired during a long residence in Spain, respecting the men who are temporarily at the head of affairs in that country, may prove, under present circumstances, of great facility to Sir Wm. A'Court."—The notes of M. de Villele and of the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Cabinets have been presented to the Spanish Ministry, and by them referred to the Council of State. No answer will be returned until the matter has been well considered.

The *Journal des Debats* disposes of the question of the violation of territory in the following manner:—"The rumours which have been in circulation respecting the entrance of the Spanish troops on a part of the French territory, seem to be explained away by the following article in the *Memorial Bearnais*.

"PAU, JAN. 5.—A detachment of the Constitutional army of Spain entered, on the 29th of December, the territory common to both nations, in the portion occupied by several inhabitants of the Commune of the Aldudes. It was commanded by Col. Assura, who took that direction to surprise the village of Valcarlos. He availed for guides in order to find his way, and it is difficult to conceive how the Adjunct, who acted for the absent Mayor, could have the weakness to yield to such an invitation, especially as he ought to have recollected the firm and honourable conduct of the Mayor in a circumstance nearly similar but still more arduous."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount de Chateaubriand, gave a grand Diplomatic dinner on Sunday last, to which the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors were invited.

A letter from Paris, dated the 11th inst. states, on authority which is said to be unimpeachable, that the Spanish Government has come to a definitive resolution of being guided implicitly by the Councils of England, on whom Spain now rests for the preservation of her independence, and deliverance from foreign aggression.

AX, JAN. 6.—One hundred and fifty men, from the fort of Urgel, have lately made a sortie to cut wood. The Constitutional troops cut off their return to the fort. They immediately threw themselves into the valley of Andorre, and returned in very good order into Spain, to endeavour to regain the fort of Urgel: should the thing be found impossible, they will unite with the other Royalist corps which traverse the Spanish frontiers.

PERPIGNAN, JAN. 4.—In the memory of man there has not been known such a season as in the latter days of December. To-day I learn from an inhabitant of Saint Laurent, that in Fort Pedrona, and as far as Arles, there had fallen such a quantity of snow, that they were forced to clear the roads by manual labour, to convey bread to the soldiers in cantonments. The same thing had happened on the side of Soredo. Endeavours are making to organise a regiment of all the soldiers of the Faith. A great many have already been enrolled.

A letter from Bayonne, dated Jan. 5, says:—"Since the Descamisados think that France will not go to war with Spain, they, in the Fandanguian meetings, indulge in the most insolent and scandalous declamations against the Congress of the Holy Alliance. In order to ridicule the allied Sovereigns, they have caused to be stamped a caricature of the most outrageous description, and which is publicly exhibited in all the shops of Madrid. If it agree with the high policy of the Minister of the Descamisados (San Miguel) that the power of a single Monarch may sometimes be insulted with impunity, he may, however, have just motives to dread the resentment of a whole Congress, towards whom his Excellency tolerates, not to say permits, an insult of so revolting a character.—*L'Etoile.*

Some changes in the French Diplomatic Corps are talked of; it was, it is said, in contemplation to begin with M. de Caraman, Ambassador at Vienna, with whom the present Minister of Foreign Affairs appears to have had some differences (*d'etiquette*) at Verona; but it appears that this change is postponed in consequence of an observation made to the French Minister, that his removal would not be personally agreeable to the Emperor of Austria.—*Constitutionnel.*

HAVANNAH, NOV. 28.—A denunciation was lodged with the Governor a few days ago of a conspiracy being formed by some natives to proclaim the independence of the Island of Cuba; but Col. Vendenfand treated it with contempt, because it appeared to be without foundation. The rumour of the conspiracy, however, caused some alarm, and many yet think there is something in it. The only circumstance that annoys us is the swarm of pirates that infest our coasts, which, if not checked, will cut up all our trade; and the Government of Cuba is undoubtedly to be blamed for its *lachesse* and apathy in this respect.

It is announced that Mina was carrying on the siege of the Seo d'Urgel with vigour, and that the reported capture of Balaguer by a party of Insurgents was unfounded. The Royalist General, O'Donnel, is said to have escaped to Bayonne with a frost-bitten foot, which it was thought would require amputation. Other accounts state, that he was run away from his own troops, who had risen against him.

The *Austrian Observer* asserts, on the authority of the paper published at Smyrna under the protection of the Turks, that the latter had obtained some successes in Attica, and had relieved Corinth.

Accounts have been received from Aleppo to the 19th of November, at which time the shocks of the earthquake were still frequent, and some of them violent. The damage that has been sustained is incalculable.

A letter, dated Caraccas, Oct. 24, says—"The treaty between Colombia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, will have a most important effect in Europe. Affairs in this quarter are assuming a better aspect; in a few months, with energy, the war may be terminated."—Letters dated the 22d of October, state, that for the last day or two, a very heavy firing had been heard in the direction of the two armies—that of Portugal and that of Brazil. It was concluded, therefore, that an engagement had taken place, and the utmost alarm prevailed in consequence in Bahia, and the inhabitants were shipping all their valuables on board the vessels in the harbour. His Majesty's ship Creole was lying there, and the British inhabitants had put their treasures on board, under the protection of the captain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 10.—The Capitan Pacha had much difficulty in escaping from Tenedos. He was himself the first to cry out, *Sauve qui peut!* A vessel of the line, having on board the staff, the money for the payment of the fleet, and a division of troops, blew up. From the time this occurred, the Greeks have been masters of the Archipelago.

CONSTADT, DEC. 11 (23).—On the 8th, it blew a violent gale of wind from the westward, which broke up all the ice below; and the next day a Russian galliot, supposed to be the Alexander, forced her way into it, and anchored three or four vessels from the mole.

A letter of the same date says—"Dispatches have this day been received from Persia, which communicate some alarming important intelligence. It is stated in them that the cholera morbus, which has been ravaging India, has made its appearance in Persia with considerable severity, and that it was within a few days of Aleppo."

IRELAND.

A fox was found a few days since by Capt. Hedge's hounds, at Sirmount; he ran through Scronagea, Castlelinchy, from thence to Hawkmount, through Knockancinore, and fried the Ovens' earth, the hounds pressing him desperately. He crossed the river for Inisearra-wood, from thence, south, through Coolroe, Greenfield, and Ballincolig, where the old earth was also shut; he changed his course to the westward through Ballyburden Glen, Ballinguilla, Grange-glen, to Milane, and on the Ballygroman, where the old earth was also shut against him, the hounds running rank at him; he then ran for the Ovens again, and through Sirmount: he then tried a new course, running direct west, through Sreelane, Clasanure, Springville, Farcen, and to Aglis, where every horse in the field at finding, was brought to a walk, some not able to move. Thus ended a chase of full twenty miles, which left three *Nimrods* to deplore the loss of three good hunters.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

The following, signed John Rock, was posted at Kildinn, on Tuesday night last, and taken down next morning, by Constable George Latchford:—"Take notice, any purse proud rascal, that is so ambitious, so as to unhinge any poor man of his ground, will suffer in the severest manner possible by so doing; you may say to yourself, 'the severest manner possible by so doing; you may say to yourself, 'the enemy is near me, John Rock is gone away,' and so on, but take care, life is sweet, don't meddle with any man's ground; you would not like to be thrown out on the road-side, yourself and family, consider that for another: if you don't, by the King of Kings, you will suffer sooner or later. Rock is still alive, don't disturb him; leave him as he is, in a state of tranquility; if you don't, the consequence will be murder."

About six o'clock on Monday evening, six well-armed fellows robbed the house of a farmer named Wall, at Mount Bolton, in the county of Waterford, on the banks of the Suir, about three miles at this side of Carrick, of 25 guineas—the house of a poor woman at the gate of Mount Bolton of 25 ten-pennies, and a roll of tobacco—and a neighbouring house (where no money was found) of some clothes. They passed off through Ballyhoura-wood into Carrick.—On Sunday last, a man named John Harty, upwards of 70 years old, was murdered in the parish of Ardmore, county of Waterford, by a neighbour, named Crowley, within two or three fields of his own residence. Jealousy is the motive assigned for the horrible act.—A smuggled stone and offices, belonging to a respectable farmer, named John Kelly, at Ballyquin, in the parish of Ardmore, was burnt a few nights back. Kelly took this farm from W. G. Paul, Esq. twelve months last March. It is said that Kelly values his loss at about 300l. There being about 160l. in cash lost—and states that the burning was a malicious one.—We understand that Fitzgerald, the murderer of a peaceable man, Callaghan M'Carthy, whose arrest at Fermoy we lately announced, endeavoured to effect his escape from the police who fired and wounded him in the thigh. He was lodged in Cork-gaol, from which he is daily expected to be transmitted to the gaol of this county. *Waterford Paper.*

On the night of New Year's day last, a farmer, named Caven, residing in the neighbourhood of Castledawson, having been in the fair of that town, selling cattle, became so much intoxicated as to be unable to conduct himself home. His way home lay by the banks of the river, which being swelled at the time with heavy rains, and very rapid, it is apprehended he must have fallen into the water and perished. It is said he had about 50l. in his pocket when lost. It is rather a singular coincidence that Caven's father was lost in the same river on the night of New Year's Day, 29 years before. His body was not found till eight days after; and the present unfortunate victim of intemperance has been heard to say, that he should die the same death his father had done.—*Belfast News Letter.*

Whiteboy notices have been posted at Mathea and Grenagh: that the latter place specifies the names of several persons who had lately taken lands, and requiring them to surrender their holdings. Those parishes are in the vicinity of this city.—Several horses, saddles, &c. were taken from farmers near Six Mile Water, in the parish of Whitechurch, and arms demanded by parties of Whiteboys, from W. Mulcahy, P. Collins, and others in the parish of Dunbollog. The house of Mr. Higgins has been again visited, and a threatening message left with his wife.—A party went to the house of the steward of Miss Dillon, Lisavorah, and demanded arms from him and several farmers at Reenageehy. Horns were heard sounding near Carryclovane on Saturday se'nnight.—On Wednesday se'nnight a farm-house, &c. belonging to a man, named Lyons, at Grenagh, was entirely consumed. The country people assume as the cause for it, that Lyons had taken a farm over the heads of some of the old tenantry, and that notice to surrender had been affixed at the Chapel gate on the preceding Sunday, which not having been attended to, the consequences have been as stated.—In consequence of the outrages which have lately occurred in that district, the Magistrates, who assembled at Blarney on Tuesday se'nnight, have issued printed notices that "after Sunday next, they will put the provisions of the Insurrection Act strictly in force.—*Cork Paper.*

On Monday week last an inquest was held on the body of John Tate, who was murdered at Madden. Several witnesses were examined, and a great deal of hard swearing on both sides; for in this case, as in most others of violence, the spirit of party predominated, and even the sacred obligation of an oath was contemned. The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Peter Carbery.—An inquest was also held on Edward Smythe, a boy, who was the leader of a blind man named Oswald Walsh, who went about that part of the country, pretending he was a Revenue Officer, and extorting money from ignorant persons who sold whiskey and other exciseable commodities. On Sunday evening his leader complaining much of the cold, went into a house to get himself warmed, and placed himself near the fire; his blind master followed him in a very angry mood, and made him return to his party. Soon after quitting the house, several persons heard screams and blows, and in a short time after the blind man went into a cabin with the lifeless body of his guide on his back. The Jury brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder against Oswald Walsh, who was committed to the jail of Dundalk.

LIMERICK, JAN. 8.—On Saturday night, Capt. Dumas, with a detachment of the county constables from Hospital, pursued a party of ruffians who had seized a young woman, and were taking her off in order to force her to marry one of their associates. He recovered the girl, and secured two of the party, the rest having fled from his approach.

CLONMEL, JAN. 1.—Yesterday evening was committed to Clonmel gaol, John Bryan, of Mullinahone, charged on oath of Mary Burke, spinster, with being the principal of a party who forcibly carried her away from the house of Mr. James Ryan, of Ballyvadly, farmer, with intent to marry her.

Two young men of the names of Bentham and Burtenshaw, were skaiting on a pond or rather pool of the Thames at Pudley, below Windsor, on Wednesday, when the ice gave way with the former, and Burtenshaw, in attempting to rescue his companion, made the break larger, and both were drowned.—A youth of the name of Sanders was drowned in the Thames, above Chiswick, on the same day, by going off a slide into the river.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—At a General Court Martial, holden at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 10th January, 1822, and continued by adjournments to April 21, 1822. Capt. W. N. Watkins was arraigned on the following Charges, viz.:—First—For having addressed a letter to his Excellency Governor Macquarie, exhibiting charges against Lieut.-Col. Erskine, without coming through the Commanding Officer, such conduct being un-officer-like, and a breach of military discipline.—Second—For having, in a letter addressed to his Excellency Governor Macquarie, dated George Town, November 21, 1821, endeavoured to asperse the character of Lieut.-Col. Erskine, his Commanding Officer, in the most serious manner, by accusing him of the most palpable, malicious, and vindictive perjury, with a variety of other expressions and observations contained in the said letter highly improper; such conduct being un-gentleman-like, un-officer like, insubordinate, and in breach of the Articles of War.—Third—For having addressed a letter to the Captains and Subalterns of the 48th Regiment, enclosing a copy of a letter, of the 24th June, 1821, to his Excellency Governor Macquarie, written in the most inflammatory and insubordinate style, reflecting strongly upon the character of Lieut.-Col. Erskine, his Commanding Officer; such conduct being un-officer-like, insubordinate, inflammatory, subversive of all military order, and in breach of the Articles of War.—The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence produced in support of the charges preferred, as also that adduced and what has been alleged in defence by the prisoner, have and do adjudge that the prisoner, as to and in respect of the first and second charges respectively, is Guilty.—And as to and in respect of the third charge, that the prisoner is Not Guilty.—And the Court in respect of such judgment have and do adjudge further, in sentence, that the prisoner be placed at the bottom of the list of Captains of his Majesty's 48th Regiment, and that he lose three years rank in the Army.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THURSDAY.—*Chambers* v. ——.—The Attorney-General said, he had to make a motion in this case, which he had mentioned on a former occasion, and which was appointed to come on to-day; but he was informed on coming into Court, that Mr. Hart, who was on the other side, had lost his brief (with several others) in a hackney-coach last night, and therefore it would again have to stand over.—Mr. Hart stated, that he intended to employ last evening usefully in reading his bag full of briefs at his house, which he took with him for that purpose in a hackney-coach, but when he got home he forgot to take them up with him, and the coach drove off, since which he has not been able to hear any thing of it.—His Lordship thought it was a very fortunate occurrence, as it must have saved the learned Gentleman a great deal of trouble.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

THURSDAY.—*Mellish* v. *Mellish.*—The defendant in this cause, Wm. Mellish, late member for the county of Middlesex, and the plaintiff is Miss Catherine Mellish, to whom he and his two brothers, Thomas and the Rev. Edward Mellish, had been guardians under their father's will during her minority. Mr. Wetherell moved for an injunction to prevent the defendant from proceeding in an action at law for the recovery of 22,000l. and upwards, part of which the defendant alledged had been disbursed by him for the plaintiff's use after she had come of age, while the remaining part of the debt had been incurred during her minority. Miss Mellish had come of age in 1817, and had been an infant of two years old on the death of her father. By his will an estate in Hertfordshire, called Hamells, devolved upon her, the defendant being the residuary legatee under the certain express provisions. On the testator's death the will was proved, and it was discovered he had borrowed from the trustees of his marriage settlement a sum of 18,000l. for which he had given a mortgage on the estate in question. The Learned Counsel then went on to show that the property of the plaintiff had been constantly accumulating during her minority, yet, instead of there being a large balance in her favour, it might naturally be supposed, the defendant, her uncle, exhibited a claim against her of 13,194l. 9s. 4d. for expenses while she was under age, which sum had since been reduced by an amended account to 11,370l. 3s. 6d. A sum of 9,000l. had been expended on her maintenance and education while a minor, and 14,000l. had been laid out in lands which lay immediately contiguous to the estate in Hertfordshire. To these items he meant to offer no objection whatever, but looking at the balance of the account, it would be found that the guardians of the infant had received, during her minority, a sum amounting to 57,558l. 7s. 9d. and he therefore could not help thinking that they had shown a want of prudence and economy in the management of her property. Mr. Bell maintained that the guardians, so far from acting to the prejudice of the plaintiff, had done every thing to improve her property. At the time of her father's decease, in 1798, the gross amount of yearly income was only 2,733l. whereas it was now, by the prudent management, 8,000l. at least. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that this was a case which came strictly under equitable jurisdiction. He therefore decided that the injunction should be granted upon the payment into Court of the sum of 11,480l. to which, as has been paid to the plaintiff after she had come of age, the defendant seemed to have a fair claim; for, although upon future investigation there might be found an equitable set off against it, still there was no objection to payment being made at present. It was then agreed, on both sides, that the money should be paid into Court within six weeks from this day.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MONDAY.—*Bewley* v. *Sparling.*—An action to recover 47l. was sworn by Richard Bewley, brother of the plaintiff (who is a tobacconist in the Strand,) that on the 29th of May, 1821, the defendant asked his brother to lend him 100l. The plaintiff replied he could lend him no more than 70l. 10s. Plaintiff afterwards lent him 70l. The defendant subsequently applied to plaintiff to lend him 10l. and he accepted a bill drawn by defendant. In the following October plaintiff asked defendant if he could pay any part of the money lent. Defendant, in reply, said that he had no occasion to grumble, for if he had not won back what he had lost at play, he would have owed him. He said he would pay the two first loans when he got in his Christmas bills. On the part of the defendant it was stated, that the sums mentioned as having been given to the plaintiff, were to compromise a sum of 800l. lost by the plaintiff to the defendant at play. The parties were invited to dine by a Mr. Hodgson, who kept the Piazza Tavern, Covent Garden. After dinner they played at cards, and the defendant won from the plaintiff 100l. He afterwards won 50l. at Hodgson's. The parties met again at Hodgson's Chambers, they resumed the play, and plaintiff lost to defendant 400l. more. The plaintiff was so sensible of his proper conduct that he promised to make him a present of the best snuff-box in his shop for his unresisting to receive 50l. when he might have had 800l. Lieutenant Cooper, of the East Kent Militia, proved these facts, and the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

TUESDAY.—*Hunter* v. *Shinke.*—An action upon a bond for 2000l to assess the damages. The plaintiff is a surgeon and apothecary residing in Tower-street, and the defendant is his nephew. In the year 1810, the apprenticeship of the defendant having expired, the uncle proposed to take him as an assistant at a salary of 50l. for the first year, to be increased 10l. per annum until it should amount to 100l. per annum, and articles to that effect were entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant. In these articles there was a clause prohibiting the defendant (if at the expiration of seven years he should not wish to remain with his uncle,) from being a "practitioner in physic" within two miles of Tower-hill, for five years after the year 1817, under a penalty of 2000l.; and the defendant executed a bond for the payment of that sum provided he should commit a breach of the contract. In July 1820, the plaintiff proposed to the defendant to become a partner upon terms which the defendant rejected. The defendant then left the service of the plaintiff, set up business as a surgeon, in Hart-street, Crutched-friars, and the plaintiff brought his action on the 6th of November, 1820, for the amount of the bond. The Jury assessed the damages at 50l.

WEDNESDAY.—*Rhode, Assignee,* v. *Proctor, Assignee.*—The Solicitor-General stated that this was an issue from the Vice-Chancellor's Court, to try whether certain bills of exchange, drawn upon Rains and Co. bankrupts, were well constituted, and whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover against the assignees. The bills, seven in number, were for 1000l., 820l., and 750l. George Chancellor proved the hand-writing of drawer and acceptor. Rhode carried on business at No. 80, London-wall; witness was clerk, and got his banker's book with the Bank of England made up. He gave witness a check for 15l. or 20., which was about the amount of his balance. Witness got the money and gave it to Mr. Rains; he has absconded, and witness has never seen him since. For the defendant it was contended, that the question was, whether the notice of dishonour was given to the drawer so as to entitle the holder to recover against his estate, for even a bankrupt drawer was entitled to notice. The Solicitor-General gave evidence that Rains was not to be found when those bills became due. No attempt was shown to have been made to find Rains at this time, or to give notice of the dishonour to the assignees; and thirdly, whether certain transactions on bills arising out of shipments of goods, were *bona fide* on the part of Sayer and Co. or whether they were founded in colourable usury, as affecting the original transaction between them and Rains the bankrupt. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

THURSDAY.—*Pendarvis* v. *Glynn*—The plaintiff went formerly by the name of Stackhouse, entering into partnership with others in the North Cornwall Bank: each partner was to supply a certain quantity of stock. The plaintiff supplied his part, but the defendant and other partners failed to comply with a bond given for that purpose; and upon which this action was brought to recover the penalty therein set forth of 12,490l. and advances amounting to 5,155l. which was secured to the plaintiffs by the bond in question. These facts were proved, and the Lord Chief Justice referred the parties to a bill in Chancery, as all this Court could do, was to look at the issues joined, by which it appeared that 5,245l. was unsatisfied, for which the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, according to the tenor of the bond. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 5,245l. and costs.

FRIDAY.—*Tyler* v. *Jones, Gentleman.*—The Solicitor-General stated that the plaintiff is a gentleman advanced in life, who sought to recover a compensation in damages for the negligent and unskilful conduct of the defendant in his profession of attorney, in that of taking invalid and insufficient security in a transaction of annuity, wherein he was retained and employed on behalf of Mr. Tyler, the plaintiff.—For the defendant, it was proposed the matter in dispute should be referred to some gentlemen out of Court.—This being consented to, the Jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 1,000l. subject to a reference.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—William Pearce stood indicted with having, on the 10th of December, feloniously stolen thirteen pieces of silver, value 3l. the property of the moneyers of his Majesty's Mint.—Henry Wm. Atkinson, the senior moneyer, had discovered considerable deficiencies in uncoined metals anterior to November last. On the 10th of Dec. silver coin was being worked; prisoner, on the above day, was employed in cutting the silver into blanks, ready to be stamped; the practice in the Mint is, to weigh the gold or silver when given out for work in the morning, and to weigh it at night when it was returned; witness was present when the prisoner was searched; a tin box fell from his person, containing a skeleton key, and another key in preparation for being made of a similar description; 13 crown blanks were also found upon the prisoner; the business of the day was over, and the prisoner was on his way home; the blanks weighed full 11 ounces, and were worth at least 3l.—Other witnesses spoke to the same effect.—Mr. Powell, solicitor to the Mint, was present at the examination of the prisoner before the Magistrate. Prisoner said "Sam Marlow gave me the keys, for the purpose of opening the strong holds."—The Lord Chief Baron charged the Jury at considerable length, and they returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Mary Markland Lowe stood indicted with having, on the 4th of Oct. stolen two sheets and other articles, value 23s. 6d. the property of Rt. Turner.—The prisoner lodged in the house of the prosecutor, and the property she pledged at several pawnbrokers' shops; but it appearing that she had been committed by a Magistrate at Hatton-garden Police Office, under the pawnbrokers' Act, and that she had consequently suffered an imprisonment of three months for illegally pledging the articles she was charged with having stolen, Mr. Justice Holroyd charged the Jury, that under these circumstances, the Learned Counsel for the prosecution could not proceed with his case.—The Jury, therefore, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

THURSDAY.—Thomas Clifford was indicted for stealing a silver tea urn, and some other silver articles, the property of Montague Levyson, a jeweller and silversmith, of Pall Mall.—The prisoner was a journeyman working silversmith, employed by the prosecutor. He was intrusted with a valuable silver tea service and other goods, to complete the workmanship at his own lodgings, as was his custom. The work having been detained much longer than the regular time, it was found that he had absconded, and taken with him the whole of the property. None of the plate was recovered.—Mr. Levyson was cross-examined, in the course of which the following questions were put:—Are you of the Jewish persuasion?

Mr. Levyson—I have a thorough belief in the Supreme Being.

Were your parents Jews?—They were.

Do you believe in the Old or New Testament?—I consider myself equally bound to my MAKER, by swearing either upon the Old or New Testament.

Do you believe in both, then?—There are parts in both of them in which I do not believe.

Have you ever renounced the religion you were educated in?—No; but I partly believe in both.

Do you believe in the Revelation made by GOD to man?—I have my doubts of that.

Do you believe in a future state?—I have my doubts of that also; but I believe that man is accountable to his MAKER for his good or bad actions.

If you have doubts of a future state, how do you suppose yourself accountable for your actions?—I have no settled opinion respecting the Revelation made by GOD to man; but I do believe that man will be rewarded or punished according to his actions.

The Recorder—Then that is the substance of all true Religion!—Mr. Levyson was then sworn to the truth of his statement on the Bible, having before been sworn on the New Testament.—In addition to Mr. Levyson, other witnesses were examined, who corroborated his evidence in the principal facts of the case.—The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, and the Court sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

Ann Williams was indicted capitally, for stealing four sovereigns, some silver, and a quantity of wearing apparel.—The prisoner had been taken into the house of Mr. Harrison, the prosecutor, living in Bloomsbury, in a state of the most abject distress, and received from him and his wife every assistance which her situation required. Being at the time destitute of clothing, she having given her box to a friend, in pledge for favours received, Mrs. Harrison consented to use her influence to procure for her, from that friend, such articles as she was most in need of, and for that purpose several appointments were made. The prisoner, however, made various frivolous excuses, and Mrs. Harrison accused her of having some sclemn agitation. This remonstrance determined the prisoner, for she shortly afterwards absconded from the house, having first wrenched open a tea-caddy, and taken from it 4l. 18s. 6d., the whole stock of ready cash of her humane benefactors, taking also a bundle of linen.—*Guilty—Death*.

Jane Moore was capitally indicted for stealing in a dwelling house a number of articles, the property of her master, Capt. Samuel Roberts, and also for stealing a purse, two sovereigns, and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Letitia Roberts, spinster.—The prisoner had been in the Captain's service only fourteen days. When she left, articles were missed, and upon searching her lodgings many of them were found concealed there.—The prisoner in defence said she must have taken the things by mistake in the hurry of leaving her place.—Mr. Justice Burrough charged the Jury that the capital part of the indictment was not legally supported by evidence.—The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty* of stealing to the value of 39s.

John Thomas, a man of colour, aged 22, was indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of George Pawson, and stealing four pounds in copper, four half crowns, and other monies, his property.—Dorothy Pawson stated, that her husband is landlord of the Angel public-house, in Back-lane, Shadwell. On the night of the 11th of December, on entering the parlour, she discovered the prisoner lying on the table. She asked what he was doing there. He replied, "I am asleep, and very sick, don't disturb me." She told him it was time to go to bed, and desired he would go away. After some hesitation, he went away. She fastened the door after him, saw every thing secure, and went to bed. On coming down stairs on the next morning, she found the bar door open, the till forced, and its contents carried off. A pane of glass had been cut out of the wash-house window, and was sufficiently large to admit the entrance of a man. In the course of the day, she was informed of the prisoner having been stopped by a watchman, with the property in question.—The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*. The wife of the prosecutor recommended him to mercy, on the ground of no violence having been offered the inmates. This the Learned Judge said should be attended to.

Elizabeth Steward, aged 17, was indicted, capitally, for stealing in the dwelling-house of her master, Silvanius Underwood, 26 sovereigns, 7l. in silver, and various articles of wearing apparel. There was no evidence to prove the capital charge, and the Jury found her *Guilty* of stealing to the value of 39s.

Mary Tickson, aged 15, stood indicted for stealing a pocket-book, containing a 10l. note, four sovereigns, and some silver, the property of E. W. Bishop.—The Jury found her *Guilty*. She was recommended to mercy by the prosecutor on account of her youth.

FRIDAY.—Timothy White was indicted for the murder of Michael Flood, by striking him a violent blow on the head with a stump arm.—John Walker, butcher, stated, that on Sunday, the 6th of October, he was standing in his shop, and saw Flood bleeding from the face and the prisoner striking him. A woman endeavoured to prevent him from giving him more blows, and the deceased got away; the prisoner ran after Flood and knocked him down. Flood, after the affray, called on witness; his face appeared dreadfully cut, but he was able to walk about; before the Magistrates the prisoner was ordered to find bail, but on saying he could not, the deceased said he would make it up; an observation was then made respecting what money he would give the old man, and the prisoner said he had only 2s.; the Magistrate said he must find 10s. or go to prison; a person was then sent to get the money, and the Magistrate told witness he would not be wanted; the prisoner was after that at large; they appeared to be well acquainted.—John T. Manner, surgeon of St. George's Hospital, deposed, that the deceased was brought to the above place on the 14th of October. He had a wound over the left eye, which was bleeding. Witness examined the wound, and found a *coagulum* of blood, the further effusion of that fluid was then stopped. In a day or two he became rather delirious, and afterwards there was more bleeding. On the 20th his delirium increased, and he died the next day. After his death witness examined the wound minutely, and found a bone displaced; the membranes of the brain were inflamed, and there was a little *pus*. The inflammation was occasioned by a blow. The vital parts of the body were quite sound. The witness in continuation said, "I consider the blow was the cause of his death—if he had had proper medical assistance at the first, I think he might have been saved."—The Jury pronounced the prisoner "Guilty of Manslaughter."

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday, Sergeant, the guard of the Birmingham Balloon Coach, which was robbed of Bank-notes to the amount of nearly 8,000l. on the 12th of December, was brought before the Lord Mayor, together with two other men, the one named Clifford, the other Clarke, for examination, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery. Two parcels, containing the notes, were stolen out of the coach, in the yard of the Swan-with-two-Necks, Lad-lane, the guard having, according to his own account, incautiously laid them on the seat of the coach.—The Lord Mayor sent back the prisoners for further examination, in order that opportunity should be afforded of ascertaining the facts connected with the case.

On Thursday, Wm. Thomas, a person of very decent appearance, but some time known to the police, was charged with having robbed the Exeter Subscription coach of a parcel of Bank notes, to the amount of upwards of 1,100l. on the 6th of December. An officer apprehended him at a public-house in Tash-street, Gray's-inn-lane. A witness, named Dennis, stated, that on the 6th of December, between six and seven in the evening, as he was going with work to Broad-street, St. Giles's, he saw the prisoner with three other men near the Old Bell and Crown in Holborn, and knowing them to be bad characters watched their movements, and at Cheadle saw them about the Exeter coach. The prisoner ran to the off-side of the coach, while his two friends seemed to be handing a lady out at the pavement side. The guard held a light in his hand, and was looking over some boxes which lay on the pavement by the hind wheel. The prisoner, at that instant, seemed to be on his knees looking about the coach. He then went to the door of it and brought away something like a parcel, which he held to his breast. He was immediately joined by his two companions, and the three walked on towards Berkely-street. T. Rowe, a ticket-porter, stated that on the 7th of December, at between ten and eleven in the morning, prisoner came up to him, gave him five 5l. notes of Hanbury, Taylor, and Lloyd's; told him to get cash for them, and that he would wait in Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, to receive the money. Witness got sovereigns for the notes, according to order, and delivered them to the prisoner. The prisoner then gave him six 5l. notes, saying, "You may as well get me these six 5l. notes at Hoare and Co.'s." Witness remembered the latter notes were of the Tavistock Bank. He got cash for these, and brought them to the prisoner, who paid him a couple of shillings for his trouble. The prisoner was remanded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of York left town on Sunday, on a visit to the Earl of Bridgwater, at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

The Lords of the Treasury assembled on Thursday at the Treasury Chambers to hear the further arguments of counsel in the Deccan Cause. Mr. Adam, in behalf of the claim of the Marquis of Hastings, replied to the arguments advanced by counsel in support of Sir T. Hislop's claim. Their Lordships adjourned at four.

On Tuesday Mr. Latchford, the King's Messenger, arrived in town with dispatches from Mr. Hill, at Turin.—Mr. Draffen, the King's Messenger, arrived in town a few days since from Verona, being the last Messenger from that mission.

Lord Clanwilliam, it is said, will be Envoy to the Court of Berlin, in the room of Sir G. Rose, who retires.

Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. arrived in London on Monday, from India, and being re-appointed Governor of Ceylon, will leave England on his return, in about three months.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, we are happy to learn, is nearly recovered from his late indisposition.

The notes of the Bank of England in circulation, during the quarter ending the 5th instant, averaged, 17,057,987l.

A meeting took place on Thursday, at the City of London Tavern, for entering into subscriptions to relieve the distresses of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Syria. The Secretary stated, that the last communication received by the Company from Mr. Consul Barker, were dated Aleppo, Nov. 18, which stated that the earthquakes were then continuing violently. Considerable sums were subscribed. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Directors of the East India Company, for their liberal donation of 300l.

On Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz: Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. B. Gribble, for Madras and Bengal; Lowther Castle, Capt. C. Baker, for China.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lord Amherst was introduced, and took the usual oaths, on being appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

The Magistrates of counties, cities, and boroughs, have a power to fix the price salt shall be sold at in their respective districts.

Mr. Vickery has been elected Governor of the House of Correction.

THE ARMY.—Detachments from the 13th Light Dragoons, the 30th, 41st, 46th, 54th, 69th, and 89th regiments of Foot have received orders to march from Maidstone, Portsmouth, and Albany barracks for Gravesend, to embark about the middle of next month on board the Kellie and Atlas for Madras.—The Depôt of the 13th Reg. of Foot commenced its March on Monday last, from Chatham, for Albany Barracks, where it will arrive on Tuesday; Detachments belonging to the 11th Dragoons, and the 16th Lancers, are on their march from Maidstone to Chatham, preparatory to their embarkation at Gravesend for Bengal; the Depôt of the 65th Foot commenced its march on the 13th inst. from Portsmouth for Chatham, where it will arrive tomorrow; one troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons has marched from Ipswich to Norwich; another troop of the same corps has marched from Canterbury to Deal.

LAW.—Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in and after Hilary Term, 1823.—IN TERM.—*Middlesex*—Friday, Jan. 14, Wednesday, Jan. 29, and Thursday, Feb. 6.—*London*—Saturday, Jan. 26, Friday, Jan. 31, and Friday, Feb. 7.—AFTER TERM.—*Middlesex*—Thursday, Feb 13.—*London*—Friday, Feb. 14.

A meeting for the county of Dublin was held on Friday se'nnight, at which resolutions were passed, highly expressive of indignation at the late outrage on the Lord Lieutenant. The High Sheriffs of two Counties, those of Wexford and Carlow, have refused to convene public meetings for the purpose of addressing the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject of the recent outrage offered to his Excellency in the Dublin Theatre.

As an instance of the improvement in the trade of Sheffield, the diminished assessments in support of the parochial poor, for the year 1820, amounted to 37,467. 7s. 8½d. while that for the year just closed was only 20,141. 2s. In the space, therefore, of two years, the assessment has undergone a reduction of upwards of Seventeen Thousand Pounds!

It is said that there have been 360 cases of cancer in the city of Canterbury alone, since the fashion of females wearing steel busks in their stays first commenced. These, by pressing on the bosom, the physicians are of opinion, have occasioned many cancers, and numerous distressing and fatal cases.

DOVER, JAN. 14.—Yesterday morning the Badger, whilst cruising, fell in with a suspicious sail between Boulogne and Etables, about three leagues from the land; made all sail in chase; at the same time firing a gun to bring her to, and hoisting the ensign and pendant. The cutter finding the Badger gain on her, fired her stern chaser. The action then became general, and lasted from half past seven A. M. until half past one P. M., and after a running fight of six hours and a half, the cutter struck about six leagues from Dieppe. Upon boarding her she proved to be the Three Brothers, sailing from Flushing to the Faro Isles, having a valuable cargo of tea, tobacco, and spirits, on board, intended for illicit importation, and carrying twenty-seven men, four six-pound carronades, besides swivels and an immense quantity of fire-arms. On board the smuggler, the Captain and one man were killed and seven wounded, two mortally, one of whom died this morning. On board the Badger, Mr. Collum, Deputation Officer, much respected in this town, was killed; Lieutenant Nazer, her commander, the second Mate, and three seamen, wounded. A more desperate action has not been fought between a revenue cruizer and a smuggler for some time.

One half of the LITERARY GAZETTE of yesterday, (Jan. 18) is devoted to a copious review, with extracts, of *Peveril of the Peak*, not yet published—Tour of the Caledonian Horticulturists, and Miss Hawkins's entertaining Anecdotes—Discoveries in Egyptian Literature, and Scientific articles—Exposure of the Forgeries of the Shakespeare Portraits—Original Greek Song of Liberty, by a modern Greek poet—Original Sonnet, by Alfieri—Interesting Letter from Paris, and many other Miscellanies.—Published by W. A. Scripps, 362, Exeter Change, Strand, price 8d.; or 1s. stamped for country circulation, by post.

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10. INTRODUCTION au LECTEUR FRANCOIS; ou, Recueil de Pieces choises: avec l'Explication des Idiotismes et des Phrases difficiles, qui s'y trouvent. Par Lindley Murray. 3s. 6d.

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15. A KEY to POPPLETON'S FRENCH EXERCISES; being a Translation of the Exercises contained in that Book. 2s. 6d.

16. A NEW ITALIAN GRAMMAR, in English and Italian; pointing out, in a clear concise manner, the best Rules and the easiest Method for the Attainment of that Language. By G. Ravizotti. 9s. bd. the 5th Edit.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the packet from BELFAST. *The information contained in it is extremely important, and we have submitted the whole of the affair, together with* MR. BURSON'S *paper and handbills, to Counsel. Our friends will perceive that we must decline noticing the matter here, further than to assure them most solemnly, which assseveration all parties concerned in* BULL *are most ready to substantiate by oath, that from the first establishment of this Paper to the present moment, no person of the name of* HOOKEN *has ever been directly or indirectly connected with it—that no such person is known to, or in communication with any individual of our establishment—and that the whole of the implications and statements in which that person's name has been associated with* BULL, *are utterly* FALSE AND GROUNDLESS.

We have no room for answers to our numerous friends in general; but, as the subject appears important to our correspondent at Perth, we think it right to say, that DOCTOR MACKENZIE'S *Lectures to Young Women have been published, but are out of print, and not likely to go to a second edition.*

We are compelled to decline the office of commenting upon the REV. GEORGE GLOVER'S *Lecture to the Archbishops and Bishops of England. The thing is a commentary upon itself, and we cannot spare room even for a laugh at a fiddling parson, professing to drill the Bench of his Governors into Protestants "of the Roman Catholic persuasion."*

We are much obliged to Y. Z. for his friendly communication.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The settlement of the Account on Friday passed without any event worth noticing having occurred, and the new Account was done on that day at 79¾. To-day the opening price of the Consols for the Account was 79¾ ⅜, and at that price the market was heavy. Towards the middle of the day it was strongly reported on the Stock Exchange that the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance had left the Spanish capital in consequence of the non-compliance of the Government with the notes of the Allied Powers. This intelligence had a considerable effect on the Money Market, the Consols for the Account falling immediately to 79 sellers. At the close they were 79¾.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	79⅜	India Bonds	43 6
3 per Cent. Consols .	79⅜ 79	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	12 15
3½ per Cent. ditto . .		Ditto . . . . . 500l.	
4 per Cent.	99¼	Small	12 15
New 4 per Cent. . . .	99¼	Con. for Acc. . . .	79⅜
Long Annuities . .	20⅞		

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 15.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	87-65	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	1547 50
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo.	3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 76¾.

Just published in 12mo. printed on a fine paper, price 5s. in boards, the Sixth Edition of

A MANUAL of INSTRUCTION and DEVOTION on the SACRAMENT of the LORD'S SUPPER. By the Rev. JOHN HEWLETT, B.D. F.A.S. &c.—Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; Longman and Co. Paternoster-row; and J. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

The same work, in 18mo. price 3s. in boards, or 33s. per dozen. Also, by the same author,

SERMONS, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. and EULER'S ALGEBRA, translated, new Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

RIVINGTONS' Continuation of the ANNUAL REGISTER, formerly published by Mr. Dodsley.—In a few days will be published, in one large volume 8vo. price, in boards, 1l.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the year 1798.

☞ The volume for 1799 will appear in a few months, and 1800 by the close of the year.—Rivingtons' have lately published the volume for 1810, and that for 1811 is in preparation.—St. Paul's Church-yard and Waterloo-place.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

WE rejoice to state, that the KING is rapidly recovering from the indisposition under which His Majesty was last week labouring.

WE have daily proofs obtruded upon our observation of the injury sustained by the cause of LIBERTY from the forced sentiments and speculative exaggerations foisted upon the world in its name—and we will venture to affirm, that however imperceptible in its progress, the horrors of the French revolution—the partial adoption of its principles, and its general advocacy by the prostituted press throughout Europe for so many years, have engendered in the minds of the most liberally endowed men such a portion of sensitive antipathy to hazard new experiments, as may be inimical not only to progressive improvement, but in the long run tend also to encourage sentiments in some degree hostile to LIBERTY *itself!* It is the nature of the human mind to fly for remedies in the extreme direction from the evil to be apprehended. The unconditional restoration of CHARLES II. is a case in point—it is all in the natural course of human events—a man is never so much disposed to analyse his own religious sentiments as when he retires from the ceremonial mummeries of the Vatican, or is disgusted with the blasphemous ravings of the Conventicle. He asks himself in trembling, "can the source be pure from which such corruption flows?" If he be a weak man he may probably become an infidel—a wise one only will see where the error in the inference lies, and wise men are not to be *counted* as MR. CREEVY *counts noses*. We know but one man, indeed, to whom even the WHIGS have assigned "Absolute Wisdom," and—as limited to the party—the worthy gentleman so distinguished may be considered to have earned it, as he has all the merit of originating the "GREAT HUMBUG," in which the rest only joined after they found, to their utter astonishment, it was likely to prove successful.

Our readers must pardon this foolish digression from a very serious subject—but it is scarcely possible to be grave when our eyes or attention are diverted towards the antics and trickeries of Whiggism.

It is the evil attendant upon every species of exaggeration, that even virtue is degraded by the APERY of it among men whose lives and conduct are openly at war with it. We hear the Whigs PROFESS loyalty to the King—devotion to the Constitution, and reverence for religion—we SEE them dive into the privacies of royalty, to exercise the odious talent of base and malignant insinuation—we find them trading with regicides and rebels, as with counters to play the game of speculation for power—and trampling upon the feelings of the country, by direct and systematic attacks upon the Church. Are not these, in themselves, sufficient indications of an hypocritical spirit; and are we to be surprised, that peaceable men should learn to sit down content, even under oppression itself, as long as it does not interfere with their daily comforts, rather than encounter—

"——— His they know not of,"

under such an aspect—and in such a state of opinions. That there is no disposition on the part of our present Governors to avail themselves of this sentiment, is nothing to the question. As a judgment upon the country, the WHIGS, at some future period, may force their way into office—and the men, who are now joining in the cry *to compel a* CROWN OFFICER (once a Whig, too) to institute *ex officio* proceedings in the case of certain individuals charged with *State crimes*, against whom, *after the examination of thirty witnesses, a* GRAND JURY cannot find a bill:—who pursue, by every trick and chicane of law, those of their opponents whom they cannot destroy by the calumnies of their press—are of a character little likely to be withholden from the pursuit of their *primary objects* by any *over-scrupulous* adherence to principles in PRACTICE, which they have already shaken to their base, in THEORY.

We have received volumes of letters upon the grand effort made in the last EDINBURGH REVIEW; and some evidently from the parties themselves, in the hope, no doubt, of bringing the thing more into notice. And we have no objection to contribute our endeavours to give as much publicity as possible to this melange of bitterness and folly, excited by its undisguised antipathy to Monarchy, to the Church, and to the Constitution.

Our friend, PAUL POTTER, has, we find, entered somewhat into detail, upon this subject; we shall, therefore, only treat the matter generally, as illustrative of the opinions we have invariably entertained of the WHIG CONSPIRACY to destroy the Constitution of our fathers, *through the sides of* LIBERTY, and strike at CHRISTIANITY, under the arm of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The public can have no notion of the labour, contrivance, and art, with which this Review has been *got up*, as *a general measure*, by the party. We heard of it months before its appearance. It was to be a death-blow to Tory principles, and the Io PÆAN to the expected triumph of county meetings; and their march into St. Stephen's at the approaching meeting of Parliament. A long laboured article upon the old story of the partition of Poland—as remarkable at least for its dulness and incorrectness, as for its length, is revived, and destined to lay prostrate the MONARCHICAL CHARACTER at the feet of the rabble: and lest the simple folks, to whom it is particularly addressed, should be apt to draw a line between *Russian* AUTOCRATS, and the *Constitutional* MONARCH of these realms—a running comment, in the shape of notes, is appended, whereby the application *cannot fail of being understood*, or the policy of this country for the last half century being involved in all that is odious, weak, and corrupt, both at home and abroad. May SIR JAMES remain too intensely occupied with *Whiggery* and *Pedagogy*, ever to incur the sin of writing a History of England! No less than THREE long articles are *directly* and *indistinguishably* devoted to the most virulent, false, and ignorant attacks upon the BISHOPS and CLERGY of England—whilst ANOTHER is occupied in a puny, but not therefore the less *evil-minded* and *cold-blooded*, attack upon the aristocratical and executive portion of the constituted estates of the realm.

There is not a sentiment—a line of old English growth, assumed even to cover the gross form of revolutionary innovation. The leaven of infidelity and hatred to monarchical institutions sworn in the hall of the French convention by regicides and atheists, spreads through and seasons every part of this *un-English* mass. There is throughout a BIGOTRY and *superstitious devotion* to the desecrating creed of the "RED CAPS," which we have no words in our language to describe, but such as have been conventionally applied to the intolerant spirit of Rome in the zenith of papal power—and in the propagation of monstrous tenets under the influence of its anathemas. But we must postpone our remarks upon the nature of the arguments employed upon this occasion, which are found necessary, because *a stronger mode* of enforcing their principles is yet beyond their reach. These, if they partake little of the force with which truth makes its way to our conviction, are distinguishable at least by that second-hand wisdom, which once placed the power and dominion of Europe in the grasp of AN ORDER, whose casuistry could, like HANNIBAL'S "vinegar cruet," dissolve all impediments to the march of their own dark and ambitious influence.

Setting aside all graver matter, we cannot resist quoting one of the minor instances of Whig egotism, which on higher topics is calculated only to awaken our contempt—HERE it really affords something sufficiently comical to excite a laugh. The Reviewer affects to be playful—but a Whig cannot hide the "cloven foot"—he never smiles without looking grim. Speaking of that very amiable and interesting writer from America—and who is interesting to the party *only* as being a Republican—in the review of "Bracebridge Hall," MR. JEFFREY, for we believe he is chief secretary for the American department—expresses his regret in "set terms" at not being at liberty to find fault with his author, although he feels a "*little secret spite* lingering within him at his author's *universal affability*." He—good candid soul—set about questioning himself—we really wonder where was the puzzle to so experienced a Reviewer—and at last he traces this "secret spite" to "*an eager desire* to see so powerful a pen and such great "popularity employed *in demolishing those errors and abuses.* "to which WE had (that is THE WHIGS) *been accustomed* to "refer most of the *unhappiness* of our country!!"

So, because WE, the WHIGS, have been accustomed to refer what they choose to call "THE UNHAPPINESS" of their country to the absence of their own councils, a foreigner is to fly in the face of public opinion, and outrage the feelings of every nine out of ten honourable beings who have patronized his talents, to curry favour with A PARTY, which, as a Republican *at home*, he evidently *despises* as REPUBLICAN *under a free Monarchy!*—But it is not worthy a comment; we only select the passage connected with what follows, to afford the promised laugh to our readers.

"Being WHIGS ourselves, for example"—the reviewer goes on—"we could not but take it *a little amiss* that ONE, *born* "*and bred* A REPUBLICAN, and writing largely on the present "condition of England, *should make so little distinction* be-"tween THAT PARTY and its opponents, and should even "choose to attach himself to a Tory family, as the proper type "and emblem of the OLD ENGLISH FAMILY!"—We pass over the direct and unequivocal admission of WHIG and REPUBLICAN being convertible terms; but it is rather hard upon poor MR. WASHINGTON IRVINE that he should be condemned for trusting his own eyes, without thinking it necessary to borrow a pair of Whig spectacles! Perhaps—we speak under correction—he could not discover a WHIG *family* of such simple, pious, and old-fashioned habits, as appear to have attracted him to Bracebridge-Hall. He might not have had so happy an occasion of shewing how RADICALS are treated by sober-minded country people, who will be content, and believe themselves to be happy, in spite of what the WHIGS "have been accustomed to call the unhappiness o "the country!"

A few words more, and we retire to *wash our hands*. "Nor could we," continues the reviewer, "well acquit him "of being PIGEON LIVERED, and LACKING GALL, when w "found that nothing could *provoke him* to give a palpable hi "*at the Ministry*, or even to employ his *pure* and *powerfu* "eloquence in reproving the SHAMEFUL SCURRILITIES "the MINISTERIAL PRESS!"

Could not the Reviewer discover the reason? We will in form him. Mr. IRVINE wished to preserve his eloquence PURE, which he could not have done had he dipped his pen i the inimixed gall which the WHIG PRESS for the last twenty years has been *so assiduous in manufacturing*. He could hav found no "shameful scurrilities" in the Ministerial press which have not been drawn forth, and hence, perhaps, necessarily partaken, in *some degree*, the nature of the GROSS AN BLUSHING SCURRILITIES of the WHIGS, who revelled *long*, and *so long abused the* MONOPOLY *of the* PRESS He must have looked to the cause and origin of this "shameful scurrilities" of the Ministerial press—and have traced them to A SOURCE teeming with all the foul and pu trid materials of revolutionary excitation, and open, like th lion's mouth at Venice, to every anonymous denunciation against an offending opponent, or envied rival. He would have found the ready-prepared poison for individuals of public bodies, with apportioned doses in TWO-PENNY POST-BAGS, in MORRISIAN and MOORISH LYRICS—i CHRONICLES and EXAMINERS, for *retail*, up to the WHOLE SALE HEAVY ARTICLE, *manufactured quarterly* IN EDIN BURGH!! He might, indeed, have improved his eloquence "*dans L'Ecole des Halles*;" but its PURITY, even with a DA VY'S Safety Lamp, must have exploded amid the pestilential vapours of WHIG RADICALISM!

We have said thus much, for what is called the "*Ministerial Press*," although we are perfectly aware the clause is mean and intended to include, if not exclusively to apply to our selves. We are not WHIGS, and therefore obtrude OURSELVES as little as possible upon the public; but if these valiant an high-toned spirits of Whiggism were really as unconnected with the patronage, aid, support, and contribution of its leaders—as we are of ALL MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE WHA EVER, they might indeed boast of their INDEPENDENCE.

Such men cannot conceive any thing like patriotism or di interestedness in combination—they have not hearts to b lieve that men can be honest and zealous without *a mercenar motive*, or we would tell them—and repeat it to the world, a SOLEMN TRUTH *before Heaven*, that we never have direct or *indirectly*, had *a single communication* from the commence ment of our career with THE GOVERNMENT *of the country* and that we are, *at this moment*, as free to support LOR GREY, if ever it were possible he could merit it, as *a friend to his country*, as to defend LORD LIVERPOOL and his measures as long as they continue to be—what they have been.

POLITICAL DISTRESS.

THE country is particularly indebted to the manly straightforward conduct of MR. COBBETT at the Norfolk county meeting, for having thrown overboard the mean and half-measured address of the WHIGS, and substituted a plain and intelligible statement of the requests, or rather the demands of the people upon the Government.

MR. COBBETT may be truly called an *independent* man—the *having nothing to depend upon* can entitle him to *such* a distinction. MR. COKE has yet something to lose, *and with* the prudence of a person just married, and starting in life for the second time, with the cares of a young family upon his hea that gentleman hesitated to tell us the plain truths, which COBBETT, whose philosophy equals his consistency, and who cares for nobody but the PEOPLE, has laid before us in a most masterly and perspicuous manner.

To him, then, are we indebted for the knowledge that perfect peace, the repeal of nearly twenty millions worth of war taxes, the reduction of our army and navy, the extreme cheapness of provisions, the unprecedented briskness of trade and the activity of our manufactories, are the existing cause of the direful distress which has, during this *once cheerful* season of the year, displayed its horrors all over this unhappy country.

But a most striking circumstance which has come to our knowledge induces us to believe that in some societies th distress (vainly supposed to be confined to the agricultural interests,) rages with much greater violence than those wh are the most interested wish us to imagine. The following advertisement, which has been circulated amongst the selec induces us to fancy that *political distress* is more severely fe at the present moment than any other distress in the empire

To MR. EDWARD ELLICE, whose disposition to stand we with all parties is pretty notorious, we believe ourselves in debted for the subjoined paper, which we received only ye terday afternoon.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be sold, *without any reserve*, to the highest bidder, Tuesday, the 4th of February, 1823, at the Great Rooms, no Palace Yard, Westminster, to which place they will be r moved from ST. JAMES'S-STREET, for the convenience sale,

A COLLECTION *of Old Wigs!*

The *bond fide* property of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who a induced, by the difficulties of the times, to submit them public notice.

The Sale to commence at 3 o'clock for 4 precisely. Cat logues may be had of MESSRS. COWPER, ROSE, and Co. MESSRS. LEY, RICKMAN, and Co.—MR. DEBRETT, M STOCKDALE, and all publishers of Court Kalendars, Pocke books, &c.

Amongst the striking articles for sale the following are s lected for particular attention:—

Lot 1.—An old stiff WIG—the hair nearly worn off—e tremely rough towards the CROWN—originally FOXY, b now entirely GREY; this lot may be had a bargain.

His Grace the DUKE of BEDFORD and LORD HOLLAND recommend Lot 7, consisting of two *Red Night Caps*, whi they formerly wore as *Wigs*, but which, for reasons best know to themselves, they are now extremely anxious to dispose o

Lot 8—is a full-*bottomed* Wig, belonging to LORD NUGE

particularly *large about the head*, and not keeping well in with the TEMPLES.

Lot 12.—A Coachman's curly, coming entirely over the shoulders—the undoubted property of the EARL of SEFTON.

Lot 14 is particularly recommended by ALDERMAN WOOD, being a second-hand *black* WIG, late the property of an illustrious personage, deceased.

Nothing but urgent distress would induce the *worthy* Alderman to part with this lot, which is the only *souvenir* of his late great friend which he possesses, and which was left by her one night at his house by accident.

Lot 16.—The Bishop of Norwich ventures to submit a full-sized Buz *Wig*.

This Wig appears never to have had *a cast*.—N.B. Colour *high blue*.

MR. BROUGHAM offers Lot 18 to notice, being an *old scratch* made out of a BIRD'S-NEST.

Lot 21—is a *Weeping Billy*, the property of the Honourable HENRY GREY BENNETT.

Lot 23.—An old CAXTON, belonging to the EARL SPENCER.

Lot 31.—MR. THOMAS COKE, of HOLKHAM, has an excellent *crop* to dispose of.

The sun and *air* have had a wonderful effect upon this WIG, which got its *last dressing* at the late County Meeting in Norfolk.

Lot 34—is a *Scarlett Wig*, worn at Cambridge during the last election, but which came too low down upon the *poll* to please the wearer.

N.B. *This Wig*, upon closer inspection, is not so *deep red* as it appears at a distance.

Lot 40.—A *Cur-tailed* Wig, belonging to DOCTOR HUME—considerably the worse for wear.

Lot 41.—A Frenchified Wig, the property of Ex-General WILSON—originally a military BOB, but now cut down to a TYBURN TOP.—This WIG was lost in a mob, attending the funeral of the late QUEEN CAROLINE, and was nearly spoiled by too copious applications of HONEY-*water*.

Lot 43.—MR. LAMBTON has to offer a COAL black Wig, suitable to yellow complexions.

Lot 45.—MESSRS. WHITBREADS, CREEVEY, DAVIES, FYSHE PALMER, W. WILLIAMS, &c. &c. &c.—a parcel of Blocks of sizes.

N.B. This sale will be by *inch of candle*, the old system of the PULPIT being particularly objectionable to the Proprietors.

Persons coming to view are requested not to touch the Lots, as at the sale last year two or three *Welch Wigs* were stolen from the advertizers, and have not since been returned.

P.S. No *Tics* are observable in these *Wigs*—but, for the convenience of retail purchasers, a small collection of PERRY-WIGS, the property of the same parties, are kept continually on sale by *private contract*, at the Office of the Morning Chronicle newspaper.

FURTHER SCHISM IN THE SANCTUARY!

THE CHRONICLE has, by some unaccountable process, discovered, and announced its discovery publicly, that THOMAS COKE, Esq. of Holkham, the great patriot and feeder, turns out to be—yes—to be a NORFOLK TURKEY!!! "Think of that MASTER BROOK." It is true, we had previously ventured upon a different similitude; but as we are less removed from CHRISTMAS than from MICHAELMAS, we do not quarrel with so *seasonable* a distinction. We conclude, in the course of a week, he will be called a BUSTARD, in order that he may be turned out, like HUNT'S WHITE HAT, for general sport. It will be impossible to *make* GAME of him—he is of the true *home breed*.

THE people of England cannot fail to recollect the terms applied by the WHIGS, and their active partisans, the RADICALS, to the policy and modes pursued by Ministers in bringing the late QUEEN CAROLINE to trial. They adjured the country to rise up in insurrection against the Government for such cruel and arbitrary proceedings against injured Majesty, and declared her to be innocent, in spite of the irrefragable *proofs* of guilt, because the *form of trial* or *proceeding* through which it was elicited, was an outrage upon justice. Thank GOD their factious efforts were vain and ineffectual; the people of England recovered their good sense in time to be saved. But we were told that Europe stood appalled at the iniquity of the persecution; that every liberal mind throughout the world was excited against us, and revolted at the injustice of those proceedings. No man of sense or experience believed all this, it must be confessed; but our namesake JOHNNY is over-credulous, and too apt to take for Gospel what the DEVIL indites; and facts are always useful when they can be had.

The *Liberales* of PORTUGAL, who have done what their brethren wished to do in this country—and we are ready to confess, the question, in one place, admits of a very different construction in the other—and have made the KING a puppet, and themselves every thing, find THEIR QUEEN somewhat refractory; or at least honest enough to decline swearing she is heart and soul attached to that, for which she naturally can have no great relish. She declines the oath that robs her of all her privileges, and is therefore to be banished; not upon any old standing law, but upon some *liberal* statute, of some year or eighteen months standing. But they wish to give a legal air and form to these proceedings, and can find none that, by its lenient and *primâ facie* justice, presents so fair a precedent as that afforded by the authority of the *very measures and forms* prescribed by the British Ministry in bringing to trial a QUEEN charged with *high treason and adultery*. They propose to adopt it, not from any asserted or even implied necessity—for when every thing is new, it is easy to add or qualify a law or two when expedient—but as a *mode most conducive to the ends of justice*, and marked by *its lenity* and *indulgence to the party accused*. We only refer our readers to the debates of the Portuguese reformed, or new-created Parliament, (to give it an English *name*) where all this is explicitly stated, and unhesitatingly avowed.

But this is not all; in an extract from the accounts received last week from Portugal will be found the following paragraph, which, after speaking of the "*noble, majestic*, and "*entirely pacific career* of their Revolution," expresses high indignation at the course which the Queen is pursuing, and tells us that "the proposals *lately* made to the Cortes on this "affair, have caused some disquietude and inspired some "fear"—even to *liberal* and *successful Reformers*—"of seeing "POLITICAL INTRIGUERS conceive the *criminal project* of "making the QUEEN of PORTUGAL a RALLYING POINT FOR "THE FACTIOUS, as the *late* QUEEN of ENGLAND was, though "IN AN OPPOSITE SENSE!!!"

What have the WHIGS to say to this? What becomes of DUKE RADICAL and DUKE CANDLESTICK?—What is become of the sense of Europe expressed upon the wisdom and purity of the great ENGLISH WHIG HUMBUG?—Poor devils, even their friends and abettors cannot help proclaiming their contempt of them, and afford them a foretaste of what they have to expect from the successful efforts even of their *domestic allies!* They give them some credit for political trickery, but turn from them, as a reader does from the perusal of TURPIN'S exploits or BARRINGTON'S adventures, with disgust and contempt.

But a Whig is a most incorrigible animal. Other men, when a fact is proved against them, have the decency at least to be silent; it is only the most hardened and depraved among mankind who persist in falsehood at the foot of the scaffold. The *Edinburgh Review* drags MR. WORDSWORTH through all the filthy ordeal of a Scotch court of criticism because he was not a Queenite; and upon his return from a continental tour, when he certainly could estimate the general feeling abroad rather better than MR. JEFFREY, upon the "great events which then occupied the whole country, and "indeed every part of the world to which the news pene-"trated;"—NOT, as the latter gentleman says, as a "triumph "over unparalleled oppression," but as a stigma upon the national character—as a credulous besotted dupe to the intrigues of men who asserted and upheld A FALSEHOOD, knowing it to be such, and recorded as such *by their own most solemn testimony*. MR. WORDSWORTH is proved guilty of two *heinous* and *unpardonable* offences: he is a loyal and a pious poet, and he has accepted what was bestowed as a reward for his talents—*not his services*—an office under Government!—The reviewer thinks "the poetry and the politics" of the following lines "nearly on a level." If TRUTH be the test of either, what we have just recorded with respect to the Portugal *Liberales*, will give them a stamp rather beyond that which the said reviewer would set upon them:—

"Where be the noisy followers of the game
"Which faction breeds? the turmoil where? that past
"Through Europe, echoing from the newsman's blast,
"And filled our hearts with grief for ENGLAND'S SHAME!"

We take, and thank MR. JEFFREY for, the citation, which he did wisely not to extend.

THE COMMISSION GRAND JURY FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

IT is but justice to the parties concerned that every publicity be given to the following remonstrance against one of the most unprecedented attacks, we conceive ever *officially* made upon the character and functions of a Grand Jury.

"About half-past 2 o'clock on Monday, Sir Geo. Whiteford, Foreman, followed by the remainder of the Jury, appeared in the body of the Court. Sir George said,

"'My Lords—The Grand Jury wish to make a communication to the Court.'

"Their names were then called over, and after they had repaired to their Jury box, the Foreman read the following:—

"My Lords—We, the Commission Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer of the County of the City of Dublin, have learned with deep regret, that the discharge of our official duties, with respect to certain bills of indictment, has been made a subject of animadversion by his Majesty's Attorney-General, and has been pronounced by this High Court to have been a matter of surprise. We hope, that neither the Court, nor with its sanction, his Majesty's first Law Officer intended to convey an imputation that our judgment was influenced by fear, favour, or affection. A charge of such a nature, without adverting to the enormity of the crime which it would impute, would be essentially unjust, for our oath of secresy, which forbids the disclosure of the grounds of our judgment, would render the vindication of that judgment, and of necessity, the satisfactory refutation of such a charge impossible. It must be recollected, that to us, exclusively, is the evidence known on which our judgment was founded, and we therefore trust that this High Court will receive the declaration, which we now solemnly and unanimously make, that our decision was the result of a laborious scrutiny of the evidence, of a conscientious consideration of its weight, and of a sincere anxiety to adhere to the direction of the Learned Judge, who so fully and clearly detailed to us the nature of our duties, and the principles by which we were bound to be regulated in discharging them."

We do not feel ourselves in a temper of mind to enter into any comment upon *the manner* in which the Judge received this address. Men of honour must not be precluded from wiping off the stain even of *insinuation*, by an over-scrupulous submission to *official* etiquette on the fastidious observance of mere technical forms.

IRISH ATROCITIES—NOT OF ORANGEMEN!

THE public has seen with what *persevering* LOYALTY the demagogues and Roman Catholic supporters have pushed their town and county meetings, in order to express their sensitive abhorrence at the insult offered to the throne in the person of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the *charitable implication* in their speeches of the theatrical rioters, with the whole body of men—whose only crime, *in their eyes*, is the *real feeling*, and not the *temporary* EXPRESSION of Loyalty towards the throne.

It is a pity that so much zeal—so much eloquence, and so many square yards of pathetic sympathy should be confined to one single act of atrocity. We, therefore, beg leave to furnish these ultra-Royalists with a new topic, on which their newly-awakened zeal may find ample employment. We trust this zeal is divested of one of its too frequent attributes—BLINDNESS—at all events the public will not be infected by it.

"A Protestant woman of the name of MOFFITT, who lived about a mile from this town, had been ill for some time; and her husband thinking her dissolution to be drawing near, thought it necessary that the Minister of the parish should visit her, which he did; and on the 1st inst. administered to her the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—however, her son-in-law, who is a bigoted Roman Catholic, concerned, no doubt, for the salvation of her soul; and conceiving her liable to eternal misery, if not anointed by the Priest, made known his wishes to MR. HOLTON, the R. C. Curate of this town, who, on the 2d instant, repaired to MOFFITT'S house, accompanied by a mob of 2 or 300 persons. When the Priest entered the house, MOFFITT, who was sitting on the bedside with his wife, told the Priest that, he and his wife were Protestants, and that her own Clergyman had given her the Sacrament the day before. The Priest said that he was told she wanted him, and that he would await her *in spite of him*—upon which MOFFITT declared he would resist him; at these words the Priest went out, and ordered the mob to take her out. In an instant several persons rushed in, and knocked down MOFFITT and his nephew, beat them severely, and carried the dying woman, *almost naked*, to a cabin at a considerable distance, where the Priest anointed her.

"Great praise is due to JOSEPH M. DALY, Esq. Magistrate, who immediately repaired to the spot and took old MOFFITT'S informations; and to MR. ALEWORTHY, Chief Constable of Police, for his prompt and active exertions in securing several of the offenders, who are now in prison.

"The Priest has been admitted to bail—as old MOFFITT'S life is now considered out of danger." (*The Mayo Constitution.*)

If this be not sufficient—we beg leave to strengthen the dose for them.

"We notice with considerable regret, the perpetration of a most flagitious outrage, involving an extensive destruction of property, at the Heath, in this County, in the night between the 2d and 3d instant, when some incendiaries set fire to the hay-yard and out-offices of MR. FAIR. The consequence was, that nineteen large stacks of oats, the property of his son, MR. R. FAIR, Portville, and two ricks of hay, containing upwards of 50 tons, belonging to himself, were consumed to ashes, as were also a barn and potatoe house, in which there were about twenty barrels of potatoes, and twenty sacks of oats. In the morning a Notice was discovered, precisely in the words and letters following, nailed to MR. FAIR'S hall-door:—

"'Unless you leave this country, you will soon have a *coarps* coming 'to your door. Believe me as a friend.

'Signed, by GENERAL ROCK'S command.

'Burnin to-night, *murder* next week.

'To the Loyal ROBT. FAIR, Fortville, and

'ROBERT FAIR, of the Heath as yet.' (*Mayo Constitution.*)

"A Correspondent from the County Tyrone, has communicated to us the following threatening and cautionary notice of a novel character, and illustrating the adage that 'The Devil can quote Scripture 'to answer his own purposes.'—GRIMSEY is a tenant of MR. GOFFE, who, we understand, is taking most prompt and vigorous measures on the occasion:—

"JOHN GRIMSEY,

"'As a friend and a well-wishing neighbour, I give you timeous 'warning to leave this kingdom and not you only but all Protestants, 'as we Catholicks claims it for our right and our property, and you are 'known to be an expert man and very active in handling a firelock, 'and an old soldier, and for these reasons you are most in danger, and 'if you will not take warning your blood be on your own head, and I, 'as a watchman free my own soul.—Ezekiel the 3d verse and 33d chap-'ter.—December 19th, 1822." (*The Warder, Jan.* 11, 1823.)

POTTER'S POUND—(No. 11.)
FOR STRAY WHIGS AND WHIGGERIES.

IF we have been silent for some weeks, heaven knows it has not been from want of matter; for is there a day—an hour in any passing week, in which the WHIGS and their COADJUTORS are not guilty of "A STRAY" upon all that is *great* and *honourable* in *feeling* or in *principle*, connected with the interests of the country?

The *Edinburgh Review*, the great battering ram of liberality and whiggery, has of late been as ominously conspicuous for its dulness as its malignity. The usual manœuvre of county meetings, which the *falling off* of RADICALISM rendered somewhat problematical, required some desperate effort; and in order to give it effect, the original stock of ir/effect employed in fabricating this party engine was summoned to the field, to infuse something like vigour, and to prove at least that the inveterate hatred entertained against our national establishments, which has of late shewn itself rather in a pitiful sort of lamentation over our "fallen state," has lost none of its native inveteracy, nor deprived itself of those honourable means of displaying it, which marked the career of its first parents, the boasted successors of the FRENCH ENCYCLOPEDISTS, and *disciples* of HUME and VOLTAIRE!

It appears that MR. BROUGHAM was called upon to review his own speeches, and *annihilate* those of MR. CANNING—that MR. SIDNEY SMITH was roused from his slumber on the bed of roses "*ecclesiastic*," furnished during the short reign of the Whigs—(who, pure souls, shudder at the corrupt practice of rewarding journalists or partisans)—and, unfortunately for himself, as it has proved, to resume his theological incubrations, and to furnish Greek and Latin quotations, having had the advantage over his coadjutors of a *classical education*. We do not perceive, upon the present occasion, however, that the Rev. Gentleman has ventured upon a single quotation from PINDAR; and it appears that the liberal principles of MR. PAYNE KNIGHT have at length secured him from *any further imputations of writing* "BAD GREEK!"

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH was called off from contemplating the *criminal law*, to apply the *lex talionis* to his opponents of the press, and his zeal has been marvellously invigorated by "the *new* character" which MR. JEFFREY gave him on his presentation to one of the few sinecures under immediate Whig patronage. It is *honorary*, however, and therefore gratefully appreciated, and acknowledged *in kind*. MR. JEFFREY himself has had to work "double tides;" for, besides softening the acerbities of one, steadying the flippancies of another, and softening the apostacies of a third, he had to supply original matter, and render all the mass of instructions from the junto at Kensington into what the Scotch call *pure English*.

But, with all this preparation, they were still compelled to resort to other means to give due circulation to the "*manufactured article*," and the success of MESSRS. SOLOMON and BISH, in their several departments of LOTTERY and MEDICINE, suggested the readiest, and indeed the most appropriate that could be devised. The following appears in the MORNING CHRONICLE of the 10th of this month, written by a *correspondent*, whose style may be traced in *more than one* article of the last Edinburgh.

"Sir—I hope the readers of your liberal and enlightened" —(through some loop-hole in the gable of the editor's attic, it is to be presumed)—"*enlightened* Journal, are also periodical "or *occasional*"—(a modest plea, like COBBETT'S, for a penny subscription)—"readers of the *Edinburgh Review!* if they "are not, I would *strongly recommend them to become pur-*"*chasers of it!!!*"—"There is no time to lose," writes the rival candidate for public credulity, "in purchasing a ticket "at the lucky office, as the drawing begins," &c. &c. &c. But, to do the gentlemen of the wheel justice, they have really *something* tangible to hold out; there *are* prizes to be drawn; the only HUMBUG is the inference they would more than insinuate that they *alone* are destined to sell them. But what do our readers suppose is held out to the public as the advantage of reading *periodically* or *occasionally* the *Edinburgh Review*, published by ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE and Company, &c. price six shillings!! "The *good* which this Critical Journal "is working is *immense*, and in nothing is its *practical utility* "more apparent than in the *independent tone of feeling* which "it communicates as to *the existing abuses in* CHURCH *and* "STATE." The puffer, if his modesty had not checked him, might have added, "and in the poetic talent of invention!"—The strictest part of the injunction, it should be observed, is, to purchase "the *last number*, which relates to *clerical abuses* "and *the charge of the Bishop of London*." This is the pith of the whole, although, to secure as many purchasers as possible, the Radicals are promised a feast in the pledge of the editor to cut up MR. CANNING'S notions of reform *by the root* —that is, no doubt, to destroy them RADICALLY!

Now, there is one little secret, which we must let out, for BULL is not sworn to any of the mysteries of the trade; and which is intended simply to enlighten such of our readers as may chance to be in the dark respecting them. We are credibly informed, that in hunting after FACTS, (by far the most

difficult part of the reviewer's task) to fix, or imply, disgrace or dishonour upon the clerical character, in this pregnant review, ONE connected with the dismissal of a Curate from Stepney Church, arrived at the "Blue and Yellow" depository *some days too late for insertion*. This was lamentable; because it would have gone down with all the accompanying reflections upon the Church and churchmen, without the possibility of carrying its refutation with it; and have been, whether true or false, a happy illustration of the reviewer's equal justice, in *fitting his laws to the case in point*. The only resource left was, to form it into a sort of postscript, and to insert it in the journal of their London agent—which has accordingly been done; and it appears as a corollary to the *puff-general*, in the form borrowed from their great exemplars, who refer to "A. B." for a list of cures; or, to certain lucky individuals, who live in the neighbourhood of C—, or in the town of W—.

Of the *fact* itself, we know nothing; but we know enough of WHIG FACTS to be assured, that it is either mis-stated, or distorted—or discoloured; and we are the more confirmed in this inference, because we are all acquainted with the name of the individual intended to be traduced, and know him to be, not only one of the most learned and enlightened advocates of Christianity in our Church, but a man marked with every distinguishing feature of the Christian character—pure, honourable, and upright, in every relation of social life. MR. LE BAS will feel himself thus placed in a line with the BISHOP OF LONDON, and DR. PHILPOTTS, (to vary an expression of the latter)—to be "sullied only by THE PRAISES "of *such writers as these*."

But we must leave his Lordship and MR. LE BAS, for the present, to fight their own battles; and, if unshackled by superior duties, and free to exercise their energies, and grapple with such *philosophists* as BROUGHAM and JEFFREY, Lord have mercy upon the "Blue and Yellow" champions of LIBERALITY and REFORM! We should desire no better sport. But the blockheads are aware of this—they are like scavengers throwing mud at a well-dressed gentleman—they have all the *materials* to themselves; and only desist from assaults, when they see one approach, who, reckless of himself, is prepared to duck them in their own element, merely to abate a public nuisance.

Thus these miserable libellers are always at hand to insult the Throne, lampoon the Monarch, and slander Bishops; whilst—again to borrow an expression from DR. PHILPOTTS—(and we shall hope to do so again and again)—"They would "rather forego half the profits of their unhallowed trade, than "dare to launch against any one," who is at liberty to meet them on equal grounds, "the smallest part of the scurrility "which they feel no scruple in circulating"—against all that is good, and venerable, and amiable in life.

They have, however, for once miscalculated in their reckoning. Secure in the contempt their fabrications and calumnies had spread like a halo around them, they charged their wooden horse to the very nostrils, with volunteers from Kensington and the Parliament Close, even down to the mutable establishments of WADDINGTON and CARLILE; and hoped, under the insinuating address of the Scotch SINON, to pass the teeming monster within our very walls. But a single arm, roused from slumber by the yells of approaching triumph, was sufficient to check their career, and to tear from their filthy hold, the miserable hirelings, who had vaunted the overthrow of "another Troy!"

DR. PHILPOTTS, too well known in the Church, and in the literary world, to need any introduction from us, has, in *thirty-nine octavo pages*, as completely overwhelmed the whole host of these modern Philistines, as if he had put an extinguisher upon them. We are not likely to be suspected of aiding Whig puffs; but we do, seriously and earnestly, (in the words of the advertisement—assured of the safety of the prescription) recommend our readers to purchase *or borrow*, if they have not read, the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*—for the mere satisfaction of *taking* DR. PHILPOTTS' ANTIDOTE *after it*. There never was so complete a defeat of the *redoubted* "LEGION,"—the WE of the "Blue and Yellow "cover!"—To be malignant is too often the assumed prerogative of unchastised wit; but to be saucy and dogmatical, and magisterial, in the midst of ignorance that would *disgrace a* TYRO *in a country grammar school*, is so insufferable, that nothing short of public duty could warrant even exultation at its exposure.

The reader shall judge for himself, of the pithy mode DR. PHILPOTTS adopts in disposing of a long, prosing, theological discussion, *ex Cathedrâ*, which was intended to tear up the very foundations of our poor old Mother Church:—

"But first I shall beg leave to dispose very summarily of the theological matter introduced by this Reviewer. No man, who respects himself, will contend on such subjects with an opponent of so very slender qualifications; with one, who thinks the Church of England only half-reformed, because its Catechism *for* the instruction of children contains no express denial of the Transubstantiation of the Sacramental Elements;—who can talk with the most edifying gravity of the '*distinct and unequivocal repudiation of the real presence, which we find in the Thirty-nine Articles*,' where every one of us knows who is meant by the *real presence* (a very different thing from the *corporal* presence,) knows alas! that it is distinctly and unequivocally affirmed: who, because 'the power of giving absolution' is claimed both by the English and the Roman Church, can speak of it, therefore, as if it were claimed by both in the same meaning and extent, though it is notorious that the Church of Rome has pronounced an Anathema against all who do not admit the absolving power of its Priesthood to be higher, even in kind, than the highest claim ever advanced in our Church;—who can talk of the 'Assumption of this power by the English Clergy,' of 'this Assumption being *undeniable*' (and yet, as it should seem, of its being *denied* by divers approved authors, without knowing, that whether the power be assumed, or disclaimed, and the assumption admitted or denied, depends on the manner in which the power itself, never once defined by him, is understood:—lastly, who can close his learned lecture on this point, with asserting that 'the primitive Church never pretended to have *any* absolving power; see *on one side* HAMMOND *and* MARSHALL,—WHEATLEY *contra*:' whereas all these three writers (whatever be their difference on a collateral question) and all others of any reputation amongst us, agree in affirming, what this dreamer fancies that half of them deny.

"These, and blunders such as these, place his theological dogmas beyond the reach of controversy. Perhaps, too, on similar grounds, he might claim in some other points as good a right to the undisputed possession of the field. For instance; can a writer expect to be answered, who will seriously quote BISHOP BURNET for a recommendation and authority to the Episcopal Bench of our days, to live 'abstracted from courts, from cabals, and from parties?'—scenes, in which that good Bishop bore a busier part, than the most secular of our Prelates for a century past, and where by his zealous support of Whig principles he raised himself to that eminent station, which, together with his numerous virtues, would ensure to him, if he were now living, a full share in the invectives of his present panegyrist.

"Still, our low estimate of this writer's intellectual qualifications must not prevent us from exposing those of his moral delinquencies, which derive importance from the mischievous cause they are intended to promote. It is notorious, that a design is systematically, and almost avowedly, pursued by many of the Reformers of the present day, to bring the Established Church into contempt, and to draw down the hatred of the people on its Ministers; and that in furtherance of this design, every expedient of every kind, the meanest artifice and the most daring falsehoods, are resorted to without scruple or restraint. Instances of both these descriptions we shall find in the Review before us."

It is to be recollected that DR. PHILPOTTS is not entering the lists generally with these men. Such a degradation never shadowed his imagination; he is merely proving upon them half a dozen *direct* and *unqualified falsehoods* respecting himself and his friends, and only incidentally as it were throws off "the slime and venom" in which the reptiles had endeavoured to obscure them. He is compelled also to lift the veil of their ignorance, in order to disclose the more hideous features of calumny and malignity. We do not, therefore, feel half that fulness of gratitude which would be due from the public to DR. PHILPOTTS, if having broken the charm he had voluntarily inflicted upon himself, the "distasteful task," as he feelingly calls it, of dissecting and exposing the pestilent state of each component part—the false reasoning—the imbecility of each component part—the false reasoning—the imbecility —the depravity, and the malignant ignorance which characterises all and every thing contained in THE SYSTEM. It is necessary for the public good—for the public SAFETY, that the designs of these men should be laid open and naked before the world, and no one is more capable of doing it than this gentleman, whose castigation warmed even LORD GREY into a paroxysm of indignation, and has now dispersed the whole phalanx from Kensington Turnpike to Holyrood House.

Every thing dear and honourable in existence is threatened, whilst these men are permitted to cover Atheism and treason under the high sounding terms of LIBERALITY and TOLERATION—their poison is penetrating to our very vitals. JOHN BULL has done more to bring back words to their original meaning, and has effected more in clearing away the mystification of State quackery, than any other journal in existence; but to render its effects more general and complete, writers in every department of literature should take the same manly tone, and grapple with the monster under all the protean forms which it assumes to betray and absorb the high tone of British feeling and principle. The *Edinburgh Review* is nothing but a triple distillation of the materials which HONE and CARLILE supply—the MORNING CHRONICLE—nay the whole Whig press is only once removed—and in general scarcely distinguishable from the libellous trash of COBBETT and LEIGH HUNT. The DUKE of BEDFORD *is* a very weak man—but he is still by a blind fatality a Duke, and *boasts* that he is a RADICAL. HUNT boasts no more, and HUNT is a greater fool than we take him for if he do not make the most of this sympathy of feeling. We should feel no more for the fall of the DUKE of BEDFORD than for that of the DUKE of ORLEANS—but we should deeply feel any blow upon the aristocratical part of our Constitution through his sides, which is always, and naturally so, among the first *delenda* of Radical Reformers. It is to avert this that every man who can wield a pen and write plain English, should be active and industrious in counteracting the vulgar errors with which a malignant and revolutionary faction is labouring to inoculate the people of England—it is to avert this, which involves our King, our Constitution, our homes, and our altars, that men of superior intellectual attainments should sedulously watch, and unravel the tissel sophisms of a race of men who look forward to a scramble in which their vanity suggests their talents would obtain the ascendant.

We argue for the sake of the blockheads themselves, who, like their arch-archetypes LA FAYETTE, CONDORCET, BAILLE, &c. are only labouring to open the jaws of the lion, which will make them his first prey. We do not attempt to reason with fanatics—but we must provide for their safety, because something more valuable—our lives, our property, and our honour, are mixed up with it.

One word more. It is unnecessary to remind the public, that the Church is, at the present moment, the particular object of Whig acrimony. It is the part of our bulwarks, against which they are secure of a strong disposable force of malcontents—and whether raised by HUNTINGDON, the coal-heaver —or by CARLILE, the convict, it is to them a matter of equal indifference.

The CHRONICLE, for months past, has been as indefatigable in its labours, as it has been unscrupulous in the sources it has drawn upon for instruments of attack upon our Ecclesiastical Establishments. The "full charged" Edinburgh, as we have before stated, was ordered to bring up the rear—and makes no less than three distinct assaults upon THE BENCH, and THE CHURCH. The *fitness* of these men for the office, we have already shewn in the extract from DR. PHILPOTTS' Extinguisher upon MR. JEFFREY—their *honesty*—their *sincerity*, and their *fair dealing*, may be calculated from what follows. The main attack is upon the Clergy of Durham, and especially for their prosecution of a newspaper Editor, for "one of the grossest libels which the licentiousness of the press, even in these days, has yet produced." This the Reviewer thus describes:—"A newspaper of merely local circu- "lation"—(it is the one set up by the LAMBTONS and GREY- "ITES)—"had published *a few remarks* upon the *factious* "*spirit* of the Durham Clergy, *in ordering the bells not to toll* "*at Her Majesty's decease, a mark of respect* INVARIABLY "SHEWN TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY." This is the SPECIFIC CHARGE—upon which not only the libel containing "*a few Remarks*" upon *such conduct rendering the very name of our established Clergy odious, till it stinks in our nostrils*,"—but upon which the Reviewer repeats the libel through thirty-eight closely printed pages, to confirm to its readers, that the Church Establishment is "at war with "*the spirit of the age*, as well as with JUSTICE and REASON; "and that the BEETLES who crawl about amidst its holes and "crevices, act as if they were striving to provoke and accelerate THE BLOW, which, *sooner or later*, will inevitably crush "the WHOLE FABRIC, *and level it with the dust*." Hear, then, and judge for yourselves, people of England, the REASON and JUSTICE of the Charge, and consequently of the *Commentaries* upon it:—"Of the three propositions expressed or "implied in this statement," says DR. PHILPOTTS, "the first "is a WILFUL *concealment* of THE TRUTH, &c.—"The *two* "*other propositions* are DIRECT FALSEHOODS."—"It is "FALSE that *the Clergy of Durham ordered that the bells* "*should not toll at Her Majesty's decease*. It is also FALSE, "that *the tolling of the bells is a mark of respect invariably* "*shewn to all the Members of the Royal Family*!"

A comment—a word—would disturb the *repose of the picture*. Every one who runs may read—and every one who reads, *must understand*.

PAUL POTTER.

DROPS OF COMFORT IN COLD WEATHER.

WE hear of Distresses, of County Meetings, of pro Governments, and blundering Ministers; we are, in sh we trust to the Radicals, in a bad way. Just as a New gift, we beg to offer a few drops of comfort, which once cheer the heart and benefit *the Constitution*:—

FROM PLYMOUTH.

It is observable by all men here, who do not look c crooked mediums, that the condition of our three tow improved and is improving, from the depth of distre which the sudden transition from war circumstances had sunk them. The cluster of commercial shipping waiting here, till the wind came in to the northwa eastward, and the fitting out of a naval squadron wh lowed, have given new life to our great port and pe neighbourhood.

FROM YORK.

We understand that the glove trade was never in so fl ing a state in York as it is at present. The demand great, that the glovers cannot meet with hands suffic execute their orders.

FROM LANCASHIRE.

PRICE OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.—The Overseers of th have contracted for the supply of beef to the workho Preston, for the current quarter, at a fraction below two halfpenny per pound.

DITTO.

As a proof of the flourishing state of the cotton tra need only state that W. Fielden, Esq. has contracted building of a factory in Blackburn, which, it is said, wi tain about 56,000 spindles; and Messrs. Livesey and Co also determined upon erecting another spinning f capable of holding about 20,000 spindles.

FROM DEWSBURY.

The requisition to the High Sheriff, to call a meeti Reform is now lying for signatures in that town. The bourhood has been elegantly and expensively placarde after a week, the requisition has only obtained four signa viz. three partners in one house, and an obscure indi whose father has lately returned from London throug Insolvent Debtors' Court.

&c. &c. &c. !!!

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.—A paragraph having appeared i morning papers of Tuesday last, relating to the Northern Dis ships, which expressed anxious wishes for their safety and ul success, and proposing various plans towards ascertaining the gress or position, and affording them every assistance in case it be found requisite, it is necessary to state, that one probability o success in obtaining a passage through some inlet on the north of Hudson's Bay, towards the Polar Sea, is from their not having heard of by any of the traders from that part of the world. A probability is, if the Archipelago or Islands continues from Y Island towards Behring's Straits, so as to have kept back the po of the Polar ice towards the south upon the northern parts of Am it may have afforded a sailing passage. As all canoe traffic is ne circumscribed, and if islands, sheets, or circumstances kept more off land, there was but little chance of Capt. Franklin h of them; yet, at all the points he had visited, or from whence could learn, there was at the time he was on the coast a clear sea. Again, if they cannot succeed the first year in finding a p to the pacific, they naturally would (rather than by discovera any apparently temporary impediment) pass another season where they were thus stopped. Their vessels are constructed the strongest principles, having been expressly built for, and h carried each an 18 inch mortar at the battle of Algiers; they a addition, strengthened by having above six feet of solid timber bolted in their bows, which are well fended with the best ro iron; and an outward defence all round their sides, above and their water-mark, of a line of strong planks a foot thick, to resi concussion and pressure of the ice. Besides their original compl of every possible necessary, the Nautilus transport, *which* a panied them as far as the ice at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, delivered to them above 20 additional chaldrons of coals, with n rous bullocks, sheep, and hogs. At the frozen season, the deer other animals come in great quantities towards the sea; and the water is open, there are the finest fish all along the coasts; opportunities of gaining fresh supplies must be of the greatest a tage to their health.—We make these statements to allay those ap hensions which the want of intelligence from the expedition nat turally create.

The following inquests have been taken during the week:—B Coronation, in Charles-street, Somers-town, on the body of Southey, aged 25, lately a patient in the Mad-house, Hetlmal G the deceased died the day after Christmas day; his body was con to his father's house in Charles-street, but in consequence of need taking place in the appearance of the countenance, it was suppos was in a trance, and his relations kept him above ground for fou days; at length several medical men were called in, who w opinion the body was dead; they opened it, and one of the sur declared that he died of a rupture of a blood-vessel in the head. dict—"Died of Apoplexy."—At the King's Arms, Chelsea, o body of John Hutchinson, who had been fighting with a young and in the conflict received a blow, of which he died. Verdict—" tifiable Homicide."—At the Crown, in St. Martin's-lane, on the of a woman, name unknown, who died in St. Martin's Work having been taken up by the watchmen in a senseless state, fr the pavement near the corner of Orange-street; she was taken workhouse, where she expired at one o'clock in the morning dict—"Died from the inclemency of the night."—At the Three Hackney, on the body of Mr. John Varvell, late of Twickenham aged 50, who was found in the Regent's Canal, with his throa Verdict—"Temporary mental derangement."—At Guy's Hos on the body of James Brown, aged 24, servant at the White Ha the Borough Market; on Saturday night about ten o'clock, a burst in his leg; his master advised him to go to a surgeon, but he had gone five doors he fell down, and was conveyed to St. The Hospital; all this time the blood flowed profusely. Verdict—" the deceased died from the bursting of a blood-vessel in his leg exhaustion."—At the King's Arms, Burton-crescent, Tavi square, on the body of John Le Hereux, aged 45, a teacher o languages, residing in the above house. The deceased of late h very much embarrassed and low spirited, and on Tuesday morning he was found in his bed-room suspended by his neck-handkerchief the bed-post, quite dead. Verdict—"Insanity."—At the Ma Wellesley, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, on the body of Cresswell, 33 years of age, who committed suicide; he made s dreadful gashes in his arms, a deep incision on his neck with a likewise another in his right side. Deceased's wife stated th husband was a wheelwright; but had been unable to procure work April last, in consequence of which she was obliged to go to work had lived with a lady as servant about a fortnight. Twice he made an attempt upon his life, once by attempting to strangle self, and at another time took oxalic acid. The waiter at the M Wellesley, stated deceased frequented their house, and had been very much addicted to drinking. Verdict—"Cut his throat ing at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement." quests have been held on the bodies of Wm. Cullum, late de mariner of the Badger revenue-cutter, and on three persons, names are unknown, part of the late crew of the Three Brothers ter, brought in to Dover by the Badger, who were killed in the between the two vessels, and, after an investigation of five hours Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person o sons unknown," in the case of Cullum, and a verdict of "Justi homicide," in the case of the three men. It appeared, that afte smuggler had called to the revenue officers for quarter, which granted, that the former fired into the Badger, by which the dece Wm. Cullum, was killed.

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BROCKSOPP'S PATENT SUGAR MILL, No. 99, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London.—This MILL is used by all the most respectable SUGAR REFINERS. The Patentee has permission from the first Houses in London, to inform the Grocers of England that they not only use them, but so much approve of the Mill as to be desirous of recommending them to general use; they are complete in regulating the qualities of a Hogshead of Sugar, which may be passed through in one hour, leaving the quality one and the same, every lump broken, and the grain not injured: it is presumed no Grocer would be without so useful an article, were he acquainted with its real merits. Price only Nine Pounds. They are extremely durable, and stand in the compass of a Twenty Gallon Chest. The Patentee has been favoured with orders from NORTH and Co. and One Hundred Grocers in London; he has also been favoured with orders, post paid, from most of the principal Cities and Towns in the Kingdom.

TURKEY CARPETS.—A large assortment, warranted free from damage, and of a superior quality, having been carefully selected by the Importers' agents, from the best manufactories at Uschack in Natolia, and from the principal Carpet Warehouses at Smyrna, are now on sale at the Levant Warehouse, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate street, where printed lists are to be had, containing the dimensions and price of 184 carpets.—Orders addressed to W. Tomlinson, will be duly attended to.

77, OXFORD-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON.

AS the Affairs of the late MR. T. CRAIG, Linen-Draper, Silk-Mercer, Hosier, &c. were obliged to be settled at Christmas, J. D'OYLY, who has lived in the above house upwards of seven years, begs to inform his Friends, the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public in general, that he has purchased a Share of the business, which will in future be carried on for the joint benefit of the widow and family of the deceased and himself, under the firm of CRAIG and D'OYLY; and as J. D. has the advantage of a large capital, he is enabled at all times to purchase his goods for ready cash; the advantage of which, in the present distressed state of the manufacturing districts, is past description, and being determined to sell for a very small profit, in order to secure a liberal share of the favours of his numerous public, which for many years he has enjoyed the above establishment with a decided preference. C. and D. also beg to observe that the remaining part of the old Stock, consisting of every article in useful Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, &c. they are resolved to clear off immediately, at such prices as must, at sight, convince the purchaser of their decided cheapness. Full yard wide Russia Shirting 8½d. a yd; yd. and ¼ wide, 15d.; Do. Irish, 16d.; very good, 19d.; a few pieces of Yd. wide Scotch Manks and Cambrics, 10d. a yard; wide Long Cloths, 6d. a yd.; quite undressed, 7½d. a yd.; power loom do. 9½d.; yd. wide Cambric Muslins, 10s. 9d. the piece, containing 12 yards, worth 14s 6d.; do. yd. and half wide, 17s. 6d. worth 24s.; yd. wide Jaconet, 8d.; yd. and half wide do. 12d.; very fine do. 15d.; with a large assortment of Irish Linens, Lawns, French Cambrics, Prints, Stuffs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Flannels, Pelisse Cloths, Bath Checking, Cotton and Silk Hose, Plain and Figured Gros de Naples, French Bath Sarsnets, Poplins, Norwich Crapes, Bombazines, &c. &c. The entire stock of Mourning Silk Goods, of every texture, from 1½ to 8 yds long.—C. and D. beg it may be particularly observed, that they have no connection with the next house, or any other in London.—77, Oxford-street, nearly opposite the Pantheon.

A BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL, called TARTARIAN CACHEMERE, for Ladies' Dresses, in all colours, has met with most decided approbation from many Ladies of the highest rank. Its warmth and durability, though soft and light in texture, renders it more pleasant than silk; never creases, and is highly suitable for Ladies of every age: price 30s. the dress, at the Proprietor's, HUBBARDS, 12, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, who has to offer many GREAT BARGAINS in Winter Silks, for ready money, in full-sized dresses, the fashionable French Stripe, Lustrings, Satins, real Irish Poplins, Lutestrings, Velvet Satins, Tartan Silks, Sarsnets, elegant Gauze Robes and Dresses, Norwich Crapes, Angolas, Crapes, Net, Muslin, Barege, Canton Crapes, Taffetas, Ducapes, figured Silks and Poplins. Beautiful warm Shawls of every kind. An immense quantity of handsome Furs, in Muffs and Tippets of very rare quality, full 15 per cent. under Furriers' prices. No patterns cut.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE LINEN, Welsh Flannel, Long Cloth, Irish Linen, French Cambric, and General Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, and Silk Mercery Warehouse, 59, Oxford-street, next door to Binter's old established Fur Warehouse.—KINNING and CO. now offer to the Nobility and Families in general a new and select Stock in the above branches of business, not at half price, as advertisements generally puff, but at such low prices as K. and Co. can with confidence assert will meet their entire approbation, and ensure to them their future commands.—Real Witney Blankets at the following low prices, proved only by inspection—1¼ yds long, 4s. 9d.; 2 yds do. 5s. 6d.; 2¼ yds 7s. 6d.; 2½ yds 7s. 6d.; 2¾ do. 14s. 6d.; 3 yds do. 17s. and in proportion to four yds; Counterpanes, 2 yds square, 6s.; 2¼ yds do. 7s.; 2½ yds do. 8s. 6d.; 2¾ yds do. 10s.; 3 yds do. 12s. 6d.; Marseilles Quilts, 2¼ yds square, 13s. 6d.; 2½ do. 15s.; 3 yds do. 18s.; 3½ yds do. 18s. 6d.; all warranted to measure as stated above; Servants' Sheetings, 8d. per yd; the best made, 1s.; 3qr. wide Russia, 11d. per yard; 1¼ wide do. 1s. 2d.; 1½ wide do. 1s. 4d.; 1¾ do. 1s. 6d.; 2 yds do. very fine, 1s. 8d.; Table Cloths, perfectly free from dress 12d. and the finest made 1s. 3d. per yard. Several boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, the largest size 24s. per dozen; fine Irish sheetings, one yard and a quarter wide, 1s. 6d. with every other article in Linens for household purposes. Their Stock of plain, figured, and striped Gros de Naples are now offered to the public at a great reduction in price; purchasers of these articles will find a rich and elegant Silk, well adapted for Dresses. White Flounced Dresses of every description are still at their reduced prices; and some new Spring Patterns just purchased for ready money will be sold at the same reduction. K. and Co. take this opportunity of informing their present friends and those who may in future honour them with their commands, that they have extended their Business by adding to it the general Haberdashery, Silk Mercery, Glove and Hosiery departments, which they pledge themselves to offer upon the most reasonable terms, and to sell articles of the best manufacture. A percentage allowed upon all purchases amounting to 10l. and upwards, at Kinning and Co. 59, Oxford-street.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and PUBLIC.—The following List will be found of great advantage, being the duplicate of a Stock not only valuable, but decidedly cheap, the owner of which having recently taken in stock, and having also a quantity of looms at work, is determined to sell those on hand at considerably reduce prices, viz.—rich Levantines, French width, 3s. 3d. to 5s.; wide Gros de Naples, same price; new and beautiful figured Silks, 3s. 3d. to 5s.; Ducapes and half-ell Gros de Naples, same price: about 30 pieces of wide plain and twilled Sarsnets, 2s. to 3s. 3d.; Persians, 15d. to 2s.; plain Poplins, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Irish, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; figured, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; Norwich Crapes, 16d.; full ¾ wide, 18d. to 2s.; Cashmere Crapes and Cypress Dresses; Bombazine, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; a well selected stock of Blacks, from 1s. to 2s. 6d.; Italian Nets, 1s.; a very superb assortment of French Dresses, from 6s. to 20s.; also an extensive and exceedingly cheap stock of Laces, consisting of Brussels Point Dresses, do. Scarfs and Veils, Collars, Cuffs, &c.; 7 8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, a little soiled, in consequence of which they will be sold considerably under cost price; Bragganza Shawls, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Imitation India equally cheap; Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings, 20 per cent. less than they can now possibly be purchased.—J. ARMSTRONG, 93, Oxford-street, opposite Dean-street, Soho.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, J. T. RIGUE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen a edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful: its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigue's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Cheapside and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday arrived by express yesterday. Letters were said to have been received on Thursday from Madrid, stating, that the Austrian, Prussian, and Prussian Ambassadors had left that capital.—A Grand Council of the French Ministers had been convoked for Thursday evening.

The *Moniteur* contains the three notes addressed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to their respective Ministers at Madrid. They are more detailed than M. de Villele's note, and are drawn up with great force. The King of Spain's restoration to his real freedom is insisted upon, the re-establishment of an order of things which shall put an end to the designs of the Revolutionists.

There are other articles of importance in these papers, the Austrian troops are not to quit Italy. They are, it is said, to form an army of 50,000 men, on the frontiers of Saxony and France.—Russia is reported to have insisted upon her former demands upon Turkey.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The decision unanimously adopted by Congress upon the proposition of Arguelles is about to set in motion a force of 90,000 very good troops. This force is to be added to the 90,000 active militia and other corps.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Yesterday the King presided at a Court of Ministers, which lasted from noon to a quarter before two o'clock. After the Council the Minister for Foreign Affairs transacted business with his Majesty. The Ministers met afterwards at the Marquis of Lauriston's.

An extraordinary courier from Spain arrived last night, at the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is believed that he is the bearer of very important dispatches.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, an indictment was tried against *Knatchbull, Fowel,* and *Partridge*, for a conspiracy. It has been once before tried before the Chief Justice, when the defendants were found guilty. A new trial was granted on the application of the defendants. The charge against the defendants was, that they had represented Knatchbull to be entitled to certain legacies under the will of his deceased father, Sir Edward Knatchbull, but which were kept from him by his brother, the present Sir Edward, and thereby prevailing on Messrs. Stonehouse and Norkholds, wine-merchants, to take an assignment of a legacy of 300l. in satisfaction of certain acceptances of Charles Knatchbull, which they held, and which had become over due. Charles Knatchbull having previously received those legacies from his brother, Sir Edward, and the other defendants, Fowel and Partridge, well knowing the same, they being his solicitors. A mass of evidence was called in support of the charge, but the Jury found the defendants *Not Guilty.*

At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday Moses Miller, a coal-heaver, was found guilty of assaulting Mary Parish, a child ten years old, in a most indelicate manner. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Tread-Mill, at the House of Correction.

At the Old Bailey yesterday Jeremiah James Reading was indicted for stealing two gold watches, the property of James Oaston and two others. The prisoner obtained the watches under pretence that they were for a nobleman. The Jury, after retiring for twenty minutes, pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

From the Bills already circulated respecting the first Oratorio, it bids fair to be one of the most splendid musical entertainments ever offered to an English audience. Its effect in the new Drury-lane Theatre must be grand in the extreme. The selections for the 30th, (King Charles's Martyrdom) is appropriate to that solemn occasion, and does credit to the talent of the able director of those concerts.

In the Lottery which finished Drawing last Wednesday, the following Capital Prizes were Sold and Shared by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT. No. 14,315, £10,000; 2,612, £2,000; 11,291, £1,600; 12,944, £500; 17,746, £400; 4,878, £300; 15,220, £200; 8,147, £200; 18,836, £200; 1,603, £200; 401, £200.—The Fortunate Holders may receive their Money on Demand, 37, Cornhill; 38, Haymarket; or 11, Holborn.—Tickets and Shares for the New Lottery to be all Drawn in one Day, 25th February, will be on Sale in a few days.

Wednesday the Lottery finished, when No. 2,154 was drawn a Prize of £20,000, and Sold in Shares by SWIFT and CO. 11, Poultry, 12, Charing Cross; and 31, Aldgate High-street; who Sold also Nine other Capitals in the Lottery just ended.

ELEGANT GRASSES, FERNITURES, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

The attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed to that inestimable ornament the Human Hair, as that attended to in youth is a sure preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful head of hair. The only article that really possesses nutricious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowlands' Macassar Oil, which eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens and produces beautiful flowing Curls, and renders Hair that is harsh and dry, as soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. As impostors purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition in imitation, it is therefore indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands'," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d., and 21s. and each genuine bottle is wrapped is a book, signed on the outside in red, "A. Rowland and Son."

WINDSOR SOAP.—J. Atkinson, 41, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, London, respectfully informs the Public that his Double Refined Windsor Soap will be found a Soap of a very superior kind; it is made of the best materials, and freed from the caustic properties contained in most Soaps, and which acts so injuriously to a delicate skin; its perfume is a complete bouquet; it is gentle in detergent, emollient in use, very durable, and sold at the price of the commonest articles; it is highly valuable in the nursery, and where the skin of adults have got hard, rough, or uneven, it gradually, but with certainty, corrects such imperfections, and makes the skin luxuriously soft, white, and even. Half-pound packages, 1s. 2d.; pounds, 2s. by a Queen, 1s. 9d.—Sold by most Perfumers, but the genuine has the Proprietor's signature and address on the label.

PARTICULARLY TO THE LADIES.—A Dissolution of Partnership having taken place between CANDY and BOND, the whole of their extensive Stock of Linen Drapery, &c. is selling off considerably under prime cost, (preparatory to the business being continued by CHARLES CANDY only) and includes an unrivalled collection of British Shawls, imitated so artfully from the original India as to have excited universal admiration from the most experienced judges of Cashmeres. A splendid variety of Zetlands, Scotland, and Braganza Shawls, the new and graceful Verona Fold, comfortably adapted for the season; a few of the lately introduced French Blouses; Morning Dresses; Cyprus Crapes; the newest Robes à negligé; Sicil'an Gauses, &c. The purchases of Irish Linens, Sheetings, Table Linens, &c. at the reduced prices will prove highly advantageous, as no Goods have been selected but such as CANDY and BOND could fully depend would give the utmost satisfaction to the numerous families who have honoured them with their support and patronage.—No. 17, Ludgate Street, three doors from St. Paul's.

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—DISON, WILLSON, and CO. respectfully invite Ladies, patronesses of taste and fashion, to an inspection of their new, costly and extensive Stock of FOREIGN and BRITISH LACE, which they, with confidence, affirm to exceed any hitherto offered. From correspondents at Paris, Brussels, &c. they are supplied with the newest designs of foreign taste, thus forming in one mart the unique productions of continental with the chaste originals of British costume. From the delusive advertisements of fictitious manufacturers, purfeited in their Point Lace at low prices, D. W. and Co. hold it their duty to apprize ladies that, having a Manufactory at Brussels, they can and will offer their real Point à l'Aiguille and Brussels fabrics considerably lower than any badly executed imitations, fully assured the superiority of texture and uniform correctness of design will be apparent on inspection, and a single trial will establish their durability in wear. They have just received from their manufactory a splendid collection of real Point and Brussels dresses, squares, scarfs, veils, mantellas, caps, &c.; also a assortment of Blonde, Machlin, and Valenciennes laces, which, in addition to an immense stock of every article in the British Gassed Lace, (commonly known by the name of Urling's Lace) they are determined to sell at the lowest prices. D. W. and Co. beg leave to submit to ladies' attention several novelties for the season, peculiar to their house, viz. the Verona Tippet, for Opera and evening costume; Robes a la Diane and Zephyrine; Coifs Parisienne; Sleeves Dejeune; Quadrille Sashes; Aprons; Reticules; Purses, &c. calculated for the frequenters of Almack's, Willis's, &c.—N.B. Lace Dresses from 2l. 10s. to 75 guineas.—No. 237, Regent-street, facing the Argyle Rooms.

OLD PORT 36s. Superior SHERRY 36s. and CAPE MADEIRA 18s. per dozen.—One dozen of each of the above Wines, Bottles, Hamper, &c. included; will be forwarded by a remittance of 5l.; or one dozen Port, and one dozen Sherry, Bottles, &c. for 4l.; or two dozen Cape Madeira, Bottles, &c. 2l.—Champaignes, just landed, sparkling, creaming, Red and White, (Pris, Soleau, Avize, growers,) 4l. 4s. per dozen.—Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, Calcavella, 40s. per dozen.—Old Cognac Brandy (Otard and Hennesie), 23s. 6d. per gall.—Particular Old Rum, 15s. 6d. per gall.—Old Cordial Gin and Shrub, 12s. per gall.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's, and opposite the Haymarket, Theatre, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, who pledges his honour and reputation that the above Wines are genuine as imported.—Fresh emptied Wine Pipes, 17s. each.—Postage to be paid.

The following are in the press, and will be published in the course of the present and early in the ensuing month, by G. and W. B. WHITTAKER, Ave-Maria lane.

DECEMBER TALES. In 1 neat vol. foolscap.

2. HERALDIC ANOMALIES. In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

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"Caroline's death is truly affecting; and the after-meeting between Osmond and his angelic wife, and their parting interview, we cannot speak in terms of too high praise. We yield the amiable Author our unqualified eulogy for the religious tendency of the book; and, as a parting word, we consider 'Osmond' one of the most successful Novels of that class which undertake to wean us from strong passions, and teach us the philosophy of virtue."—Literary Register, Nov. 9, 1822.

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MARRIED.

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Yesterday, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Francis Peile, Rector of Gloucestershire, Westley Richards, Esq. of Edgbaston, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Seale, Esq. of Muscovy Court. Trinity Square.

On the 13th inst. the Hon. Major-General Fermor to Miss Borough, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Borough, Bart.

DIED.

On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1822, Octavia Arabella, daughter of James A. Hodson, Esq. M.P. aged 19 months.

At the Grove, near Wigan, in the County of Lancaster, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1823, a few days after her accouchment, Sarah, the wife of James Ackers, Esq. M.P. in her 34th year.

At Kensington, the Viscountess Dowager Montague.

At Harlow Vicarage, on Saturday last, Cecilia Dorothy, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Sanderson Miller.

At Rochampton, Countess Dowager of Kingston, in her 69th year.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Cornwall.

D. Hoxell, Esq. and G. Harward, Esq. to be Deputy Lieuts.—Royal Cornwall Militia: The Hon. G. Edgcumbe to be Captain: J. Ward, Gent. to be Surgeon.—Pendennis Artillery, Local Militia: J. Spry, Esq. to be Capt.; R. R. Broad, Gent. to be Lieut.; J. Dunstan, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut.

Commission in the Oxfordshire Regular Militia.

Adj. S. Dudley to be Captain, by Brevet.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. SHACKLE, Milk-street, Cheapside, hosier, from the 18th of Jan. to the 8th of March.—B. J. JOHNSON, Houndsditch, cabinet-maker, from the 17th of Dec. to the 4th of February.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. MATTHEWS, Starston, Norfolk, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. JAMESON, Little Queen-street, coach-maker.—W. STIRK, Beeston, Leeds, woolstapler.—J. BARTON, Freckenham, Suffolk, innkeeper.—G. UNITT, Taddington, Gloucestershire, farmer.—S. LISTER the younger, W. LISTER, and W. WALKER, Lawrence lane, warehousemen.—W. C. DEWSNOP, St. Bride's-court, painter.—W. BLENDEN the elder, East Malling, Kent, farmer.—J. LARKLESTER and J. WARRICK, New Basinghall-street, wine-merchants.—D. and J. H. WAGSTAFF, Skinner-street, carpet warehousemen.—J. O'BRIEN, Broad-Street-buildings, merchant.—C. B. GREATREX, Alberley, Worcestershire, apothecary.—W. YOUNG, Bernard-street, insurance-broker.—A. ALLAN the younger, Topping's wharf, Tooley-street, provision-merchant.—P. HOLAHAN, London-street, wine-merchant.—J. LITTLEFIELD, Portsea, plumber.—W. SHANDS, Old Change, baker.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-str.

IRELAND.—In a few days will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 26s. boards, a

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Northumberland.
A. J. C. Baker, Esq.; W. Lawson, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenants.

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BANKRUPTS.

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DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 22, R. Ball, Bridge-road, Lambeth, linen draper.

Feb. 26, H. Clarke and F. Grundy, Liverpool, merchants.—Feb. 12, T. Edmunds, Castle bagged, Cardiganshire, tanner.—Feb. 11, W. Nicholson, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 11.

J. Hill, Dover, sadler.—H. Crockett, sen. Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, grocer.—J. Heslington, jun. York, grocer.—T. Cheetham, Stockport, apothecary.—G. French, Whitechapel-road, provision-agent.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 19.—M. the Count de Lagarde is recalled from Madrid. Last night a courier was sent off from the office of Foreign Affairs to Madrid The Russian Ambassador sent off a courier extraordinary to Petersburgh.

The Sitting of the Landuburian club drew, on the 11th, a great concourse of spectators. M. Moreno Guera occupied the tribune during almost the whole evening. He read the note addressed to Count de Lagarde, and commented upon it, phrase by phrase. He reproached that Minister with having favoured the factious, and particularly the events of July, and expressed his wish that Government would send him his passports.—He proposed 1st, to settle speedily the claims of England. 2. To conclude a new alliance with Portugal. 3. To unite more closely with the United States, who would furnish a great number of privateers. 4. To conclude with South America a truce of six years, during which peace may be made on the best terms.

All the advices received from Madrid, prove that revolutionary ferment is at its height. Arguelles has been paraded in triumph, and the city illuminated.

The Russian army assembled in Poland is 100,000 strong.

JAN. 21.—Yesterday, at noon, the King transacted business with the Viscount de Chateaubriand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Count de Villele, President of the Council.

"On the faith of an evening Journal, we yesterday announced that M. the Marquis de Vence, who commands a brigade of the Army of Observation, had arrived in Paris the day before yesterday. Not only has this General not quitted his post, but no event has transpired which could necessitate such a step. The whole Army of Observation is animated with the best spirit; and we have this very instant learned that a hundred of the Spanish Constitutional soldiers having, for the third time, been audacious enough to enter the French territory, have been disarmed by our troops."—*Journal des Debats.*

Yesterday couriers for the several Courts of Europe were dispatched from the Department for Foreign Affairs. The one who was expedited to Madrid is, it is said, bearer of an order to the Count de Lagarde, to quit that capital forthwith. Last night, a courier with dispatches from Madrid, arrived at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs.

It is affirmed that the Ambassadors of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, demanded their passports from San Miguel, on the 11th instant, which were sent to them on the following day, accompanied with a very unceremonious letter. Their Excellencies quitted Madrid on the 13th inst.

It is no longer doubted that France has finally rejected the mediation of England, which has been successively tendered by the Duke of Wellington and Sir William A'Court.

The arrival of the Ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, from Madrid, is expected within three days. We are assured that they will recognize the Spanish Regency.—At Warsaw they expect the Emperor of Russia on the 12th. He will be at Petersburgh on the 29th.

In the *Breslau Gazette* a difference of opinion between Austria and Russia is noticed as to the reinstatement of Poland under Saxony.—It is also rumoured, that 30,000 Prussians will enter Poland to replace the Polish army in the event of war with Turkey, and a position on the Danube will be taken by an Austrian army.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 19.—Letters from Cambray, dated the 17th in the evening, have the following statement:—It is affirmed that 15 or 16,000 men, consisting of troops of every description, are going to be drawn from the garrisons in the northern frontiers, which extends from Strasburg to Dunkirk, and that they are destined to reinforce the Army of Observation.

BAYONNE, JAN. 9.—We hear that an order has arrived to make five millions of cartridges. The garrisons of Vittoria and Bilboa are in motion for Navarre.

An article from Hanover of the 2d inst. says—"It is thought that the States of the kingdom will assemble at the beginning of next month. It is reported that a general survey of all the estates in the kingdom will soon be commenced, for the purpose of establishing, in the sequel, a sure basis for the land-tax."

MADRID, JAN. 10.—The city is perfectly calm; and what took place yesterday in the Cortes did not produce a moment's agitation. The *Charges d'Affaires* of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are preparing to depart; they have received their passports, and expect to set out about the 13th or 14th inst.—The Sitting of the Cortes yesterday may be considered as one of the most interesting that ever occupied a Legislative Body. When the Minister of State began to read the notes from the Allied Cabinets, the most profound silence reigned in the hall and in the galleries; but no sooner was there heard an expression offensive to the Spanish nation, or to its Government, than might be seen indignation painted on the countenances of the Deputies, and of the strangers who were present.

LISBON, JAN. 3.—Letters have been received from Bahia, bearing date the latter end of November, which convey the intelligence of an attack having been made on the army besieging Bahia, by General Madeira at the head of the garrison, which terminated in the entire defeat of the Brazilians, and the capture of considerable supplies of provisions and cattle. The loss of the Portuguese is reported to have been very small. General Madeira had directed two vessels of war to blockade the port of Rio Janeiro, and it was expected that he would speedily send some troops in the same direction.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says—"The corps of Guards of the interior (a kind of Gendarmerie) of which Count Kamarowsky is the Chief, amounts to 120,000, of whom from 50 to 60 are in the chief town of every circle. In the capitals of the Governments there is always a whole battalion.

Intelligence from Colombia of a recent date has been received. The *Bogota Gazette* of the 8th of September, contains an account of a meeting between General San Martin and the Protector Bolivar, at Guyaquil, on the 26th of July. Bolivar went out in person to meet the Protector of Peru, whose reception was most enthusiastic.

MADRAS, AUG. 3.—By letters lately received from Bencoolen, we learn that a Padrie war is expected shortly to take place. The Padries are a certain sect of fanatic priests, natives of the interior of Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, who are in the yearly habit of propagating the tenets of their sect by compulsory measures, and when they meet with resistance, of stopping the commercial intercourse between the interior and the coast. They are a very formidable tribe, and frequently require the interference of the European powers to keep them down.

One of the most peculiarly interesting and useful books of reference ever printed in England, will be published next week. It consists of Accounts of 3,000 Living Cotemporaries, or Public Characters of all Nations, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, American, and other countries, with above 150 engraved portraits. It is printed as a companion to the Peerages, and is in truth, a general Peerage of Nature and Talent.

John Buggles, a carrier, from Borrington, Essex, arrived in town on Wednesday morning, with three bales of wove silk, and put up at the Three Nuns, Aldgate. Having occasion to go to Newgate Market, he left the property exposed in the inn yard, and during his absence a thief carried off one of the bales, value about 100l.

IRELAND.

On Sunday night, 12th inst. at the early hour of eight o'clock, a party of villains broke into the house of an old couple within three miles of Mitchels-town, and in the most brutal manner murdered their son, and beat the poor old people to such a degree, that their lives are despaired of. A young woman, one of the family, with a child in her arms, had the good fortune to secret herself, and through that means saved both their lives—for the fury of the villains seemed directed against the whole family. Shortly after leaving the house they (as it is supposed) recollecting the female, again returned—but she fortunately made her escape, and hid herself a second time in an adjoining field. The *only* cause assigned for this deed of blood, is a suspicion entertained that the young man had given information against some of the private stills, so numerous in that part of the country. A man of bad character was taken up next day on suspicion, who has since been fully identified as one of the party.—*Cork Advertiser.*

We understand that a man was taken into custody yesterday evening, for striking the Lord Mayor, as his Lordship was about to enter the theatre. He was lodged in College-street Police Office. We have heard that he is a baker; the matter is to undergo investigation this day.—*Dublin Morning Post of Tuesday.*

DUBLIN, JAN. 21.—We regret much to state that the accounts from the country, as appears by the provincial prints received this morning, are of a complexion which bespeaks an insurrectionary spirit. ing, are of a complexion which bespeaks an insurrectionary spirit. In the disturbed counties, Limerick, Clare, &c. the miscreants continue to commit acts of violence and outrage.—*Dublin Journal.*

On Monday night two fellows, with their faces blackened, entered the house of a man of the name of Tobin, near Abbey Athassel, close to Golden, from whom they took a gun, the property of Mr. John Scully.—A few nights back the house of Michael Bradshaw, in the parish of Glankeen, was attacked and entered by two armed men, who robbed the said Bradshaw of 5l. which he had received at the market of Boris-Heigh. They succeeded in gaining admission at the house of Dan Ryan, of Upperchurch, which they plundered of 2l. On Sunday night last, Mr. Carroll, chief constable, proceeded, on information, to the lands of Rossetown, where he succeeded in apprehending a man named Edward Gaber, for being concerned in the above transactions.—Saturday night last, a person on horseback left a notice, signed Captain Rock, at the house of Mr. Lambley, at Tubberahenea, near Clonmel, ordering him to reduce his rent and discharge a workman from his employment, otherwise certain ruin would follow him.—*Clonmel Paper.*

On Friday evening an armed party of ruffians entered the house of Mr. Fitzgerald, at Cannigh, county of Kerry, and after beating the family, robbed the house of fire-arms, and a considerable sum of money. Mr. F. having alarmed his neighbours, a pursuit was set up after the fellows, who made a desperate resistance, but Mr. F. and his friends succeeded in taking two of the men, who are from the county of Wexford.—*Limerick Paper.*

We are this day enabled to communicate a piece of intelligence to our readers of more importance to the tranquillity of Ireland than any that has appeared since the publication of the Paternal Admonition of his Majesty on leaving the Irish shore. By order of our gracious King a circular has issued from the War Office to the officers commanding regiments in Ireland, requiring information on the following topics, viz.—Whether there be any Orangemen in their respective battalions? If any, what number, and of what rank? And whether any of the men have been recently tampered with by Orangemen, with a view to induce them to become members of Orange Lodges? We can also state, that the commanding officers who have been enabled to report that their corps are free from "the accursed thing," have received letters of thanks; while answers of a very different kind have been sent to the officers of the infected regiments.—*Kilkenny Paper.*

Lieut. Thos. Cowen, late adjutant of the 79th, and Superintendent of Police at Clara, in the King's County, shot himself on Wednesday last. He has left a wife and several children.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

THURSDAY.—*The Earl of Strathmore* v. *Fortune*—A motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from proceeding in an action on a bond for 500l. and on several bills of exchange accepted by the Noble Earl. The defendant had been employed at a salary of 500 guineas per annum to procure cash for the Noble Earl, to settle with his creditors, and to get bills discounted. It was alleged that the defendant had obtained a valuable picture and bills, for which he had not accounted to his employer. Mr. Fortune, in answer to these allegations, denied the truth of them, and accounted for the transactions, and retorted upon his Lordship.—The Vice-Chancellor saw no necessity for granting the injunction; nothing had been shewn to induce his Honour to restrain the defendant from proceeding on his securities.—The motion was therefore refused.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MONDAY.—*The King* v. *Tunbridge.*—The Solicitor-General stated, that this was a prosecution for a blasphemous libel, against the defendant, one of Carlile's shopmen. The Learned Gentleman referred to the machinery by which these publications were covertly sold, in the case of Waddington, &c. The publication by the defendant took place in a similar way.—William Smith, a Bow-st officer, went to No. 5, Water-lane, Fleet-street, on the 30th of August last, saw the defendant at the door, asked him for a copy of the "Black Dwarf," which he received, price 6d.; he then asked for "Palmer's Principles of Nature," when defendant, pointing to a dial with the names and prices of books affixed, said—"You can get it there." The defendant went from behind the counter, into the passage behind the partition. Witness saw upon the list, before defendant went out of the shop, the name of "Palmer's Principles of Nature," the number and the price. The dial was against a partition. He then went to the hand, and moved the number next the book, put the money in, and then the book came down the spout through the partition, from a back room, not through the ceiling. Witness put into the spout two half-crowns, which was the price of the book.

Defendant—You say you purchased it of me, and I told you where you would get it?

Witness answered in the affirmative; purchased it because he knew that there was a conviction on it before; will not swear that the defendant sold it him, but that he told him where to get it; does not know the defendant would have sold it, if he had known him to be a police-officer; has read "Palmer's Principles," page 24.

Defendant—Did it induce you to feel contempt for the Holy Scriptures?

Witness—It certainly did.

Defendant—Did it cause you to break the public peace?

Witness—No.

The defendant addressed the Jury at some length. He defended the publication upon this ground, that "Palmer's Principles" was a book free from every immoral inference or motive. He would show that the Attorney-General, and not he, was the evil disposed person who should have been set out in this information. He called on the Jury to look for proofs that he was the evil disposed person, and contended that in the absence of such evidence, the verdict of guilty against him would amount to direct perjury. He then read the book, until the Lord Chief Justice observed, the only object of the defendant's reading this publication, was visibly for the purpose of defaming the Christian Religion, which it was his Lordship's duty to prevent. One of the Jury rejoined, that as the evident object of the defendant in reading the libel was to defame the Christian Religion, their minds were sufficiently made up. The defendant persisted in going on with the reading, contending it was the essential ground of his defence, and that it was impossible he could have a fair trial if the Jury refused to hear him out.—The Lord Chief Justice said, that unless the defendant refrained from the course of defence which he had adopted, after what had fallen from the Jury, his duty would be to order him to stand committed.—The Jury, without hesitation, pronounced the defendant *Guilty.*—The Lord Chief Justice ordered him immediately to be taken out of Court in custody.

THURSDAY.—This being the first day of Hilary Term, the Judges met at the Westminster Sessions House, and took their seats with the usual formality. A Report respecting the state of the Prisoners, and management of the Penitentiary, Millbank, was presented.

Wayte v. *Carr.*—This was an action to recover damages for negligent driving on the part of Lady Carr's coachman, by which the plaintiff and his wife were overturned in their chaise. The verdict was found for the defendant.—Mr. Gurney moved to set it aside on the ground that the weight of evidence proved negligence. The mischief for which the plaintiff sought compensation happened in the Regent's Circus, Piccadilly. Mr. Wayte was driving up Regent-street, and crossing the Circus—there was a hackney-coach driving at the same time, from the Strand; the pleasure drove before it, and Lady Carr's carriage coming upon him by surprise on the near side of the hackney-coach, overturned his chaise. A special rule in driving was this; one carriage crossing another ought to pass on the off side; and by the neglect of the defendant's coachman, in failing to observe this rule, the accident happened.—Mr. Justice Hayley—It may happen that a man is obliged to step on the near side.—Mr. Gurney—That was not the case here. The coachman had not to stop, and might have gone on the off side. All the indifferent spectators of the accident gave evidence that the coachman was in fault.—The Court was not disposed to consider the rule laid down by Mr. Gurney an established invariable rule, and believing that the question of negligence had been properly left to the Jury, they did not see any ground for disturbing the verdict.—Rule refused.

FRIDAY.—*Steel* v. *Lucas.*—Mr. Adolphus moved to exhibit articles of the peace on behalf of Francis Steel, of Oxford-street, and George Steel, his shopman, against the defendants, Phillip and John Lucas, timber-dealers, for obstructing exhibitant's right of way through certain wooden gates—assaulting, abusing, and threatening him with personal violence—taking exhibitant and shopman to the watch-house, and occasioning alarming mobs to collect in front of exhibitant's shop-door, with the aid and assistance of a watchman of the parish of Marylebone—striking exhibitant with an iron bar—cutting his nose to bleed and giving him a black eye, with divers other bodily injuries and personal wrongs—waylaying exhibitant at a late hour at night, after having threatened to do for exhibitant, &c. &c. on the night of the 11th of January inst. Mr. Adolphus stated, that this was a possession of premises by the family of defendant, to the annoyance of every other neighbour adjoining. That an indictment had been preferred by other complainants against these defendants, who having been convicted, still went on; to offer these acts of violence in defiance of the law. The Court permitted the articles to be filed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRIDAY.—*Cooke* v. *White.*—An action of damages for false imprisonment. On the night of the 24th of Aug. last, the defendant called at the house of the plaintiff's mother, and gave plaintiff in charge of a watchman, for having been concerned in a burglary, shortly before committed on the premises of the defendant. The plaintiff was accordingly carried to the watch-house, and there detained until the following morning; when, being taken before the Sitting Magistrate at Union-Hall, he was immediately discharged, there not having been the slightest pretence for the charge preferred by the defendant against him.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 30l. damages.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

TUESDAY.—John H. Jackson was opposed (on the ground of fraud) by the Metropolitan Society for opposing fraudulent debtors, on the part of Messrs. Barnard, Hollier, and Co.—The insolvent, who had just attained the age of 25, had been for some time in partnership with a Mr. Woodcock, as coal-merchants in Cannon-street. He was examined at some length. Being called upon to explain from what documents he formed the exact sum of 583l. 16s. 4d. as the amount of his profits for a certain given period, he explained that he made his calculation in a great measure from memory, but more especially from the quantity of coals he had sold during the time; and the reason of his making a statement from such a source was, because he had lost his books, and did not know what had become of them! On being very rigidly pressed on this head, he said he purchased some regular bill-books and a journal in May, 1820, but scarcely made any entries in them. His previous entries, viz. from the preceding August, being made in an old waste book of his father's, and from which book the journal delivered into Court was compiled. When called on to explain particulars relative to certain deliveries, he replied in a very equivocal manner; and on being further interrogated relative to his book, he admitted with reluctance that it was partly made up in the King's Bench prison.—Mr. Woodcock was examined: Witness stated that he had seen a variety of books of account in the custody of the insolvent, the description of which he gave with great precision, but professed not to know the nature of the recent entries they contained.—The Chief Commissioner observed, that withholding books and making false entries in those produced to the Court, were specifically mentioned, and in the judgment of the Court this case fell under each of these allusions. It was quite clear the insolvent had concealed documents which must have recently been in his possession. As to the second point, relative to false entries, it was quite clear that instead of delivering in the book which contained continuous entries of daily transactions, another was put in its stead, which neither corresponded in character or description with that daily journal. Had any instance been proved of false receipts being made, as in a recent case, the Court would have gone to the whole extent of punishment the act had empowered it to award; but under all the circumstances the judgment was, that he be remanded at the suit of his opposing creditors for the space of 18 months, for fraudulently concealing his books. Mr. Commissioner Harris perfectly concurred in the judgment delivered, and observed that he hoped it would so operate on the public mind, that if the present was the first, it would be the last and only case wherein much fraud had been used and imposture detected.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Thursday, Sergeant, the guard of the Birmingham Balloon Coach, and Clarke, and Clifford, the two men apprehended on suspicion of being parties in the robbery of the bankers' parcels, containing nearly 8,000l. in notes, were finally examined. Clarke and Clifford not being identified were discharged, and Sergeant was held to bail in his own recognizance of 100l. to appear when called on.

William Thomas was finally examined, charged with stealing 1,100l. in bankers' notes, contained in a parcel sent by the Exeter Subscription Coach, and fully committed for trial.

Thomas Clarke, porter at Flint's, on Fish-street-hill, was charged with having robbed the premises, in conjunction with his brother Richard Clarke, who had formerly been in the service of Mr. Flint. The latter was charged with being the receiver. Mr. Flint stated that Richard Clarke had lived as porter in the house for three years, and then left the service on pretence of ill health. Witness took the brother, Thomas Clarke, into the situation, and had reason to believe that both had robbed him to a considerable amount, the facilities being rendered very great by the fact of the brothers being well acquainted with every part of the concern. Some property was found in the possession of the prisoners. They were committed for trial.

GUILDHALL.—The noted Bill Soames, who, from his extensive practice and his very fashionable and expensive dress and appearance, was formerly designated the Prince of Pickpockets, was brought up on Thursday on suspicion of being engaged in his old tricks, and exhibited a miserable personification of age, poverty, and disease. The proof against him was, however, too slight to warrant his committal, and he was again set at liberty.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Thursday, John Dyall, a miserable looking old man, in a wretched state of nakedness, who rendered himself so conspicuous at the Spa Fields and other meetings, by his harangues to the mob, and who was known by the name of the "green-coated orator," from his wearing an old green coat, was taken into custody in Hatton Wall, where he was surrounded by a mob of between 50 and 60 persons, whom he was striving to stir up to riot and rebellion, by holding forth language of the most seditious and treasonable nature against his Majesty, the government, and magistrates. During the time the officer was making his charge, the prisoner kept shrugging up his shoulders, rubbing his hands, scraping with his right foot, and making bows to the Magistrate. On being asked what he had to say to the charge, he began a very long incoherent speech, which the Magistrate had not patience to listen to, and the prisoner in default of bail was committed to prison.

UNION-HALL.—On Wednesday, one of the grave-diggers employed at the Burial Ground, Rotherhithe, was charged with an assault, originating in the following circumstances:—A Lighterman had buried his wife in the said ground about ten days ago, and on Thursday he had to inter his child in the same grave; when circumstances induced him to suspect that the body of his wife had been stolen, and he desired the grave-digger to unscrew the coffin lid, which request the latter refused to comply with, when he took off the lid himself, and found that the body of his wife was gone. An altercation took place between him and the prisoner, whom he suspected to be concerned in stealing the body, when the assault complained of took place.—The Magistrate expressed his opinion that the prisoner was connected with the resurrection-men, and told him, that in future he will be sharply looked after by the constables; but there was not sufficient proof in the present case, and of that accusation he must be acquitted. An assault upon the complainant, however, evidently had taken place, and for that he must find bail.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—Isaac Bateman was indicted for stealing a bundle, containing three pocket handkerchiefs, and other articles, the property of Joseph Bromley. The prosecutor is a private in the 14th regiment of Light Dragoons, and had taken a place on the Isleworth coach to go to his quarters. The bundle was placed on the roof by his side. The prisoner was also a passenger. The coach stopped at Turnham Green, and the prosecutor got off a few minutes, leaving the prisoner and his bundle on the coach. On his return he found that the prisoner had gone off and taken his bundle with him. A patrol belonging to Bow-street stopped the prisoner about a quarter of a mile from the place where the coach had stopped; but on prisoner's telling where he lived, he suffered him to proceed. A few minutes afterwards the coach drove up, and enquired of him if he had seen a person with a bundle, and on learning that he had either taken it away in mistake or stolen it, he went to the house where the prisoner said he resided, and found him. He was very much intoxicated, and had left a box belonging to himself in the coach. The prisoner, in his defence, declared that he had no intention of stealing the property, and that he took it away by mistake. He also received a good character from some persons who had known him for upwards of three years, and who were on the coach at the time, The Jury acquitted him.

John Savory was indicted for stealing a quantity of type, two books, and a quantity of paper, the property of Mr. Moyes, printer.—The prisoner was in the employ of the prosecutor, and from time to time stole the above property, until it accumulated to a considerable amount.

The Jury found him *Guilty*.—The prosecutor recommended him to mercy, in consequence of his having a wife and child; but the Recorder told him that the Court could not attend to his recommendation, for the practice of servants robbing their masters had become of late so very frequent, that it was absolutely necessary to inflict the severest punishment; the least punishment, therefore, that could be inflicted on the prisoner would be 14 years transportation.

THURSDAY.—The whole of the trials having been gone through, the Recorder passed sentence of Death on the following prisoners:—John Buckley, George Marshall, Thomas Beswick, James Thomas, and John Robinson, for burglary—William Pearce, Neil Moran, Ann Williams, Mary Tickton, James Cress, Hannah Ford, and Elizabeth Ford, for stealing in a dwelling house.

Henry Wheatley and William Smith to be transported for life.—Elizabeth Stewart and William Barnard Collins for fourteen years.—John Reed, John Connor, John Barnes, George Seabrook, George Clay, John Smith, Thomas Moore, William Furlock, Mary Meredith, Jane Kemp, Richard Humphreys, John Battle, Maria Rix, Thomas Newman, Martha Eales, Henry Smith, Thomas Wescot, Mark Noble, Martha Williams, Elizabeth Price, Robert Beddoes, William Haines, James Cooper, Sarah Freeman, Wm. Brown, John Siberi, G. Lloyd, George Brown, William Adams, George Bartley, and two others, to seven years.

The Court then adjourned by proclamation to Wednesday, the 19th of February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DUKE OF YORK.—When his Royal Highness left London on Sunday se'nnight, on a visit to the Earl of Bridgewater, in Hertfordshire, he was then afflicted with a slight cold, which, we regret to say, so increased as to induce his Royal Highness to return to London on Monday for the purpose of taking the advice of his medical attendants. On Wednesday his Royal Highness was pronounced "a little better." Mr. Secretary Peel and most of the Cabinet Ministers called at York House to make inquiries. Sir Herbert Taylor, Military Secretary, attended for a considerable time at York House during the morning, to transact military business with his Royal Highness.—The answer to the enquiries on Friday were "His Royal Highness is a little better."

Prince Leopold landed at Dover on Tuesday, and proceeded immediately for Claremont, his seat in Surrey, where his Royal Highness arrived on Thursday.

On Monday, Mr. Kaye, the King's Messenger, arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches from Sir William A'Court, our Minister at Madrid. Soon after the Messenger left Madrid, he was stopped and robbed by a gang of robbers.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Jackson arrived at the Foreign Office from Madrid; and Mr. Hunter, the King's Messenger, left town with dispatches for Vienna.

On Thursday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which was attended by the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Maryborough, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Peel, Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Robinson, &c. The Council sat in deliberation about an hour and a half.

On Wednesday, the Earl of Liverpool, as Premier, gave the first Cabinet dinner for the season at Liverpool House, Whitehall.

Mr. Vansittart retires from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Frederick Robinson; Mr. Huskisson is to succeed Mr. Robinson as President of the Board of Trade, and is to be succeeded by the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot in the office of Woods and Forests. Mr. Lushington takes Mr. Arbuthnot's situation at the Treasury, and Mr. Herries is to be appointed to the Secretaryship which Mr. Lushington held.

A deputation of Gentlemen interested in Colombian bonds on Wednesday accompanied a Committee to Mr. Canning, with whom they had a long and satisfactory interview on the subject of the Colombian loan.

The Lord Mayor has called a Court of Common Council for Wednesday next, to consider the propriety of presenting a petition to Parliament for Reform in the Representation.

THE ARMY.—Two companies of Royal Sappers and Miners have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for foreign service, viz:—Captain Stanway's at Chatham, for Gibraltar, to relieve another on that station coming to England; and Captain Cardew's at Portsmouth, to succeed Captain Haigh's, ordered home.—A detachment belonging to the Royal African Colonial Corps embarked, on the 19th inst. at Cowes, on board the Louisa transport, to be conveyed to Cape Coast Castle.—A detachment of the 46th Regt. of Foot, consisting of 175 men, to march from Portsmouth for Chatham.—A detachment belonging to the 19th Regt. of Foot has marched from Albany barracks for Chatham.—A detachment belonging to the 13th Light Dragoons has received orders to march on the 31st inst. from Maidstone for Chatham.—One troop of the 1st Royal Drag. marched, on the 18th, from Deal to Canterbury.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq. was appointed to a seat in Council at Bombay, in the room of Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq.; and James Joseph Sparrow, Esq. was appointed a Provisional Member of Council of Bombay.

The East India Company's outward-bound ship Thame, was in lat. 36 deg. 1 min. S. long. 7 deg. 2 min. E. on the 1st Nov. all well. The Regent was to leave Angier Roads for China, on the 17th Sept.

Commissioner Woolley is appointed to Chatham Dock-yard, to succeed Sir R. Barlow, superannuated.

Accident at the Seat of Lord Viscount Granville.—At Whersted Lodge, in Suffolk, lately, the Noble Lord had a large party of friends, to enjoy the sports of the field. On Thursday se'nnight they were out scouring a wood. The morning was hazy, and the Duke of Wellington was so intent on his game, that he lost sight of the party, and in firing his double-barrel gun, he lodged a part of the contents in the face of his Noble host; seven swan shot entered the cheeks, and one in the nose. His Grace, hearing an exclamation of "I am shot," threw down his piece, and hurried to the spot, where he found his friend leaning against a tree, his face streaming with blood. A surgeon, in less than an hour, extracted the shot. His Lordship is now perfectly recovered, and returned to town.

The inhabitants of Weybridge have erected a monument to the memory of the Duchess of York. It consists of a simple column of considerable elevation, and records on its tablet the virtues and great benefits the village derived from the superintending care of her Royal Highness.

Thursday morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the conservatory of Mrs. Fitzherbert, at Battersea, which seemed to threaten the total destruction of that beautiful villa. The progress of the flames was only arrested by pulling down that part of the conservatory next the house.

Monday morning, Giles East, aged 16 years, was executed pursuant to his sentence, on the top of the Lodge of Horsemonger-lane Gaol. This unfortunate boy was convicted at the late Kingston Assizes, of a rape upon a child named Porter.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Sunday, Mr. Pitt, a young gentleman, living in Jermyn-street, St. James's, who was in perfect health, went into his bed-room, when he was suddenly seized with giddiness, and dropped down dead on the floor.—Mrs. New, residing in Chapel-street, Westminster, a few days ago, was found dead in her bed-room. She had been in perfect health only a few minutes before.—Wednesday, Mrs. Cavanagh, of Husband-street, St. James's, died suddenly, whilst sitting in her chair by the fire.—On Thursday, Mr. Stonestreet, pawnbroker, in Oxford-street, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, whilst transacting business in his shop, fell down, and expired instantly.—Mr. Brooks, linen-draper, in Duke-street, Manchester-square, also, whilst engaged in his business, was seized in a fit, and died upon the spot.

The following inquests have been taken during the week:—At St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Thorne, aged 66, who put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat. The Jury returned a verdict of—"Mental derangement."—At the Cock Inn, Holloway, before Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, on view of the body of Mr. Thomas Rodbard, who was killed, in consequence of being thrown out of his chaise. Deceased was in Cock-lane, riding in a one horse chaise alone, very much intoxicated, and reeling backwards and forwards several times, on turning short round the corner, he gave a reel in the chaise, and pitched over the off-wheel on his head. A surgeon of Holloway, stated that deceased died in consequence of apoplexy, occasioned by a rupture of a blood vessel on the brain, which had occasioned a great effusion of blood, induced by excessive intoxication and a violent blow on the head. Verdict—"Died in consequence of an accidental fall from a chaise."—On the body of Susannah Keys, aged 27, who died in consequence of a spark flying on her clothes, which set them in a blaze, on Sunday last. Verdict—"Accidental Death."—At the Grave Maurice, Whitechapel, on the bodies of two children who died in the London Hospital, in consequence of their clothes taking fire; the one aged five years, son of Mr. Collins, of Elgers-place, St. George's in the East; the other, a girl, named Sharp, aged seven, whose parents live in Philip-street, Cornwall-street. Verdict in both cases—"Accidental Death."

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Fox Hounds meet on Wednesday, at Capel Village; Saturday, at Somer-street.—The Surrey Fox Hounds, Thursday, at Rose and Crown, Riddlesdown; Saturday, at Westerham.—The Sanderstead Harriers, Wednesday and Saturday, at kennel.—The Somerset Subscription fox-hounds on Tuesday, at Half Cleave; Friday, at Nettlecombe.—The Worcestershire fox-hounds on Tuesday, at Fox on Shipley Common; Thursday, at Highgate; Saturday, at Chittington.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALRESFORD.—A young man of genteel appearance and address, being in the travellers' room, at the Black Swan Inn, Winchester, on Sunday evening, observed a gentleman inclosing a remittance in a letter, which was afterwards given to a lad for delivery at the post office. The man quitted the room, and obtained the letter, undertaking to convey it to the post; instead of which he turned back, and went to the White Hart Inn, whence he set out in a post chaise in the direction for London. He was pursued in a chaise and four, and overtaken at Mattenly Gate, and the property, amounting to 520l. recovered. He has been fully committed for trial.

ASHBURTON.—Some inhuman wretch had the barbarity to leave a new born female child in the snow, near Ashburton, on Wednesday last. The little innocent was picked up before the vital spark was extinct, and appears likely to do well. It has been christened by the appropriate name of Mary Ann Snow.

A horde of gypsies have been very lately encamped at the foot of Woodbury-hill, where they cut off the tails and manes of every horse they could catch; several horses have also been stolen.

BURY.—On Thursday morning (the 16th inst.) a poor woman, named Wymock, was found in an out-house, attached to her cottage, with her throat cut, quite dead. She had for several months laboured under derangement, and had been watched, as she had expressed a fear that she should destroy herself, and once before attempted it. An inquest was held at the Plough Inn. Verdict—"Insanity."

CHICHESTER.—As a lad named Cole was driving some horses at harrow, on Cockham Farm, in the parish of East Wittering, the animals, being alarmed, the boy was unfortunately beaten down, and the harrow passing over him, caused his immediate death. Verdict accordingly.

A travelling man advanced in years, was found dead near a hovel, on the Old Broyle, on Monday morning. Verdict—"Died from the inclemency of the weather."

DERBY.—On Tuesday se'nnight, an inquest was held on the body of Sarah Barker, an infant, who died in her mother's arms on Monday morning, in coming to Derby, from Nottingham, on the Nelson coach. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

DURHAM.—As the Exmouth coach, belonging to Messrs. Horner and Co. approached this city from the south, it was thrown over in descending the hill towards the New Inn, in consequence of the horses running away. A Mr. Dean was pitched to a considerable distance, and very severely hurt, and many other passengers were more or less bruised. The coach being righted proceeded on its journey, as did also the Highflyer and the other Exmouth coach, which was immediately behind; but Mr. Dean was left lying upon the road perfectly insensible. Lord Mansfield, in his carriage, came up shortly afterwards, and his Lordship, perceiving Mr. Dean, alighted, and placed him in his carriage, and brought him to the New Inn. Mr. D. is now in a state of recovery.

EDINBURGH.—The unfortunate young man Simpson, who, along with Robertson, is at present under sentence of death for the robbery at Inverness of the porter of the Caledonian coach, is the person of that name who was in Dumfries jail at the time when David Haggart murdered the turnkey; and who, upon Haggart's trial, was the principal witness for the prosecution.—On the forenoon of Tuesday se'nnight, Mr. Aaron Young, of Loanend, in the parish of Norham, farmer, and his servant, Elliott, a lad about 17 years of age, were drowned in the Whitadder, at Bluestoneford.

GLASGOW.—The London mail, which was due on Thursday se'nnight, at half past ten o'clock, did not arrive till a quarter before six the following night. It was impeded in its progress by the snow in several parts of England, and when it approached Moffat, the roads became altogether impassable. Coach, passengers, and parcels were left behind, and the guard brought the mail forward a stage on horseback. In some low-lying places the snow had drifted to such a depth that the tops of the hedges on the way side were barely observable. Men were set to work to clear the road as soon as circumstances would permit.

HARROGATE.—The following inhabitants of Harrogate were lately convicted by the Knaresbrough Magistrates, for offences against the Excise Laws, in the under-mentioned mitigated penalties:—Joseph Binns, boarding-house keeper, for supplying his boarders with porter, he being unlicensed, in 25l. John Garth and John Pearson, for keeping silversmiths' shops without a proper licence, the former in 5l. and the latter in 6l.; and Mary Ann Pulleyne, toy-woman, in 5l. for selling a silver trinket above the weight of five penny weights without a silversmith's licence.

HULL.—A most iniquitous system of depredation has for some time past been pursued on several estates in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury. On Thursday night last, six sheep belonging to the Rev. W. Wood, of Tingley Hall, were killed in one of the fields adjoining the house, and the bodies and skins of the animals were left on the spot, with the exception of the tallow. A short time previously, Mr. Wooler, of House Mill, lost five sheep in the same way; many other individuals have suffered from similar acts of villany.

KENDAL.—On Sunday last, Mr. Parkin, with his two brothers, went to dine with their parents in the country, a short distance from the Reservoir, and after dinner the three brothers went to skait, the ice not being sufficiently strong, the two younger brothers fell in. Mr. Parkin used every exertion to extricate them, but in vain; Mr. P. had a narrow escape for his life.

LEEDS.—On Wednesday se'nnight, an inquest was held upon the body of George Tripleton, who fell from the window of the Griffin inn, Mill Hill, Leeds, on the morning of Sunday week, and died at the Infirmary, on Wednesday se'nnight. The deceased, who was much in liquor, had requested to remain all night at the Griffin, and was shown to bed. It is supposed that he got up in the night and had fallen out of the window, as he was found by the patrol, lying in the street on Sunday morning, his watch being on the ground. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

NEWPORT PAGNELL.—An inquest was taken on the body of Richard Mott, a pauper, aged upwards of 90 years, who, on the Tuesday preceding, hanged himself in a barn adjoining his house.—The premises which he occupied had been lately sold, and the idea of having a new landlord had so much affected him, his intellects likewise being impaired by age, that the Jury gave a verdict of—Lunacy.

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THE MONTHLY LITERARY REGISTER for January will be published on Friday next, price 2s. embellished with a Copper-plate Engraving of the Monumental Trophy intended to be erected to his late Majesty and four Wood-cuts. This Number will contain Reviews of all the New Works published during the month, including the Memoirs of Napoleon—Miss Benger's Mary Queen of Scots—D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature—The Royals Territory—Moore's Loves of the Angels—The Liberal, and the Antidote—Cure of the Nun at Chelmsford, by Prince Hohenlohe—Miss Hill's Zaphna—Rogvald—Peveril of the Peak—Cook's View of Christianity—Wilson's Travels in the Holy Land, &c. &c.—Critiques on the Fine Arts—Essay on Literary Subjects, and various articles of Antiquity and Biography—Commencement of a Series of Papers upon the Derivation of the Names of English Towns—Poetry—the Drama—numerous Anecdotes, and a great variety of Original and Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Orders received by all Booksellers, and at the Office, 3, Bride-court, Blackfriars.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our press of matter prevents us from entering into any detail of the proceedings at York. We shall give a particular account of them in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The Money Market during the past week has been more agitated than at any time during the peace. British Securities have been very much depressed. Consols for Account, which on Friday were at 77⅜ opened to-day at 76⅞. At the close Consols for Account were at 76⅜ sellers.

3 per Cent. Red.	77⅛ ⅜ 76⅝	India Bonds	37 39
3 per Cent. Consols	76⅝ ⅜ ⅜ 77 76⅜	Exchequ. Bills, 2d	1000l. 13 15
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Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 22.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept.	78-45	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	1547 50.
Recon. Div. 22 Sept.		Ex. Lond. 1mo.	3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

THE KING, we rejoice to state, is so far recovered from the attack of the gout, that the answer to the numerous enquiries is, "HIS MAJESTY is better." Within the last few days HIS MAJESTY has been enabled to remove into another apartment to take dinner; and, we trust, will very shortly be reinstated in perfect health.

WE are sick to death of public dinners, and public meetings, sick to death of all Whigs, and more especially of Scotch Whigs. This, we say, in order to account for not giving a mere elaborate detail of the Edinburgh FOX Dinner, of last week.

We are old enough to remember a good many FOX anniversaries, and amongst others, that of the year 1798, when the late DUKE OF NORFOLK made the following observation from the Chair:—

"We are met in a moment of difficulty to celebrate the birth of a man dear to the friends of freedom. I shall only recall to your memory, that not twenty years ago, the illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON, had not more than two thousand men to rally round him when his country was attacked. AMERICA is now free—this day, *full two thousand men are assembled in this place* (the Crown and Anchor.)—I leave *you to make the application*."

It is worthy of remark, *en passant*, that a FOX Dinner of *two thousand persons* is a sight not likely to be seen in these days; indeed, every body knows how the crowd was collected on the occasion, which happened to be the first regular union of those two constitutional assemblies, the WHIG CLUB and the CORRESPONDING Society. Let us, however, look at the toasts which were then drunk, and compare their *affected moderation* with the *hypocritical* liberality of those given in our times

They were as follows:—

"Constitutional redress for the wrongs of the People."

"A speedy and effectual Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament."

"The *genuine* principles of the *British Constitution*."

After which, the DUKE OF NORFOLK called upon the company to drink "*our Sovereign's health*—"

"The MAJESTY of the PEOPLE!"

These were the proceedings of a FOX Dinner five and twenty years ago—of a celebration of CHARLES FOX'S birth-day—of that independent, pure, high-spirited Whig's birth-day—of that independent, pure, high-spirited Whig's birth-day, who, after traducing, vilifying, and calumniating LORD NORTH and his measures for fourteen years, *joined him in office*; who, after having been the popular candidate for Westminster, went to Covent Garden in the year 1782, and used all his *official weight to influence the election!*

However, with MR. FOX we have nothing now to do—but we cannot fail to remark that five and twenty years ago men of the *same* principles, adherents of the *same* party, drank together with the *same toasts;* one certainly more declaratory of their *real* feelings, views, and wishes than any given at EDINBURGH on the late anniversary—but which we must infer is equally dear, and cherished with those which the Scotch Whiglings had the courage to publish to the world.

To be sure "*Confusion to the Holy Alliance*" was given, which, as a proof of the *pacific* views of the Whigs, is somewhat amusing, but, most assuredly, not the most amusing part of the performances of the day.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH—"*he that hath thrice turned*"—was in the chair, supported by the EARLS of ROSSLYN and MINTO, and matters went on much in the usual way of drinking and speechifying, till MR. COCKBURN, a lawyer, got up, and proposed the health of JOSEPH HUME, and in the speech wherein he introduced this toast, expressed his hope that the said HUME would "extend his medico-political practice to "Scotland, and would *feel the pulses* of the Scotch *pensioners* "and *sinecurists*."

This allusion to JOSEPH'S old profession was strange enough from a person professing to be his political admirer—but, will it be believed—this MR. COCKBURN belongs to a family which is *glutted with pensions?*

MR. COCKBURN'S mother *has a pension!*
MR. COCKBURN'S eldest sister *has a pension!!*
MR. COCKBURN'S second sister *has a pension!!!*
MR. COCKBURN'S third sister *has a pension!!!!*
ALL MR. COCKBURN'S *sisters have pensions!!!!!*

—So that, if DOCTOR HUME is to *feel all their pulses*, his practice will be pretty considerable.

This is not the best of the joke. To whom did MR. COCKBURN address his extraordinary speech? To SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, who has an *enormous pension*—to LORD ROSSLYN, who has an *enormous* SINECURE—to LORD MINTO, whose rise is owing entirely to Tory measures, whose *title* was bestowed by a Tory Administration, and whose brother holds, at this moment, one of the most *notorious sinecures in all Scotland!!!*

If DOCTOR HUME had had his fingers on the wrists of any of these three worthies while MR. COCKBURN was thus attacking *pensions* and *sinecures*, we fancy he would have had no difficulty in perceiving a strong acceleration of the pulse.

To the *patriot* LORD ROSSLYN'S office, and his *conduct therein* (for it is only a sinecure as regards the *public*,) we shall, on a future day, call the attention of our readers, contenting ourselves at present with observing, that if any thing could have added to the *piquante* character of MR. COCKBURN'S oration, it would have been that the exemplary widow of the economical and independent Statesman, whose memory they were then celebrating, had been endowed with *an enormous pension*, bestowed upon her by no less pure a person than her husband.

THE Herefordshire Whigs, having more time to make preparations, have out-manœuvred old COBBETT—and whilst their geese, better domesticated than MR. COKE'S, HISSED the veteran sinner out of the county, they waddled after their *decoys* as if the victory over one MIS-LEADER were a guarantee against their being ultimately TAKEN IN! Poor simpletons, who could be made to believe that there was any substantial difference of sentiment in the address carried by MR. LECHMERE CHARLTON, and the petition—the "*Crambe repetita*" of the Norfolk farmers, under the dictation of the discarded itinerant.

The Spartans would never have disgusted their children with drunkenness had they made their helots only "half seas over." It is only by exhibiting the full effects of a poison that we can hope to deter people from the folly of sipping it. WHIG PRINCIPLES (such we mean as they are represented in the present day,) can only be thoroughly understood by being displayed in their true colours—and men like HUNT and COBBETT are the best commentators to whom we can resort for their plain and unequivocal illustration. MR. LECHMERE CHARLTON, a man of some celebrity in his way, and who, we believe, challenged the horse-whip at Newmarket some time since, contrived to substitute an address instead of the plain, simple propositions of MR. PATTESHALL, which the gregarious multitude carried by acclamation, as being directly opposed, like "*black* and *white*," to the revolutionary petition of COBBETT! The latter boldly says, "*take a slice from the fundholders*"—the former affects to be *horror stricken* at such a NOTION, and gets the proposer hooted out of the county in order himself to propose a PARTIAL TAX, that is, an EXCLUSIVE TAX upon the FUNDS THEMSELVES!—a nice distinction, my worthy masters!

A MR. DAVIES, who seconded this more covert scheme of doing precisely what COBBETT put in plain terms, expresses, in a high tone, his indignation at that man's open attempt at SPOLIATION—"he," (MR. DAVIES,) "was no Radical," (as if any man cared a pin what he was,) "HE held such an imputation to be as opprobrious as if he were called MR. COBBETT!" Very well, MR. DAVIES—in order that we may know why it would be opprobrious to call him MR. COBBETT, tells the gaping farmers, that "he wished to see the people *fully* and *fairly* represented in Parliament as they were entitled *to be from their* GROWING WEALTH and intelligence." A curious reason in a meeting called for the purpose of representing *the overwhelming poverty* of the same people—but a slip from a Whig is nothing. Nevertheless, taking the *sentiment*, and *the principle* upon which it is founded, we assure MR. DAVIES that we can produce, from the works of COBBETT *himself*, FIFTY instances of the same opinion, and half as many in *the self same form of words*.

HUNT, who is not so glib at elocution, has hackneyed phrase at every meeting for the last ten years, which MR. DAVIES is so proud of appropriating to himself in contradistinction to the "opprobrious imputation" of being like COBBETT! This gentleman goes on to another article of creed: "He wished to see the *growing influence* of THE CROWN *diminished*, and the duration of Parliaments shortened." Is not this been the wish expressed as the watch-word of party, and the principle acted upon from the moment COBBETT ceased to be a government pensioner—and has learned to spout sedition? But we waste time upon the RURAL WHIGS—all we desire to impress upon the minds of our countrymen is, that RADICALISM or JACOBINISM WHIGGERY are ONE and the SAME *disease*, only in different stages of the ERUPTION. It is true the one set of quacks suppose they can stop its progress when the patient has quite submitted to their *nostrum*—whilst the others are indifferent whether the patient dies or not, so that they can *gain and possession of the body!* The only question for us is, which the patient had not better remain under the hands of the regular practitioners of the OLD COLLEGE than submit to the KNIFE and CAUTERY of advertising empirics, who, in the scramble for their fees, would drug him to the throat—*care not a sixpence for his* CONSTITUTION!

There is something laughable in the very impudence of these men—we mean both WHIGS and RADICALS, (who *for the present*, struggling for the mastery,) and the gravity with which COBBETT answered the question of the Lord Lieutenant touching his freehold in the county—together with the silent acquiescence of the meeting upon his affirmation of the fact, prove practically, that whatever *legal* fictions may be imputed to our *corrupt Parliament*, the REFORMERS do not perform even their *little jobs* without having recourse to them. It was the boast of one of the greatest arithmeticians the political history of the country, that he possessed a freehold in every county of England, and COBBETT may very soon be able to affirm the same—but the Aristocrat and the Radical stand exactly in the relative position of a *fair dealer* and a SMUGGLER. A man of the name of WALTER PALMER may be supposed he is of the true "*Norfolk breed*"—could a small quantity of land on the evening previous to the meeting, in order to *qualify* the itinerant weathercock for his appearance on the stage, for which the attorney (NO DOUBT) brought in a bill of TWELVE POUNDS!!

FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS.

THE following Noblemen and Gentlemen have arrived in London, preparatory to the opening of Parliament, and have taken up their residences in the several parts of town mentioned below.

MR. LAMBTON, COLE*man* Street.
MR. WILBERFORCE, *Black-boy* Ally, *Godliman* Street.
MR. T. CREEVEY, *Broad St. Giles's.*
MR. WHITBREAD, Newington *Butts.*
MR. PLUNKETT. *Pope's-head Ally.*
MR. SCARLETT, from *Cambridge* to the *Borough.* Letters and parcels to be left at *Reddish's Hotel*, Jermyn Street.
EX-General WILSON, *Great Knight Ryder* Street.
SIR F. BURDETT, HARLEY Street, OXFORD Road.
LORD SEFTON, *Stable* Yard.
MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, FOX ORDINARY Co. Nicholas Lane.
HON. GREY BENNET, LILLYPUT *Lane*, Cheapside.
LORD NUGENT, BROAD *Court*, *Bow Street.*
LORD ERSKINE, *number one*, I, *dot* Lane, Tower Street.
MR. COKE, of *Holkham*, MAIDEN *Lane*, DEADMAN'S Place near *Gravel Lane.*
LORD NORMANBY, Tooley *Street.*
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, GERRARD *Street*, SOHO!
MR. BUXTON. *Brewer Street.*
MR. MABERLY, *Leather Lane.*
MR. HUME, BOAR'S HEAD, *East*-CHEAP.
LORD HOLLAND, PETTICOAT *Lane.*
MR. MOSES BERNAL, DUKE'S *Place.*

A large party of Opposition Gentlemen wished to have *themselves* in Downing-street, but not being able to get *place* unoccupied, they have returned to their old apartments in *Lumber*-court.

A LITTLE bit of sincerity in a Whig newspaper is a jewel of inestimable value. Our readers may tolerably well appreciate the present state of Reform Meetings by the following paragraph, extracted from Monday's CHRONICLE:—

"We regret exceedingly that the County Meetings have hitherto *taken so unfavourable a turn.* If the Meetings confine themselves to Economy and Reform, the country generally will second the aspirations; but otherwise *Ministers will be sure to triumph.*"

The same paper, of the same day, informs us, that COURIERS, the King's Messenger, had been sent post-haste to catch LORD G. SEYMOUR at PARIS, who had left town on

Foreign Mission. We are quite sure that LORD GEORGE SEYMOUR would most efficiently conduct any negociation which might be entrusted to his care; but as it is not usual to select the Chairman of the Board of Excise for such a special purpose, we are inclined to imagine that the WHIG oracle may for once be mistaken.

The CHRONICLE also, a few days since, observed that LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAME had been spoken of as likely to be appointed Under Secretary of State; but that they totally discredited the report, although they firmly believed another, for which there was no foundation. It may not be unserviceable to the CHRONICLE to mention that LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAME was *actually appointed* on the day in which the leading Whig journal was pleased to express the doubts we have just ventured to quote.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.

"HIS MAJESTY is said to have given the Royal Library, collected by the late KING, to the British Museum. This splendid gift is said to have been accompanied with an autograph letter to the EARL of LIVERPOOL, in his character of trustee of this national establishment. The library consists of 90,000 volumes: the historical and geographical part (especially the *Atlases*) is particularly valuable. When the late KING came to the Throne, there was not a single volume; he bought the *whole* 90,000 out of his privy purse."

We extract the above from the MORNING CHRONICLE; not as an instance of its liberality, but as a proof of the brazen impudence with which WHIGS, and all who are dependant upon them, *swallow their own words* without a blush, and publish their own falsehoods to the world, without even an attempt at palliation, or explanation. Those who are too much disgusted with Whig principles to read their journals, will scarcely believe us, when we assure them that this very journal—this MORNING CHRONICLE, attempted to amuse its readers a short time since, with the most insidious and malignant insinuations against HIS MAJESTY, because the library in question *was to be sold out of the country.* We do not profess to be so well acquainted with HIS MAJESTY'S intentions as the worthy conductors of the CHRONICLE; but of this *we are sure*, that the CHRONICLE, *as its own interpreter*, has given itself the LIE DIRECT; and *we are sure*, still further, that in whatever manner HIS MAJESTY may be disposed to act upon the occasion, he will be consistent with himself; and afford to his people, at every step, some fresh confutation of the miserable and dishonourable shifts to which the REJECTED WHIGS resort, in order to vent their *petty malignity* and *slip-slop* policy.

OF all the puzzles which have come under our consideration, the most intricate is the approaching PETERBOROUGH election. The state of parties stands thus:—

LAWYER SCARLETT having been seized with an ambitious fit, and deluded by the promises of a very weak party at Cambridge, cuts the PETERBOROUGH people, takes the Chiltern Hundreds, leaves the unhappy PETERBORONIANS unrepresented, and offers himself to the University. At the close of the poll he is immeasurably below his successful antagonist, although not only *his son* voted for him, but *he voted for himself!* Ousted with considerable contempt from the seat of learning, the Lawyer falls back upon his former representatives, and being an ardent and valuable Parliamentary Reformer, relies on his Noble Friend at WENTWORTH to re-seat him.

LOCKE says, "Would it not be insufferable for a learned "professor, and that which his SCARLET would blush at, to "have *his authority of forty years standing in an instant over-*"*turned?*"—Certainly it would; and as my LORD FITZWILLIAM is a *professor* of Parliamentary purity, the overturning of his authority at Peterborough would be extremely unpleasant to *him* and his SCARLETT; and yet, if the electors of PETERBOROUGH have the spirit of Tom-tits, they will spurn from them the man who has not disguised his opinion of them, and who would merely use their suffrage as a matter of convenience.

The question is, what choice has the herd of voters?—A brother Lawyer, in the first place, opposes SCARLETT—MR. WELLS, of Huntingdon; a gentleman, who, when *noses* were counted in a certain assembly, would go for nothing. MR. SAMUEL WELLS offers himself. But there is another, and another yet—poor SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY; and, over and above all, MR. WILLIAM CORBETT.

Wretched PETERBOROUGH, what a party to make a selection from!—Why does not some young TORY go down and give the people a chance of becoming respectable?

ECONOMICAL REFORM.

We extract the following information from the latest accounts of the Landaburian debates in Madrid. It may supply a Commentary to the Whig and Radical speeches upon Ministerial rapacity, under the present system, and the pledges given by our political monitors of the *economical Reforms*, which a Parliament established upon *liberal principles* would bring with it.

"The Sitting of the 9th was of still more alarming character. Property and persons were formally menaced. The revolutionary measures which were proposed, must alarm all sober minds. The illustrious citizen, Megia, editor of the *Zurriago* (the *Scourge*) ascended the tribune, and said—'this is the moment for recognizing true patriots. The nation wants money; the necessities of the public treasury are urgent; the half of property must be given up: every means must be enforced; an army is required on the frontier, and in a country poor, as ours is, it must be paid by those who are interested in its preservation and honour. The *indifferent*, who are good for nothing, will be compelled to announce, in front of their houses—*I have such a sum when the country shall need it.* Woe to him who conceals a doit!' "

THE preparations for a new campaign at Westminster are going on with the greatest activity, and amongst other "signs of the times," the Whigs and Radicals hail with unqualified satisfaction the fact that MR. and MRS. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR have engaged an extra-cook for the season.

It may be considered hard upon MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR that we should draw public attention to his private affairs; and we own, that if his residence had not already been established in society as the "WHIG RADICAL ORDINARY," we should not attempt to dabble in his domestic concerns. The man is in himself harmless enough, but like the trumpeter in the fable he does incalculable mischief in his pacific capacity; as the one incited the troops to arms with his breath, so the other stirs the Whigs to action with his broth; and, therefore, he, being the latent cause of all those brilliant speeches which shake the House from the Opposition Benches, and all those patriotic and high toned motions which are annually lost after long debates without divisions, merits the particular attention of the hostile party.

One thing, as we have often said, gives respectability to any man not positively at variance with the Laws and Constitution of the country, and that one thing is CONSISTENCY. We do not mean to say that a man should entirely blind himself to the failings of his party, or that upon a conviction of their weakness or wickedness, every individual has not a right, judging for himself, to leave those in whose support, before he really knew them, he had been warm, strenuous, and active; but we mean to say, that until we happened to stumble upon the following probationary Ode, we had no conception that our excellent little Whig, in Privy Gardens, was *originally* a most excellent little Tory. It may not be unamusing to quote the Ode, not to vex poor MR. TAYLOR, but merely to shew what was thought of him at the time by the WHIG party, which—*he afterwards so good naturedly joined.*

ON THE BIRTH-DAY.

By MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, ESQ. M.P. *only Son of* SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, KT. *and late Sheriff; also Sub-Deputy, Vice-Chairman to the Irish Committee;* WELCH JUDGE *Elect, &c. &c.*

HAIL, all hail, thou natal day!
Hail, the very half-hour, I say,
On which great GEORGE was born!
Tho' scarcely fledged I'll try my wing;
And tho', alas! I cannot sing,
I'll *crow* on this illustrious morn!
Sweet bird, that chirpst the note of folly
So pleasantly, so drolly!
Thee, oft the stable-yards among,
I woo, and emulate thy song!
Thee for my emblem still I chuse!
O with thy voice inspire a *chicken muse!*

Thee, too, my fluttering muse invokes,
Thy guardian aid I beg,
Thou great assessor, famed for jokes,
For jokes of face and leg!*
So may I oft thy stage-box grace,
(The first in beauty as in place),
And smile responsive to thy changeful face!
For, say, renowned mimic, say,
Did e'er a merrier crowd obey
Thy laugh-provoking summons,
Than with fond glee, enraptured sit,
Whene'er with *wadesigning* wit
I *entertain the Commons?*†
Lo! how I shine St. Stephen's boast,
There, *first of chicks*, I rule the roast!
There I appear
PITT'S *Chanticleer!!!*
The *Bantam Cock to oppositions!*
Or, like a Hen,
With watchful ken,
Sit close, and hatch the Irish propositions!

Behold, for this great day of pomp and pleasure,
The House adjourns, and I'm at leisure!
If *thou* art so, come, muse of sport,
With a few rhymes
Delight the times,
And coax the critic BUFFO, and enchant the Court!
By heaven, she comes!—more swift than prose,
At her command, my metre flows!
Hence ye weak warblers of the rival lays!
Avaunt, ye *Wrens*, ye *Goslings*, and ye PIES!
The CHICK of LAW shall win the prize—
The CHICK of LAW shall peck the bays!
So, when again the State demands our care,
Fierce in my laurel'd pride I'll take the Chair.
GILBERT, I catch thy bright invention,
With somewhat more profound retention!
But never, never on thy prose I'll border—
Verse, lofty sounding verse, shall "call to order!"
Come, sacred Nine, come one and all,
Attend your fav'rite Chairman's call.
Oh! if I well have chirp'd your brood among,
Point my keen eye, and tune my brazen tongue.
And, hark! with elegiac graces,
"I beg that gentlemen may take their places!"
Didactic muse, with measured state,
Be thine to harmonize debate!
Thine, mighty CLIO, to resound from far—
"The door, the door!—the bar, the bar!"
Stout PEARSON dawns around, at his dread word,
"Sit down," cries CLEMENTSON, and grasps his silver sword!

But, lo! when PITT appears to move,
Some new resolve of hard digestion!
Wake, then, my muse, thy gentler notes of love,
And in persuasive numbers "put the question."
The question's gain'd—the Treasury Bench rejoice!
"*All hail, thou* LEAST OF MEN (*they cry*) *with mightiest voice!*"
Blest sounds—my ravished eye surveys
IDEAL ERMINES, FANCIED BAYS!!!
Rapt in St. Stephen's future scenes,
I sit perpetual Chairman of the *Ways and Means.*
Cease, cease, ye *brick layer crew*, MY SIRE to praise,
His *mightier* offspring claims impartial lays!
The father *climb'd the ladder with a hod—*
The son, like GENERAL JACKOO, *jumps alone, by* GOD!

* DELPINI, the famous clown,—a particular favourite at the time with MR. TAYLOR.

† Not *substantially*, as he does at present.

It may be necessary once more to impress upon the minds of such of our readers as happen never to have seen the above poem, that it is WHIG WIT, working the TORY TAYLOR.

As we certainly claim no share of its merits, we may be excused for merely observing, in explanation of the last lines of the Ode, that the father of MR. TAYLOR was an architect, and that *he* (MR. TAYLOR) was brought up to the same profession, and christened MICHAEL ANGELO, in hopes that there might be something in a name. MICHAEL ANGELO soon found he had not talents for the trade, and left it, intending to be, perhaps, Prime-Minister, or, at least, SPEAKER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AIDS FOR POLITICAL READERS OF NEWSPAPERS

TOUCHING SPAIN.

SPANISH PARTIES.—*Perses, or Persians.*—This term is applied to the 72 Deputies of the Cortes, who, on the return of Ferdinand "the Beloved," signed the address which was got up to afford that amiable Monarch a pretext for abolishing the Constitution. They are called *Perses*, because their address began with the following words—"It was a custom among the Persians," &c.

Absolutistas.—Persons who hold the same opinions as the *Perses*, and wish to restore the King to the possession of absolute power.

Pasteleros, or Pastry-cooks.—Modifications proposed to be made in the Constitution have been called a *pastel*, which means a pie, or any kind of pastry; hence those who are supposed to wish to make such modifications are named *Pasteleros.* The term has, however, been differently applied and diverted from its original use. The last Ministers, who were suspected of a design to alter the Constitution, had the epithet *Pasteleros* applied to them, as had all members of the Cortes who voted for them. These Deputies were also called *Arguellistas*, because the celebrated ARGUELLES was the leader of their party. The present Ministers are in their turn called *Pasteleros* by the *Zurriaguistas* and *Landuburianistas.** Thus the word has at length ceased to be a term of reproach. One of the Paris journals has stated, *Pastelero* means the same as the French *Ventru;* but no reason is assigned for this application.

Anilleros, or the Ring-men.—There is a society or club called the *Anillo*, or the Ring, the members of which are understood to be decided partisans for the establishment of a Chamber of Peers. All persons who concur in opinion with this club in the necessity of a House of Peers, or who wish to have the Cortes divided into two Chambers, are described by the general term *Camaristas.*

* These terms are well known. The former is applied to the persons who adopt the violent principles of the journal called *Zurriago*, or Scourge. The latter are the members of the Landaburian Club, which derives its name from Captain LANDABURU, the Officer of the Guard who was killed in endeavouring to suppress the mutiny of that corps.

TOUCHING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following propositions were lately under the consideration of the American House of Representatives, and every one of them *negatived* by large majorities:—

"That no member shall sit with his hat on."—As the British Commons sit covered, it was thought that the American Commons would be yielding the point of dignity were they to do otherwise. Thus it is that two great nations rival each other in the march of civilization!

"That no member shall write or read private letters in his seat, while business is going on."—The English public are not perhaps aware, that, in the American House of Representatives, every member has a desk before him, for the convenience of writing, and that frequently, while one is speaking, all the rest seem like so many clerks, busy writing and folding up letters, to be in time for the post. There is a lordly ease in this, far beyond any thing to which our Commons, with all their ancient pretensions, have yet been able to attain.

"That no member *shall smoke a segar* in the body of the Hall."—What a contrast, again, to the rigid manners of the Commoners of England! How delightful to be thus at liberty to turn to smoking, when you are tired with writing, and thus in all cases to shew your utter indifference to what is going on! Happy people, to be so represented!

"That no member shall be allowed *to speak more than an hour at a time, without special leave of the house.*"—It was alledged, in support of this regulation, that there were some members of Congress, who, like our BURKE,—

"—— Too deep for their hearers, still went on refining,
"And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining."

But a sentiment of national pride again interfered to prevent any deviation from old use and wont. In that mother country of despotism, Old England, as was pithily remarked, it is the custom of Members of Parliament to speak till they are tired; and strange would it seem were free-born Republicans not to be at liberty to do the same.—*Hail, Columbia!*

TOUCHING OURSELVES.

By a close calculation, the political state of the House of Commons is said to be as follows:—"Out of the 658 Members, 37 have given no votes for some time past, and cannot therefore be accurately known. The 621 Members remaining may be divided into three classes—Members constantly supporting Ministers—Members constantly opposing Ministers—and Members voting occasionally on either side, so that neither can calculate upon them. Of the first class, or Ministerial Members, there are only 205—of these 41 sit for counties, 85 for boroughs, containing more than 100 voters—and 79 for boroughs containing less than 100 voters. In the opposition class there are 221 Members; of these 59 sit for counties—119 for boroughs exceeding 100 voters; and 43 for smaller boroughs. The neutral class consists of 195 Members—69 of these are county members—78 sit for larger boroughs, and 48 for smaller ones. It is therefore obvious, that as the Ministry have of staunch partizans, *less by sixteen than the opposition*, they owe their majorities and their continuance in office *entirely to those neutral Members, who, generally supporting, do still vote against them whenever they think fit.* On a motion, for instance, in 1821, which went to a direct censure of Ministers, the majority in their favour was 146. In this number there were 116 Members, who, on other occasions, showed their independence by voting against Ministers. *Had only seventy of that number declared in favour of the motion*, a change must have been the immediate consequence."

And this, gentle reader, is the *base, corrupt* House of Commons which MESSRS. BROUGHAM, HOBHOUSE, HUNT CREEVY, HUME, COBBETT, BENNETT, CARLILE, HONE FYSHE PALMER, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, DR. WATSON, LORD GREY, MR. WADDINGTON, and, indeed, all the Whigs and Radicals (for united they are, and united must be,) wish so earnestly and disinterestedly to REFORM.

THEATRICALS.

In considering the subject of theatrical amusements in BULL, we have always treated it as one of very little importance; this, we admit, has excited no small astonishment in the actors, scene-shifters, play-writers, lamp-lighters, figurantes, dress-makers, and other retainers of the public places in and about London, who are of opinion, that more importance attaches to their calling, than is either afforded, or is due, to any other profession in the country.

The art and mystery of holding "the mirror up to nature," appears to these mighty personages, and their immediate creatures, far beyond all others which are practised in Courts or Councils. Cabinets or Conclaves; and an actor, or actress, what with the feelings of extraordinary merit, the unequalled sensitiveness of evil and oppression, the rapture at popular applause, and the feverish apprehension of popular disapprobation, appears to himself or herself, one of the most distinguished personages in the nation.

We have always taken a different view of the subject—we have always considered ENGLAND to be an untheatrical nation, and LONDON of that untheatrical nation decidedly the most untheatrical part. We have been strengthened in that opinion, by finding a marked indifference towards plays and play-houses in the higher circles of society, which even has appeared to us to increase every year. This we attributed, as indeed we have said, to the difficulty of accommodating the general hour of dining to that of play-going—to the almost universal adoption of *ruinurbical* residences by merchants and tradesmen—to the variety of amusements provided for the higher classes; and lastly, though certainly not the least, to an alteration in popular taste.

That we have lamented this change, we most readily confess, but that *we have* felt it, we cannot affect to deny. The charm of private boxes, which brings the play-houses on a parallel of comfort with the opera, has its effect; but from the nature and construction of our winter-houses, its potency can be felt but by few. The fatigues, the bustle, the disarrangement of family regulations, incurred by a visit to the public part of the theatre, at an hour considerably earlier than that usually appropriated to dinner, are, by the institution of such snuggeries, avoided; and the delightful satisfaction of having ones own party, ones own chit-chat, and, if the truth must out—ones own flirtation for the evening, without fear of interruption, secured. This last object, may to some of the *belles passes*, who have yet no daughters to get off, appear of minor importance, but we would ask any of those dowagers who are *an fait* at *match-making*, whether there have not been more husbands caught in the dark dusty pigeon-holes of the King's Theatre, than in any other *traps* which have ever been set in the metropolis. We answer, unhesitatingly, yes; and their utility is now even greater than ever, for since cards have been banished, and mamas remain in ball-rooms—since English country-dances, which were formerly made up of standing still and talking, have given place to quadrilles, where the whole time and attention of the performers are occupied in "doing the figure," it has been observed that marriages, in certain circles, are events of much rarer occurrence than heretofore. Waltzing, however, has its share of the blame; for waltzing is by no means likely to make wives, inasmuch as we "should write *him* down an ass" who made a wife of a waltzer!

To return to our present subject, we would have it understood that, feeling as we have candidly confessed we felt, about plays, players, and play-houses, we were less assiduous in watching the stage, than, under different circumstances, we should have been, and the event to which, a few weeks since, we alluded, having broken in upon our play-going habits, we had as much forgotten the affairs of the drama, as if it had been one continued passion week, when the public places are all closed.

Judge, then, our surprize when we received letters innumerable, enquiring first, what we thought of MRS. OGILBY? our real opinion of MISS, Covent Garden, KELLY? which pantomime was the best, the first COVENT GARDEN, or the second DRURY LANE? whether NASMYTH'S scenery was superior to "ROOKER?" And one in particular requesting to know whether FARREN'S SIR PETER TEAZLE was better than YOUNG'S IAGO!—the age of MISS CHESTER? the merits of SIMPSON AND CO.? the character of AUGUSTA? and the general success of MAID MARIAN and a new opera at the rival theatre.

The interest seriously expressed by the writers of all these letters goes to convince us either that we have miscalculated upon the influence of the stage, or that being right till now, the public has recently changed its tone with respect to it; we have no hesitation in saying that the exertions of both houses during the present season richly deserve encouragement, and we shall rejoice to find that they meet it.

As to our opinion of the pantomimes, it would come now like a new year's gift at Lady-day. Covent Garden, as long as the present race of play-goers can remember, has surpassed all rivalry in this particular branch of the drama, and certainly in the instance of this season has maintained its superiority most triumphantly.

The first Drury Lane pantomime was invented by no less a person than MR. T. DIBDIN, the author of the incomparable MOTHER GOOSE; and, one would have thought, knowing his readiness, his drollery, and his application, that "what was sauce for the goose might have been sauce for the gander," and that an excellent thing would have appeared—but no—the GOG and MAGOG of Drury were as heavy as their namesakes in the city, and neither gay decorations nor beautiful scenery could keep their worships afloat.

As to "NASMYTH'S scenery," we have been always accustomed to regard MR. NASMYTH as an artist of eminence in much higher walks of the profession, and look at his beautiful specimens of theatrical landscape rather as the disportings of genius than the drudgery of scene-painting. It appeared to us that there was a carelessness in lighting the stage, which marred some of the best effects.

As for SIMPSON AND Co. it is a clever little piece, written by a clever little man, and acted in a manner certain of securing approbation to a "*comedy*" (as it is called) with half its merit. Of the Drury Lane opera we say nothing—"de mortuis," &c.—and there is an end of it. Augusta, in which pretty MRS. WEST acts so sweetly, is a second edition of an Opera by MORTON, under the same title produced many years ago, in which MRS. H. JOHNSON played the heroine.

As to the innumerable ladies who have appeared at Covent Garden we are really terribly troubled what to say—we own that we are particularly pleased that we did not take order by the *gentlemen* of the press, and be-puff and be-praise MISS KELLY up to the skies merely because she came from the same place as MISS O'NEIL. We hate and detest humbug, and, in point of fact, it never succeeds—we saw the young lady play *Juliet*—and we said there was promise about her—but *promising* and *performing* are, as all the world knows, totally different things.

In noticing MISS CHESTER'S LADY TEAZLE, we cannot but compliment CHARLES KEMBLE on the manner in which the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL was presented to the public. FARREN'S SIR PETER is the perfection of the art; MACREADY'S JOSEPH, though under-acted (from indisposition, perhaps) was masterly; KEMBLE'S CHARLES admirable; and JONES, BLANCHARD, and YATES contributed, by the strenuous exertion of their talent, to make every part tell.

MISS CHESTER'S LADY TEAZLE was the novelty, and she acquitted herself ably. The charming MRS. GIBBS was herself, and MARIA never looked more lovely or was more interesting than when represented by MISS FOOTE—as a fat man who sat next us observed, "Dear heart, dear heart, there "are but few MISS FEET in *this* world!"

MAID MARIAN and her JOLLY FRIAR have been eminently successful; and it appears by the newspapers that a gentleman of the name of PLANK has received more money by half for adapting the novel to the stage, than the original author got for his novel. If MR. TERRY could stipulate for terms in a similar proportion for dramatizing SIR WALTER SCOTT'S works, we would advise him to try his hand for ELLISTON forthwith.

It is with great pleasure, speaking of ELLISTON, that we find he is so much recovered from his late serious illness; as an actor in comedy he is of the first class, and as a caterer for public amusement quite unrivalled. His merits are certainly duly appreciated, from his having succeeded that extremely dull and absurd person MR. PETER MOORE in the management of the concern.

Since, however, we find that our theatrical criticisms are called for by some of our best friends, we certainly shall give more attention to the subject than we have been in the habit of giving; and as we are as free and independent in this branch of our paper as in every other, we shall speak fairly and justly—

"Nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice."

So, dances, look out!

DROPS OF COMFORT IN COLD WEATHER.

THE *Macclesfield Courier* communicates the following gratifying intelligence:—"We are happy to announce to that portion of the public who reside at a distance from Macclesfield, but who are interested in her prosperity, that an enormous increase has taken place in the trade and extent of this ancient town. Two considerable villages have risen within the year 1822, upon the estates of John Ryle and Thomas Smyth, Esqrs.; whilst six extensive silk factories have been finished, and four more are in a state of rapid progress towards completion. Our numerous and daily increasing population are in the enjoyment of that steady and ample employment which secures to them the possession of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life; and we have often been gratified by the admiration expressed by strangers, at the sight of those crowds of healthy young men and beautiful women, who pour from our gigantic factories in the intervals of labour. It is inexpressibly pleasing to us to be able to add, that a stranger may find in the moral and religious conduct as much to admire, as in the personal appearance of our 'townspeople;' and we are proud to be able to afford our testimony to the peace, good order, and mutual benevolence, which prevail among all classes of the inhabitants of Macclesfield."

A very useful document has for the last two or three years appeared in the public prints about this period, under the title of "State of Crime in the Metropolis," which consisted of various statements made up by Mr. Brown, the late Governor of Newgate, shewing the number of persons of both sexes, distinguishing their ages and crimes, committed to that gaol in the previous year, and the manner in which they have been disposed of. By these statements it appeared that the number of criminals committed to Newgate had decreased in the year 1821, compared to the previous year, by 236; the number committed in 1820 being 2,360, and in 1821 only 2,124.—No similar statement for the year 1822 will, it is understood, make its appearance. The present Governor of Newgate, Mr. Wontner, amidst his various occupations in entering upon his new situation, has omitted to collect together the necessary materials from time to time, and the opportunity is now most probably gone by.

As Newgate is the gaol of the county as well as the city, the numbers above quoted included the Middlesex in addition to the London committals. The want, therefore, of a return for 1822 prevents further inquiry respecting the decrease of crime for the present. But it may be pursued with regard to the City of London alone, from the information contained in the accounts annually made up by Mr. Teague, the Governor of the Giltspur-street Compter; the sum total of his returns for the last three years is as follows:—

PRISONERS CHARGED AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

In the Years	1820.	1821.	1822.
Felony	560	413	362
Assault	189	184	146
Disorderly	453	454	538
Vagrants	809	596	219
Total	2,011	1,647	1,286

AT THE GUILDHALL JUSTICE ROOM.

In the Years	1820.	1821.	1822.
Felony	921	533	526
Assault	462	517	629
Disorderly	1,125	1,422	1,431
Vagrants	178	101	134
	2,386	2,573	2,720
Mansion House	2,011	1,647	1,286
Grand Total	4,397	4220	4,006

From these statements it will be observed, that there has been upon the average of the last two years, a decrease annually in the number of persons, charged with offences in the City of London, of about 200.

SALT DUTY.—On Monday last, according to Act of Parliament, the duty on salt was reduced from 15s. to 2s. per bushel, being a reduction of 13s. In London, in consequence of a recommendation from the retailers of salt, that under existing circumstances, another shilling should be taken from the selling price, the Lord Mayor ordered the selling price of the bushel of salt to be reduced from 20s. to 6s.; half do. to 3s.; the peck to 1s. 6d.; the pound to 1½d.; the half do. the quarter ditto, to a ½d.

FROM IRELAND.

A private letter from Cork says "that during the mas holidays, the best turkeys in that market have be at 1s. 6d. each; and all sorts of meat proportionably

FROM STOCKPORT.

GOOD OLD TIMES.—The reduction of the duty on be most sensibly felt by our poor inhabitants, and indu other class. This useful article, which has been re 4d. per lb. is now selling by the dealers in this town and though this reduction will leave the same profit sold at the former price, yet we are informed that s the Manchester dealers have been endeavouring to pe the shop-keepers here to retail it at 1½d.; in this happy to say, they have not succeeded. Very large have been received, and one of our principal dealers Brownhill, in the Market-place, is determined to s 1d. per pound.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

It is the custom among the peasants of this country a pig well fattened and fit for the salt-tub prepare Christmas-day; but the 5th of January, the day on wh salt-duty was repealed, falling so shortly after "pig day," the custom was this year postponed, and on last, many hundred persons, welcomed by the ringing church bells, came into this town to purchase salt at duced price; added to these, the town threw in such demands upon the dealers in salt, that such a day of b was never known. Nothing can exceed the manifeste joy and gratitude among all families and persons. Sal selling here in our market as low as 1d. per pound, the shops generally for 1½d.

FROM THE NORTH.

GRETNA.—At this far-famed temple of Hymen, Mr. Elliot, one of the officiating priests, has married no le 162 couple since new year's day, 1822.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The improvements which have taken place in this during the last twelve months, are surprising. One houses have been built, and most of them occupied; line of the canal from Hanover-buildings, has been fi and converted into gardens, houses, or for mercantile poses; trees have been planted, to give the environs an able shade in summer, and we anticipate further imp ments.

FROM YORKSHIRE.

As an instance of the improvement which the trade of town (Sheffield) has latterly attained, we may refer to diminished assessments in support of our parochial poor. expenditure for the year 1820 amounted to 37,467l. 7s. while that for the year just closed was only 20,411l. 4s. the space, therefore, of two years, the assessment for the of the poor in the township of Sheffield has undergone duction of upwards of seventeen thousand pounds!

FROM CHESHIRE.

REDUCTION OF THE SALT TAX.—We congratulate readers, and more especially our farming friends, on th lition of the greater part of the duty on Salt. This essential," which was as high as 15s. per bushel, is now 3s. 6d.—thus enabling it to be retailed at one penny per and under. We know that on many farms in the imm neighbourhood of Chester, this reduction will take off a then from the tenant of from 20l. to 40l. per annum, some instances more; a most seasonable relief, therefore, it be to the agriculturist in the present state of his a Happily, however, the prospect generally brightens, and hope a short period will restore the farming interest to rank it ought to hold in society.

And so on indeed *ad infinitum*.—Poor wretched ENGL what is to be done for you?

Mitchell's Dictionary of Universal History and Historical Bio phy, the only work on these interesting subjects in our language be published on Friday, the 31st, and delivered with the Mag and Reviews of the month in all parts of the Empire.

At the Buckingham Sessions, William Harris and John Gra were put to the bar for violently assaulting William Bateman, keeper to the Duke of Buckingham, in the parish of Stowe. night of the 30th Nov. Bateman was watching a preserve near Mill Spiney, accompanied by two men named Varney and Lau He saw nets placed on a gate, and near them the prisoners and who was admitted evidence. They were armed with bludgeons had a terrier dog with them. He asked what they were about Harris said, "We want nothing, let us go about our business, an go about yours;" but Bateman told him that would not do for The prisoners said, "Well, we are not going to be frightened;" Harris struck at him, but missed his blow; he grappled with and threw him on his back, and then called for his assistants they were met by Lewis, and knocked down several times, and in a dangerous state on the ground; they then returned to Bat who was holding him on the ground; they knocked him off, and beating him with their bludgeons or sticks; Bateman said, murder me." The prisoners told him if he would go and lie do the side of Varney and Laurence they would not; he did so, and out a pocket pistol, which they took from him. The pistol was duced, and sworn to by Bateman; it was found in a brook no spot where the transaction took place. Lewis said they called o and asked him to go with them, and said they would "learn him and he should share their game. *Guilty*—seven years transporta

At the Durham Sessions, on Tuesday se'nnight, a true bi found against John Forsyth, Thomas French, Henry Hawks Thomas Elsender, keelmen, for a riot at Stella, on the 3d of last, to which they all pleaded guilty. In the present instance, had been a most tumultuous and riotous assembly of these men the premeditated purpose of preventing the keelmen of To Main colliery, belonging to Messrs. Dunn, from resuming their Forsyth and French had been particularly violent; Hawkes had a somewhat less prominent part; and Elsender was not pro have committed any distinct act of violence, but he was one of individuals composing this mob. It appeared from the testimony Dunn, that the conduct of the mob of keelmen, both in langua gestures, had been violent in the extreme; that they had resis of defiance even to the armed seamen and marines who had been under the command of Lieut. Stewart, and drawn up on the sh support the civil power, and that the reading of the Riot Act ha duced no other effect than an increase of the tumult. On the ing day, the prisoners were sentenced to be confined to hard for different terms, from 6 to 18 months.

At the Devon Sessions, Robert Potter, an apprentice boy, dicted for stealing some money, the property of a servant livi the same master, in the parish of Colleigh, near Honiton. I case of suspicion only, as no money was found on the boy, there any other fact to prove his being the thief. After three other means had been resorted to, the parish constable, name rows, was sent for, who was guilty of the following atrocious to extort a confession: he tied small cords round the thumbs boy, by which he suspended him to a peg in the wall, with h just touching the ground; and whilst in this state the day Christmas day, he poured cold water down the boy's sleeves wrists, so as to run over his person. Under this torture he ex some sort of confession, and the boy was committed to prison; course this could not avail in a Court of Justice, and there other evidence. The boy was instantly acquitted, and in his tu about to be the prosecutor, but the matter was compromised constable paying him thirteen pounds.

ecuted Engraving by Thomson, of Westmacott's celebrated Groupe in Marble of "The Housekeeper and Traveller," with other Embellishments.

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Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as Impostors in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and some, more to deceive, falsely have printed on their counterfeit covers "the original," or "and when Russia Oil," and some are so daring, although they know it is punishable, to put the Original Proprietor's Name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders.

Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra Ingredient, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals, and his address, "A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The cost is but five shillings, or a large bottle containing five ounces, one pound, which is a saving.

Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to His Majesty, New Bond-street; Hendrie, Titchborne-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Caution.—There are persons who, finding they cannot now impose by selling counterfeit Russia Oil, it being now well known that Prince's is the original and genuine, are there are several Hair-dressers and others who pretend to sell Bears' Grease; but it is well known in Russia that Bears' Grease alone is too harsh for the Hair, and makes the Hair fall off; the truth of this is well known to every one who knows the Emperor Alexander, as he lost his hair at an early age; but Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, particularly with the extra Ingredient, is a mixture of oils, and is always like a jelly; and it is proved by every one who has given it a fair trial, has found it the only article that actually preserves and promotes the hair in the universe.

LATEST NEWS.

An express arrived from Paris yesterday bringing private letters, dated Thursday, in which is stated, that after a Cabinet Council held at the Thuilleries, on Wednesday, couriers were dispatched to all the principal courts of Europe, announcing, it is said, the determination of his most Christian Majesty to declare war against Spain. Three regiments of infantry of the Royal Guards, nearly 7,000 strong, and the same number of cavalry, about 2,000 strong, have received orders to march in a few days to the Spanish frontier.—The Spanish Ambassador the Duke de San Lorenzo had sent out invitations to a grand ball: the preparations have been countermanded, and the Duke is said to have demanded his passports.

In the sitting of the 12th, the Deputation of the Cortes proceeded from that assembly to wait on his Majesty with the message. On their return, General Riego, who was the President of the Deputation, stated that his Majesty had received the message with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. The Secretary of State rose and said, that the Government had already declared to the Charge d'Affaires of Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburgh, that it would explain its sentiments and principles to all Europe. The Government would fulfil its promise, and he would say more—it was now employed in executing it.

In our second page we stated that the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors at Madrid had demanded their passports from the Spanish Secretary San Miguel. The answer to the Russian demand was in these terms:—"I have received the *very insolent* note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday the 10th inst. and limiting myself, for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish Government, I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible."—To Austria the reply is less resentful, but expressing, in plain language, defiance:—"I have received the note which your Excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 9th, and having now only to say the Government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna. I send you by royal order the passports which you have required.—I am, &c."

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, Mr. Walford made an application on behalf of Moses Martin, who is charged with felony, to have his client admitted to bail under the following circumstances: Martin is a confectioner, and on one occasion called at the prosecutor's house with some of his puffs and sweets, of which the prosecutor's wife became a purchaser to the amount of 3l. In about a month after he called again in hopes of another order, when the prosecutor's wife charged him with having stolen twenty shillings at his last visit. The Justice dismissed the prisoner. The prosecutor preferred his bill before the Grand Jury, when a true bill was found; and Martin attended at the sessions to take his trial. A friend hinted to him that the prosecutor was about to apply to the Court to postpone the trial for a time, and to have him committed in the interim. To avoid this he withdrew, and now applied to their Lordships to interpose, and to prevent the prosecutor in his object, namely, inclosing the unfortunate pastry-cook in the county gaol of Surrey. The Court granted the Learned Counsel's application.

Some of our cotemporaries have of late inserted statements of increased exertions in our Naval Arsenals, which have a tendency to excite apprehensions of hostility being expected by His Majesty's Government; we are authorised distinctly to state, that there has been no such increase of exertion, and that there has not been the smallest tendency to warlike preparations at any of the Dock-yards. —*Courier*.

Meetings to petition for Parliamentary Reform have been held at Hereford, in Somersetshire, York, &c. Other meetings are in agitation preparatory to the opening of Parliament.

Among other attractive novelties in the "New Monthly Magazine," are a Series of Papers giving a description of the principal Galleries of Art in the British Metropolis. The Number for February will contain an interesting account of the Marquis of Stafford's Gallery, at Cleveland House.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their work "The Ægis of Life," in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, or, at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—3, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and 7, Jermyn-str. St. James's, London.

BY THE KING'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—THE ECONOMICAL AND UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The Patentee assures the Public, that in this Invention the grand essentials, brilliancy, sweetness, certainty, economy, and simplicity, are brought to the utmost perfection, and the principle alike applicable to Lamps for every use, and light in any degree nicely suited to the occasion. The Chamber Lamp gives a brilliant and invariable light for any time required, bearing a swift motion. Infinitely superior to a bed candle, and the expense is only that of a twilight. The price, on neat Japan Stands, 10s.; and in elegant bronze, suited to the chambers of the affluent, 15s. to 21s. Including wick (an auxiliary to the patent), for seven years' consumption. Equally perfect are all the other minor lights for servants' uses in the kitchen, nursery, laundry, or to convey about the house: a valuable acquisition in all families (particularly in large establishments.) The nobility and affluent, possessing mansions of great value, will feel the comfort of security from fire in the use of these Lamps. The Study Lamps are worthy the attention of Clerical and other professional Gentlemen, whose time is much occupied in writing or reading, or Ladies to work at the needle, by being light and very portable, free from smoke or smell, and will burn a long evening, without trimming. With the like advantages, they are adapted to all other pedestals, varying in form and elegance, and giving the light of from one to six candles, for the dining-table, sideboard, bracket, mantle-piece, sun-light, &c.; and in glass Grecian hanging lamps for the Hall, Staircase, Passage, Conservatory, Drawing-room, &c. In all which, the small chambers necessary to contain the oil leave a latitude for superior lightness and elegance.

Sold for the Patentee, by T. PEARCE and Co. 269, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, who, to secure the reputation from the effects of adulterated or inferior oil, are bound to sell none but pure spermaceti.—Letters, (post paid) from any part of the kingdom, will be promptly attended to

77, OXFORD-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON.

AS the Affairs of the late MR. T. CRAIG, Linen-Draper, Silk-Mercer, Hosier, &c. were obliged to be settled at Christmas, J. D'OYLY, who has lived in the above house upwards of seven years, begs to inform his Friends, the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has purchased a Share in the business, which will in future be carried on for the joint benefit of the widow and family of the deceased and himself, under the firm of CRAIG and D'OYLY; and as J. D. has the advantage of a large capital, he is enabled at at all times to purchase his goods for ready cash; the advantage of which, in the present distressed state of the manufacturing districts, is past description, and being determined to sell for a very small profit, in order to secure a liberal share of the favours of the public, which have been so many years honoured the above establishment with a decided preference. C. and D. also beg to observe that the remaining part of the old Stock, consisting of every article in plain Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, &c. they are resolved to clear off immediately, at such prices as must, at sight, convince the purchaser of their decided cheapness. Full yard wide Russia Sheeting 8½d a yd; yd. and qr. wide, 15d.; Fo. Irish, 15d.; very good, 13d.; new pieces of half yd. and half wide Scotch Manks and German Hollands; ell-wide Long Cloths, 6d. a yd; quite unbleached do 7½d. a yd.; power loom do. 9½d.; yd. wide Cambric Muslins, 10s. 9d. the piece, containing 12 yards, worth 14s 6d.; do. yd. and half wide, 17s. 6d. worth 24s.; yd. wide Jaconet, 8d.; yd. and half wide do. 12d.; very fine do. 15d.; with a large assortment of Irish Linens, Lawns, French Cambrics, Prints, Stuffs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Flannels, Pelisse Cloths, Bath Cloaking, Cotton and Silk Hose, Plain and Figured Gros de Naples, French width Sarsnets, Poplins, Norwich Crapes, Bombasins, &c. &c.; with a large stock of Damask Table Cloths every size, from 1¼ to 9 yds long.—C and D. beg it may be particularly observed that they have no connection with the next house, or any other in London.—77, Oxford-street, nearly opposite the Pantheon.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SYSTEM OF FURNISHING, patronized by the principal Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom, whereby a Drawing Room, Dining Room, or Library may be furnished, from the most simple to the most costly and superb style, at not more than half the prices many Houses are now obtaining. MILES and EDWARDS being Manufacturers of Town Chintzes, Merino Tabberets, Damasks, and Moreens, private Families have not only the opportunity of making their selections from a new and matchless Stock, but of saving all intermediate profits, and likewise of purchasing such articles as are warranted of the very best qualities and colours.—For POST-POST and TENT BED FURNITURE they challenge England to produce so complete an Assortment, consisting of the most beautiful Tea, Buff, and Blue ground Chintzes, at nearly half their original prices; and,—For FRENCH BEDS, M. and E. have manufactured a particular description of Furniture, which, for simplicity of style and durability of colours, cannot be equalled.—For the DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM, BOUDOIR, &c. they undertake to supply the public with Damasks, Merino Tabberets, Moreens, London printed Chintzes, &c. on such terms and in such immense variety as no other Establishment in the Kingdom can boast of.—MILES and EDWARDS think it may be better to state, that they have no connexion whatever with any other House.—No. 134, Oxford street (between Hollies-street, and Cavendish-street.)

BEACON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5 per Cent. up to the 31st of December last, is now in the course of PAYMENT to the Proprietors of Shares in the above Company, and may be received either at the above Office, or from any of their respective agents.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sun Court, Cornhill, and St. James's Street.—Capital £750,000.

Lives insured with this Company are allowed to pass by sea from one part of the United Kingdom to another; and also in time of peace to pass in King's Ships and Packets or other decked Vessels, between British Ports and such Foreign Ports as lie between Ostend and Havre de Grace, both included, without extra Premium, and without being subjected to the inconvenience of applying for the special leave of the Directors, as heretofore required by the usual conditions of Life Policies.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN GREY, Actuary.

Persons insured for the whole term of Life will participate periodically in Two-third Parts of the Profits of the Company, by additions to the sums insured. Rates and Conditions may be had by applying at either of the Company's Offices. A liberal Agency is allowed to professional men effecting Insurances.

NORWICH UNION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, was held on the 14th inst. at the Office, in Surrey Street, Norwich, at which it appeared that the affairs of the Society were in a most satisfactory state; and that the property insured amounted to more than forty millions, which places the Society third in the List of Fire Insurance Offices in the United Kingdom.
Norwich Mercury, 25th January, 1823.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
CAPITAL £550,000.

Trustees.

Hon. Col. Wodehouse, M.P. Lieut. of the County of Norfolk
Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.
Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P.
J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P.
Richard H. Gurney, Esq. M.P.
Henry H. Henley, Esq.
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John Browne, Esq. Alderman, Norwich, Vice-President.
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Charles Saville Onley, Esq. M. P. Great George-street, Westminster, Recorder of Norwich, Chairman.
John Wright, Esq. Henrietta-street, Banker.
Wm. Berners, Esq. Queen Ann-street, merchant.
Mr. R. J. Bonyon, Waterloo place, Pall Mall, Secretary.

The very decided preference which this Society receives, as evidenced by the statement of duties, sufficiently marks the public approbation of the principles on which it is conducted. The insured receive £60 per cent. of the profits at the end of every three or five years, with entire exoneration from all responsibility, the whole engagements of the Society being guaranteed by a capital of £550,000.

Insurances may be transferred to this Office without any expense, and the Rates are the same as at other Offices.

STATEMENT of Duties paid by the London and principal Country Fire Offices, for the year ending at the 29th September, 1822.

	£	s.	d.
Sun	113,924	3	5
Phœnix	65,525	14	8
Norwich Union	62,924	12	2
Royal Exchange	51,956	19	5
Hope	38,958	5	2
Imperial	33,453	3	10
Globe	28,192	2	11
Union	16,062	11	5
Atlas	15,266	10	6
West of England	15,203	5	1
Eagle	15,198	13	6
Albion	14,800	13	9
Westminster	14,717	1	11
Hope	14,146	13	4
Hand in Hand	14,108	1	1
British	13,810	19	6
Guardian	10,396	13	11
London	8,386	15	5
Beacon	463	4	6

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society has its head Office in Surrey-street, Norwich, and transacts business in London at 16, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, and 21, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

It has no connection with an Office advertised under the same name at 38 Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

EYRE and KEENE respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, they have just published their List of Articles for CHARITABLE PURPOSES, which are too numerous for an advertisement; the price of each Article is stated in the List, and may be had by appyling at their Warehouse 111, New Bond-street.—N. B. A great variety of Ladies and Gentlemens, Cloaks, Hats, or unlined, of Gambroons, Camlets, and Scotch Plaids of all the different Clans.

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—DISON, WILLSON, and CO. respectfully invite Ladies, patronesses of taste and fashion, to an inspection of their new, costly and extensive Stock of FOREIGN and BRITISH LACE, which, for elegance and variety, is not to exceed any hitherto offered. From correspondents at Paris, Brussels, &c. they are supplied with the newest designs of foreign taste, thus forming in one mart the unique productions of continental with the chaste originals of British costume. From the delusive advertisements of fictitious manufacturers, professing to sell imitation Lace at low prices, D. W. and Co. hold it their duty to apprize ladies that, having a Manufactory in Brussels, they can and will offer real Point à l'Aiguille and Brussels fabrics considerably lower than any badly executed imitations, fully assured the superiority of texture and uniform correctness of design will be apparent on inspection, and a single trial will establish their durability in wear. They have just received from their manufactory a splendid collection of real Point and Brussels dresses, squares, scarfs, veils, mantellas, caps, &c.; a large assortment of Blonde, Mechlin, and Valenciennes laces, which, in addition to an immense variety of article in the British Gossamer Laces, (commonly known by the name of Urling's Lace) they are determined to sell at the lowest prices. D. W. and Co. beg leave to submit to ladies' attention several novelties for the season, peculiar to their house, viz. the Verona Tippet, for Opera and evening costume: Robes a la Diane and Zephyrine; Coifs Parisienne; Sleeves Dejeune; Quadrille Sashes; Aprons; Reticules; Purses, &c. calculated for the frequenters of Almack's, Willis's, &c.—N.B. Lace Dresses from 21. 10s. to 75 guineas.—No. 237, Regent-street, facing the Argyle Rooms.

SILKS SELLING OFF.—ANSELM SHEARS, gratefully impressed with the favours which for 14 years he has received from the Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry, respectfully informs them, that, in consequence of the Lease of his House having expired at Christmas last, he is compelled to SELL OFF the whole of his valuable Stock, comprising not only an immense variety of Fashionable Silks, Poplins, Cashmeres, Norwich Crapes, Gros de Naples, Ducapes, Florence Silks, Shaded Sarsnets, Shawls, Scarfs, &c. but those new and beautiful Patterns at present weaving in the Looms, all of which must be SOLD without the least RESERVE. The Looms contain several Thousand Yards of Striped Silk Tabarets for Dressing-rooms Curtains and Furniture at 8s. 3d. per yd. usual price 11s. 6d. No Parcel can be sent, or Patterns cut.—All Persons indebted to the Concern are solicited to make their payments. —Anselm Shears, No. 11, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED—It has ever been our study to provide novelties for that approaching period, for the invitation of families, who may be now about returning to town, to the inspection of an immense stock of FASHIONABLE SILKS, superior in choice to that of any former year, in the most exquisite splendour of modern colours. Rich single Gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. a yd; double do. the most pleasing shades, superior to French, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich Ducapes, 3 quarters wide, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; 600 pieces of very rich Levantine Silk, French width, at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. SEWELL and CROSS beg to observe that these Silks are not Sarsnets called Gros de Naples and Levantines; they are the real Gros de Naples, made entirely of double Silks, got up under their own immediate inspection, an article which must ever be dear to the British manufactory; with 300 pieces of rich Stripe Sarsnets, purchased of a Lutestring maker, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.: ditto, Persian Silks, for linings, every shade, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; 90 pieces of wide Silk Gauzes, every colour, 11½d. and 1s.: ditto, Gossamer Gauzes, for turbans, 1s. 2d. per yard, commonly sold at 2s. 6d.; 80 pieces of black and white Sattins for slips, 2s. 6½d. per yard; very stout ditto, for dresses, 3s. and 3s. and 4d.; 80 bales of ell-wide Bath Long Cloths, got up entirely free from dress, measuring 25 yards, for 15s. 6d. the piece; a beautiful fine article, in real Madras cloth, 25 yards, for 20s.; these cloths are particularly suited for family use, and much recommended to ladies going to the East or West Indies; 30 boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, of the improved bleach, (a great bargain) beginning at 20s. the dozen to the finest quality, made at 21. A discount of 5 per cent. allowed to the trade by purchasing an entire box, which contains 25 dozen; 200 dozen of Angola and Persia tippets, all at 2s. each; and 400 Braganza Shawls, 8s. and 8s. 6d.; 20 bales of Russia Sheetings, measuring 3 yds wide, which prevents the necessity of a seam, 2s. 10d. and 3s. with an endless variety of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, for family use; 200 pieces of coloured Moreens, for furnitures, 2s. 2d. at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Frith-street, Corner of Old Compton-street, Soho-square.—Ladies bringing the Advertisement with them, may depend on having every article at the prices advertised, which is contrary to the unpleasant mode so frequently adopted in the West part of London

WRITING PAPER, of the best quality, made by the justly celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, to be sold at the following low prices:—Excellent copy 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; good laid post 9d. superfine thick 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 13s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. the ream; superfine Bath 9d. ditto. hot pressed, 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. 6d. the ream; very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d the quire, or 20s. the ream; good foolscap 1s. the quire, superfine 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or 21s. and 26s. the ream; superfine large bank post 1s. the quire, or 18s. the ream; best thick lined brief 1s. 4d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; very good copy books 3s. 6d. per Nib Pen; It has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, price 1s. 4d. each. Strong brown 8d. 10d. and 1s. 6d. small hand 4d. the quire; Tavern.—Account Books made to order, of any size or pattern; Drawing Paper, and Bristol Boards, equally low in price.

CATON ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE FACE AND SKIN, &c.
Just published, price 3s. 6d.

POPULAR REMARKS, Medical and Literary, on NERVOUS DEBILITY, RELAXATION, HYPOCHONDRIAC and HYSTERICAL DISEASES, containing an Inquiry into the Nature, Prevention, and Cure of those Diseases called Nervous, Bilious, Stomachic, and Liver Complaints; with Observations on Low Spirits, and the Influence of Imagination on acute and distressing Diseases, &c. By T. M. CATON, Surgeon, 6, Strand, Strand, late of the United Hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy.—Sold for Messrs. Sherwood and Co. 20, Paternoster-row; Neely, 22, Cheapside; Longman-street: C. Chapple, 66, Pall-mall; and Bower, 215, Oxford-street, where may be had,

CATON on INDIGESTION, SCROFULA, & CUTANEOUS DISEASES, with Observations on Eruptive and Scorbutic Pimples of the Face and Skin, price 3s.

On FEMALE DISEASES, 3s. 6d.

A LIBERAL ADVERTISEMENT.—WINES, of the finest quality.—A quick return with a small profit, and a strict adherence to honour, being the sole object of the Advertizers, they confidently and most earnestly solicit the Nobility and Gentry to compare samples, undermentioned Wines with those charged at a much higher price, as the criterion to judge of their superior qualities. The advertisers will modestly guarantee a responsible purchaser a reasonable time to satisfy himself previous to payment, that the lot purchased corresponds with the sample. Samples at No. 3, Poland-street, Oxford-street, or sent to any part of town free of expence. Orders, per post, addressed to Messrs. Fox and Co. attended to. Mountain Sherry, at 44s. Draft Port, 40s. Fine rich old Port, 42. East India Teneriffe, 44s. per dozen.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same: its utility and convenience in all climates, and is most highly recommended it to the most distinguished connexions, who have all spoken highly with its recommendation.—Its properties them ONLY, and for preventing disappointments to families, all pots have been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed upon the cork with the and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which to be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS & SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.

MORRIS'S ROYAL BRUNSWICK CORN PLASTER prepared from a Recipe belonging to her late Majesty. It is an Remedy for eradicating Corns, and giving relief to those who have substances at the bottom of their feet without the least pain or incon and will prove very useful Family Plaster for fresh Wounds and Sc relief for Bunions.—Prepared by G. MORRIS, Chemist to the Royal Kensington.—Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Butler's No 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, (near the Argyle Rooms); 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; and by cipal Medicine-Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

N.B. Be careful to ask for Morris's Brunswick Corn Plaster.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMAS, &c.

THE PECTORAL ELIXIR. Experience during a period has incontestably proved the superior efficacy of this Medicine all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Asthmatic Affections. By presenting expectoration, it very shortly relieves the patient of a slight or recent Cold a few doses are generally sufficient to remove those which neglect has rendered more confirmed and obstinate, and which are accompanied with Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other serious symptoms. Its peculiar balsamic properties heal soreness, and allay the irritation in the throat, and thereby relieve Asthmatic affections. It is also highly recommended in Bronchial Coughs. In 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d. by Butlers', Chemists, 4, Cheapside, & 220, Regent street, (near the Argyle Rooms), London; 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

N.B. Be careful to ask for Butlers' Pectoral Elixir

WALSH'S ANTIPODAGRA, or GOUT and RHEUMATISM DESTROYER.—After numerous trials in different climates, this eminent Members of the Medical Profession, the ANTIPODAGRA is offered to the Public as a certain preventative and effectual afflicting maladies the Gout and Rheumatism. Unfortunately which actuate the greater number of the remedies offered to the proprietors of the Antipodagra have taken the precaution to ascertain inside qualities of this remedy, before making it public; and it was not repeated experiments of Gentlemen of the most scientific acquirements found integrity had demonstrated its positive infallibility, and its certain that the Proprietors felt themselves justified in submitting it to the practice, and, consequently, encountering the storms of public expos subsequent experience prove this to be incorrect in the extreme Prepared and sold by the Proprietors, at the Gate Walk, No. 39, by his appointment to all the respectable Medicine Venders in Town and trv.—Of whom also may be had WALSH'S PATENT GINGER SEED effects of which have astonished the Profession. In all cases of debility Stomach, in Heartburn, Flatulence, and Bilious Affections these Seeds immediate service. For 50 years they have maintained their celebrity while the Proprietors daily witness the failure of infallible remedies, it only a source of congratulation to themselves that their Medicine is rising in estimation, but a strong inducement to them to pursue strict attention to its manufacture

A ROWLAND and SON, sole Proprietors of the Original and Genuine MACASSAR OIL, which has for many years been universally adopted, and acknowledged to be superior to all other Preparations improving the growth and beautifying the Human Hair from Infancy latest period of life, respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public large, they have REMOVED to No. 20, HATTON GARDEN; and also to

CAUTION, that Impostors are travelling the Country with a spurious under this name; they purchase the empty bottles and attempt to best Public with spurious Macassar Oil, composed of the most pernicious ingredients for sale at a lower price, and without the label; and otherwise imitating the signature, which renders it necessary, on purchasing, to ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and strictly to observe, that none are without the little book inside the wrapper; and the label is signed on side, in Red, "A. Rowland and Son."—The prices are 3s. 6d. 7s. 14s. 21s. per bottle.—All other prices are impositions.—The genuine has the on the label, "No. 20, Hatton-garden."

Also, RED WHISKERS GREY WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. By merely wetting the Hair, it immediately produces perfect change. Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London: and by appointment, by most respectable Perfumers Medicine Venders throughout the Globe.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or irritable skin, J. T. RIDGE most particularly recommends the celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR STROP TABLET, which, with little Improvement, he ensures will so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain: price 7s. 6d. J. T. Ridge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 63 Cornhill, and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square

SALE BY AUCTION.

HORSE BAZAAR, King street, Portman square, for the SALE of HORSES by AUCTION and COMMISSION, by GEORGE YOUNG, on Saturday next, (and each succeeding Saturday) precisely at Twelve o'clock.

SEVERAL LOTS of HORSES, many of them suitable for Saddle or Carriage Masters.

N.B. A great variety of Horses, in addition to the above, are constantly for Sale by Commission at the Bazaar, and amongst them are a considerable number of fine young Horses, consisting of superior Hunters, Hacks, and Cob Horses.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thur.	Fri
Bank Stock	—	244	245½	243½	243½
3 per Cent. Reduced	79¾	78	78¾	79	78
3 per Cent. Consols	79¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
3½ per Cent. Consols	91¾	90¾	91¾	90¾	90¾
Consols for Account	78¾	77¾	78	77¾	77¾
4 per Cent. Consols	96¾	97	97¾	96¾	96¾
New 4 per Cent.	—	98	98¾	97¾	97
Bank Long Annuities	20⅜	20⅛	—	—	20
India Bonds	47 p	41 p	39 p	39 p	40 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.	16 p	12 p	13 p	12 p	14 p
Ditto, 1st.	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	77	78	77¾	77¾

DIED.

On Thursday night, the 16th inst. in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, deeply lamented, Maria Isabella, the wife of James Cornwallis Mann, Esq. of Place, in Kent. Her pure, religious, and strict piety were most exemplary; charitable disposition endeared her to all around her; her conduct as a wife virtuous, affectionate, and correct, and her attentions and her care of her and religious principles, and the sensible education of her children, were unremitting; while her well-informed mind, her elegant manners, and many talents and accomplishments, rendered her an ornament to the society with whom she resided.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, No. 11, JOHNSON'S-COURT FLEET-STREET, only Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received

JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 112. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1823. Price 7d.

SPANISH GUITAR.—Signor BERTIOLI, Teacher and Professor of the above Instrument, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he gives LESSONS on it, and Singing, on moderate Terms, either at home or his own residence. No. 3, Lower John-street, Golden-square.

MUSIC.—W. H. CUTLER, Mus. Bac. Oxon, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that, in addition to the THEORY and PRACTICE of MUSIC, he continues to give LESSONS in SINGING.—Terms, &c. may be had upon application to Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside: and Messrs. Paine and Hopkins, 69, Cornhill.—N.B. Mr. Cutler teaches the Theory by Mr. Logier's System.

NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

Just published, by CLEMENTI and CO, 26, Cheapside.

BONBONNIERE MUSICALE, or Musical Sweetmeats, a set of easy and agreeable Pieces. By J. Moscheles. Op. 55, fingered for the use of young performers. Price 5s.

KALKBRENNER'S CONCERTO. Op. 61. Price 8s. 6d. With accompaniments for an Orchestra. 12s. 6d.

VOCAL MUSIC, published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

THE whole of the MUSIC in the Opera of "Maid Marian," composed by Henry R. Bishop. Price 18s. The following Songs by Miss H. Tree: "A damsel stood to view the fight;" "Let us seek the yellow shore;" "The love that follows fain;" "To arms! 'tis freedom calls upon the brave;" and the celebrated duet with Master Longhurst, "Come hither, thou little footpage;" and all the rest, Songs, Glees, &c. to be had separate.—"The Vocalist," a new elementary work on Singing, calculated to prepare Students for more elaborate Treatises. By J. Parry. Price 5s. The London Collection of Glees, Duets, and Catches; comprising the established compositions of the Old Masters, with selections from the Works of Bishop, Braham, Stevenson, &c. Edited by J. Parry. Price 7s. each number.

PIANO FORTE MUSIC.—Rondo on Bishop's celebrated Duet, "Come hither, thou little foot-page," by Frck. Kalkbrenner, pr. 4s.; Rondo on the admired Duet, "A sit it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s.; Divertimento with My pretty page look out afar" by G. Gallimard, pr. 3s.; German Air with variations, by ditto, pr. 2s. 6d.; "La bella Capricciosa," by J. N. Hummell, price 1s.; French Air, "Cède à l'amour," with variations, by J. W. Hoider, price 2s. 6d.: New Variations on "God save the King," as a duet, by ditto, price 1s.; the popular Overture to "Maid Marian," as a duet, by D. Brugnier, price 1s.; Duets, Class 1 and 2, of popular airs, arranged progressively, by ditto, pr. 3s each.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

HARP MUSIC.—Fifteen brilliant and short Preludes, by N. Ch. Rochsa, price 4s.; "When the wind blows," as a rondo by ditto, price 1s. 6d.; fantasia, with airs, "Bid me disperse," by ditto, price 3s. 6d.; Sacred Voluntary, with select Airs from Handel, by ditto, pr. 3s. 6d.; Grand Duet for Harp and Piano Forte, by ditto, price 8s.; Shield's Opera of "Rosina," as Duets for the Harp and Piano Forte, by ditto, in 2 books, pr. 6s. each: a new edit. of Hurz's Rudiments for the Harp, with progressive Lessons, price 15s.; Rosalvi's Operas of "Tancredi" and "Othello," as Duets for Harp and Piano Forte, in a familiar style, by C. F. Barrowcox, in books 5s. each.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

MR. KELLNER has the honour to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, his Friends, and the principal Schools in and near the Metropolis, that he continues to devote his time to the INSTRUCTION of the PIANO FORTE and the ART OF SINGING, according to the VERA SCUOLA of the CONSERVATORIO DI NAPOLI, which he studied in ITALY for several years, under the CELEBRATED MASTERS, CRESCENTINI, and PORPORE, MADAME CATALANI'S MASTER.—TERMS may be had on application to Mr. KELLNER, at his Residence, 3, Ruthbone-place.

BRITISH CONCERTS, under the Patronage of His Majesty.—The Public are respectfully informed that agreeably to the wishes of many Patrons of these Performances, who are prevented from being in town by the 10th, the FIRST CONCERT is DEFERRED till MONDAY, the 24th inst. The other Two Concerts will take place on Mondays, the 10th of March and 14th of April. By Order of the Directors. GEO NICKS, Secretary.

P.S. The Tickets are now ready for delivery at the Royal Harmonic Institution.

LOGIER'S SYSTEM of MUSICAL EDUCATION.—DR. ESSEX respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that, with the able assistance of MR. CLIFTON, as additional Lecturer, his Academy, for Select Classes, WILL OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of February, and continue every Wednesday and Saturday during the Season. The ART of SINGING ITALIAN and ENGLISH at Sight, through a knowledge of Harmony, in parts of Duets, Trios, &c, will be Taught on a new plan, by DR. ESSEX and MR. CLIFTON.—Terms and particulars may be known of DR. ESSEX, 5, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

Just published, price 3s.

NIGEL; or, the Crown Jewels. A Play, in Five Acts, as now performing at the THEATRE-ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Nigel, or the Crown Jewels—Tuesday, King Henry the Eighth—Wednesday, Nigel—Thursday, Love in a Village—Friday, Nigel—Saturday, Maid Marian.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, King Richard the Third—Tuesday, Exchange no Robbery—Wednesday, A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Thursday, Help at Law—Friday, Exchange no Robbery—Saturday, Artaxerxes, Mandane, Miss Stephens.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Green in France, or Tom and Jerry's Tour.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

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FEMALE EDUCATION in a Clergyman's Family.—Mrs. CHARLTON receives under her care at No. 18, Euston-square, TEN YOUNG LADIES, who enjoy the advantages of domestic comfort and society, and "are instructed under her immediate superintendence, in all branches of Polite Education, on the most approved principles and practice. Masters of the first eminence attend, and a Parisian lady, with an experienced English teacher, are residents in the house. The Pupils derive the advantage of instruction in Elocution, Composition, &c. from the Rev. W. H. Charlton, A.M. Curate of St. Pancras. High and unexceptionable references can be given to the Parents of Young Ladies whose Education she has for many years conducted.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A SURGEON practising the three branches of the Profession in Bath, is in immediate want of a respectable Youth as PUPIL, who will be treated in every respect as one of the Family.—Apply (if by letter post paid) to Manleys and Stone, Druggists, 36 Paternoster-row.

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FROM £20,000 to £30,000 is now ready to be LAID OUT by a Gentleman in the purchase of small FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, in either of the Counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Bucks, or Essex. Application by letter (post free) stating full particulars, addressed to J. F. Johnston and Co. Eden quay, Sackville-street, Dublin, will be immediately attended to.

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FREEHOLD, CHELSEA, MIDDLESEX.—To be SOLD, a Convenient HOUSE for a small Family, situate in Cheyne row, containing two rooms and a large light closet on a floor, a front and back kitchen, washhouse, and room over it, with other offices, and a small garden, walled round.—May be viewed by applying to Messrs. Perry, builders, &c. Chelsea.

WORKS OF CANOVA.—On the 1st of February will be published, Part III. of a Series of Engravings, in outline, by Henry Moses, of the Works of Antonio Canova, in Sculpture and Modelling, with Descriptions from the Italian of the Count Antonio Albrizzi.—For some time previous to the death of this great sculptor, preparations had been making for presenting to the public a series of outline Engravings of his unrivalled compositions. This Part will contain, 1. Venus Victorious (Plate 2).—2. A Nymph (in the possession of His Majesty).—3. Monument of Alfieri.—4. Madame, the Mother of Napoleon (in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire).—5. Cupid and Psyche.—This work will be published in Quarto, in imperial 8vo., price 4s.; imperial 4to. price 6s.; and 50 copies only will be taken off on India paper, price 10s. 6d.; each Part will contain five Engravings, with letter press descriptions. Specimens of the Engravings in Part IV. may be seen, and Prospectuses of the Work had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel street.

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SHAKSPEARE.—The Public are respectfully informed, that the undermentioned Editions are nearly ready for publication:

The PLAYS of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, with Notes, selected by ALEX. CHALMERS, ESQ. F.S.A. from the Edition in 21 volumes; handsomely printed in eight volumes 8vo. with a Portrait.

The same Work, elegantly printed on superfine paper, in eight volumes 8vo. with an Engraving to each Play, illustrative of some principal scene, and a Portrait.

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THE ORLANDO INAMORATO; abridged in Prose, from the Italian of Berni; and interspersed with Stanzas in the same metre as the original. By WM. STEWART ROSE.

☞ It is curious that the Orlando Inamorato, though necessary to the understanding of the story of the Orlando Furioso, which is a continuation of it, has never been translated into English; if we except a mere outline of the main action, which gives little notion of its innumerable episodes, and none of its poetry, or the spirit in which it is conceived. The present translation is an attempt to supply such a deficiency.

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THE TRIALS of MARGARET LINDSAY. By the Author of "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life."—Printed for W. Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London; of whom may be had,

LIGHTS and SHADOWS of SCOTTISH LIFE. The 2d Edit. Post 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

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THE TECHNICAL REPOSITORY. No. 14, for Feb. 1823, containing Practical Information on Subjects connected with Discoveries and Improvements in the Useful Arts. By THOMAS HILL, Secretaries to the Committee of Mechanics in the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi.—Contents: Berzelius on the Blow pipe—M'Culloch on using Perfumes to prevent Mouldiness—Braconnot on a beautiful Blue Colour—Barton's fris Metal Ornaments—On Colouring Atom Crystals—Means for preserving Health by Ventilation, &c.—Crelle's Improved Hydraulic Machine—Flanagan on Forcing Beaches and Negatures—Cherry's Queries on the Colour and Manufacture of the Sea-Eagle Anecdotes—Turrell on Ventilating Work-shops, and preventing short Chimney-flues from Smoking—Editor on Soldering Sheet-iron with Cast-iron, and an improved preparation of Borax—Palmer on Tickell's Patent Roman Cement—Editor on Improved French Nails for Leather, and Paris Points—On Chemical Absorbing or Condensing Apparatus—Greenland on Encaustic Painting—Editor on the Microscope—Sweet on Destroying the Gooseberry Caterpillar—Willis on Closing the Pores and Cracks in Earthen-ware Retorts and Crucibles, and on Luting Chemical Vessels—Knight's further Observations on Cultivating the Pine-apple—Extract from Las Cases' Journal—and Monthly list of Patents.—Printed for Cadell, Strand: and Blackwood, Edinburgh.

N.B. Vols I. and II. are now ready for delivery. 15s. each.

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☞ Gentlemen and Ladies who have Drawings suitable for this Work, and will favour the Proprietors with permission to copy them, are requested to address them to the Editor of the Port-Folio, at either of the above Publishers.

Dedicated, by most gracious permission, to His Majesty—On the 1st of Feb. was published, price 4s. containing 40 closely printed 8vo pages, and embellished with representations of American Castles, &c. No. II. of an

ENCYCLOPEDIA of ANTIQUITIES, and Elements of Archæology, Classical and Medieval: being the first work of of the kind ever edited in England. By the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE, M.A. F.S.A. Author of "British Monachism," &c. &c.—Subscribers names will be received by J. Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament-street, and by all Booksellers in town and country.

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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—On the 1st of February was published, price 2s. the 1st Number of the ninety-third volume of

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; embellished with the Representation of a curious Altar-piece—Views of Basaltic Cyclops, near Catania—Tupholme Abbey, Lincolnshire—and Ancient British Houses; each accompanied with Descriptive Accounts. This number contains, amongst other valuable communications, the History of Ancient Liverpool—Account of Stanley Abbey, and the prior foundation of St. Mary de Drowsfont, Wiltshire—Description of the New Chapel at Stepney—Historical Account of Mermaids—Mission Schools at Calcutta, &c. &c.—Reviews of Moore's Loves of the Angels—Lord Byron's Heaven and Earth—D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature—Napoleon's Memoirs—Las Cases' Journal, &c.—Literary and Scientific Intelligence—Poetry—Foreign and Domestic News—Memoirs of eminent Individuals deceased, &c. &c.

The SUPPLEMENT to the second part of the ninety-second volume, containing Titles, Indexes, and many original and interesting articles, was also published on the same day.—This volume is embellished with Views of the Duke of Wellington—Fonthill Abbey—New Market at Liverpool—and the Haymarket Theatres. &c.—The two half-yearly parts of this Volume contain upwards of fifty Illustrative Engravings.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1823.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Also, the Earl of Clanwilliam to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

County of Sligo—The Hon. H. King, in the room of Charles O'Hara, Esq. dec.

Sheriffs appointed by His Majesty in Council, for the Year 1823.

Bedfordshire—T. C. Higgins, Esq.—Berkshire—H. P. Sperling, Esq.—Buckinghamshire—W. S. Lowndes, Esq.—Cambridge and Huntingdon—W. Rayner, Esq.—Cheshire—J. White, Esq.—Cumberland—E. Stanley, Esq.—Cornwall—C. Trelawny, Esq.—Derbyshire—T. Bateman, Esq.—Devonshire—T. Bewes, Esq.—Dorsetshire—H. C. Sturt, Esq.—Essex—J. J. Tufnell, Esq.—Gloucestershire—J. Smith, Esq.—Herefordshire—E. B. Pateshall, Esq.—Hertfordshire—R. Sutton, Esq.—Kent—T. Austen, Esq.—Leicestershire—Sir W. Wilmer, Knt.—Lincolnshire—Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.—Monmouthshire—J. Bailey, Esq.—Norfolk—Sir E. N. Bacon, Bart.—Northamptonshire—T. W. Hunt, Esq.—Northumberland—P. J. Selby, Esq.—Nottinghamshire—W. Mason, Esq.—Oxfordshire—D. Stuart, Esq.—Rutlandshire—T. Thompson, Esq.—Shropshire—J. Mytton, Esq.—Somersetshire—J. F. Pinney, Esq.—Staffordshire—J. Hordern, Esq.—County of Southampton—E. Knight, jun. Esq.—Suffolk—H. Usborne, Esq.—Surrey—C. H. Turner, Esq.—Sussex—R. Prime, Esq.—Warwickshire—E. Willes, Esq.—Wiltshire—J. Fuller, Esq.—Worcestershire—J. Williams, Esq.—Yorkshire—W. Fawkes, Esq.—SOUTH WALES.—Carmarthen—J. Phillips, Esq.—Pembroke—O. Davies, Esq.—Cardigan—G. W. Parry, Esq.—Glamorgan—J. Edwards, Esq.—Brecon—C. Pritchard, Esq.—Radnor—J. B. Wilkins, Esq.—NORTH WALES.—Anglesey—J. Panton, Esq.—Carnarvon—W. Turner, Esq.—Merlioneth—J. Wynne, Esq.—Montgomery—D. Pugh, Esq.—Denbigh—Sir D. Erskine, Bart.—Flint—P. D. Cooke, Esq.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

To be Deputy Lieuts.:—S. H. Hinderson, Esq.; F. White, Esq.; A. H. Steward, Esq.; W. Norton, Esq.; Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.; R. Eade, Esq.; H. B. Bence, Esq.; W. Crawford, Esq.; J. Ruggles, Esq.; J. Thurston, Esq.; H. Usborne, Esq.; E. Fuller, Esq.; T. Farr, Esq.; and G. Postle, Clerk.

1st Regt. of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

J. Long, Esq. to be Capt.—To be Lieuts.: W. Rodwell, Gent. H. J. Oakes, Gent. and P. Farr, Gent.—To be Cornets: J. Parkerson de Carle, Gent. and H. P. Wilson, Gent.

Commission in the Royal Western Regt. of Middlesex Militia.

To be Ensign: C. Swabey, Gent.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

C. ALLES, Tavistock-street, woollen draper, from the 4th Feb. to the 25th of March.—W. T. HEATH, Cassion-court, Broad-street, merchant, from the 4th to the 15th of Feb.

BANKRUPTS.

R. PINNIGER, Watchfield, Berkshire, corn-dealer.—T. W. ELAM, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier.—W. SPRINKS, Brixton, baker.—P. MITCHELL, Bungay, stationer.—J. SPENCER, Eagle-street, Red Lion square, livery-stable-keeper. D. JOHNSON, Nantwich, druggist.—J. BOWMAN, Salford, dyer.—G. BLAIR and W. PLUMTON, Lower Thames-street, cheesemen.—J. WIGHTON, Basinghall-street, woollen warehouseman.—J. STEVENS, Long-acre-street, carpet-warehouseman.—H. OSBORNE, New Brentford, ironmonger.—E. DAVIS, Thames-eye-lane, victualler.—R. SCAMMELL, French-Salwood, fuller.—T. SMITH, Watling-street, warehouseman.—L. H. MARTELLY and J. DAVIES, Finsbury-square, merchants.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply those substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independently of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLS begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his system, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—15 Fleet-street.

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POYAIS, NORTH AMERICA.

BY immediate application at any of the Land Offices, GRANTS of LAND in the above territory may still be obtained at 4s. per acre; but NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that upon the 10th of next month, the price will be advanced to four shillings and eightpence per acre, and a progressive advance will be continued.

The aspect of Poyais is mountainous, the "land is high, almost to the sea side, the hills rising gently like the swell of the sea,"—the soil of the woody lands is every where excellent, being a deep black mould, or rich brick clay." The low land, savannahs, or open lawns, instead of being unhealthy or swampy, generally consist of a mixture of light sand and rich mould. "Mosquitoes (or gnats) and sand flies are in general scarce, large insects being without either." The climate is mild and salubrious, and Europeans generally retain their health and activity to a good old age. Horses, black cattle, pigs, poultry, &c. are very numerous, and may at present be bought for stock at a very moderate price. Every information as to the title-deeds, the security of purchasers, &c. may be obtained by applying personally, or by letter (post paid) to the Land Agents in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Stirling, or Hamburgh.

No. 1, Dowgate Hill, London, 24th January, 1823.

BEACON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—The above Company offers the following advantages:—1st. The Premium for Insurances on Private Dwellings, not deemed hazardous, is 1s. 6d. per cent. for 7 years, or 2s. 6d. for 3 years. A reduction is made of 5 per cent. for the Duty on Government. 2d. Insurances may be effected during three, or for a stated period.—4th. The payment of Rent may be insured during the rebuilding of Premises.—5th. Also, a weekly allowance to Tradesmen and others, during the same period.—6th. Five per cent. is paid on the amount insured within one week after the fire takes place, and the remainder as soon as the loss can be ascertained.—Directors meet every Thursday, at No. 8, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL.

CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE of HOUSES and GOODS from FIRE. Established by Royal Charter, in the Year 1720, for making Assurances against Loss or Damage by Fire, and for Assuring Lives.

The Public are hereby informed, that in conformity with the Plan lately adopted, Tables are prepared and now ready for delivery at this Office, for Life Assurances, the payments to be completed in short periods, according to the convenience of the Assured.—The Rates upon Life Assurances are considerably reduced, and this benefit will be extended to the Old Policies, in respect to their future payments. Persons Insured will have leave to pass Steam or other decked Vessels (during peace) between any parts of the United Kingdom, and also between Great Britain and any Ports of the Continent, or Islands in the Channel, within the limits of the Texel and Brest, without the necessity of applying for special permission as heretofore required.—Fire Insurances continue to be effected with this Corporation on the most moderate terms; and a deduction of one year's premium and duty, is made upon Insurances for seven years; a discount of five per cent. is allowed on the fire premiums upon shipping.

N. B. A liberal Allowance to Professional Men, and others, introducing Insurances.

NEWS ROOM on a more liberal scale than any established in London.—H. and W. SMITH solicit the attention of their Friends and the Public to their News Room, which has an unlimited supply of all the Newspapers printed in London; also the most approved Reviews, Magazines, &c. &c. Terms of Subscription—One Year, 1l. 11s. 6d.; Half Year, 11. One Quarter, 12s.; One Month, 5s. to be paid in advance.

CUPPING.—MR. H. STEPHENS, CUPPER, eight years with Mr. Minors, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at No. 3, South Molton-street, Bond-street. Terms—Cupping performed at home for 3s. 6d.: abroad 7s.

ZEBRA WOOD FURNITURE.—Eleven Sets of Chairs for Living Rooms, four of which are real French pattern, and may be had in the single pair. Some specimens of this wood in Loo Tables, &c. and sideboards nearly finished. The Nobility and Public have an opportunity of comparing the extreme beauty with Rosewood, at Mills's, 77, High-street, Mary le-bone, where an extensive assortment is constantly kept. About sixteen dozen Spanish Mahogany Chairs, covered in Morocco.—Terms, Ready Money.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Cumberland.

E. Stanley, Esq.; P. H. Howard, Esq.; M. Hartley, Esq.; T. Hartley, Esq.; J. Harrison, Esq.; J. Littledale, Esq.; R. Watts, Esq.; E. W. Hasell, Esq.; G. Trontbeck, Esq.; J. Ponsonby, Esq.; J. Wilson, Esq.; J. Spedding, Esq.; S. Lutwidge, Esq.; H. Lowther (Clerk;) T. Harrison (Clerk;) A. Scott (Clerk;) to be Deputy Lieutenants.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Westmorland.

Royal Westmorland Regiment of Militia.—J. Bell, Gent. to be Ensign.—Westmorland Yeomanry Cavalry.—C. L. Lawson, Gent. to be Cornet.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. and M. Bradley, Chesterfield, printers.—Moore and Brown, Liverpool, plane makers.—Clarke and Beaver, Sheffield, builders.—Davidson and Co. Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, tailors.—George and Co. Frome, Somersetshire, bankers, so far as respects W. Sparks.—Jerram and Hanpham, Nottingham, hosiers.—Row, Jackson, and Mumlen, jun. Bourn, Lincolnshire, woolstaplers.—Haskins and Sutton, Bath, drapers.—Todd and Fraser, Manchester.—Richardson and Griston, Norwich, bricklayers.—Ohmann and Delpla, Liverpool, merchants.—Williams and Whitchurch, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants.—M. and A. Whittaker, Sheffield, booksellers.—Bond and Co. Denton, Lancashire, hat-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. DOUGLAS and D. RUSSEL, Fleet-street, drapers.—J. EASTWOOD, Metham, Yorkshire, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WALKER, Rochdale, woollen manufacturer.—J. BAINBRIDGE, Queen-street, Cheapside, woollen-draper.—J. BIRCH, Birmingham, jeweller.—C. CULVERHOUSE, Walcot, Somersetshire, flour-factor.—W. LOVELL, Kilmeridon, Somersetshire, linen-draper.—R. GOODRICH, Palnswick, Gloucestershire, baker.—C. MASON, Bluningham, druggist.—L. BRADSHAW, Adlington, Lancashire, dealer.—W. ARMSTRONG, Arundel-street, tailor.—S. WAGSTAFFE and T. BAYLIS, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers.—W. STEVENSON, jun. Bawtry, Yorkshire, cooper.—J. SCOBELL, Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, builder.—F. W. FORCK, Whitechapel road, baker.—M. J. J. DONLAN, Cleveland-court, tailor.—A. J. CUMMING, High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 22, W. Gould and F. Greasley, Maiden lane, Cheapside, hosiers.—Feb. 22, J. F. Harrison, Towerstreet, merchant.—Feb. 4, G. Hardisty and J. Cowins, Bedford-court, Coventgarden, woollen-drapers.—Feb. 4, J. Spence, Hackney, merchant.—Feb. 18, J. Cruickshanks, Gerrard-street, Westminster, elderado sash-manufacturer.

Feb. 26, J. Jackson, Easingwold, Yorkshire, mercnant.—Feb. 21, I. Twycross, Westbourn, fellmonger.—Feb. 21, T. Gibson, jun. Liverpool, ship bread-baker.—Feb. 20, J. S. Bird, Liverpool, wholesale-grocer.—Feb. 21, W. Shannon, Whitehaven, draper.—Feb. 28, I. Harrison, Mount-terrace, Whitechapel-road, flour-factor.—Feb. 27, T. Davison, Hinckley, Leicestershire, draper.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 18.

W. Hatfield, sen. Huntingdon, ironmonger.—T. Maullin, Dudley, nail-ironmonger.—J. Ainsworth, Bolholt, near Bury, Lancashire, whister.—J. Billinghax, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, nail-manufacturer.—J. Avison, Eastburn, Yorkshire, butter-factor.—T. Pearson, Oxford street, oilman.—W. Hudson, Camberwell, bricklayer.—T. Hulbert, Chippenham, Wiltshire, linen-draper.—F. Grundy, Liverpool, merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 25.—Yesterday morning, several Cabinet couriers were sent off from the English, Russian, and Austrian Embassies. At noon, one was dispatched by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign relations. It is said that all the colonels of regiments, and of the first Major, who are in Paris, had, yesterday morning, a conference with the Minister at War, who had appointed an interview with them. Strong detachments of regiments in the capital have quitted Paris today. The 3d battalions of each regiment of the Royal Guard, have, it is said, received orders to hold themselves in readiness for their departure. Three regiments of cavalry have received similar orders.—The clerks in the different offices of the Minister at War, and particularly of the artillery, were employed the day before yesterday and yesterday till very late at night.

The different corps of the Royal Guard are now engaged in completing the detachments which are to repair to the Arrayof Observation. Count de Bulgari, the late Russian Ambassador in Spain, arrived on Saturday last in Paris, and soon after called upon the Russian Minister, Count Pozzo di Borgo.

"We (*Journal des Debats*) gave, on the 24th inst. the three letters of the Charges d'Affaires of Russia, Prussia, and Austria to M. San Miguel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Government, as well as the answer of that Minister. The following is a new document to add to those official Notes:—

Copy of the Letter addressed by the Count de Bulgari, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 13.

"SIR—I have received the Note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that Note, but even from making its contents known to my Government. I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterizing, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a Government which knows how to respect itself.—I have the honour to be, &c."

JAN. 28.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has written to M. de San Lorenzo to inform him that his passports are ready. The Duke de San Lorenzo, the Spanish Ambassador, was not present at the opening of the Session of the Chamber. When the case of the Duke de San Lorenzo was called on this morning, the King's Advocate read a letter from the Keeper of the Seals, which declared that all bonds of amity having been broken between the Governments of France and Spain, the cause could not be pleaded. It was urged by the Duke's Counsel that this communication ought to come from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The President declared this pretension unusual and improper, and the cause was passed over.

ROYAL SITTING, FOR THE OPENING OF THE SESSION OF 1823.

At ten o'clock the gates were opened to the public, and in a moment the upper galleries and benches reserved for the ladies, behind the places exclusively appropriated to the Peers of France and the Deputies, were full. At one his Majesty took his seat, having Monsieur on his right, the Duke d'Angoulême on his left, and the Duke of Orleans at a little distance. M. Cambray (Chancellor of France), the Prince Talleyrand (Grand Chamberlain), and the other Great Officers of the Household, occupied chairs appropriated to them. The Duchesses d'Angouleme and Berri, and the Duchess of Orleans, were seated in the richly decorated gallery assigned for them.—The whole assembly stood up, uncovered. His Majesty invited the Peers to be seated, and the Chancellor, in his name, conveyed the same invitation to the Deputies. His Majesty, after uncovering for a moment, and bowing to the assembly, delivered the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The duration of the two last Sessions, the little time which they have left you at liberty, would have made me desire to be able to retard the opening of the present, but the regular vote of the expenses of the State is an advantage of which you have felt the whole value, and I have naturally depended on the same devotedness to preserve it, which had been necessary to me to obtain it.—The internal situation of the kingdom is improved; the action of justice faithfully *(loyalement)* exercised by the Juries, wisely and courageously directed by the Magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which the hope of impunity emboldened.—I have terminated with the Holy See the convention necessary for the circumscription of the new dioceses, the establishment of which was authorised by the law. All the churches are going to be furnished with their pastors; and the clergy of France, completely organised, will contribute to call down on us the blessings of Providence. I have provided by ordinances for what was required, by economy in the expenses, and order in keeping the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the amount of the expences of 1821. They will furnish you with a statement of the receipts and expenses of 1822, and that of the presumed wants and resources of 1824. It results from these documents that all the anterior expenses being paid, including even those which the military preparations have hitherto rendered necessary, we enter on the *exercise* of 1823 with 40,000,000 beyond the credit opened for the year, and that the Budget of 1824 may present the balance of the receipt with the expenditure without requiring the employment of this reserve.—France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which nations can only obtain from a return to religion, to legitimacy, to order, to true liberty; this salutary example she now gives. But Divine Justice permits, that after having for a long time made other nations experience the terrible effects of our discords, we shall be ourselves exposed to the dangers which similar calamities produce in a neighbouring nation. I have tried every thing to guarantee the security of my people, and to preserve Spain herself from extreme misfortunes *(des derniers malheurs.)* The infatuation with which the representations made at Madrid have been rejected, leave little hope of preserving peace. I have ordered the recall of my Minister. A hundred thousand French, commanded by a Prince of my family, by him whom my heart takes pleasure in calling my Son, are ready to march, invoking the God of St. Louis to preserve the Throne of Spain to a descendant of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from its ruin, and to reconcile it with Europe.—Our stations are going to be reinforced in the places where our maritime commerce has need of this protection. Squadrons will be appointed to cruize where our arrivals might be disturbed.—If war is inevitable, I shall exert all my care to narrow its limits and to shorten its duration. It will be undertaken only to conquer peace, which the state of Spain would render impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give to his people the institutions which they can receive only from him, and which in assuring their repose, would dispel the just apprehensions of France; from that moment hostilities will cease; I take before you, gentlemen, the solemn engagement to this effect.—It was my duty to place before you the state of our affairs abroad. It was for me to deliberate—I have done so maturely —I have consulted the dignity of my Crown—the honour and the safety of France. We are Frenchmen, Gentlemen—we shall always be agreed to defend such interests."

A private letter from Bayonne, dated the 23d inst. states, that all the Ambassadors of the Northern Powers were in that town on that day. In the course of their journey from Madrid they were several times insulted by the *Descamisados*. A Spanish Colonel, sent by his Government, passed through Bayonne, on the evening of the 22d, for Paris.—*Gazette de France.*

The 7th regiment of infantry leaves Paris this day for the Army of Observation. On the 3d inst. the 2d regiment of Cuirassiers, and the regiment of the Dragoons of the Guard, will march for Bayonne.—The Marquis de Lauriston is making preparations for his departure for the army.

On Monday night the English Ambassador dispatched couriers for London, Madrid, Vienna, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

BAYONNE, JAN. 18.—The Patriarch of Lisbon has at length, it is said, found a suitable retreat for the unfortunate Queen of Portugal. It is said, that a merchant has made an offer of his fine country house, situated some distance from Bayonne. This confirms the report already spread, that the unfortunate Queen means definitively to fix her residence in France.—*Journal des Debats.*

MADRID, JAN. 10.—The plan of a Decree has been presented to the Cortes for the regulation of the Spanish clergy. The Report of the Committee to which the subject was referred, proposes that there shall be a Bishop for every civil province, and an Archbishop for every judicial province, which will make 14 Archbishops, and 51 Bishops, with a corresponding number of Curates, Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons, as the inferior dignitaries of the hierarchy.

JAN. 16.—It is asserted that the Minister of War will soon present to the Cortes, a *project* for the organization of two foreign legions; the first under the name of the French Legion, and the other under that of the Italian Legion. It is also said that there is a talk of fortifying Madrid with entrenchments, but such a project would be at least ridiculous. If the danger should reach as far as the capital, the army will retire behind the Sierra-Morena, to carry on a Guerilla warfare.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK, JAN. 18.—On Thursday night last, two houses and a quantity of hay and oats, the produce of forty acres, belonging to Edmund and Patrick Merrane, were burned on the lands of Garrycurra, barony of Bunratty, county Clare, part of the estate of Lord George Quin. The fire, it is supposed, was malicious.—Scarcely a night passes, that fellows are not perambulating the roads in the neighbourhood of Edwardstown, in this county, and breaking into the houses of peaceable inhabitants, who will not conform to their illegal regulations.—On Friday evening, an armed party entered the house of Mr. Fitzgerald, at Cannigh, county Kerry, and after beating the family, robbed the house of five guns, and a considerable sum of money. Mr. F. having alarmed his neighbours, a pursuit was set up after the fellows, who made a desperate resistance, but Mr. F. and his friends succeeded in taking two of them, who are from the County Wexford—the gang had arrangements made for attacking several other houses in Kerry.—On Friday last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, as the postboy was carrying the mail from Kilmalock to Kildorrery, he was met at Fanningtown-cross, near Ardpatrick, by three armed men, who demanded his arms and mail-bags, and presented a case of pistols at him —the boy was pulled off his horse, and searched for arms; fortunately he had none, they being taken by the insurgents last winter; they then took the bag off the horse, and swore the boy not to make any alarm, and made off towards the demesne of Castle Oliver.—On the night of Wednesday, a large party of well armed insurgents attacked the house of Mr. Hutchinson, a respectable farmer, near Castle Harrison, within a mile of Charleville, eight of whom entered, demanding arms—they carried fire into his bed-room, where he was lying very ill, threatened to burn the house if he did not give them a gun, and swore him if he had any; on curing them he had none, they went to the haggard of Mr. David Hierlihy, at the opposite side of the road, and set fire to his corn, hay, and straw, by which two large stacks of hay and one stack of straw were totally consumed.—On Saturday night, a large quantity of corn, belonging to Mr. Henry Gubbins, was burned on a farm near Buttevant. A few armed men went into the herdsman's house, and stated that Sir John Rock had given directions to have the corn and a new barn burned, which they instantly did. A house and some corn, the property of a steward to Thos. W. Foot, Esq. on the lands of Shanballymore, was consumed on the same night, by an armed party, who told the family that they were sent by Sir John to do so, and to take their furniture out, which was immediately carried into effect, and the houses, offices, &c. burned.—Twelve men have been apprehended by the police under Major Stuart, at Garristown, and five by Mr. Armstrong, Chief Constable at Drogheda, on strong suspicion of being concerned in the late desperate attack and robbery of the Belfast Mail.

The High Sheriff's writ has been issued for the election of a Representative in Parliament for the county of Dublin, and the election is fixed for the 3d of February.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on the 22d of January; Mr. Townshend moved that the several persons who had entered into recognizances to appear to informations filed against them in that Court by the Attorney-General, should be called. After some legal objections were taken by Counsel for the parties, the following persons were called—Henry Handwich, Matthew Handwich, George Graham, William Graham, James Forbes, and William Brownlow. They answered severally, by attorney.—Mr. Townshend inquired if their appearances were taken to both the conspiracy and the riot? and was answered in the affirmative.—In the latter part of the day, Henry Handwich and George Graham appeared in the gallery.

JAN. 24.—The law argument which occupied this Court yesterday, in the case of the King v. James Forbes, Matthew Handwich, Henry Handwich, George Graham, William Brownlow, and Wm. Graham, against whom the Attorney-General filed *ex officio* informations, came on again this day, when the Attorney-General moved, that as the parties did not make their appearance, their recognizances should be forfeited. He was interrupted by the Lord Chief Justice, who said, that the Court had decided that the parties must make an appearance. —Mr. Perrin then rose and stated, on the part of James Forbes, that he appeared now in Court, and moved that his personal attendance be recorded.—Mr. Forbes then entered the Court.—Mr. North, Mr. Driscoll, and the other Counsel on the same side, had the appearance of William Graham, Matthew Handwich, Henry Handwich, George Graham, and William Brownlow, entered before the Court, in the persons of their Attornies, as yesterday.—The Attorney-General then addressed the Court, stating his intention, on the fourth day, of having as early a day appointed, for bringing the traversers to trial at the bar of the Court, as will best suit the ends of public justice.

We have just heard that an order has been served upon six other persons, connected with the late outrage offered to his Excellency, to abide their trial.—*Dublin Journal.*

We have reason to believe that the papers belonging to one or more of the Orange Lodges have been seized, and are now before the Privy Council.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Last week a serjeant-major of the 7th Hussars, at present quartered at Newbridge, in the County Kildare, drowned himself in the Liffey. A Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of "Insanity. He was buried in the neighbouring church-yard, but without military honours. A night or two afterwards, the body was disinterred, and with the coffin placed at the minister's door, with a notice, stating, that if the deceased really was insane at the time he committed the dreadful act, he should have been buried with military honours, and if not, as with-holding them seemed to imply, he was not entitled to Christian burial. The body was of course reconsigned to the grave, over which a guard has been placed ever since. Our informant states, that the country people still threaten to remove it from the consecrated ground the moment the guard is taken off.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

TUESDAY.—*Beer* v. *Ward.*—This was a motion for the purpose of an issue directed by the Court, to ascertain whether William Cotton, a lunatic, who died in Nov. 1819, was the legitimate son of Cotton, Esq. This gentleman became lunatic in the year 1[illegible], continued so down to the period of his death. The Lord Chancellor after alluding to the previous proceedings in the case, said the question now comes to this; whether, under the circumstances of the case, and the deceit which has been practised upon the Court, it would hold one trial (whatever my opinion of it may be) sufficient to set the matter at rest. The evidence shows, that the lunatic was the son of a William Cotton, who was the son of Rowland Cotton, a gentleman of ancient and respectable family in Shropshire. He married a lady of the name of Rebecca Webster. A register had been produced of the marriage between these persons, in 1742. The lunatic was born in 1740; it followed, therefore, that if this was the fact, he must be illegitimate. There is no doubt in my mind that the marriage of these parties is proved, and although it is not obligatory on a man once married should he married again, yet it must be a strong one, if reasons might have existed to induce them to such a course. After having commented on the affidavits, his Lordship directed that the issue of trial should be had in the Court of King's Bench, and that the Secretary of Lunacy, and a person from the Masters Office should attend with all the proceedings, and produce them if they shall be required.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY.—The Court granted a rule to shew cause why a mandamus should not be granted in the case of *M'Pherson* v. *Lowe*, in which a verdict went for the plaintiff, with 500l. damages, for a breach of promise of marriage. The ground, as stated by the Counsel who moved was, that the damages were excessive, and that he had affidavits to shew that the plaintiff's character was not the most respectable.

A writ of Habeas Corpus was issued at the instance of two persons confined on board the Severn Tender, to ascertain the cause of the charge on which they were detained—suspecting that the alledged charge for detention, but the Captain of the Tender had no warrant authorizing him to detain them.

Mr. Pearson obtained a rule to shew cause why an Attorney residing in the county of Stafford, should not be struck off the rolls for commencing a process at law whilst he was a prisoner in the County Gaol. The Statute of the 2d of Geo. II. enacts, that attorney committed to Gaol shall bring any suit or action in any Court of Law or Equity.

WEDNESDAY.—Benbow appeared in Court, and pleaded guilty to an indictment preferred against him by the Society for the suppression of Vice.

A rule to shew cause was granted why Nettlefold and Rigby committed to the gaol of the county of Norfolk, on a conviction of conspiracy, should not be brought up to be discharged. The prisoners having failed to move for judgment on the prisoners.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

TUESDAY.—Dr. Phillimore moved that a motion might be made against the Governors and Treasurers of Greenwich Hospital to compel them to shew cause why they did not pay a share of the money for the capture of Genoa to the Sicilian transports, which the British, were engaged in that enterprize. The Court granted the motion.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THURSDAY.—Joseph Gould, a silk-weaver, lately residing in Spitalfields, came up for judgment, which was postponed from the last day. Mr. Fowler deposed, on the original examination, that he had purchased the insolvent raw silk for a considerable length of time, and that his failure in 1818, when witness was a creditor for 300l. he gave credit; some time after this suspension he opened an account with the insolvent again, on the condition that bills were drawn by Wise, and by him accepted, and further indorsed by a Mr. Hill, which arrangement being made, he, with the consent of his partner, continued business being only agent as to part of the dealing delivered goods, and the bills being regularly paid, confidence became established, the recollection of the former failure almost obliterated. Subsequent he applied to witness and requested to have an account, stating that he was very troublesome to Messrs. Hill, in applying so frequently for their hard-earned cash; this proposal, however, witness refused, when it was said if it must be so, it must." Some time after one of the bills returned, when he made application to the insolvent, who promised payment should be made, and received for answer, through medium of the grandson, that on the following Tuesday all right; but it turned out that the bills were for goods, and addition to Wise and Hill, the insolvent said his son, who had gone to France, drew the bills, and Mr. Fowler saw it knew that the bills belonged to his son. In general terms he then denied the truth the insolvent's statement, still denying any knowledge of the action beyond that his son purchased silk of Mr. F.—Mr. Heath the insolvent addressed the Court, and remarked on the conduct insolvent had pursued, which was a complete proof that he did consider himself liable, as he had not put the bills of Mr. F. into his schedule. Beyond this he had subpœned Mr. Fowler witness, and to produce his books. Was this the conduct conscious of guilt, which seldom challenged inquiry?—Mr. then said, that if the Court would allow the case to stand would be in a condition to falsify the pretended insolvent. The Court acceded to the proposal, and Mr. Fowler ward his man this day, who proved that the insolvent took part in the dealings, and only bore out the prior statements opposing creditor.—Remanded for eighteen months, for uttering cated bills, wherron he obtained credit of Mr. Fowler.

John Herbert was opposed for making incorrect returns of the perty and receipts. He described himself as a silversmith, dealer in copper and marine stores. Two of his apprentices that he was in the practice of purchasing copper having the mark upon it, which they were ordered to efface. He was remanded for six months.

James Francis Rigaud, a Lieutenant on half-pay, was opposed two creditors, one of whom proved that he purchased some knives forks, and soon after sold them at half price. He was also remanded for six months.

Stephen Thomas Brice was also remanded for six months for tiously defending a suit brought against him by one of his creditors.

FRIDAY.—Abraham Saunders, the younger, commonly called "Young Saunders," came up on his petition to be discharged. opposition was entered against him, but the opposing creditor did not appear. The Court asked several questions of the insolvent as to manner in which he had disposed of his horses, with which they have been long familiar, to which he answered, that they were sold and sold under an execution for rent, and of all the favourite dark and cream-coloured, and dappled dancing-horses, not a hoof remained behind, nor a wreck of the scenery which used to adorn his wife's amphitheatre. He was discharged, but the Court cautioned him to come there again with another petition.

ROYAL COURT, JERSEY.

The King v. *Thomas Dumaresq and Peter Coutanceau, alias Francis Peyre.*—The Attorney-General read the accusation against the prisoners, the principal counts of which were:—"That since the 1st of January, 1820, they had entered into partnership with Messrs. Joshua Lerrier and John Dupre, in October, 1820, they had been guilty of the crimes of felony, robbery, swindling, and breach of confidence." Among the charges were these:—That they had counterfeited, under fictitious names, several bills of exchange to a large amount, which they had discounted at the bank of Messrs. Lerrier and Co.; that many bills entered in the books of the said bank, as having been drawn on Mr. Poingdestre of London, for 40l. 45l. and 60l. sterling each, had in reality been changed by Dumaresq, into 400l. 450l. and 600l. sterling each; that in forging the signatures of "Ph. Duval," and "John Coutanceau," they had further defrauded the said bank of 2,000l. sterling. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be exposed in the pillory in the Royal Square, two successive Saturdays from twelve till one o'clock on the second Saturday, to be flogged by the executioner, in the customary manner, and then banished for ever from the Island.—On the 18th inst. they were put in the pillory, the square was excessively crowded, as well as the windows and roofs of the surrounding houses, and from twelve till one in the afternoon, the unhappy criminals were exposed to an incessant shower of snow-balls, the severity of which appeared to be directed principally against Coutanceau, who had suffered dreadfully in consequence. His mouth, ears, and cheeks were severely lacerated, some of the snow-balls being so hard that they bounded violently from the pillory. His eyes were blackened, and a severe blow which he received in the groin occasioned a temporary strangury, which continued until eleven o'clock at night. He became delirious from the severity of his punishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wednesday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the rone of these Realms, the day was observed with the usual demonstations of joy. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Tower. The veral churches in the metropolis displayed their flags, as did the s in the River and the different docks. At one o'clock the Park Tower guns were fired. His Majesty has now entered the fourth t of his reign.

n Monday evening, Mr. Silvester, the King's Messenger, left town dispatches from Mr. Secretary Canning to his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France.

n Tuesday, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, vning-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor and all Cabinet Ministers, with the exceptions of the Earl of Westmorland Mr. Bragge Bathurst, who were absent from London. The Duke ellington arrived in town express for the purpose of attending the ncil after the assembling of the Cabinet Ministers.

n Wednesday, another Council was held at the Foreign Office, sh met at two o'clock, and sat till a quarter past five.

n Thursday another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign ce, Downing-street. It was attended by the Lord Chancellor, l of Harrowby, Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Westmorland, Mr. Secary Canning, Mr. Secretary Peel, Earl Bathurst, Duke of Welton, Viscount Melville, Mr. F. Robinson, Lord Maryborough, and ount Sidmouth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was again nt on account of severe indisposition. The Cabinet Ministers tinued in deliberation till six o'clock. The subject under discuswas understood to be the arrangement of the King's Speech.

he Duke of York did not hold a Military Levee on Tuesday, owing is Royal Highness not being sufficiently recovered from his severe

e understand that Mr. Justice Bayley, having a wish for a less tious situation, leaves the King's Bench, and takes a seat on the hequer Bench, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Baron Wood.

HE ARMY.—It is understood that Lieut.-General Lord Beresford, B. has been appointed Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, vice t.-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. G.C.B. deceased.—The ina transport, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, with the last dion of the 65th Regiment of Infantry on board, has put into the Cove ork short of provisions, and with her rudder much injured.—A chment belonging to the 54th Regt. of Foot has left Albany Barks for Gravesend, to embark for Madras, as will a detachment of 3th Light Dragoons about the middle of next month.—Two comes of the 31st Foot have been ordered from Newry to Downpatrick, place the party of the 25th, ordered to Belfast, and the company the 31st at Dundalk has been ordered to Newry; Major Nicholls is ommand at Downpatrick. One company of the 25th Foot has ched from Belfast to Hillsborough, to be stationed there.

he Duke of York has directed that one troop in each regiment of oons shall be mounted and equipped as hussars, to act as skirers, on the same plan as the light companies of infantry.—The e of the Light Infantry officers of the Guards are in future to black or dark green horse-hair plumes, instead of the hackle ers, for undress; and plumes *du coque* for full dress.

he Barrack-Office in Spring-gardens is about to be appropriated he Pay-Office for the Royal Marines.

he judgment of the Lords of the Treasury in the Deccan Prize se has been postponed. No day is fixed for the determination of cause.

ALF-PAY SEA OFFICERS.—The several payments will begin to be le at the Pay-Office, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the following days, viz.—On the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst. to Admirals, Captains, their Attornies.—On the 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. to Lieutents and Chaplains, and their Attornies.—On the 13th and 15th, to eters, Surgeons, and Pursers, and their Attornies.—CHAPLAINS' *ays*.—The payment will commence at the Pay-Office, at Somerset-e to-morrow.

he Urania transport is ordered from Deptford to Cowes, to receive chments belonging to the 49th and 55th Regiments of Infantry, in r to their being conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the pur- of joining their respective corps in that settlement.

he Apollo, of Sunderland, Capt. Taylor, from Cherant, laden with dy, was lately wrecked near Ness, and all on board perished. A rt part of her cargo has been preserved; 11 trawl boats, of Brixham, ed up 20 pipes of brandy.

he bodies of all the persons drowned by the loss of the Racehorse he coast of the Isle of Man have been found and decently buried.

he Louisa transport, which sailed from Cowes on the 19th ult. ha- on board a detachment belonging to the Royal African Colonial ps, for conveyance to Cape Coast Castle, put into Plymouth, and ed from thence on the 25th inst. for her destination.

he Jupiter, of 50 guns, is fitting out at Plymouth for the recepf Lord Amherst, who, together with his suite, will proceed in vessel on his Embassy to China.

etters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing d Maryborough to be Custos Rotulorum for the Queen's County.

he Middlesex Meeting will be held on the 5th, and the Surrey on 10th inst.

n Tuesday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, for the purs of hearing and determining upon the several appeals against ring the offices of Inquest and Constable. George Norton, Esq. endered his office of Common Pleader to the City. The Sheriffs ing nominated James Spencer, Citizen and Fan-maker, to be per of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, the Court rred it to a Committee to inquire into his qualifications, and to re-

Common Council was held on Wednesday, to petition the House Commons for Reform. Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Favell, and e others, supported the petition and resolutions, which were opd by Mr. S. Dixon, &c. The resolutions, in substance, comned of "Extravagance in the Expenditure of Public Money," neeures," and "a Standing Army in Time of Peace," as grievs, and as solely attributable to a want of the proper Representa- of the People in Parliament. They were adopted.

n Thursday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, the dispatch of public business, the election of two Common nders. At two o'clock the Court received the applications for the ation of Common Pleaders; the ballot shortly after commenced. he close the numbers appeared as follow:—Hon. C. E. Law, 147; Mitchinson, Esq. 145; A. Wilton, Esq. 103; A. Ryland, Esq. 62. Lord Mayor declared the Hon. Charles Ewan Law and John ehouse, Esq. duly elected.

RADE.—As a proof of the great increase of trade, as noticed in our , two new cotton factories are about to be erected near Blackburn; to contain 36,000, and the other 20,000 spindles. The large cotton- s, at Gatehouse-of-Fleet, near Dumfries, which have stood still y years, have been taken by an English company, and will soon et in motion. At Bury, two large factories are filled with maery. Weaving strong calicoes by machinery is fast gaining ground ancashire, causing an immense demand for coarse yarn. At Bolton, inhabitants are about to erect a town-hall, offices for public busi-, a residence for the deputy constable, &c. New factories are wise rising in Manchester, Stockport, &c.

ast week, a common brewer, of Cookham, Berkshire, was fined by Maidenhead Bench of Magistrates in the full penalty of 200l. for ing drugs in his possession.

UNTING INTELLIGENCE.—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s fox-hounds meet toy, at Box Hill; Wednesday, at Windmill, Watton; Saturday, at ile stone, Reigate Road.—The Surrey fox-hounds, to-morrow, at me Heath; Thursday, at Hamsey Green; Saturday, at Godstone. he Sanderstead Harriers, to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday, ennel.

RIXE ASSIZES.—NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Abbot and Baron ham.

OLAND—Lord Chief Justice Dallas and Justice Park.

OME—Lord Chief Baron and Baron Garrow.

ORTHERN—Justice Bayley and Justice Holroyd.

ESTERN—Justice Burrough and the new Judge to succeed Baron d, who resigned on Monday.

XFORD—Justice Best and Justice Richardson.

fire broke out on Sunday night at the house of Mrs. Blisset, ymont-row, Chelsea, owing to the imprudence of a servant girl aving a box of four years a candle, by which the bed furniture was n fire. There was no other person at home but Mrs. Blisset, who firm, and the girl in her fright ran off with the child. The inteof the house and the greater part of the furniture was consumed.

very considerable saving may be effected in furnishing houses with the best ion Chintzes, Merino and Silk Tabbarets, Damaks, Morocco, &c. by inling Miles and Edwards's matchless Stock, just completed for the ensuing n.—No. 13a, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

At the London Adjourned Sessions, James and Daniel Stratford, butchers in Fleet-market, were tried on a charge of having assaulted a Sergeant of the Foot Guards and his wife in a most outrageous manner. They were found *Guilty*, and the Court sentenced James Stratford to be imprisoned two months in the Giltspur-street Compter, and at the expiration of that time, to pay a fine of 10*l.*; and D. Stratford to be imprisoned one month, and also to pay a fine of 10*l.*

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Mr. Walford, on the part of J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq. Director of the East India Company, exhibited articles of the peace against a person named Roach, who had threatened to take that gentleman's life.—Thomas Bonner, a carman in the service of a glass-manufacturer, was indicted for wilfully driving his cart against the chaise of a Mr. Lilley on the 19th of October, by which he broke the shafts, and the prosecutor and a friend were thrown out, and the former greatly injured by the fall. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the House of Correction.—James Harvey was indicted for a misdemeanor, in forcing himself into the house of Mrs. Bunce (aged 71) on the 1st Nov. Mrs. B. occupied a house belonging to Harvey, who is a publican. He broke open the door with a crow-bar after ten o'clock at night, forced her into the street, and took possession of the premises. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20*l.* and to enter into his own recognizances to keep the peace towards Mrs. Bunce.

At the Manchester Quarter Sessions, a Mrs. Sigley, aged 20, was tried for stealing a piece of lace, value 5*l.* The prisoner is the daughter of an independent gentleman, and the wife of a druggist in Charlton-row, to whom she had been married but a short time; she went into the shop of Mr. Watts, linen-draper, in Deansgate, under pretence of buying lace. Whilst attending to her, Mr. Watts missed a piece, and felt confident that she had secreted it. It was found in her basket. She was carried before the Magistrates, who, in consideration of her family, admitted her to bail. Last Thursday she surrendered herself, and was put to the bar, where she pleaded guilty. The Court sentenced her to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, in the House of Correction for the space of six months. The prisoner, who appeared to be far advanced in a state of pregnancy, and wept incessantly whilst she was at the bar, then retired.

At the Warwick Sessions, Mr. R. Johnson, auctioneer, of Bursiem, appealed against a fine of 10*l.* levied under the Hawkers' and Pedlars' Act upon Mr. Tomlinson, stationer, of Stone, who sent a parcel of books into the Potteries, in the month of October last, which were partly sold by auction, on three successive days at Shelton, by Mr. Johnson, under the expectation that he was to be paid his regular charge as an auctioneer. The Court were of opinion that the act proved did not constitute *trading*, as required by law, and the conviction was accordingly quashed.

At the late Quarter Sessions for Gloucester, Thomas Bush, a common informer, pleaded guilty to an indictment for extorting money from a farmer at Edgworth, to compound an offence alleged to have been committed by the latter, under the general Highway Act, in suffering his cart to be drawn by more than the usual number of horses. The Court sentenced Bush to be committed to Horseley Bridewell for one month.

The Earl of Lonsdale has again met with a serious accident at his seat, Cottesmere, Lincolnshire, by his horse falling with him. The concussion has occasioned very acute pains in his Lordship's side, so severely injured by the accident which befel him in the park last year.

On the same morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out in a part of the house of Mr. Penny, wine-merchant, Watling-street, which was occupied by lodgers. No water could be obtained in consequence of the frost; and the fire extending itself to the warehouse containing the spirits, occasioned such explosions and conflagration, as rendered all assistance utterly impracticable. It communicated to three houses contiguous, and, notwithstanding that a supply of water was by this time procured, they were, in less than so many hours, completely demolished and levelled with the ground. On Monday morning the fire again broke out on the premises of Messrs. Thompson and Son, but there being a plentiful supply of water, the flames were soon subdued. The following is a correct list of the houses destroyed:—Mr. Penny, wine-merchant; Mr. Williams, warehouseman; Jones, Russell, and Co. ditto; Marryatt, Rane, and Co. ditto; Thompson and Son, silk-manufacturers; Proffit and Lowndes.

Francis Williams, late Cashier of the New South Wales Banks has been sentenced to 14 years transportation, on his own confession, for embezzling from the Bank no less than 21,975*l.*

The following inquests have been taken during the week:—At the Coach and Horses, in Conduit-street, on the body of Mr. Peter Bailey, editor of a periodical work, who expired in a hackney-coach on their way to the Opera-house, whither he was going to criticize the performances. He was accompanied by his wife. The surgeon who examined the body said, his dissolution was occasioned by the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta in his inside, from which an effusion of nearly two pints of blood had lodged in the chest. He understood he had laboured under the disease for some time, and the least exertion would produce the effects that caused his death. He was informed that he had sung an Italian air in the coach just before he expired, and that he ejaculated "Oh Mary!" and then fell dead in the arms of his wife. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."—At the Pitt's Head Tavern, Tyson-street, Bethnal-green, on Mr. Joseph Moses, a stockbroker. The deceased was of the Jewish persuasion, and had done considerable business in the Spanish Funds, the fall in the prices of which had greatly embarrassed him, and in a state of mental distraction he put a period to his existence. Verdict—"Insanity."—At the Grave Maurice, Whitechapel-road, on the body of James Coke, a carman, who, during the frost, slipped down and fractured his head, and died in consequence, at the London Hospital.—At the same place, on the body of William Henshaw, who fell down stairs and fractured his thigh, and died in consequence, at the same Hospital. Verdicts—"Accidental death."—At the King's Head, James-street, Westminster, on the body of Thomas Roney; the deceased had been Serjeant in the 76th regiment of foot, but was latterly a pensioner, at 1*s.* 2*d.* a day. He lodged with another man in Snow's-rents, York-street, and about eight o'clock on the preceding morning, during the absence of his fellow-lodger, he cut his throat with a razor. He was carried to the infirmary, where he died in a few minutes. Verdict "Insanity."

HULL.—Mr. Marshall, of Inholmes, lost seven head of cattle on Monday last, occasioned by their having eaten of two yew trees, in a plantation into which they had strayed. A heifer was seized with madness from the same cause, and can only be fed from a hole in the wall, no one daring to approach her.

IPSWICH.—An inquisition was taken on the 21st inst. on the body of Elizabeth Abbott, a child about four years of age, who, reaching to place something on the chimney-piece, set fire to her clothes, which occasioned her death. Verdict—"Died from the injury received by burning."—And on the 22d inst. on the body of James Manning, a servant of Mr. Chandler's, of Felixtow, who returning from Ipswich with a waggon and four horses, slipped down in the road, when the wheels of the waggon passing over his head, occasioned instant death. Verdict—"Accidentally killed by the near wheels of the waggon," on which the Jury set a deodand of 2*s.* 6*d.*

MACCLESFIELD.—Some days since, Thomas Berrisford, a boy of 11 years, whilst washing himself in a reservoir belonging to a steam-engine, fell in, and was literally scalded to death. One of the persons invited to the funeral, excused himself, alleging that his own funeral would speedily take place. In less than an hour he was taken ill, died the same day, and was interred on the day that the boy was carried to his grave.

PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday last two ladies of great respectability named Slade, members of the Society of Friends, who came to this town in the Subscription coach, proceeded on to Truro by the Falmouth mail; and although particularly solicited to take inside places, they preferred going on the outside of the coach. One sister was taken ill from the effects of the cold, and died the next day; and the other now lies in a very dangerous state.

PERTH.—On Wednesday se'nnight, at the Police Court, an unprincipled fellow was charged with several instances of barbarity and cruelty towards his wife, only "three weeks after marriage," after having dissipated the sum of 19*l.* sterling, the hard-earned stock of his unfortunate partner. The poor woman attended as a witness, and delivered a most dolorous tale of her "honey moon," which was fully authenticated by some neighbours. The sitting Magistrate declared it to be the most aggravated case of the kind that had ever come under his observation, and the culprit was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment.

SALISBURY.—A poor man, named Haskell, on Saturday se'nnight, went into the stable of the Sun Inn, Fisherton, and on the following morning was found frozen to death. Another poor man, named Milligan; aged eighty-four years, perished from the excessive cold weather while working in the forest, Newport.

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Just published,

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for Feb. being the Second Number of a new Volume, containing the following Original Papers:—I. Sketches of the Irish Bar. No. 4. Mr. Saurin.—II. British Galleries of Art. No. 2. The Marquis of Stafford's Gallery.—III. The Physician, No. 4. On the Art of attaining Long Life.—IV. A Christmas in the Country.—V. Dinner Company to let.—VI. Musical Wives.—VII. Harry Halter the Highwayman.—VIII. Peter Pindaric, the Poet and the Alchymist. The Astronomical Aldermen.—IX. On Projects and Projectors.—X. The Tanner's Widow.—XI. On Vampirism.—XII. Antiquity and Posterity.—XIII. The Bard's Song to his Daughter.—XIV. An Invocation.—XV. Lines on Kosciusko.—XVI. Miss Hebe Hoggin's account of a Literary Society in Houndsditch.—XVII. Nouvelles Messéniennes.—XVIII. The White Rose, or the Lament of the year 1745.—XIX. Letters on a Tour in Swisserland. No. 7.—XX. On the Abuse of Words.—XXI. Exchange no Robbery.—XXII. The Hour Glass.—XXIII. Lines on Morelli.—XXIV. On the Works of Canova.—XXV. Reviews of Moore's Loves of the Angels; Lord Russell's Don Carlos, and other Works, English and Foreign, besides the usual Varieties in General Literature, the Fine and Useful Arts, Music, the Drama, Politics, Commerce, &c.—London: printed for Henry Colburn and Co.: Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin; of whom may be had the preceding Numbers of this Work from its commencement in 1821.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The opening of Parliament being so near at hand, we feel it necessary to reply, as far as in us lies, to the numerous correspondents whose communications, for the last two or three weeks, have remained unanswered, in order that we may have as much space as possible for the reports of Parliamentary proceedings.

Any communication PHILO-JUSTITIÆ *may make on the* subject *will be thankfully received, and* eventually *applied to the object he has so justly in view.*

We are not quite certain what the letter is to which AMICUS VERITATIS *alludes.*

We do not exactly know where to procure the book to which T.S.B. *refers us.*

A correspondent wishes to know why LORD BLESSINGTON'S *eye is like a note of interrogation?—We cannot guess, unless indeed it be because it is a* QUEER EYE—*(Query).*

If B. *should happen to be in town, and will apply at the Office of* BULL, *every possible assistance will be afforded him in completing his set.*

We are always obliged to E.S. *but we have not always an opportunity of inserting his favors.*

We have no doubt but that the Act which annoys Q. *so much will be very shortly repealed.*

It is quite impossible to enter into details about such people as the MR. HICCOMB *of whom a Liverpuan writes.*

We cannot meddle with the subject noticed by a TRUE CHURCHMAN.

The parody upon

"*Go to* JANE CLOVER,
"*And tell her I love her,*"

is extremely personal—besides which, we are extremely anxious not *to believe the fact.*

The song from BURNS *is out of date.*

If MR. HENRY GREY BENNET *was in arrears at Cambridge, of course he could not vote for any body. We can hardly believe, however, that sixty pounds would have been an object under the circumstances.*

We know as little of the society C. *alludes to as himself—we have directed enquiries to be made about it.*

We have remarked the language of the TIMES *when speaking of* CORBETT. *It is clear the* TIMES *is sore, and in a passion; but we trust after the specimens of style with which that paper has recently favoured us, we shall not be sickened with any affected squeamishness at grossness or invective from the leading journal.*

It was not from any partiality that we selected the letter we published on the subject of the Poyais country from amongst several which we received, but merely because it arrived first at the Office, and indeed was sent to press before any of the others reached us.

We keep the particulars relative to MR. B. *in store, lest he should press the subject of his grievances upon public notice.*

A correspondent complains of the incorrectness of a publication called the MARKET LETTER—*we merely mention the circumstance, as not knowing any thing of the work or its faults, to call the attention of the publishers to the accusation.*

H.J.L. *shall be answered at our first leisure moment.*

We have made free *with* "An Ode to Liberty."

HECTOR *is our next.*

We have to apologise to BERTRAM—*the case shall be investigated.*

We can take no further notice of the author of "The Address" to the East India Proprietors, than to acknowledge the receipt of his pamphlet. We never favour humbug *of any description; and if we did not even possess more certain authority, we should guess the author from his evident* interests *in the question.*

PROCION *is received; he may rest assured we shall keep our eye upon* right times *and* seasons; *no greater injury can be done to a good cause than hackneying it in the public eye. The same view will occur to a preceding correspondent,* CANTABRIGIENSIS, *respecting what he suggests, and the enclosure with which he favoured us.*

Any communications from BOD *on the subject he mentions will be thankfully received.*

PHILOLETHES *is also requested to favour us.*

We are sorry that we are not able to make BULL *an Appendix to the* MORNING POST, *as our reverend friend, who sends us the corrections of a letter published in that paper, seems to wish.*

B.B. *shall be attended to.*

TAURIFORMIS *is a blockhead, who cannot distinguish the blunder of a printer from the mistake of a writer. Gentlemen who thus mercenaries would do well to keep their discoveries to themselves—this particularly applies to* MR. E.

PHILOTAUR *is thanked—*ST. IVES *is indelicate—*BILLY BULL'S *letters have, as is our custom, been burned.*

IL. *communication come to hand—two. He has our best thanks.*

IL.'s *communication come to hand—two. He has our last thanks.*

AMICUS—A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER—SCAN-MAG—A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC—SCARRON—A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO—A MOLE-CATCHER—PHILO-MONARCHICUS—CONSTANT READER (Pimlico)—DITTO (Sheffield)—JAMES BULL—Lines on CORBETT—A LOOKER-ON—SQUIB—A.B.—PANCRAS—DIABOLUS REGINÆ—AN AMATEUR—W.T.F.G.—*and all the rest of our friends, must still stand over.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The past week has been one of the most important in the Money Market ever remembered, and the fluctuations have been very great. The receipt of the French King's speech produced a great decline in all the securities, and in the Spanish more particularly. This Stock was done on Friday as low as 34½, but it subsequently recovered, and this morning found purchasers at 36, being a fall of 5 per Cent from Monday last. In consequence of Mr. Mocatta's failure, many will be sufferers, as the defalcation is to an immense extent. Consols for the Account at one time were done at 74¾. They subsequently recovered themselves, and opened to-day at 75⅛. During the day they fluctuated about ⅛ per Cent. inclining downwards, and at the final close were 75⅛ buyers.

3 per Cent. Red. .	75⅛		India Bonds	30	32 29
3 per Cent. Consols	75⅛ 75	74⅞ 75	Exchequ. Bills, 2d	1000l.	11 12
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	87⅛		Ditto	500l.	
4 per Cent.	93⅜ ⅛ ⅜		Small		
New 4 per Cent. . . .	93⅜ ⅛ ⅜		Con. for Acc.	75⅛ ⅛	
Long Annuities .	19⅛ ⅜				

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, Jan. 29.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	76⅔-⅙	Bank Sh. Div.	1 July 1547 50.
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond.	1 mo. 3 mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock.*

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

OUR readers will recollect that, without entering into any discussion of the various assurances of peace on one hand, and war on the other, both from sources of "*unquestionable authority*" and which, curiously enough, always "squared mathematically" with the previous political creeds of the several parties, WE ventured to give our opinion upon a general view of the question, without any mysterious or mystical correspondence at all, and stated our full conviction, that after a certain period—that is from the return of the DUKE DE MONTMORENCY to Paris, WAR WITH SPAIN was inevitable. The speech of LOUIS XVIII. on opening the Chambers, has set the matter at rest. The sword may be said to be drawn from the scabbard—what may happen before it is returned to it, none but the omniscient correspondents of such luminous vehicles of political illumination as the MORNING CHRONICLE, and its daily and weekly assessors, will venture to prognosticate.

WHIG COUNTY MEETINGS.

THERE are circumstances connected with the Reform Meeting at York, which tend to redeem it from the contempt which those "FARCES."—as the DUKE of WELLINGTON is falsely charged with calling them, but which we prefer to designate as PANTOMIMES,—are calculated to engender in our minds. We have seen a Minister hard pressed in the House of Commons by popular clamour, but he has at least found among his colleagues hands and heads able and ready to parry the tricks and manœuvres of the old Foxes in opposition. We have at times beheld our gallant captains engaged at long odds with the enemies of their country, but they have had as gallant coadjutors to second their efforts and render their desperate bravery effectual. It was left to the WHIG REFORMERS, in the late York Meeting, to call forth and display before a grateful country one of those rare and noble instances of magnanimity and disinterested self-devotion which do honour to the age we live in, and stamp the indelible character of HONOUR upon the principles which are—if any thing can do it—to save us from the grasp of INFAMY and REVOLUTION.

If we were called upon by a foreigner to comprise in an individual the characteristics of an English gentleman and a British patriot, of which we profess to be so proud, we should not hesitate to point out MR. STUART WORTLEY as "the man." There is something so gallant—there is something so manly and exalted in the conduct of this gentleman, in facing what professed to be a meeting of his constituents, and there, single handed, not to blacken or abuse his opponents—not to mislead or cajole an ideotic rabble—not to avail himself of the different shades of opinion to set them at loggerheads among themselves—but to meet and repel all the sophistry and trickery of faction, by a powerful display of argumentative reasoning and historical evidence, and to stand upon his individual character, as a counterbalance to the *whole weight and influence* that could be mustered in the vast county of YORK against him—a combination which for months had been forming under the active agency of the *richest and most powerful of the* WHIG FACTION, *in every part and quarter of the Ridings.*

Let the country look to the result; let it decide upon whose head all the honours of the day have fallen! Surely not upon the half-witted sons of faction, who compounded the meeting, for the purpose of displaying their oratory, and recording their own praises—surely not on those who, for the basest purposes of party, condescended to "pander" to the ignorant and easily excited passions of a mob!—for in both they were defeated and thwarted. Whose was the glory?—*who formed the prominent object of the meeting?—who but* MR. STUART WORTLEY!

After such an instance of self-devotion to the interests of his country, we are sure that true gentleman and real patriot will pardon us for coupling his name in one single sentence with that of the Radical Deputy WOOLER; but to those individuals are the Whigs ALONE indebted for the suffrages which enabled them to cover their retreat under the appearance of a victory, which MR. WORTLEY would not deign to parley upon, and MR. WOOLER, through negociation, was prevailed upon not to snatch from them. Had MR. WORTLEY required numbers to support him—had his views been narrowed to the empty applauses of the multitude, do my LORD MILTON and his assessors really suppose he could not have brought into the field, by the same means employed by themselves, thousands for their hundreds to cheer and swell his personal vanity?—Why, more than two-thirds of the meeting, [illegible] *was actually packed*, consisted of handicraftsmen and labourers belonging to the city of York; and there were [illegible] ten out of the whole number (always saving and excepting THE WHIGS themselves) who would not have voted for *a thing* that MR. WOOLER might have thought proper to propose for their adoption. Talk of the dictatorial power of Government—talk of the six Bills, and the oppressive laws which restrain the freedom of speech!—what are they? what would be such restrictions, did they exist any where, but in the ingenious misconstruction of these men, when compared to the undisputed power of an individual?—*a* [illegible] *vender of political libels*, who owes his existence to the fiction aid of *seditious contributors*, to whom *the whole body of* WHIG ARISTOCRACY *of the county of* YORK bend in gratitude and load with fulsome panegyric, for his QUALIFIED PERMISSION that THEIR OWN ADDRESS SHOULD BE QUARTERED *pro forma!!!*

Admiration at the intrepid tone and powerful appeal of MR. WORTLEY had awakened something like the true ancient spirit of John Bull among his auditors, and were assured from obvious symptoms at the moment, which [illegible] the Whigs "tremble in their shoes," a disposition was beginning to shew itself, which was not unequivocal, during the speech of their boy baiting MR. something BEVERLEY, certainly not favourable to the "cap in hand" candidates for popular applause.

We do not mean to say, that had MR. WORTLEY proposed *to negative* the original propositions, he could have so far prevailed with the mob assembled on the occasion as to have counteracted the matured arrangements of the opposing faction; but he had nearly convinced even the mob, that the whole was a political intrigue for the purposes of a party, and they would have voted for any *ultra* measure, however absurd had WOOLER persevered in what he and WOLSELEY *purposely went down to do*—namely, to play over again the [illegible] wich pantomime, in which the part of FOOL was to have been transferred from the NORFOLK to the YORKSHIRE WHIG Member!

Really there is something so sickening and disgusting in the shameless and barefaced hypocrisy of Whig professions that we turn from it with loathing—what would LORD MILTON have felt had MR. STUART WORTLEY, instead of opposing false principles, opposed FACTS to PROFESSIONS, and called upon the people to look at what is AT THIS VERY MOMENT GOING FORWARD AT PETERBOROUGH under the direction of the openly avowed and declared "FITZWILLIAM INFLUENCE?" Recollect, good readers, that Peterborough is what is called a Rotten Borough. The people might be [illegible] well left to themselves to vote for whom they please—but the *active, persevering,* and *indefatigable* agents of the Noble Lord's reforming principles are from year's end to year's end at work to *keep up* and *maintain* an INFLUENCE that shall *direct* and *enforce* the votes of the electors!

We only desire any one of our readers who may be travelling the north road—our readers in the neighbourhood actually informed upon the subject—just to turn into the said city of Peterborough for *one* night—let him walk through the streets and talk indifferently to any two or three of the shopkeepers and tradesmen of the place, and if he do not discover what SYSTEMATIC *corruption* dwells, we shall be ready to admit that we have all along mistaken what our reformers mean by *the word*, and that it must be something else than a *reform* Parliament which has called forth the indignant reprobation of my LORD MILTON and other noble converts to reform. What!—we scarcely dare breathe it—what *if the compromise* at YORK should have been effected by *the sacrifice* of Mr. SCARLETT!—what—if the forbearance of Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY and the bibliopole WOOLER should have withdrawn their troops in the moment of anticipated victory from the plains of York in return for the surrender of the "good old town" of Peterborough. What! traffic in seats?—impossible—*nous verrons.* Let Lawyer WELLS look to it—it is his business, not ours—but we confess we see no reason why CORBETT may not represent the *Fitzwilliam interest* at Peterborough as well as MR. COKE'S at Norwich. They are near neighbours, and, in sober truth, we do not believe there is much difference among the WEB-FOOTED inhabitants either. Of this we feel convinced, if a man, bearing any resemblance to MR. STUART WORTLEY, in character or principle, were to offer himself—he would beat both interests out of the field.

The only difficulty with honest men is to find a respectable rallying point. MR. STUART WORTLEY may be almost literally said to be a "HOST *in himself.*" We wish he would *bite* a few of his friends—we might not then have to blush, as we did most grievously, at the poor, wretched appearance of men who have been wont to carry "a better front" in the worst of times—but who, at the WELLS meeting, bowed, flattered, and submitted to the contumelies of a HUNT, without daring to avow a single principle in the face of a daring attempt to overturn every existing institution of the country. Who the deuce cared for MR. DICKINSON'S accommodating politics—or SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE'S light houses?

It was their duty to stand upon *public grounds* and constitutional principles, as the representatives of a great and respectable county, which they know to a man, amongst the honourable and thinking classes of their constituents, despised and reprobated the principles and practices of the Hebes Gaol Bird; and would, in their higher sphere, have not seconded any stand they had made against him, although they formed no part of the rabble which a rogue is always sure to have at his heels. They ought to have known HUNT is an uncompromising fellow—whatever WOOLER may be. All their "*booing*" and scraping, and liberality of concession was as useless as an appeal to a highwayman with a pistol at your breast, to save your purse. They ought—as they had supporters to boot—to have acted as MR. STUART WORTLEY has done, and their defeat would have reflected honour, rather than disgrace upon the county of Somerset.

We had almost forgotten the notice taken of JOHN BULL by my LORD MILTON, in his address to the York mob; and indeed, should we think it worthy of notice, were it not simply to direct the *powerful indignation* of this very great Lord towards writings, which, to *our knowledge*, have afforded himself, as well as his venerable father, infinite amusement at various periods of their political career. We will not put upon his recollection the "*Probationary Odes*," the "*Criticisms on the Rolliad*," the classic decencies of HALL STEVENSON, the *weekly* and *daily* libels upon the most elevated and distinguished characters, *male* and FEMALE, written and gloried in by the *leading* and *witty* Members of Ex-Cabinets of WHIGS, for the last thirty years; but we will content ourselves with referring to the file of the MORNING CHRONICLE

for only the last ten, for the regular contributions of the same WHIG *wits*, to bring into contempt every thing connected with the character of royalty—to the *personal caricatures* and *satirical lampoons* upon the very virtues of our late *venerable* KING and his illustrious *Consort*—to the coarse and unmanly invectives against all who were connected with the public employments of the State—the daring inroads made into the privacy for family anecdotes—*unprovoked by the officious obtrusions of the individuals themselves*, and the gross and indecent libels upon WOMEN *of virtue and unimpeached honour!*

We would recommend to this new censor of the public press, which is only libellous where it is *unwhigged*, the writings of the WHIG *Laureat*—his *Twopenny Postbags*—his *Fudge Family*, and his political Lyrics; and, above all, the republication, *for the edification of the present generation*, by my LORD HOLLAND, of the works of the ARCH WHIG and ARCH BLASPHEMER, HANBURY WILLIAMS, which ought to have been left, where only until this *liberal epoch* they were to be found—in the brothel, or the stews of filth and iniquity!

Why will such weak men as my LORD MILTON provoke us to speak out. By the Lord Harry! if they goad us, we shall out with something more than they will be well pleased to see *in print!* There is actually no standing the impudence of the hacknied Whigs prating about libels and the licentiousness of the press. God knows it is bad enough—but WHO MADE IT SO?

THE public are respectfully informed that the NEW NATIONAL THEATRE will open for the Season on Tuesday next, the 4th of February; and that the Managers, actuated by the same public spirit which has always distinguished them, have in their usual *liberal* manner endeavoured to strengthen their Company by the accession of several of the most popular performers of the day. They lament that their unremitting efforts to obtain possession of THE THEATRE ROYAL should have hitherto proved unsuccessful, but they trust that their attempts to amuse the public will not be equally futile; and they confidently trust that the novelties which they have prepared will, if they do not meet with universal approbation, at least help to wile away a few weary hours, and promote occasional mirth.—The Season will commence with

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING:

And an entirely new Democratic Pantomime, entitled,

HARLEQUIN HUMBUG,

Or, *The Genius of the Whigs.*

PHAETON, afterwards *Harlequin*, by LORD SEFTON, who, in the course of the evening, in the character of a Cod's Head and Shoulders, will sing the celebrated air of "We're a' noddin;" and also a new bang-up song, after the manner of a hackney-coachman.

BOMBASTES FURIOSO, afterwards Columbine, by LORD NUGENT.

TIMOTHY BONNYCASTLE, afterwards Clown, DR. HUME. After a long and tedious calculation, this performer discovered that the *sum tottle* of his talents was not sufficient for a *Clown!!!* but has kindly consented to undertake the part, on condition that he is *well stuffed* by MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR.—In the temporary character of an Indian Juggler he will convert several sacks of oatmeal and gram into bank-notes—prove that two and two make five!!!—and dissect the body of a friend without giving him the least pain!

HARRY LONGLEGS, afterwards Pantaloon, MR. BROUGHAM, who will perform several wonderful feats of agility, such as balancing a hot potatoe on the tip of his nose, &c.

OWLET, a malicious Zephyr, Genius of the Whigs, by LORD HOLLAND, who has borrowed some wings for the occasion from one of TOMMY MOORE'S Angels;—but this being his Lordship's debut as a Zephyr, the audience must pardon him should he be seen to bend

> "Beneath the shade
> Of" his "spread wings to hide the burning
> Of glances," &c.

DUTCH FOOTMAN, afterwards PUNCH, MR. P. MOORE.

GAMBOOGE, King of the Coalheavers, a Necromancer, MR. LAMBTON.

Sprites, *Genii*, Figurantes, and auxiliaries of all sorts, by MESSRS. TAYLOR, GREY, DENMAN, CARNARVON, DAVIES, WADDINGTON, BURDETT, HUNT, &c.

Stage-manager, MR. TIERNEY.—*Scene-shifter*, MR. SCARLETT.—Mechanist, MR. COKE.

In the course of the Pantomime, the following scenes will be presented:—

London—A distant view of the Treasury—Helter Skelter—Door fast—Disappointment—Harlequin's agility—Slapdash—Change to BROOKES'S—Blinds drawn—Whigs in motion—Pas de deux—HARLEQUIN and COLUMBINE—LORDS SEFTON and NUGENT—heavy weights—Hard run—Devil take the hindmost.

Interior of MR. M. A. TAYLOR'S HOUSE——Song—"MICHAEL'S DINNER"—A soldier I am for the ladies—All in the dumps—Early division—Shut out—*King of the coal heavers* at tea.

Scene—HOLKHAM—Christening—Procession of veterans—Picture of WASHINGTON—Dance of turkies.

BONNYCASTLE'S Country House—Figures in the wrong places—Dot and carry one—Haggis—Fool's head—with many other novelties.

The whole to conclude with a splendid scene of the TEMPLE of HUMBUG, brilliantly illuminated with gas.

MR. WILBERFORCE having expressed his disapprobation of the custom of Columbines in shewing their legs, *Bombastes Furioso* will be dressed in nankeen pantaloons.

MR M. A. TAYLOR will furnish refreshments during the season. Vivant Rex et REGINA.

WE have at great length given our opinion upon the late county meeting at YORK—and we feel it quite impossible to do justice in this Number to the various assemblies which have been held under pretences similar to those assigned for that congregation of lords and labourers. We shall not, however, lose sight of them.

In the Common Council MR. WAITHMAN *measured* out a most prodigious speech, in which he repeated (as he had taken the trouble to learn by heart,) all the calculations which had been made in all the *independent* publications of the last century, touching the representation of the people, and corruption and rotten boroughs, forgetting *only*, we conclude, that all the *purest* and most *independent* supporters of reform are *seated by the very means* he so much deprecated.

It really appears useless to criticise the proceedings of an assembly in which—and we quote the CHRONICLE for a report—such a speech as that which follows was seriously delivered and gravely attended to:—

"MR. J. WELCH said he should be worse than useless if he did not shew to his constituents the desire he had of stating his opinion. He compared the people of the country to a tesselated table of *blue and white* and the King *to a beautiful column* growing out of the bottom of the same. The House of Commons he thought had a great resemblance to the workhouse of the city of London. He thought that the Reformers differed only in shades; that *spiders, cobwebs, rats, and other reptiles* had taken possession of the fair habitation of the people; and that all who wish well to the country, should join their *hands and hearts* like a *bundle of sticks*. He concluded by describing the opposition to reform as a "*quibbling* CANDLESTICK SORT OF A THING."

The only thing observable in the business of the day is, that when members offered arguments irresistibly strong against Radicalism, they were invariably coughed down—the sneaking way of getting rid of an antagonist in another place, is moving to count a thin house just as he begins to speak. The city fashion is the more open of the two, and therefore preferable.

In SOMERSETSHIRE the same manœuvres have been resorted to, and MR. HUNT and the WHIGS were in great force—we cannot, as we before said, examine the proceedings this week, but a fair estimate of the nature of the thing may be made when we mention that LIAR—and BULLY—and SCOUNDREL, and words of similar import, were bandied about with the greatest liberality.

The conclusion of the day is worth notice, because the intentions of the petitioners is fully and openly avowed.

"MR. HUNT—He intended to move a Petition by way of Amendment, couched in language such as no man could oppose who did not live upon the taxes. *With regard to the Whigs, they were ten times more corrupt than the Tories. They had more Borough influence, and had always done more, when they had an opportunity, to abridge the liberties and the means of the people. Look at the* DUKE OF BEDFORD, *with all his Church Lands and Crown Lands. What was this but the property of the people?*—(*Shouts of applause.*)—*Look at* LORD GROSVENOR. *Almost all the property he possessed was of the same class. These were two of the Whigs.* They were not better, nor worse than the others, only that they were hypocrites, who pretended to make the people free; whereas they in reality would make *them as much or more slaves as the Tories.* The people had been deluded for a number of years, by the corrupt part of the press and by the landed proprietors; and when he went to try to open their eyes, what did they do? *They put him into prison.* All the evils of which they had to complain had been made worse and aggravated by the local Magistracy. Had the people justice?—(*No, no.*)—Then he would ask them—Would they take the measures of the Magistrates instead of his, *who never had received a farthing of the public money, and never would, so help him God?*—(*Great cheering.*)—The Magistrates had led them as they liked formerly, and now they wanted to dictate to them as usual.

"MR. SANDFORD—'It is you who would dictate.'

"MR. GOLDING—'*You are a public bully, and your conduct is disgraceful.*'

"MR. HUNT proceeded—'Let those men who called you rabble,' said he, 'come forward now and tell you so.'

"A Gentleman from the window of the Assize Hall—'*They are rabble.*'

"MR. HOPE—'The Requisition was for a Meeting of the Freeholders.'

"Another Gentleman—'*Yes; and there is not one in ten of them a Freeholder.*'"

SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, who, while he was a TORY, was the constant theme of ridicule for the WHIGS, and whose "*hair stood on end*" at Radical atrocities, read his political recantation—said, he thought HUNT'S an English heart, and expressed himself "ready and happy to say ANY THING *which agreed with the opinions of his constituents.*"

SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE must really be a greater fool than the Whigs ever called him, to be frightened into talking such stuff—*the opinions of his constituents.* Was the man dreaming? Does he know the people who have hitherto returned him so ill, as to fancy they were standing in the puddles of mud, at WELLS, to listen to him *there?* He was sent to Parliament upon a high constitutional interest, as GODFREY WEBSTER was returned for SUSSEX. WEBSTER had not strength of mind to resist popularity, became a Radical, and was ousted at the very first subsequent election. SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE did as much in Parliament as SIR GODFREY WEBSTER, and SIR GODFREY WEBSTER as much as SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, (if we except the affair of BURDETT'S commitment,) and we just mention to the county Member in the present instance, that if he confounds the *nonsense* of the rabble with the *sense* of the electors, he will find himself most woefully mistaken.

AT ABINGDON there has been a meeting scantily attended, and remarkable for the absence of all personal scurrility towards the Monarch. Several new performers tried their hands, and the old orators were silent, till, it being clear that the *Congress* would make no kind of noise if somebody did not make a noise at it, that excellent person, the LORD VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, the *fidus achates* of a man of the name of WARDLE, who, our friends may recollect was, a few years ago, as *popular* as HUME, HUNT, and DAVIES are now, proceeded to make a speech, evidently prepared, as a *defence* against objections to the system proposed. No opposition being made, his Lordship converted his negatives into affirmatives, and wasted his breath and time in advocating a cause which nobody thought it worth while to attack.

That upright person, MR. MARSH, of READING, and also MR. FYSHE PALMER, were present. This affair, however, terminated more lamely than any of the exhibitions which have lately been made.

We copy the following from DODSLEY'S Annual Register, for the year 1793, page 40, CHRONICLE:—

"At Perth, MR. FISCHE PALMER has been found guilty of "writing a *seditious hand bill*;—his sentence was *seven years' "transportation!!!*"

IN the year 1788, at a meeting of the WHIG CLUB, more than a thousand pounds was subscribed by the company present, to erect a column sacred to liberty on Runymede—a curious old gentleman, who was of the party, and who contributed his share to the national monument, never having heard any thing more upon the subject, has requested us to enquire where the money went, and to what particular service it was applied. We only answer, that, "as near as we can guess we cannot say," but that we certainly *do* recollect a subscription having been raised for the purchase of plate for her late Majesty Queen CAROLINE (of which we have not lately been in the habit of hearing,) and which, like that collected for the Runymede Trophy, has most certainly *not* been applied to the specific purpose for which it was received.

Perhaps SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH would undertake to enquire and set us right as to the disposition of all the Whig subscriptions which have come under his observation during his connexion with the party—for information upon the subject during the time he was a Tory we will apply elsewhere.

ALMACK'S.

A VACANCY having occurred in the *direction of* ALMACK'S, we have been solicited to give a place to the following

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted, for the ensuing season, at ALMACK'S, as Patroness, a person of undeniable character, quick parts, good address, and well known in the fashionable world. She must possess a good memory, be complete mistress of the Peerage, write a good running hand, and be sufficiently grounded in the rudiments of arithmetic to understand the extent of the numbers to be admitted in her books. Her manners must be decided, so that she be always capable of giving evasive answers, or positive denials, according to the situation of those from whom she receives applications.

She must possess great tact, will be expected to be able to practice with precision the different degrees of the *art of cutting*, which last qualification must be a positive *sine qua non*, previous to any attempt in entering as candidate.

And whereas many extraordinary looking persons, whose faces were unknown, have occasionally been suffered to appear at ALMACK'S, more especially during Easter week; it is hereby specified, that none can be considered candidates for the office, who *are in any way connected* with any singular looking persons of either sex. The above regulation will be strictly attended to, as, owing to the Lady Patroness's desire of obliging, the Committee might find themselves placed in disagreeable circumstances. No very good natured person need apply, as it takes much time to get rid of this quality.

N. B. The situation is particularly adapted for widows. The inconvenience of disobliging persons of respectability who come from the country (who of necessity are among the *proscrit*) having led to serious consequences *in county elections.*

Apply to any of the Lady Patronesses for further information.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PIBROCH OF DONALD DHU.

AIR—"*Probair of Dhonuil Duibh.*"
BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
Pibroch of Donuil,
Wake thy wild voice anew,
Summon Clan-Conuil.
Come away, come away,
Hark to the summons!
Come in your war array,
Gentles and commons.

Come from the deep glen, and
From mountain so rocky,
The war-pipe and pennon
Are at Inverlocky:
Come every hill-plaid, and
True heart that wears one,
Come ev'ry steel blade, and
Strong hand that bears one.

Leave un'tended the herd,
The flock without shelter,
Leave the corpse uninterr'd,
The bride at the altar;
Leave the deer, leave the steer,
Leave nets and barges;
Come with your fighting gear,
Broad swords and targes.

Come as the winds come, when
Forests are rended—
Come as the waves come, when
Navies are stranded;
Faster come, faster come,
Faster and faster,
Chief, vassal, page, and groom,
Tenant and master.

Fast they come, fast they come,
See how they gather!
Wide waves the eagle plume
Blended with heather.
Cast your plaids, draw your blades,
Forward each man set!
Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
Knell for the onset.

SUMMONS OF ROBERT QUARME.

To be performed on Tuesday next.

Sweet voice of ROBERT QUARME,
Sweet voice of BOBBY—
Sound at the door, th' alarm
Sound through the lobby;
"Come away, come away,
"Hark to the summons!"
Come to the Speech to day,
GENTLEMEN COMMONS.

Come from each hiding-place,
Club-house, or stable,
Speaker and Gold-mace
Are both at the table.
Come ev'ry great Whig, and
Small Whig who treats one,
Come ev'ry poor Whig, and
Rich Whig who seats one.

Leave uncounted the mobs,
The poor without shelter,
Leave unfinished your jobs,
Leave the throne and the altar,
Leave the deer, for this year,
Leave red-caps and white caps,
Come in your voting-gear,
Great-coats, and night-caps.

Come, as good Whigs, come, whose
Speeches are longest,
Run, as the dogs run, when
Scent lies the strongest:
Faster come, faster come,
SEFTON, DUNCANNON,
COKE, LAMBTON, WARRE, and
BROUGHAM,
FYSHE, and CONCANNON.

Fast they come, fast they come,
See how they gather;
WOOD walks with JOSEPH HUME,
WILL with his father.
Throng the streets, take your seats,
Forward each man set,
BLACK ROD and ROBERT QUARME
Call to the onset.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. BULL—Can you inform me what *right* W. B. COLLYER, D.D. LL.D. F.A.S. has to appear, in the chapels where he officiates, in the dress of a D.D. of the English Universities, and to wear, *usually*, a shovel hat with rosette, the ordinary badge of a Dignitary of the *Establishment*. The Doctor's degrees are understood to be from Scotland and America. Now, in the robes of the Universities from which he derives his degrees, there can be no objection to his making his appearance; but I apprehend his present dress, in and out of the pulpit, to be neither more nor less than an impertinent assumption. I know there are many Dissenting Ministers who wear what is called the preaching *gown*, but the Doctor appears with *cassock* and *scarf*, to which he has as much claim as you and I have to the uniform of the DUKE of WELLINGTON'S regiment.

Lately, Sir, a chapel called Craven Chapel, near Great Marlborough-street, was opened. Mr. Barder, M.A. of Glasgow, and Mr. Bogue, of Gosport, took parts in the business of the day, in *plain clothes*, when forth came the Doctor, fully robed.

But the *scarf* amuses me most. I am told, he wears it as a Chaplain to a Royal Personage. A Dissenting Minister a Chaplain!!! Pray, Sir, enlighten me on this point. T. P.

THE following description of MR. BROUGHAM is quoted from an American writer upon this country:—

"MR. BROUGHAM, ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—This acute, learned, and eloquent advocate, who may perhaps in a few years become Lord Chancellor (??!) is a mean-looking figure, as lean as a broomstick, yellow, and fallen away, with a flat nose, a wide mouth, and unpleasing contour; but he has large sparkling eyes, which flash fire, and as soon as he begins to speak, his countenance is lighted up with a degree of animation, understanding, and self-possession, the effect of which is not weakened by a bad habit, (perhaps a nervous affection) of every moment stretching the nostrils, distorting the closed mouth on both sides, and at the same time winking with the eyes. The charm of his eloquence is irresistible to an unprejudiced person, and there is in his manner something which the English call GENTLEMAN-LIKE, by which he is very favourably distinguished from the violent fury of his colleague MR. DENMAN, the QUEEN'S Solicitor-General, who with a terrible bass voice roars in the hall, at the same time thumping on the bar."

THEATRICALS.

It is with regret we perceive that Covent-garden Theatre is disturbed with cabals and intrigues, and bickerings and jealousies—coolnesses between actors and managers, squabbles between singers and proprietors—and, in short, a "bad understanding" of things in general.

Mr. Macready, it seems, considers himself ill-used because he has not more leading *stock* characters assigned to him. Mr. C. Kemble, whose interest in the prosperity of the concern is greater than any indifferent performer, considers that the purposes for which theatres are opened will be better answered by playing these leading characters himself. That Mr. Macready should enter into this feeling is not to be expected by any body who knows of what touchy stuff an actor is made. Charles Kemble, however, has played second characters to Macready, and has been remarked upon in so doing as following an excellent example in his own theatre, which it must be confessed was afforded by Drury-lane.

We have endeavoured, under this head of our paper, to shew how these things are "managed in France," where actors change parts, and in turn, perhaps, personate every character in a drama. We admit, as we have already admitted, that on *our* stage, where the lines of acting are more strongly marked, and the parts more decidedly opposed to each other, that this system cannot be maintained with equal success; but we must also admit, that the characters of the *Countess* and *Susan*, in Figaro, are not so widely different but that *they* might be exchanged at will between Miss Tree and Miss Paton.

We have almost unwittingly touched upon this extremely *delicate* subject—a subject to which the fair ladies are as sensitively alive as ladies can be to any thing in which the heart is not actually concerned. We shall not venture to give an opinion of a case of the merits of which we are not masters; but, as a hint to Miss Tree, we would merely say, that she ought to feel the impossibility of her suffering *in any way*, by allowing Miss Paton the full exercise of her "will and power." They are both very charming singers, and we wish them all the success they so eminently deserve; and we trust the cloud which impends will blow over, and that (as it should be in such an affair) *harmony* will be the order of the day.

A correspondent informs us, that the name of the gentleman who made up the Opera of Maid Marian is Plancue, and not Plank. We are extremely sorry for such a blunder. And a third correspondent tells us, that Mr. Morton never wrote an Opera called Augusta—to which we reply, we know that; but he wrote an Opera called the "Blind Girl," which was the *second* title of Augusta; and the main incident, and the whole interest of it, are precisely the same as those of the Drury-lane *novelty*.

At Covent-Garden, a gentleman of the name of Bennett favoured a select audience of his own friends with a very to'erable imitation of Cooke and Macready, interspersed with fragments of Kean. In his attempt to give effect to the latter his voice cracked, and a sound was produced closely resembling the first effort of a young beginner on the French-horn. This appeared to give great offence to the gallery, who considered it a vile caricature of their favourite at Drury-lane; and when the new performer, whose name is Bennett, had puffed and thumped, and pushed and cut, and hacked and chopped with the most rigorous zeal at Mr. Abbott, who appeared by no means to relish the display of strength, (for since that gentleman had his eye knocked out in the Two Gentlemen of Verona, he does not *come to the scratch* on the stage so kindly as heretofore), he died; and upon the appeal of Mr. Abbott subsequently to the house for their *verdict*, a wag in the gallery cried out, "Justifiable Homicide." Into the spirit of which verdict upon the gentleman, as far as his theatrical life goes, we fully enter. And yet we would say one word upon the subject of the performance, which we think in justice is due. In any thing but a first-rate character Mr. Bennett might be very respectable; that he should have appeared in Richard is a proof only of his own vanity, and the proprietors' extreme good-nature. In subordinate parts such persons would be very useful; but the mischief is, that these "new hands" *will be* at the top of the tree at once without climbing. The consequence is, that when they get to the highest branch, they cannot keep their footing—a breeze comes, and either the branch cracks from beneath their feet, or grown giddy, and unable to let themselves down easy, they topple head over heels, and hurt themselves greatly by the tumble. We shall be glad to see Mr. Bennett, not the worse for wear when he recovers from the shock of Tuesday, trying some less extravagant flight.

If, however, we are disposed to hope all this for the actor of Tuesday, we are much less inclined to do so in regard to the author of Wednesday, who, not contented with merely murdering poor Sir Walter Scott, in two or three acts, tortures his unequalled genius through five.

A play, founded on Nigel, attributed to Mr. Horace Twiss, the author of the "*Carib Chief*," was produced, with all the aid of magnificent scenery and decoration, at Covent Garden, from which the spirit of the original has been suffered entirely to escape, and the most absurd and improbable situations, together with the most obscene and nasty allusions, substituted. Mr. Twiss denies the play, which is natural enough; but the great attention which has been paid to it, we own, savours a little of *family* affection. However, of one thing we are quite certain, which is, that neither decoration nor music, puffing nor scenery, nor acting itself, will warm it into life or favour.

We regret this, because great exertions have been made, and great hopes entertained, of its success: it was tolerably well received, till the fourth act, when the audience manifested their opinion most unequivocally, and till the conclusion little more was heard with any patience or attention.

Mrs. Chatterley restored a temporary quiet, while she was addressing an Epilogue to the house, but its conclusion was the signal for renewal of hostilities, and the unfortunate play was given out in dumb shew.

The house was crowded to excess.

At Drury Lane, Liston appeared, for the first time, as Tony Lumpkin, and was received with the most unqualified marks of approbation. Terry was substitute for Munden, in Hardcastle, and when we say he gave us no cause to lament the change, we think our readers will be satisfied that he played the part excellently.

The house was by no means full,

IRELAND.

The following circumstances have occurred, which appear well worthy of notice:—

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Jan. 23.

Criminal Information.—After the Grand Jury were sworn, Mr. Justice Jebb intimated that there was no particular subject that called for observation from the Bench; he therefore requested that they would proceed to the ordinary discharge of their duties. Shortly afterwards the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Burton and Vandeleur took their seats.

Mr. Geold rose to move for a conditional order for a criminal information, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General, against Thomas Hamilton, of Roscrea. The grounds for granting this information would be found in a letter dated the 3d of January, 1823. It was signed Thomas Hamilton; it bore the initials of that person on the superscription; the hand-writing would be proved by the affidavit of Alderman Darley. With the permission of the Court, he would read the affidavits on which the motion was grounded, and which contained, more explicitly than he could convey, reasons to induce the Court to grant the present application for a conditional order.

The Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham Plunkett, of Stephen's-green, in the City of Dublin, his Majesty's Attorney-General of Ireland, maketh oath and saith, that on or about the 4th day of January inst. he received by post a letter signed "Thomas Hamilton," in the words and figures following:—

"Roscrea, Jan. 3, 1823.

"Sir—The last number of the *Evening Post* reports that you applied the following words to the Orangemen:—'Unintimidated by that gang, which have formed themselves to beard the King's Government—to overturn the laws of the country—and even to insult and outrage the very person of the King's Representative in Ireland.'—As an Orangeman, I feel myself bound to say, that if you uttered such words, they are false as hell—nor would you dare to use them to any individual of that body. Would you venture to apply such language to Lord O'Neil, Lord Enniskillen, or General Archdall? And because I am the son of an Orangeman, who has distinguished himself by his attachment to the fixed principles of the Constitution, you have done me all the harm in your power; and have prevented me from obtaining a situation, to which my high recommendation and my acknowledged competence entitled me, and have thus, perhaps, destroyed my prospects in life; and you have also made Dr. Magee my father's enemy. If you imagine I can ever be forgetful of these serious injuries, you mistake very much.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. HAMILTON.

"To the Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham Plunkett," &c.

The Right Hon. Wm. C. Plunkett, M.P. Stephen's-green, Dublin.—This deponent saith, he believes that the said letter referred to deponent's conduct in the discharge of his official duty at the late commission. This deponent saith, that the observation which deponent made on that occasion with respect to the gang who had associated themselves to beard the King's Government, were applied solely to the persons engaged in the conspiracy, which was the subject of the prosecution then depending; and the principal object of which conspiracy this deponent believes, was to mark to the public and to the government, that there existed in this country a power too strong for the laws, and with which it would be dangerous for the King's Representative to contend. This deponent saith, he made the same observations without any intention of giving offence to any individual, and in strict discharge of what he conceived to be his public duty. This deponent saith, that he is a total stranger to the writer of the said letter, and that until the receipt of the said letter he did not know that any such person was in existence.—This deponent saith, that he is a total stranger to the father of the said Hamilton, and that he never in any instance intended, or attempted to do any injury to the said Hamilton, or to his father; nor does this deponent know to what the said letter in that respect refers. This deponent further saith, that he never made any attempt to make Dr. Magee the enemy of the father of the said Hamilton, or to prejudice him in the opinion of the said Dr. Magee; nor has this deponent any recollection of ever having mentioned the name of the father of the said Hamilton to Dr. Magee, (by whom this deponent supposes the said Hamilton means his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin,) until after the receipt of the said letter. And this deponent further saith, he believes the said letter was written and sent by the said Hamilton, for the purpose of insulting and intimidating this deponent in the discharge of his official duties.

The Learned Counsel next proceeded to read the affidavit of Alderman Darley, which was to the following effect:—Frederick Darley, of William-street, in the city of Dublin, Esq. one of the aldermen of the said city, this day came before me and made oath that he has read a letter bearing date the 3d of Jan. 1823, subscribed T. Hamilton, and addressed to the Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunkett, M.P. Stephen's-green, Dublin, and deponent has marked the said letter with the initials of his name. Deponent saith he is well acquainted with Thomas Hamilton of Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, and also with the character or manner of his hand-writing, he, this deponent having often seen the said Thomas Hamilton write; and this deponent saith that the whole body and contents of the said letter, and the name T. Hamilton thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, is all of the proper hand-writing of the said Thomas Hamilton, as this deponent verily believes.

After Mr. Goold had read the affidavits of the Right Hon. the Attorney General and Alderman Darley, on several passages of which he dwelt with much emphasis, he concluded by stating that, never, perhaps, was more ample and sufficient grounds laid for a criminal information. The masterly manner in which the principal affidavit was drawn up, left no scope for him to improve it by any observations he might offer. A principle of public duty could alone actuate the Attorney General in bringing forward the present prosecution, and he was sure the Court of King's Bench would protect that honourable gentleman in vindicating the violated law of the land.—Chief Justice—Take a conditional order.

POPERY.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:—

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE NOTES ON THE RHEMISH TESTAMENT.

DECLARATION OF DOCTOR TROY.

Having seen a new edition of the Rhemish Testament with annotations, published by Coyne, Dublin, and Keating, &c. London, 1816, said to be revised, and corrected, and approved by me—I think it necessary to declare, that I never approved or meant to approve of any edition of the Old or New Testament, which was not entirely conformable, as well in notes *as in text*, to that which was edited by R. Cross, Dublin, 1791, containing the usual and prescribed formula of my approbation, and which has served as an exemplar to the several editions that have since been published with my sanction.

As in the said new edition the notes vary essentially from those of the last mentioned editions, which, exclusively, I have sanctioned for publication, I should think that circumstance alone, fully sufficient to induce me to withhold every kind of approbation from it; but having read, and now for the first time considered these notes, I not only do not sanction them, but solemnly declare, that I utterly reject them, generally, *as harsh and irritating in expression, some of them as false and absurd in reasoning, and many of them as uncharitable in sentiment. They further appear to countenance opinions and doctrines, which, in common with the other Roman Catholics of the Empire, I have solemnly disclaimed on oath.*

Under these circumstances, and with these impressions on my mind, I feel it an imperious duty *to admonish* that portion of the Catholic Body that is entrusted to my charge, *of the dangers of reading or paying any attention to the notes or comments of the said new edition of the Testament*; and I enjoin the R. C. Clergy of this Diocese to discourage and prevent, by every means in their power, the circulation, amongst Catholics, *of a work tending to lead the faithful astray*, and much better fitted to engender and promote, amongst Christians, hostility, bitterness, and strife, than (what should be the object of every such production,) to cultivate the genuine spirit of the Gospel—that is, the spirit of meekness, charity and peace.

Dublin, 14th Oct. 1817. J. T. TROY.

TO HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR. TROY.

Most Honoured Lord—It is with pain and difficulty that I am obliged to controvert any statement coming from your Grace; but the character which I have earned and maintained for these fifteen years Ireland, as the only publisher and bookseller in the kingdom of works exclusively Catholic puts me under the indispensable necessity of addressing your Grace in public. The Declaration which your Grace has published, leaves no other alternative, but that of either submitting to the imputations which it fastens upon me, or of giving, as I now do, a simple statement of facts, for the truth of which, I appeal to your Grace's candour—and which shall, I trust, substantially remove the impression that your Grace's Declaration is calculated to produce on the public mind, with regard to me.

On Monday, the 13th instant, your Grace sent me a message by your servant, requesting to see me at Cavendish-row, at the hour of two o'clock. I had scarcely entered your apartment, when the Rev. Dr. Hamill, your Grace's Vicar-General, and the Rev. Dr. Kenney, of Clongowes College, appeared. Your Grace then produced and read a paper, purporting to be an extract from *The British Critic*, and containing animadversions on the Notes of a late edition of the Catholic Bible, bearing on the title page the approbation of your Grace. You then observed, that you were sure I had no bad intention in putting your Grace's name to the work; but that very bad consequences had followed; that, finding its way into England, it had armed our enemies against us, and this at a time, when we were seeking Emancipation. Upon these remarks, I asked, Did not your Grace approve and sanction the publication of a Bible by a Mr. M'Namara, of Cork? Your Grace replied, "I did." I then asked, Did not your Grace depute the Rev. Mr. P. A. Walsh, of Denmark-street Chapel, to revise, correct, and approve for publication, in your Grace's name, the said Bible of Mr. M'Namara? Your Grace answered, "I did." Then, my Lord, said I, that is the Bible, now in your hand.—"I never authorised," replied your Grace, "the Rev. Mr. Walsh to approve a Bible with Rhemish Notes." Of any private understanding between your Grace and Mr. Walsh, I know nothing; but this I know, that Mr. Walsh is accountable for your Grace's approbation, which is now in the title page. But, said his Grace, are not you the person who published this Bible—it bears your name? No, my Lord, said I, I am neither printer nor publisher; and I shall now relate to your Grace how it comes to bear my name:—Mr. M'Namara, the publisher of the Bible, to which your Grace gave you sanction, became a Bankrupt before the work was completed. Mr. John Cumming, of Ormond-quay, Assignee to the Bankrupt, purchased the unfinished part, and to cover his own loss, resolved on perfecting the publication. Having called upon and requested of me to allow him to put my name to the work, I refused, except upon the condition, that the Clergyman, deputed by your Grace, continued to correct the unfinished part. This I did, without any interest whatever in the transaction. Mr. Cumming accordingly applied to the Rev. Mr. Walsh, to whom he paid 20*l.* on completing his revision of the work, and took his receipt for the amount. When I had finished this narrative, your Grace, in the presence of Dr. Hamill and the Rev. Mr. Kenney, acquitted me, in the most unequivocal terms, of having any thing to do with the publication. I then remarked, that your Grace having, in different conversations, disclaimed your approbation; and certain individuals having, in consequence, denounced me as the forger of it, I should, in my own defence, publish the whole transaction; upon which your Grace promised me to take every opportunity of undeceiving those to whom you had spoken on the subject.—To the truth of what I have now related, touching the interview of Monday, the 13th instant, I appeal to your Grace, to Dr. Hamill, and the Rev. Mr. Kenney.

Did I not afterwards send your Grace the numbers of this said Rhemish Testament, on the covers of which are printed these words:—"Now publishing by M'Namara, the Catholic Bible . . . . To render it the more complete, the elegant, copious, and instructive *Notes*, or Annotations, of the *Rhemish* Testament will be inserted . . . . By permission of his Grace Dr. J. Troy, Catholic Lord Primate of Ireland . . . . This work is carefully revising by the Rev. P. A. Walsh, of Denmark-street . . . . Printed by Cumming, Dublin."—Moreover, did I not accompany these numbers with a letter, calling on your Grace to make good your promise of clearing my character from the imputations it had lain under from your Grace's misconception of facts? This letter, my Lord, I suppress, from the same motives of delicacy which have kept me silent, until your Grace's declaration forced me thus to state the facts; nor shall I add one single comment; but leave the public to draw their own conclusions.—I am, most honoured Lord, your Grace's very humble and most obedient servant, RICHARD COYNE.

Parliament-street, October 26, 1817.

AMERICA.

The following is by no means unworthy of the attention of our readers:—

MATRIMONIAL SQUIBBING.

The following advertisements are copied from an American paper:—

"Adieu!—But, when time has divested thee of those gaudy trappings, with which, at my expense, thou hast decorated thyself, and restored thee to that threadbare state from which a mistaken confidence rescued you—then may reflection, like the gnawings of that worm which 'never dies,' render thy existence doubly irksome by contrasting wretchedness and want with opulence and ease. All persons are forbid trusting my wife Eliza, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. BOSTWICK HURD."

"Huntington, October 2, 1822.

"TO MR. BOSTWICK HURD.

"Scarcely another man, and I am sure no woman could be found, of mind sufficiently comprehensive, of thought sufficiently dignified, and of sensibility sufficiently tender, nice, and delicate, to reach the sublimity and 'pompous inanity' of your public notice of me. Your depth of intellect, the effulgence of your ideas, the brilliance, radiance, and splendour of their combinations, the sweet suavity and decorum of your style, the diarrhœa of your words, the exuberance and display of your fancy, the glowing effervescence of your imagination, are indeed surpassing, wonderful, and interesting. Panegyric is fulsome, 'but praise is comely,' and is a tributary meed justly due to merit. With all this good opinion of you, I think no earthly being could be found who, as you have done, would address an innocent woman, unless the 'dark and benighted corners of his soul' were inspired by pestiferous whispers of some fiend-like messenger from the regions of malice, within the breast of whose inhabitants festering, rankle hate and spite, and every baneful and deleterious passion, and 'where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched,' most of all which you say is, to 'pray that irksome reflection may at rest me;' and to imprecate no, not even with the semblance of wrong, except the unfortunate and much regretted, and sincerely repented criminality of giving her young and tender hand, matrimonially, to the paw of a barbarian of nearly twice her years, and of participating in his ignorance 'opulence.' For this I own I have no apology, but that indiscretion, not unfrequently found in females with the experience only of *years less than sixteen*—the urgency of friends, and the prevalent intercession and solicitation of Mr. H.'s great native talents aided by superior cultivation, and *cursed* with an unconquerable perseverance. You 'pray,' after I shall have worn out my present apparel, at the expense of your 'opulence,' a sum indeed vast and cumbrous, the aggregate of six or eight hundred dollars, for which you have, for aught I know, been *obliged* to sell the numerous acres, or *expansive pittance* of your patrimonial estates, that of the least impropriety of conduct, or the smallest indiscretion, must be black indeed. Moreover, if you will settle accounts, and honestly pay for washing, knitting, sowing, spinning, and *mother for weaving*, there will be a sufficient balance to buy me at least one suit more of rich, fine, variegated, and beautiful calico at 12 1-2 to 18 cents per yard, which will *daily* with the "*brilliant decorations*" you name at the expence of your "*opulent*" treasury.

Go, miscreant, go!
Dost bid "Adieu!" thou silly Elf!
Echo replies, *same to yourself.*
A *sweet* farewell—a long "Adieu!"
Poor Bostwick Hurd, I bid to you;
But wish thee well, whate'er thy course is,
Be *blessings* thine, but never *curses.*

Who would live with a man *without any brains*, whose thick hollow skull on a rap would ring like an empty *gill cup*, if his coat, vest, and pantaloons were lined with all the bank-bills of all the banks in Christendom, and his coffers stored with all the gold coin, dollars, dimes, and cents in all their vaults? Notwithstanding all your cruel imprecations of *curses causeless* upon me, without the *challenge of the least thing incorrect* on my part, from the respect I have to decency, though with infinite regret and mortification I associate yours, and subscribe myself,

"Huntington, Dec. 5." ELIZA HURD."

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PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED—It has ever been our study to provide novelties for that approaching period, for the invitation of families, who may be now about returning to town, to the inspection of an immense stock of FASHIONABLE SILKS, superior in choice to that of any former year, in the most exquisite splendour of modern colours. Rich shaile Gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. a yd; double do. the most pleasing shades, superior to French, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; rich Ducapes, 3 quarters wide, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; 600 pieces of very rich Levantine Silk, French width, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. SEWELL and CROSS beg to observe that these Silks are not Sarsnets called Gros de Naples and Levantines; they are the real Gros de Naples, made entirely of double Silks, got up under their own immediate inspection, an article which must ever do credit to the British manufactory; with 300 pieces of rich Stripe Sarsnets, purchased of an unfortunate maker, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; ditto, Persian Silks, for linings, every shade, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; 90 pieces rib-wide Silk Gauzes, every colour, 11½d. and 1s.; figured ditto, Gossamer Gauzes, for turbans, 1s. 3d. per yard, commonly sold at 2s. 6d.; 80 pieces of black and white Sattins for slips, 2s. 6d. per yard; very stout ditto, for dresses, 3s. and 3s. and 4d.; 80 bales of rib-wide India Long Cloths, got up entirely free from dress, measuring 25 yards, for 15s. 6d. the piece; a beautiful fine article, in real Madras cloth, 25 yards, for 20s. these cloths are particularly suited for family use, and much recommended to ladies going to the East or West Indies; 30 boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, of the improved bleach, (a great bargain) beginning at 20s. the dozen to the finest quality, made at 2l. A discount of 5 per cent. allowed to the trade by purchasing an entire box, which contains 25 dozen; 200 dozen of Angola and Persia tippets, all at 2s. each; and 400 Bragauza Shawls, 8s. and 8s. 6d.; 20 bales of Russia Sheetings, measuring 3 yds wide, which prevents the necessity of a seam, 2s. 10d. and 3s. with an endless variety of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, for family use; 200 pieces of coloured Morocco, for furnitures, 1s. 3d. per yard, and 400 of the best domine quality, every shade, (a 5l. article) worth 2s. 2d. at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Frith-street, Corner of old Compton-street, Soho-square.——Ladies bringing the Advertisement with them, may depend on having every article at the prices advertised, which is contrary to the unpleasant mode so frequently adopted in the West part of London

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—DISON, WILLSON, and CO. respectfully invite Ladies, patronesses of taste and fashion, to an inspection of their new, costly and extensive Stock of FOREIGN and BRITISH LACE, which they, with confidence, affirm to exceed any hitherto offered. From correspondents at Paris, Brussels, &c. they are supplied with the newest designs of foreign taste, thus forming in one mart the unique productions of continental with the chaste originals of British costume. From the delusive advertisements of ambitious manufacturers, professing to sell imitation Lace at a low price, D. W. and Co. hold it their duty to apprize ladies that, having a Manufactory at Brussels, they can and will offer their real Point à l'Aiguille and Brussels fabrics considerably lower than any badly executed imitations, fully assured the superiority of texture and uniform correctness of design will be apparent on inspection, and a single trial will establish their durability in wear. They have just received from their manufactory a splendid collection of real Point and Brussels dresses, squares, scarfs, veils, mantellas, caps, &c. A large assortment of Blonde, Mechlin, and Valenciennes laces, which, in addition to an immense stock of every article in the British Gassed Lace, (commonly known by the name of Urling's Lace) they are determined to sell at the lowest prices. D. W. and Co. beg leave to submit to ladies' attention several novelties for the season, peculiar to their house, viz. the Verona Tippet, for Opera and evening costume: Robes a la Diane and Gastrine; Colls Parisienne; Sleeves Dejeune; Quadrille Robes; Aprons; Reticules; Purses, &c. calculated for the frequenters of Almack's, Willis's, &c.—N.B. Lace Dresses from 2l. 10s. to 75 guineas.—No. 237, Regent-street, facing the Argyle Rooms.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE LINEN, Welsh Flannel, India Long Cloth, Irish Linen, French Cambric, and General Linen Drapery. Haberdashery, and Silk Mercery Warehouse, 59, Oxford-street, next door to Ginter's old established Fur Warehouse. —KINNING and CO. now offer to the Nobility and Families in general a new and select Stock in the above branches of business, not at half price, as advertisements generally puff, but at such low prices as K. and Co. can with confidence assert will meet their entire approbation, and ensure to them their future commands.—Real Witney Blankets, full size, and very superior, proved only by inspection—3½ yds long 4s. 9d.; 2 yds do. 5s. 6d.; 2¼ yds 7s. 6d.; 2½ yds, 11s.; 2¾ do. 14s. 6d.; 3 yds do. 17s. and in proportion to four yds: Counterpanes, 2 yds square, 6s.; 2¼ yds do. 7s.; 2½ yds do. 8s. 6d.; 2¾ yds do 10s.; 3 yds do. 12s. 6d.; Marseilles Quilts, 2¼ yds square, 13s. 6d.; 2¾ do. 15s.; 3 yds do. 16s.; 3½ yds do. 18s. 6d.; all warranted to measure as stated above; Servants' Sheetings, 3d. per yd; the best made, 1½ yd wide Russia, 7d. per yard; 1¼ wide do. 1s. 2d.; 1½ wide do. very stout, 1s. 6d.; 2¼ yds do. require no seam, 3s. 3d.; Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Breakfast Cloths, 1¼ square, 1s. 10d.; 1¼ ditto, 3s. 3d.; 1½ ditto, 4s. 9d.; 2 yards ditto, 6s. 6d.; 2¼ ditto, 8s. 3d.; double damask do. 11s. 6d.; 3 yds long do. 14s. double damask do. 19s.; 3½ yds do. 22s. 6d.; 4 yds do. 25s.; and in proportion to the largest made. Several boxes of Irish Linens, of the most approved makers, warranted, from 1s. per yard; a fine quality, for Gentlemen's wear, 1s. 3d.; Real Welsh Flannels, very fine, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. per yard; India Long Cloths, perfectly free from dress 12d. and the finest made 1s. 3d. per yard. Several boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, the largest size 24s. per dozen; fine Irish sheetings, one yard and a quarter wide, 1s. 6d. with every other article in Linens for household purposes. Their Stock of plain, figured, and striped Gros de Naples are now offered to the public at a great reduction in price; purchasers of these articles, and of washing Silks, will find a ready access to market. White Flounced Robes of every description are still at their reduced prices, and some new Spring Patterns just purchased for ready money will be sold at the same reduction. K. and Co. take this opportunity of informing their present friends and those who may in future honour them with their commands, that they have extended their Business by adding to it the general Haberdashery, Silk Mercery, Glove and Silk Hosiery departments, which they pledge themselves to offer upon the lowest possible terms, and to sell articles of the best manufacture. A per centage allowed upon all purchases amounting to 10l. and upwards, at Kinning and Co. 59, Oxford-street.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOBILITY, GENTRY, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey by now using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, as it is so improved with an extraordinary valuable ingredient, through which it has made Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the Universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often it will never turn grey again, and is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and when dressing with it, will always keep the hair soft and Hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen who are troubled with their hair, and have the least symptoms of hair remaining, by using regularly, for a few months, Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published, in the Gazetteof Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any oil for the hair; and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done.
It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits.
Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and some, more to deceive, falsely have printed on the counterfeit covers "The original," or "genuine Russia Oil," and some even are so daring, although they know it is punishable, to put the Original Proprietor's Name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders.
Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals, and his address, "A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle five shillings, or a large bottle, containing five ounces, one pound, which is a saving.
Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street near the Pantheon; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.
Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, and it will be forwarded immediately by coach.
Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

LATEST NEWS.

Advices from Paris reached town yesterday, but they contain nothing further on the subject of a war with Spain, than may be gathered from the French King's Speech inserted under our foreign head.—The Five per Cents. advanced on Thursday to 80¼ but before the Couriers were despatched, they had receded to 79⅞.

Eight Hamburgh mails and Dutch papers to the 29th ult. also arrived; they contradict the accounts which lately appeared in the Paris Journal of disturbances in the Netherlands, occasioned by the tax on grinding corn.

The health of the King, we are rejoiced to state, continues hourly to improve.

The Duke of York is recovered from his late attack, which was inflammation in the chest.

Several of the Ministers went down to Brighton on Friday to a Cabinet Council, at which were present, His Majesty, the Lord President, Privy Seal, Lord Liverpool, Lord Bathurst, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bathurst, &c. and at which the speech was taken into consideration.

On Friday the Spanish Minister transacted business at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, for a considerable time.

The Earl of Liverpool will entertain a large party of the Peers today and to-morrow, with a sumptuous dinner at Fife-house. A number of cards of invitation have been issued on the occasion.

Mr. Vansittart is recovering from his illness.

Mr. Putnam's recitations and readings at the Argyle Rooms continue to attract much company. Town is filling rapidly, and no doubt the exertions of this Gentleman, to entertain an auditory, will meet with proper encouragement on the next night, which we understand is fixed for Friday next.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, in the case of *Nosley v. Cook, and others*.—The defendants, Commissioners of Bankrupts, committed the plaintiff, a bankrupt, for not answering questions, as to the disposal of his property, to their satisfaction. Plaintiff obtained a Habeas Corpus, and the Court of King's Bench discharged him. He then served the Commissioners for assault and false imprisonment. A point as to the liability of the Commissioners was reserved.—The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court—Commissioners of Bankrupts, were persons having a limited authority, but if they went beyond it they were liable; but if the act they did was within the limit of their authority, even though such an act was done on an erroneous judgment, no action would lie. Judgment for defendants.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, yesterday, Matthew Marcus Crosbie was opposed by Messrs. Smith and Co. and remanded for six months for fraudulently contracting debts with them.

NORWICH UNION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society was held on the 14th inst. at the Office, in Surrey Street, Norwich, at which it appeared that the affairs of the Society were in a most satisfactory state; and that the property insured amounted to more than forty millions, which places the Society third in the List of Fire Insurance Offices in the United Kingdom.—Norwich Mercury, 25th January, 1823.

FINE ANTIQUE GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced on such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

The attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed to that inestimable ornament the Human Hair, as that attended to in youth is a sure preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. The only article that really possesses nutricious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowlands' Macassar Oil, which eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens and produces beautiful flowing Curls, and renders Hair that is harsh and dry, as soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. As imposters purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition instead of the genuine, it is indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands'," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. and each genuine bottle is wrapped in a book, signed on the outside in red, "A. Rowland and Son."

WINDSOR SOAP.—J. Atkinson, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, London, respectfully informs the Public that his Double Refined Windsor Soap will be found a soap of a very superior kind; it is made of the best materials, and freed from the caustic properties contained in most Soaps, and which acts so injuriously to a delicate skin; its perfume is a complete bouquet; it is gently detergent, emollient in use, very durable, and sold at the price of the commonest articles: it is highly valuable in the nursery, and where the skin of adults have got hard, rough, or uneven, it gradually, but with certainty, corrects such imperfections, and renders the skin luxuriously soft, white, and even. Half-pound packages, 1s. 2d.; pounds, 2s. by taking a dozen, 1s. 9d.—Sold by most Perfumers, but the genuine has the Proprietor's signature and address on the label.

STAYS and ELASTIC BELTS.—REMOVAL.—ROBINSON and VISTRIN (removed to 65, New Bond-street) submit for Ladies' inspection their NEW PATENT STAYS, that rectify spinal deflections, counteract vertebral curvatures, support and cure persons awry, making the form appear perfectly straight and shapely without any pernicious steel, padding, or pressure. Elastic Belts, which reduce corpulency, visceral enlargement, unsightly forms, local debility, relieve and strengthen simultaneously, and give comfortable support before and after accouchement.—They warrant their fashionable Corsets and Children's Stays to fit elegantly, however difficult the figure. Country residents instructed to send measures.—It is material to be correct in the names and number of the House—65, New Bond-street, London.

SELLING OFF.—REAL BARGAINS.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds worth of Silks, Laces, Muslins, and Shawls. Rich Levantines, 3s. 6d. to 5s. Oro de Naples, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; striped Lustrings, 3s.; stout Sarsnets, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; 1800 Gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. each, sold last year for two and three Guineas; the beautiful Zamora Shawls, from 4s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. usually sold at two Guineas; Astrachan Cashmere, 25s.; Tartarian do. 24s. the Dress; 3000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s. 6d. to 15s.; Lace Dresses and Veils equally cheap.—It is presumed that large buyers will pay most particular attention to this Advertisement, as the goods are of the very best description, and are selling at the above low Prices by LEWIS', 29, Hereford-street, Covent-garden, who is going to remove to Regent-street early in March, by which time he is determined to clear his present Stock.

SILKS—SILKS SELLING OFF.

ANSELM SHEARS, gratefully impressed with the favours which for fourteen years he has received from the ROYAL FAMILY, NOBILITY, and GENTRY, respectfully informs them, that, in consequence of the Lease of his House having expired at Christmas last, he is compelled to SELL OFF the whole of his valuable Stock, comprising not only an immense variety of Fashionable Silks, Poplins, Cashmeres, Norwich Crapes, Gros de Naples, Ducapes, Florence Silks, Shaded Sarsnets, Shawls, Scarfs, &c. but those new and beautiful Patterns at present weaving in the Looms, all of which must be SOLD without the least RESERVE. The Looms contain several Thousand Yards of Striped Silk Tabarets for Drawing-room Curtains and Furnitures at 3s. 9d. per yard.—LEWIS', 29, Hereford-street, Covent-garden, who is going to remove to Regent-street early in March, by which time he is determined to clear his present Stock.

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A VALUABLE ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY in the Country, a distance from London of upwards of 100 miles, to be DISPOSED of. No Premium required, and yielding a nett profit of 70 per cent. on the Capital employed.—Any reasonable trial, to prove to demonstration the truth of this statement, will be made a part of the contract with the purchaser; and no facility being given, time will be allowed for payment of Trade, Implements, and Utensils. For three or six months the present Proprietor will assist in the management of the Business.—The reason why so large a profit is afforded is, that the Proprietor of the Trade wishes to retire, and will take a moderate rent on the Buildings, or sell them; Tools by valuation.—The undersigned the referees will afford every information regarding the Manufactory, and the cause for the liberality held out; and every assistance in making the Business so profitable.—Mr. Noble, Lambeth-marsh, and Mr. Richardson, Battersea bridge.

CAFE ROYAL, AND HOTEL, Regent-street, London.—In calling the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to this Establishment, JOHN CROSS deems it necessary to state that the Café Royal is not a House for Subscribers only, as has been erroneously supposed. It is similar to the most celebrated Cafés in Paris, but on an improved principle, and combines all the domestic comforts of a Club House with the advantages of a first rate Hotel. The Coffee Room is furnished in the most magnificent style of elegance, in the French taste, but with superior materials. The Refreshments consist of Déjeûnes à la fourchette, Tea, Coffee, Soups, Ices, Confectionery, and Dinners of every description dressed in the French or English style. Champagne of exquisite flavour, sparkling and creaming, just imported from France; Rhenish, Claret, with all other approved Wines of the finest quality. Liqueurs, Fruits, and every other foreign delicacy, the whole with fixed prices à la carte. The main object of this Establishment is to combine comfort with elegance, and whilst the Proprietor hopes that it will become a place of fashionable resort for foreigners, he begs leave to assure his English patrons that every attention shall be paid to their accommodation.—English and Foreign Newspapers.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—All who are afflicted with the RHEUMATISM or GOUT may find speedy relief, for the Sum of Five Guineas, by applying to W. W. S, Wine-office-court, upon the principles of no cure no pay.

Just published, price 12s.

A COMPLETE TREATISE on the NATURE, SYMPTOMS, and CURE of LUES VENEREA; Historical, Theoretical, Practical, and Original. By JESSE FOOT, ESQ. Surgeon. A new Edition, amended and corrected.—Printed for S. Highley, 174, Fleet-street.

Just published,

OPINIONS AS TO THE REAL STATE OF THE NATION; with Strictures on a pamphlet intitled "The Administration of the Affairs of Great Britain," &c. By the Ghost of the Marquess of Londonderry.—Printed for and published by William Wright, 45, Fleet-street.

The following is an extract:—

"Before I proceed to offer some remarks upon the leading topics likely to engage the attention of the Parliament, I cannot but observe upon a pamphlet, intitled, 'Administration of the Affairs of Great Britain,' (The term 'Great Britain' might, I should think, be well superseded, on proper occasions, by the more commanding style of 'British Empire.')

"I am inclined to think, that semi-official announcements are often dangerous, at most times impolitic, and always open to suspicion.

"They afford timely to usher in ministerial statements, or projected measures, if they are intended so, at most times impolitic, and always open to suspicion. If they are intended to usher in ministerial statements, or projected measures, they afford timely means and notice to all who are interested in thwarting them, or creating a prejudice in the public opinion against them; they also detract much from the efficacy of the responsible statements, which, from the Throne, or in the Houses of Parliament. Besides, they are not tangible. If erroneous, they are disavowed, or left in a state of doubt as to their presumed character; and thus the Government has two mouth-pieces: one of official responsibility, and one of an experimental convenience. I am inclined to think, that semi-official announcements are often dangerous

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 113. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1823. Price 7d.

A MAN TO MY MIND, a New Song, sung by Mrs. Fitzwilliam, is just published, price 1s. Composed by W. H. Cutler, Mus. Bac. Oxon, who teaches Singing, Piano Forte, and Thorough Bass.—76. Basinghall-street, and to be had at all the Music shops.

NEW MUSIC, just published by Mayhew and Co. No. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S THIRD SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES, including the celebrated and admired Airs of "The Campbells are coming," "Argyle is my name," "Corn rigga," "O whistle, and I'll come to you," and "Loch Erroch side," with entire new figures, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Grey, by Joseph Hart. 3s.

The great success which attended the publication of Mr. Hart's First and Second Sets of Scotch Quadrilles, has induced him to offer a Third Set to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, which he trusts will prove worthy their patronage.

Also just published, HART'S SIXTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's popular Opera of "La Gazza Ladra," as danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls. Arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp. Price 4s.

London: Mayhew and Co. Music-sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

New Editions of Hart's Fifth Set, from "It Turco in Italia;" also his Fourth Set, which is dedicated to His Majesty, and every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

PORTABLE PIANO FORTES.—Just published, price 4s.

THE LEARNER'S PORTABLE PIANO FORTE; exhibiting a correct Fac-simile of the Keys, with every note distinctly marked, calculated for the easy acquirement of a Knowledge of the Rudiments of Music.

"By means of this ingenious invention, a little child, who had no advantage from hearing a Piano Forte, learned her notes and fingering on the Learner's Portable Piano Forte, aided by a very simple book of Instruction. The first time she was allowed to touch an instrument, she played, to the great surprise of those who heard her, Mozart's air of 'Away with Melancholy,' and the author has no doubt the same practical knowledge may be attained by any other child."

Sold by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square; Paine and Hopkins, 69, Cornhill; and all Music-sellers.

VOCAL MUSIC, published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

THE whole of the MUSIC in the Opera of "Maid Marian," composed by Henry R. Bishop. The following Songs by Miss M. Tree: "A damsel stood to view the fight;" "Let us seek the yellow shore;" "The love that follows fain;" "To arms! 'tis freedom calls upon the brave;" and the celebrated duet with Master Longhurst, "Come hither, thou little foot-page;" and all the rest of the Songs, Glees, &c. to be had separate.—The Vocalist, a new elementary work on Singing, calculated to prepare Students for more elaborate Treatises. By J. Parry. Price 5s. The London Collection of Glees, Duets, and Catches; comprising the established compositions of the Old Masters, with selections from the Works of Bishop, Braham, Stevenson, &c. Edited by J. Parry. Price 7s. each number.

PIANO FORTE MUSIC.—Rondo on Bishop's celebrated Duet, "Come hither, thou little foot-page," by Fred. Kalkbrenner, pr. 4s.; Rondo on the admired Duet, "As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s.; Divertisement with "My pretty page look out afar," by C. Kiallmark, pr. 3s.; German Air, with variations, by ditto, pr. 2s. 6d.; "La bella Capricciosa," by J. N. Hummell, price 4s.; French Air, "Cède à l'amour," with variations, by J. W. Holder, price 2s. 6d.: New Variations on "God save the King," as a duet, by ditto, price 4s.; the popular Overture to "Maid Marian," as a duet, by D. Brugnler, price 3s.; Duets, Class 1 and 2, of popular airs, arranged progressively, by ditto, pr. 3s. each.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

HARP MUSIC.—Fifteen brilliant and short Preludes, by N. Ch. Bochsa, price 4s.: "When the wind blows," as a rondo, by ditto, price 3s. 6d.; Fantasia, with "Bid me discourse," by ditto, price 3s. 6d.; Sacred Vocabulary, with select Airs from Handel, by ditto, pr. 3s. 6d.; Grand Duet for Harp and Piano Forte, by ditto, price 8s.; Shield's Opera of "Rosina," as Duets for the Harp and Piano Forte, by ditto, in 2 books, pr. 6s. each: a new edit. of Horn's Rudiments for the Harp, with progressive Lessons, price 15s.; Rossini's Operas of "Tancredi" and "Othello," as Duets for Harp and Piano Forte, in a familiar style. By J. F. Burrowes, in books 5s. each.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

MUSIC.—Just published, in folio, price a guinea and a half, in boards, a second improved edition, of

A NEW THEORY of MUSICAL HARMONY. By A. F. C. KOLLMANN, Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's; treating of Harmony, including Counterpoint, Imitation, Variation, Time, and Rhythm, according to the Author's own complete and natural System. Also, a second much improved edition, of the same Author's,

TWELVE ANALYZED FUGUES, with Double Counterpoints in all Intervals, for two performers on one-keyed Instruments. Price 15s. Both Works printed for the Author, as above, and also to be had at the principal Music-sellers and Booksellers.

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[This Gazette contains the appointments of the Earl of Liverpool, Right Hon F. Robinson, B. Paget, Lord Visc. Lowther, Lord G. C. H. Somerset, Right Hon J. M. Barry, and C. A. M'Naughten, Esq. to be Commissioners of the Treasury. The Right Hon. C. W. Wynne, Earl Bathurst, Right Hon. G. Canning, R. Peel, F. Robinson, J. Sullivan, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Cranbourne, Right Hon. W. Fremantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. Phillimore, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India. H. W. W. Wynne, Esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Wurtemberg. C. R. Vaughan, Esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons. The Hon. A. Percy to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris. G. C. Antrobus, Esq. to be Secretary to the Legation at Turin. W. J. Crosbie, Esq. to be Secretary to the Legation at the Swiss Cantons; and the Right Hon. N. Vansittart to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—The dignity of a Baronet is also conferred on Sir E. H. East, Knt late Chief Justice of Calcutta.]

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 31, 1823.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer.—The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, granting to the Right Hon. William Huskisson the office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy.

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DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 15, R. Ritchie and J. Rigsby, Deptford, brewers.—Feb. 25, C. W. Rudd, Broad-way, Worcestershire, maltster.

Feb. 26, T. Hinde, Liverpool, merchant.—Feb. 27, J. Tarleton, Liverpool, merchant.—Feb. 27, R. Clements, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer.—Feb. 27, F. Jeffs, Coventry, shopkeeper.—Feb. 27, R. Masters, Coventry, tailor.—Feb. 27, E. Wheatley, Coventry, silk-dyer.—Feb. 27, W. Ladkin, Leir, Leicestershire, victualler.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of Parliament, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Westmorland, and the Earl of Harrowby, took their seats on the Woolsack as Commissioners under the Great Seal for opening the Session.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Commons having as usual attended at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor read His Majesty's Speech as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that since he last met you in Parliament, His Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which His Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain, on the part of Foreign Powers; and His Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments, and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the East of Europe His Majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved; and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other Powers, assurances of their unalterable disposition to cultivate with His Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally His Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid respecting depredations committed on the commerce of His Majesty's Subjects in the West-Indian Seas, and other grievances of which His Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission, by the Spanish Government, of the justice of His Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you, that His Majesty has not been unmindful of the Addresses presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade. Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by His Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the Conferences at Verona; and there have been added to the Treaties upon this subject, already concluded between his Majesty and the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, Articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total Expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

"This diminution of Charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding His Majesty's expectation; His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burthens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and Government, which His Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last Session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable Districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects; and His Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

"Deeply as His Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the Manufacturing Districts, and the flourishing condition of our Commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion, that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

Earl Morley moved the Address, and observed, that Government entertained but one opinion on the question. They had opposed every attempt to disturb the pacific system. On the right to interfere in the Constitution of Spain, His Majesty's Ministers had also been firm. To the principles which supported the Constitution of Spain, the Government of the Catholic King had been strenuously opposed, ever since his restoration to the Throne. Whether the King of France was right in interfering in the affairs of Spain, or whether he had taken a correct view of his own affairs, in asserting that right at Verona, were points for further inquiry. His Majesty's Ministers opposed it. If France was to commence the war, Europe and posterity should know it was on their own responsibility. Our exertions to prevent war were still employed, and they were not forbidden from maintaining a hope that humanity and justice might yet succeed. It was impossible the House should not entertain approbation on the remonstrance to the Cortes of Spain on the subject of Spanish ships. During many years ships had been fitted out under Spanish flags, which did great injury to the British trade. The time had come for compensation from Spain, and the measure must meet with the approbation of Parliament. No efforts had been spared to secure pacification among the unfortunate Greeks. Remonstrances had been sent to the Ottoman Porte, to secure a line of conduct more consistent with the duties of humanity. At the same time, however England might feel for the Greeks, the most civilized friend of humanity would not say this country ought to engage in a war to correct the Constitution of Turkey. The Noble Earl then adverted to the other topics in the Speech, congratulated the House on the desire of His Majesty respecting Ireland, lamented that the prospect of relief to the agriculturist could not be held out, and then drew the recollection of the House to His Majesty's late visit to Scotland, when, in every part of the kingdom, there had been the greatest demonstration of loyal feeling. This might be hailed as an omen of future union and prosperity. He concluded with noticing the Slave Trade, and observed, that Government had done more for the Abolition of the Slave Trade than all the Governments of Europe. His Lordship concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, to return thanks for his most gracious Speech," &c.

Lord Mayo seconded the Address. In the course of his speech, he expressed his satisfaction for what had been done by Government for Ireland.

Earl Stanhope moved an Amendment, professing the deep regret and anxiety of the House for the severe and unexampled distress of this country, and pledging itself to proceed immediately to examine into the nature and causes of it, for the purpose of affording relief. The principal hardship was want of employment. When the people wanted bread and employment the Parliament gave them a stone in the shape of the Six Acts. Efforts to restore the currency to a proper state had been made. All endeavours had only diminished the quantity and increased the value of the currency. Jews and jobbers were the only people in a state of prosperity. He contended that if the present system were persevered in, a reduction of the dividend would become necessary. If the present currency were not changed, the reduction of taxation must be carried to a very considerable amount, or else they would reduce themselves. Against the continuance of such evils, which must lead to the general destruction of property, that House had a constitutional remedy in its own hands, by refusing all supplies to the Crown, until those grievances had been effectually redressed. Though strongly opposed to that monstrous project of Universal Suffrage, which would give the whole weight to numbers, he was a friend to moderate Parliamentary Reform. Having descanted on these topics at some length, he said he was determined to take the sense of the House, and in such a cause should not be ashamed to renew the celebrated minority of one.

The Marquis of Lansdowne wished that some parts of the Speech had been couched in somewhat stronger terms, and that a more explicit declaration of the sense entertained by this country of the principles which had unfortunately made their way into the Councils of the great Powers of Europe, and which could not fail to throw Europe into confusion. What might be the merits or demerits of the Spanish Constitution he knew not, but the attack intended to be made upon it would be the means of rallying every Spaniard to fight for it, with all its sins upon its head. He besought their Lordships to contemplate the principles of the Allies carried into action, and to consider whether the result would not be injurious to the interests of this country. He would ask by what means, supposing the invasion and conquest of Spain to have been accomplished, the Government of a Despotic King was to be upheld? Could it be done by any thing, save by military occupation? And with all the ports of Spain occupied by French troops, would not the security of our empire, and of its national peace, especially of the repose of that country which was most exposed to the machinations of an enemy? Then what would become of Portugal, if Spain were conquered and replaced under a Despotic Government? Seeing reasons to be satisfied when he heard it stated by His Majesty's Ministers, that they still entertained hopes of influencing those whom they could not convince, he should be content to acquiesce in the Address. He should not detain the House by going into the questions mooted by his Noble Friend (Earl Stanhope), but without entering at length into the question of currency, he should say, that in his opinion, a part of the difficulty experienced arose from the unfortunate preference given to gold over silver, as a standard of currency. With respect to the state of agriculture, their Lordships were bound to give it their fullest attention at another period. As to the other topics contained in the Speech, he was glad to find that measures were to be proposed, for the purpose of promoting peace, and improving the condition of the people of Ireland. He repeated, he wished the expressions used in the Speech, respecting the conduct of the Allies, had been stronger. Indeed, he had read with surprize, that the breach between the Governments of Spain and France, was only "an irritation." But the same rule, if the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia had agreed at Verona to send an army of 100,000 men to change the Constitution of the British Parliament, the Noble Earl, at the head of the Treasury, would describe the threat and the event, as merely "an irritation" between those Sovereigns and this country. He wished that the Noble Earl would lay down that mode of softening his language, and would describe things and feelings as they were.

The Earl of Liverpool hoped that the Noble Earl (Stanhope) would not press his amendment, as unanimity on this occasion would be of particular service. There was nothing whatever in the Address or the Speech to provoke such a motion, or to prevent him from bringing it forward at a more fitting time. Adverting to the topics more immediately under consideration, he observed, that the Noble Marquis did not object to the terms of the Speech, but thought that they did not go far enough, and wished for a more distinct expression of disapprobation on the part of the British Government. Now he could not conceive, without using hard words, which ought always to be avoided, a more distinct opinion than that expressed in the first paragraph of the Speech. It would be in their Lordships' recollection where the promulgation of those principles were to be found. It was in the Circular Note written by a dear and lamented friend of his on the 19th of January, 1821, in which the policy of this country was distinctly stated to be—to allow every country to be the only judge of the manner in which it was to be governed, and not to admit of interference, except as exceptions when the urgency of self-preservation might require it. But this manifestation of our policy had not rested on that circular alone; it had been illustrated in debate, and explicit opinions had been given with respect to Spain. It had been distinctly admitted that unlike the Constitutions set up in Piedmont and at Naples, the Constitution of Spain was purely national, and all that had taken place in Spain was purely Spanish. That Constitution had been adopted in the midst of the Revolution against France, it had been recognized by all the Sovereigns of Europe, and its correction was in the power of the lawful Monarch at his return, but not its abrogation. He might then have altered it with the general approbation, and he was advised to correct but not to destroy. Spain having re-established it, there was nothing to show that those by whom it had been done had displayed a wish to extend it to other countries. They had not only not wished it, but they had offered a most solemn disclaimer of such an intention. The wisdom of this country was to keep in a position to act as a mediator, and, without in any degree shrinking from the principles which she had promulgated, to arrest evil and to prevent war. It was therefore proper not to use strong language, by which the country might throw away the advantages which she possessed. He would not say that he was very sanguine, but the door was not absolutely closed, and as long as hopes of peace might exist, would it become either the policy or the dignity of the nation, to use strong language, which might defeat its purpose? The word "irritation" did not allude in the least to the threatened invasion of Spain, but that series of little exasperating occurrences which might be reduced to the rest of Europe to the same state of barbarism in which in the power of a mediator to allay. He trusted that he had spoken sufficiently explicitly on the principle, the effects, and the danger of the war which was contemplated. He looked with anxiety and fear to the effect of that war not on Spain only, but upon France also, and through France upon Europe. Much as he deprecated the war with France. There was no man in this country who did not feel that the policy of England was neutrality; but at the same time he would not say that if a case for it should arise, she was not to make war.

Lord Ellenborough expressed his concurrence in the views taken by the Marquis of Lansdowne. Considering all the various bearings of the question, he looked to the termination of the contest, supposing it to give success to France, with infinite disadvantage to this country.

Earl Darnley, in allusion to Ireland, observed, that he had intended to bring forward a motion on the subject, but from what had been stated, he was disposed to see if any adequate measures were likely to come from quarters more competent than himself to treat the subject according to its paramount importance. He had risen chiefly for the purpose of asking the Noble Lord at what time the measures alluded to were likely to be presented to the House.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that the subject would be brought forward as early as possible.—The House divided—For the Address 62—For the Amendment, 3—Majority in favour of the Address, 59. Adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Abingdon and Lincoln, praying the repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Relief Act.

A Petition was presented from the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for an alteration of the Marriage Act, and stating, that in 72 cases in that Diocese not one marriage by banns had taken place since the passing of the Act.

The Marquis of Conyngham brought down His Majesty's Answer to the Address of this House, which was couched in the most gracious terms.

Lord Ellenborough called their Lordships' attention to the Act passed last Session for the better regulation of marriages. By the Act the House had decided on two points respecting the Marriage Law, namely, that due security ought to be given to parents and guardians in the event of the marriages of minors; and also that marriages solemnized should be rendered by law indissoluble. He intended the Bill which he was about to introduce to preserve that section, retaining the provision respecting the administration of oaths previous to the solemnity; allowing to their Lordships liberty to re-enact such clauses of the last Act as to them might seem fit. The present Act contained no corroborative oaths, for no swearing was required after publication of banns, and that to be administered by the officiating Minister, which would occupy but a few minutes. Many did not administering such oaths to be subject to a penalty for a misdemeanor, while the contracting parties swearing falsely should be the punishment inflicted for perjury.

Lord Redesdale observed, that he had last session objected to that part of the Bill which provided for posting the names of the contracting parties on the church door. With respect to the general Bill he did not approve of transferring the swearing parties to the office of the clergyman, who had no benefit by granting licences, and could derive no emolument from administering such oaths; besides, the same oath at the time of marriage must produce great inconveniences, as many couples presented themselves at the same time.

The Lord Chancellor had objected strongly to the Bill last Session; there was not one objection which he then held against the Bill, which he would not now repeat, and put on the Journals of the House. With respect to the present Bill, all he desired was some time to consider it, with reference to the country at large.

Lord Ellenborough was willing to afford due time to legislate legal and moral view for the benefit of the country.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.

At three o'clock the House was summoned by the Deputy from the Black Rod to attend at the Bar of the House of Lords. Speaker, accompanied by a considerable number of Members, proceeded to that House, where the King's Speech was delivered by the Lords' Commissioners, (for which see the Lords' Debate.)

New writs were ordered for Harwich, in the room of the Right Hon. N. Vansittart and C. Bathurst—Peterborough, J. Sackett, Esq.—Ripon, Right Hon. G. Robinson—Chichester, Right Hon. W. Huskisson—St. Germains, Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot—New Windsor, Hon. Herbert Taylor—Coleraine, Sir J. Beresford—Liverpool, the Right Hon. Geo. Canning.—For Berwick, in the room of Lord Viscount Ossulston, now Earl of Tankerville.

Mr. Hume gave notice that on the 4th of March he would make a proposition respecting the commutation of tithes in Ireland.—On the 6th he would move for a copy of the Report of the Commissioners of Crown Lands in Ireland; and on the 11th of this month, he would move that separate Estimates of the Expenditure of the Colonies, Great Britain be laid on the table.

Dr. Phillimore gave notice that he would submit, on an early day, a motion respecting the Marriage Act.

Mr. Maberly gave notice that, on the 18th inst. he would move an inquiry into the income and expenditure of the country, and for the immediate repeal of the whole of the Assessed Taxes.

Mr. Wynn, on the part of the Attorney-General for Ireland, gave notice that, on the 20th inst. he should submit a motion to the House on the subject of the Roman Catholic Claims.

The Speaker acquainted the House that it had been summoned to the House of Lords, and that, to prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy of the Speech.

Mr. Childe moved the Address. He observed that his Majesty's Speech contained that frank and satisfactory declaration of the principles which was the intention of his Government to observe in their foreign relations, and to hear so unequivocal an admission of the right of self-government on the part of other States. He could not, therefore, forbear to express strongly his opinion that it would have been disgraceful to this country to take any part in the interference with the internal concerns of Spain. Taking a view of the affairs of Spain, guided by this principle, he felt himself unable to discover in them of that country, any thing that threatened an injury to the safety of Austria, or Russia, or Prussia, or France. He noticed with satisfaction the reduction in the estimates for the present year, and the increasing improvement of the Revenue. The first was an evidence of the attention of Ministers to the wants and wishes of the people, and the other of the returning prosperity of the country,—of the amelioration of the distress under which an important interest in the state had laboured. The Hon. Gentleman then noticed the other topics in the Speech, upon which he congratulated the House, and felt that he was not too sanguine in expecting that the day was not distant when the agricultural interest would recover from its embarrassments, and that every farmer and proprietor might count upon a certain and fair return on his capital. He concluded by moving an Address to His Majesty, which, as usual, was an echo of His Majesty's Speech.

Mr. Wildman seconded the Address, and was sure the House would concur with him in approving of the disavowal of His Majesty's Government of any right to dictate to other countries as to their internal affairs, and would concur in the hope that His Majesty's good offices would be successful in preventing the war between France and Spain. He heartily joined in the hope that peace would be maintained in the East.

Sir Joseph Yorke said, that the Address really had his unqualified approbation, and he thought there could be no objection to *third* reading it had been seconded, as to our foreign policy; he was most happy to find that our Ambassador had been directed to remain neutral. He thought the House was bound in duty to declare the impolicy, to say the injustice of going to war with Spain. As an Englishman, as an honest man, he thought it would be one of the most unjust actions that ever had been, or ever could be committed. It ought to be remembered that this noble people, the Spaniards, had been the means of restoring the Bourbons to their throne.

Mr. Brougham coincided in the union with the Gallant Officer in expressing those feelings, which he was sure beat in every English bosom—of unqualified detestation and abhorrence at the hypocritical language in which these atrocious principles have been promulgated to the world. He felt that he would be built discharging his duty towards those Honourable Gentlemen by whom the Address was moved and seconded, if he did not express his extreme gratification at the sound and liberal views which it contained; he was satisfied that there would be but one opinion in the House upon the sentiments which had been expressed by those Hon. Gentlemen. There should be but one feeling of reprobation excited against a half-civilized barbarian having issued a Manifesto, by which he showed every disposition to reduce the rest of Europe to the same state of barbarism in which his own subjects were. It would bring down confusion on France, and on their small portion of Frenchmen, who, contemptible in their talents, having gained the ascendant over prudence and sound policy, would attack our dearest ally, influenced by a base and selfish motive to put down an existing government under the false and prejudiced impression that it was inconsistent with their peculiar views. The Hon. Gentleman then said, the country had arrived at that crisis, and was in that emergency which its affairs never exceeded since the Revolution, as to its internal situation, and the distress which prevailed in the most important of its interests. And he trusted we should not be very clear of the difficulties which threatened us, but he must indeed be a bold man who could take upon himself to say that we should have that good fortune. Situated as England now is, he would not state the necessity of her holding herself in such a position as might rather prevent than accelerate a war, with respect to the situation of the country and the measures taken by Government upon it. He thought that the distress which was so much complained of the year had been only partially relieved last Session, by the reduction

certain taxes. This brought him to notice the County Meetings, the proceedings at which had given umbrage to so many. Those who blamed them ought to recollect, that every degree of indulgence should be shewn towards the errors of those who were suffering. Some there were who had an undoubted right to express disapprobation at the conduct which had been pursued at those meetings, but some there were, too, who had no such right. Those who had opposed the measures of Government in 1811, had a right to complain of the proposition to break faith with the public creditor. The loudest outcry was made by the friends of Ministers as to the Norfolk Petition; and yet one of the propositions of that Petition was the same in point of principle as that which, in 1811, was put into the shape of a Bill, brought into that House by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and carried by the influence of Government. There was, undoubtedly, one general relief, to which all classes in common were entitled; he meant reduction of taxation, and an arrangement of the Sinking Fund, so that it should not continue what it really was—a delusion. In the way of reduction, however, looking to our foreign affairs, he could not consent to the smallest reduction of our naval force. Let abuses in the naval department be corrected; but he would by all means say, "Do not let us diminish our strength." The army might be reduced, because we could not send it abroad. He recommended economy and retrenchment generally, because he really did contemplate the probability of our being engaged in hostilities at some time or other in the course of the threatened war. No one who understood or regarded the ancient policy of the country, but must say, that if this ill-fated expedition should be carried into effect, England would in all probability, sooner or latter, be engaged in it. Indeed he was glad that Ministers had not gone so far as to promise a strict neutrality under every possible circumstance. To do that would be to give a species of permission to the attack upon Spain. There was not a man in this country who would not cheerfully give Ministers support in such a case as the present. He even trusted it would appear that Ministers had declared, that in certain events we should assist the Spaniards. He trusted Government was sincere in its wishes towards Spain, because he was convinced that all would willingly, cheerfully, and joyfully co-operate with it in carrying those wishes into effect. He therefore hoped that Ministers distinctly stated to the French Government their resolution, in the event of a war, to assist the Spaniards, because he was well aware that such a resolution would be followed by measures likely to avert those evils which all were of one mind in condemning.—The Hon. Member then took a review of the Notes of the Allied Monarchs to the Spanish Minister, which he described as a mass of contradictions, along with the hollow cant of professions of respect and tenderness for their recent ally. Never was any thing more monstrous, or more extravagant, than these documents. Prussia, speaking of the Cortes, said, that it confounds and destroys the essence of monarchy; and Russia spoke of it in nearly the same terms. There were no more documents by which he could show the treatment of Spain at Verona, a secret which he did not pretend to know; for indeed he was yet unable to discover what was the precise situation which the Representative of England filled at that Congress. But he knew nothing more irreconcilable with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle than the interference of the Allies with Spain now, the 4th Article of which provided that "special Congresses should be held from time to time on the affairs of Europe." By the way this treaty was a master-piece of hypocrisy, "which would be calm and constant in action, all whose cares would be directed to maintain peace, and whose fundamental principle would be to adhere strictly to the Law of Nations; and that its sole object was the repose of Europe." This was half state paper, half romance, half sermon. He knew not which to admire most—the inconsistency of some of the Sovereigns, or the peculiar conduct of Russia, a power but half European, an immense colossal mass of physical power, with oriental principles, which had used many words to wrap up ideas not very clear, but which, when really understood, appeared to speak but one language, and that was, "We have hundreds of thousands of armed mercenaries, and we will not reason where we mean to insult." The gallant Spaniards, in answer, spoke a short, an expressive, a manly language. "We," said they, "will not reason with those who would enslave us; no matter to us whether they be Goths, Huns, or Calmucs." They indeed shewed a courage, in fine contrast to the crafty Bohemian and savage Tartar. If the Tyrants who infested the world should proceed in their career, there was not one true-born English or true Frenchman who would not in heart be an ally of the Spaniards. He particularly admired the conduct of Spain in answer to this odious and invidious interference. Every sentence addressed to the Spaniards conveyed some insult; and the object of the whole was evidently to divide them, and array them against each other. Under such circumstances he should not have been much surprised if their answer had conveyed some allusions to the Allied Powers themselves. His Prussian Majesty, for instance, who appeared to be so nice a critic in Constitutions, and had expressed his anxiety for Spanish happiness, might have been reminded of his promise to give his own subjects a Constitution. His Austrian Majesty might have been recommended to be just to King George, before he was generous to King Ferdinand; to pay the debt, principal and interest, which he had so long owed to the English Government. Or they might have told him to turn his eyes to his own dungeons in the Milanese, in which he had immured men, women, and even children, without any charge being made against them.—The Honourable Gentleman then said, the Tyrants of Europe were laundless in their views against the liberties of man; and were restrained from aggression only by difficulties which appeared insurmountable. Did they imagine that if any country was sufficiently convenient to the Autocrat of Russia, to enable him to commence operations, he would not soon find a pretext to begin? How readily would he act, even if the Grand Turk himself were the object of attack, should circumstances admit it? It would be in vain to send a deputation of Muftis; it would be in vain that they would urge by way of remonstrance, their strict adherence to the "monarchical principle," and that they had a Government such as the Holy Alliance itself could wish—powerful and paralysed. It would be in vain they should protest their innocence of all constitutional theories, and declare they had never had even a dream of fallacious liberty; all their arguments would be thrown away on the *three Gentlemen of Verona*—who would soon find blemishes enough in the Turkish Constitution if it answered their purpose. He cordially applauded the conduct pursued by the servants of the Crown upon this occasion. They had acted like men who were resolved to do their duty by themselves and by the country. Let us then look to free states, as our natural allies; let us support the honour of the Crown, the freedom of the country, and the best and most sacred principles of the Constitution.

Sir F. Burdett trusted that we should not shrink from our duty at the present eventful juncture, and for his own part he would lay aside all considerations of agricultural distress—all considerations, however urgent, except those which regarded the maintenance of those grand principles which England ought to be the first to uphold. Looking to this main object, he could not help admiring the spirit in which the speech of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman was dictated, as well as the bold and manly tone in which it was delivered. He could not sit down without also expressing his admiration of the good sense in which the Address to the Throne was conceived. It would have the effect of removing all differences respecting one of the most important questions that could engage the attention of the House, and would now—in one instance at least, see a united Parliament and a united people.

Mr. Secretary Peel assured the House that he felt the most sincere satisfaction at perceiving that they were enabled to concur in a unanimous vote to His Majesty, expressing their approval of the Address, but though he was thus relieved from the necessity of going minutely into matters of peculiar importance as relating to our foreign policy, yet from the observations that had been made by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite, he conceived that he should be guilty of an abandonment of his duty if he declined saying a few words. A great part of the speech of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman consisted of animadversions, not upon our system of policy, but upon that of our allies. The House would bear in mind, that His Majesty's Government pursued an undeviating course of policy with respect to the interference of foreign states in the internal affairs of any nation. In 1792 the Monarch protested against such interference; and the same principle obtained in 1821. He would say, that the principles laid down by His Majesty's Government, and sanctioned by His Majesty himself, were that every state was sovereign and independent within itself. As to Spain, he could only say, that so far as England was concerned, he could see nothing in the institutions now existing there to warrant interference. He certainly wished, for the sake of Spain herself, that some modifications were adopted in what was termed the Spanish Constitution. This, he thought, would be perfectly just; yet he did not see any adequate cause for interference in the grounds set forth in the speech of the King of France. Let the House consider what must be the interest of Europe with respect to the question of peace or war, and they must clearly perceive that all the powers have a common object in desiring to avoid hostilities. Speaking then with respect to the obvious policy of Europe, he might still be allowed to indulge the hope that the existing repose would not be disturbed. He was quite sure, that every possible effort would be made by this country to prevent the alternative of war; and even the King of France himself had in his speech those inconclusive words, "if war shall be inevitable." He regretted that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had, in the warmth of debate, been betrayed into expressions respecting those Sovereigns who were in alliance with us, which, in his cooler moments, he could not approve. He (Mr. Peel) thought that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would have recollected the community of interest, and the community of danger, which attached us to our allies; but he seemed to argue as if the whole attention of the Congress of Verona was directed only to the affairs of Spain.—Did he forget that the state of Italy, the slave trade, and the affairs of Turkey, were among the questions discussed in that meeting? We had a Plenipotentiary at the Congress, who strictly attended to every thing in which the honour or interest of the country was concerned. Adverting to the situation of this country, he was confident that the House would hear with pleasure that His Majesty's Government meant to effect a reduction in the public expenditure, and a large remission of taxation. He communicated this on the part of his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, on the earliest day after he became a Member of the House, would lay before them in detail a state of the finances. The intended reductions would chiefly be applied to the assessed taxes, and to the relief of agricultural distress, though he could by no means promise relief to the extent that might be wished. In the increased prosperity of our manufactures and commerce, he necessarily looked for the relief of agricultural distress. He believed it impossible that there could be so much activity in all branches of trade without a corresponding advantage to the agricultural interest.

Sir J. Mackintosh said, it would indeed be culpable in any lover of freedom to remain silent at a moment when war was made on the rights of all independent states. The principle affected every state that boasted the name of freedom; but it more especially affected the security of our own dominions, it levelled a blow at the honour and security of Great Britain. To him it appeared that the King of France had not carried the principle further than the Allies who had met at Verona, who laid it down as a rule, that any amendment in the political condition of a people, should always be controlled by the will of a despotic Sovereign. This doctrine was monstrous—it was a slander on all that our ancestors had done—it was a libel on our King's right to the crown; it proscribed all those who had brought about the revolution—it made rebels of the men to whom we were indebted for Magna Charta—for the dearest rights we enjoyed—it made every privilege of that House a usurpation.

Mr. Denman felt inclined to indulge in the belief that the representative of His Majesty did interfere to obtain for Spain those free institutions, which constituted the happiness as well as the glory of England. He could, therefore, have wished that the Speech had disclosed that, and still he was inclined to think that if proper efforts had been made, that disgusting Speech of the French King would never have been uttered. If the Congress were the scene of remonstrances on that subject by the representative of England, and if France were assured that England would take that course, then the perseverance in spite of England would amount to a declaration of war against her. He trusted that would be distinctly told to all the Allied Powers, that the opinion of the English House of Commons, and of the people of England, was opposed to the course threatened against Spain.—The Address was then carried unanimously.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Marryat gave notice for to-morrow se'nnight of a motion relative to the Service on which His Majesty's ships Dotterel and Carnation were employed on the 12th August last.

Mr. Whitmore gave notice that on Monday, the 17th, he would bring the subject of the Corn Laws under the consideration of the House.

Mr. Brougham presented a Petition from the Land-owners and Agriculturists of several places in Cumberland, praying for an amendment of the Act imposing a duty on Lime.

Lord A. Hamilton gave notice of a motion relative to the state of representation of Scotch Counties, on the 11th of March.

Dr. Phillimore called the attention of the House to the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for the regulation of the law of Marriage. From this Bill inconveniences were felt which nothing but actual necessity could have justified the House in passing. Amongst these he would mention the unnecessary introduction of oaths not before requisite. Next was an extract from the Register of Baptism, which was not necessary to the main purposes of the Act. Another inconvenience was, the stamps required in marriages by banns, an expence which was oppressive, without being in any way useful. He would further enumerate the hardship of the clergy being obligated to read this voluminous Act from the pulpit. The Act also went to take away from many peculiar jurisdictions the power of granting licences, by which many districts were deprived of the facility of marriage possessed by others; whereas all should have the same power in that respect. With this view of the question, he assured the House that, with its permission, he would do his best to remedy all the evils he had complained of.—Leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the Act.

On bringing up the Report of the Address, Sir R. Wilson cautioned the House and His Majesty's Ministers how they adopted, during the pending negociations with France, the language and professions of neutrality. Such a course he was assured, would operate to the evil of all parties. It became them to look to the security of their ally, Portugal, and to consider well her situation. As a soldier of some experience, he knew that she would make a difference of 50,000 men to Spain, which ever way she sided in the struggle. They must recollect that in the struggle with Spain, it was not on the boundary line, but that the efforts of her enemies were directed against the Spanish Constitution.

Mr. Curwen said he would reserve himself for another opportunity to deliver his opinion on the various subjects embraced by the consideration of the present state of Europe.

Colonel Davis thought that the first cannon fired against Spain ought to be treated as a declaration of war against this country.

Mr. H. Hutchinson rose, not to lament what the Speech from the Throne contained, but what it omitted to contain. He thought this a most important crisis with respect to the affairs of the Continent; and he did think, that the Speech should have contained such language, as would have taught the tyrants of Europe that their despotic projects would meet with unanimous resistance from this country.

The Address having been read twice, was then ordered to be presented to His Majesty, by such of the Members of that House as were Members of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

THURSDAY.

There being only twenty-three Members present at four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY.

At four o'clock only thirty-six Members being present an adjournment of course took place.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 1.—On Friday the 22d regiment of the line left Paris for the army of Spain; it will be replaced by the 59th regiment of the line. The 25th regiment will set off on Sunday for the army, and will be replaced by the 43d regiment.—On the 27th ult. the 9th company of miners left Douay for the Army of Observation.—Eight companies of the foot artillery of the Toulouse Regiment left Rennes on the 27th ult. for Bayonne. The 10th company of miners, 50 men of the light horse artillery, two companies of the train corps, and 54 teams of tumbrils and forges, passed through Toul on the 26th ult. on their route from Metz to Perpignan.—Two parks of field artillery are actively completing at Toulouse and Narbonne; one is destined for the army of the Eastern, and the other for that of the Western Pyrenees.—The artillery of Vincennes and the second regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard, marched this morning for the frontiers of Spain.

Feb. 2.—This day at half-past three, their Royal Highnesses Monsieur and the Duke d'Angoulême, accompanied by the Generals and chief officers of the Royal Guard reviewed on the Place du Carousel, the Dragoons of the Guard and the 30th regiment of the line. The princes were received with the loudest acclamations. After having defiled before their Royal Highnesses, the troops set off on their march for the army.—*Journal des Debats.*

The King has appointed M. Ravez President of the Chamber of Deputies for the session.—On Monday, the Duke de San Lorenzo received orders from the Cortes to leave Paris immediately, with all his legation.

In the Chamber of Peers, yesterday, M. Duke de Levis, Reporter of the Special Commission, presented the project of an Address in answer to his Majesty's Speech, which was examined in a Committee, and discussed in a General Assembly. An amendment proposed by M. the Baron de Barente, and modified by a second amendment, proposed by M. the Count de Segur, was supported by the Count Daru, and opposed by M. de Villele and Viscount de Chateaubriand, and finally lost by a majority of 90 to 53. The original project of Address was then adopted by a majority of 73.—The Minister of Finance (Villele) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the Speech from the Crown; and both professed openly that France would act as France; and she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored in Spain. The Minister of Finance observed how important it was to France, not only as a point of honour, but as a positive interest, that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

Feb. 5.—The Address of the Chamber of Peers, in answer to his Majesty's Speech, was presented to his Majesty on Tuesday evening. It is an echo of the Speech. The King replied, that the sentiments expressed in the Address were the best guarantee for the prosperity of the State.

The *Moniteur* contains an order for the General commanding the 1st military division, issued by command of the Minister of War, summoning all officers, sub-officers, and soldiers on leave, within his jurisdiction, to present themselves within 24 hours, to receive passports to rejoin their corps forthwith.

It is confidently affirmed, that an insurrection has recently broken out at the Royal Military School at La Fleche. An officer of that establishment arrived yesterday morning at the War office, and will set off this evening with the orders of his Majesty. The most severe measures are, it is said, to be adopted to prevent similar disorders.

Intelligence from Lisbon, dated the 24th Jan. announce, that much was said in that capital of a conspiracy which had been discovered there. The patroles were frequent and numerous in all the streets, and several individuals of elevated rank had been arrested.

The French Ambassador quitted Madrid on horseback, and alone, as if he had been going only to take a ride. This he did to prevent being insulted.

Yesterday, an extraordinary courier arrived in Paris from Madrid, bringing advices from that capital to the 29th Jan. The Constitutionalists commanded by Velasco and l'Abisbal marched to attack a corps of Royalists about 1,500 strong, which was retiring. An action took place, and the Constitutionalists made some prisoners. Other Royalist corps having, it is said, approached Madrid from another quarter, l'Abisbal was under the necessity of separating from Velasco to come and cover the capital.

On the 16th Dec. a violent conflagration took place at Port-au-Prince, which consumed a great part of the city. The loss is estimated at five millions of piastres.—The first battalion of the 35th regiment set out yesterday for Perpignan, as well as a battalion of the 22d. To-day the other battalions of the 25th and 22 marched.—Eight baggage-waggons belonging to the Duke d'Angoulême, have already left Paris for the army.

Brest, Jan. 21.—The courier brought yesterday orders to fit out immediately the Centaur of 80 guns, and the Flore frigate. We have already in our harbour two 74's, a ship of the line out down, two frigates, and several corvettes. They are all ready to sail. Orders have been given to re-establish the Semaphores on the coasts; powder, balls, and bombs have been sent to Bayonne.—Levies of sailors are already ordered here, and will be ordered also in all parts of France.

Bayonne, Jan. 28.—A courier has just passed through this town, despatched by the French Government, who has orders to return if he met on his route the Ambassador Count de Lagarde, who is expected here between the 5th and 10th inst.—The English Ambassador continues at Madrid, charged with affairs of the highest importance, but all concurring to the same object—the triumph of a good cause.—The dreadful weather, and the great quantity of snow which has fallen, prevent any military movements in the Spanish provinces which are situated near this frontier.

A letter from Madrid, written on the 26th Jan. announces that a corps of 7,000 rebels, composed of disbanded regiments, and a multitude of other individuals, had formed the design of marching against the capital. On receiving intelligence of their movements, the Government despatched all the disposable troops which could be mustered; a conflict ensued, and the rebels at first had the advantage, but Gen. Velasco promptly came up with the national militia, and soon decided victory in favour of the Constitutionalists. The defeat of the rebels was complete; a great number of them were killed and made prisoners. In the first moments of alarm the King was inclined to remove to the Escurial; but the Cortes and the Government represented to his Majesty that he was much more secure in Madrid, where all the inhabitants would serve as a rampart against the factious. The King was impressed with the truth of this advice, and did not quit his palace.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 7th of December, state that the Emperor of Brazil had been solemnly crowned, and was using great personal exertions to establish his Government on the surest foundation. A declaration of war against Portugal was in the press, and was hourly expected to be published. Hostilities indeed may be said to have already commenced, by the arrest of all Portuguese property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Ruff, the King's Messenger, left town with dispatches for Madrid.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Mears, the King's Messenger, left the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with dispatches for our Ambassador at Vienna.

The situation of Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Deptford is to be abolished, and Commissioner Cunningham is removed to the superintendance of the Dock-yard at Chatham, in the room of Sir Robert Barlow, who retires from that post with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Captain W. Mitchell, of the ship Bridgewater, took leave of the Court, previous to departing for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

On Thursday, the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen, for the dispatch of public business. The Hon. Charles Ewan Law, and John Mirehouse, Esq. elected by the Common Council to be Common Pleaders of the City, were introduced to the Court, and took the usual oaths. The 4th of March was appointed for the licensing of victuallers. The Court agreed to a Report from the Committee, approving of the Sheriffs' nomination of James Spencer to be Keeper of the Debtors' prison.

On Wednesday, a Meeting of Freeholders and others, was held at Hackney, for the purpose of petitioning for Reform. Several Resolutions were proposed by Major Cartwright, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Draper. An amendment, calling for Triennial Parliaments, was proposed by a Mr. Bigge, and seconded by a Mr. Hedger. The amendment was negatived, and the original resolutions carried; after which a very long petition, founded on the resolutions, was proposed and carried, which, however, the Sheriff refused to sign, and the meeting was then dissolved.

It is in contemplation to remove the Assizes for Lancashire, from Lancaster Castle, and hold them alternately at Liverpool and Manchester.

Lent Assizes.—Norfolk Circuit; Before Lord Chief Justice Abbott, and Sir W. Garrow, Knt.:—Buckinghamshire, Thursday Feb. 27, at Aylesbury; Bedfordshire, Wednesday, March 5, at Bedford; Huntingdonshire, Saturday, March 8, at Huntingdon; Cambridgeshire, Tuesday, March 11, at Cambridge; Norfolk, Saturday, at Thetford; Suffolk, Friday, March 21, at Bury.

The severity of the late frost was much greater than for many years. On taking up the pavement in Cornhill on Thursday se'nnight, in order to thaw the pipes, the ground in many places was frozen nearly three feet from the surface.

It appears generally expected that a squadron of observation will be formed, of ten sail of the line, with a proportion of frigates and small ships, under that experienced and valiant officer, Admiral Lord Exmouth.

On Sunday night the house of Mrs. Dehony at Hayes was robbed of plate of various descriptions, in weight upwards of 100lbs. and upwards of 1500l. worth of jewellery.

Shrewsbury.—The late severe weather having thrown out of work a number of labourers in the vicinity of Wellington, a party of them dragged a load of coals towards the city; on coming down Overley hill with the wheels unlocked, the waggon became unmanageable, and threw down several of the men, two of whom were killed, three had their limbs broken, and many were hurt.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The great improvement in trade, the patronage bestowed by our first Nobility upon British manufactures, and the prospect of still better times, must be gratifying to all parties. Some of the best specimens of London Printed Chintz Furnitures we have ever seen have just been introduced by Miles and Edwards, No. 131, Oxford-street, where Families who are furnishing may discover the difference between the present value of every requisite article, and the prices still obtained by other houses for the same description of goods manufactured in former years

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our notice of Theatricals is unavoidably omitted, to make room for the account of performances in another place.

PAUL POTTER'S *excellent letter must stand over till next week.*

The "OLD READER" *is thankfully acknowledged, and his offer gladly accepted. He will, perhaps, consider this as an answer to his whole communication. Any thing from the gentleman mentioned in the second page will meet with the readiest attention.*

X.Y. *shall be taken care of—we quite agree with him.*

MARTIN BLUE-BELL—SENIOR—CRUX, *and several others on the same important subject, are received.*

We should like to hear from "VIVE LA POSTE," *whenever it is possible.*

The letter from Wimpole-street has been received, and the proper use will be made of it.

The letter concerning GENERAL GUISE'S *conduct as a Magistrate shall be noticed when the precise facts are ascertained.*

All our other friends must stand over.

*** *On account of the very great demand for* BULL *last Monday, part of our impression was obliged to be published on unstamped paper, which caused some delay in the delivery; we have taken care to prevent a similar occurrence this week.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The British Securities, this week, have been tolerably firm, although the advices from France have teemed with accounts of the preparations for the invasion of Spain. The Spanish Bonds have also been better than during the last week, and at one time were done as high as 40. They however, have since fluctuated between 39 and 39¼, which firmness may be ascribed to the tone of the Speech delivered by the Premier, at the opening of the Parliament. Yesterday, the Consols for the Account opened at 75⅞ ⅜, but the arrival of the expresses from France, quoting the Rentes lower, occasioned a fall; and at the close, Consols for Account were 75⅛.

3 per Cent. Red. .	76⅛ 75⅞	India Bonds	36 38
3 per Cent. Consols	75⅛ 75⅜ ⅛ ⅜	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	15 16
3½ per Cent. ditto . .		Ditto . . . . . 500l.	
4 per Cent.	94⅛ ⅜ ⅜	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	94⅛ 95 94⅛	Con. for Acc.	75⅜ ⅛ ⅛
Long Annuities .	19⅜		

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, Feb 6.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	78⅛	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	1547 50.
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo.	3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 67

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

THE KING, we are rejoiced to state, is considerably better. The amendment in HIS MAJESTY'S health, from the late severe attack of the gout, is progressive. The DUKE OF YORK had also an attack of the gout, in the foot and ancles, from which, we are happy to say, His Royal Highness is recovered.

WE scarcely remember to have heard a more unmixed expression of public satisfaction than has been called forth by HIS MAJESTY'S Speech on opening the Session of Parliament. It is, indeed, a Speech marked with all the characteristics of sound and dignified policy, as connected with our foreign relations, and breathes that paternal interest in the welfare of our domestic affairs, which seems to come from the breast of the Monarch himself.

It has also the peculiarity of being invulnerable to the attacks of the Opposition—not that the ingenuity of these Gentlemen could have failed to discover certain "holes to peck," if the popularity of the sentiments contained in it had not presented to them the danger of an amendment which might tend *to commit them* upon questions to which their *general creed* stands pledged.

We consider the motion *called* "an amendment," which gave the Noble Mover two supporters in the upper House, as sufficiently illustrative of our meaning; but the WHIGS have an unfortunate knack of losing their way, whenever by an unforeseen accident, or some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, they happen to be right. What SHERIDAN says of bungling authors may be predicated of bungling politicians, "when they do get hold of a good thing, they never know when to have done with it." The principles laid down in the Speech they were compelled to approve; but, in the old cant, "these principles do not, *in their opinion*, go far enough." After being so long "bottled up," it was necessary that certain performers should *let out* some of the acidulated gas which had been kept up during the vacation, and it was as utterly impossible to approve the conduct of Government, in long set Whig Speeches, as it was for a Whig to be satisfied without long set speeches by way of verats. Like some of our extraordinary musical performers who entertain their astonished audiences with what are called "*variations*," in which the original air can only now and then be caught, through the crash and intricacy of their rapid modulations. MR. BROUGHAM, in agreeing with the general sentiment of the King's Speech, confined to spin out, through an hour or two, a running accompaniment with such abrupt transitions from *one key* to *another*, that it would have puzzled an ordinary ear to catch the original "AIR" of it at all—had not this dexterous and rapid performer satisfied his auditory at the conclusion, that he had taken it as his *thema*.

We do not wish to deny MR. BROUGHAM any share of credit to be derived from the ingenuity of the exhibition as recorded in the newspapers. He may be disposed to question—and we unfortunately know he does—OUR right to hold THE WHIGS and *their partisans* up to ridicule and contempt, when we consider their policy *subversive of the best interests of the country*—and we, in our turn, may dispute his right to expose the sovereigns of Europe in the bitterest invectives of personal abuse to the abhorrence of mankind, and to impute to them actions, which, as between man and man, would subject him perhaps to very serious responsibility. But this is his business—the Whigs, who are *our own especial care*, have long afforded sufficient authority for the mode of treatment which we feel it PATRIOTIC to adopt on our parts towards *them*—and so far we are satisfied.

When we admit that MR. BROUGHAM was *extraordinarily* brilliant, we must observe at the same time that the Treasury Bench was *extraordinarily* thin—and there appeared to be throughout a sort of unshackled buoyancy of spirit, which we have sometimes seen in a school-boy when the birch room has been locked and the key hung upon a peg.

According to the reporters, after the Honourable Gentleman had shewn that Ministers ought to have assumed a posture of defiance rather than of mediation—and talked of "armed preparation" instead of pacific interference, he appears to have brought into *active service*, the reading which it had cost his Learned Friend and himself so much labour to concoct into an article in the last Edinburgh, upon the "Partition of Poland." This is all in the way of business, and natural enough—but there is one circumstance which is of some importance to point out, as affecting more than the Speaker himself—and extending to the whole party. There is a distinct line—observable throughout—drawn between the principles which the WHIGS have advocated for some years past *in common with the* RADICALS—and that *lately* maintained by the *one* to the confusion and defeat of the *other*. Our readers will recollect the official expulsion of the "White Hat" in the CHRONICLE, to which we particularly pointed their attention a few weeks back—and also the correspondent tone of triumph in which the Whig county meetings were announced as about to "*open the eyes of the people*."

The Learned Gentleman now tells us, if the reporters are to be believed, that he does "not view those meetings WITH APPROBATION, though not with THAT DISAPPROBATION which others feel." This is a qualifier with a vengeance—but he is stated to go farther, and to concede what indeed was *the whole bone of contention from one end of the last Session to the other*—and has been the burthen of *all the clamour raised at the late county meetings*—namely, that "the *distresses of the last year have received but a very partial relief from the reduction of certain taxes.*" THREE MILLION recollect!—and further, that if *other taxes* were taken off it would afford *as little*. Why not boldly face round, and state the fact, that every reduction in taxation must tend to *lower prices*, and thus increase instead of diminish the distress which is now felt by the farmers? Why mince the matter, since the RADICALS will no longer obey the word of command, or keep the WHIG BOUNDS?

But enough of this—MR. BROUGHAM is said to have been loudly cheered for his speech, which must be gratifying to himself at least.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH followed him, according to the papers, but, as it appears, to have made but a lame business of it—and however effective the product of his reading and index hunting, when transferred from his *adversaria* to the proof sheets of his intended History of England, it smelt ominously of the shop, and was obviously taken as the dregs of the more volatile spirit, which had previously been flying off in every direction about the House.

MR. DENMAN is reported to have made a speech, which appears to reprobate Ministers for not translating the diplomatic language into the vulgar tongue, or in other words, for not following the polished example of the Decamisado cabinet of Spain, *in its phraseology* towards foreign powers.

But we must be grave; for such topics can never excite a feeling of levity, except when handled by the "bottle conjurors" of WHIGGERY and RADICALISM, who, with no small share of his qualifications, appear to possess a qualified grant of the power bestowed upon KING MIDAS; not, indeed, of converting *dross* into GOLD, but of turning every thing they touch into RIDICULE!

The speech of LORD LIVERPOOL, considered either as the manifesto of the policy to be pursued by this country, or as a specimen of a sound, manly, and open exposition of the sentiments of a British Senator, upon the vital interests of the Empire, must be sufficient to enable every man to lay his head upon his pillow, and rest satisfied that his interests and his liberties are in good and safe keeping.

MR. PEEL, single-handed, but apparently as secure in his means of defence as if surrounded by a phalanx, contented himself with a few well-directed blows against such of the scattered observations which, in the flowing declamation of his principal opponent, might be collected into any thing worthy the name of an argument, and in a masterly manner defended the policy of Government, amply proving, to the satisfaction of the House, that however entertaining the political squibs and crackers of a WHIG orator, they would rather the Treasury Benches should remain empty (as they were, at the moment, to the eye) than occupied by experimental philosophers, or artists in "*Feu d'artifice!*"

Nothing can be clearer than the policy adopted by Ministers in the present critical posture of affairs in Europe. Had they taken the tone and position which the WHIGS recommend, Great Britain must unavoidably have become a party in the cause, and been content to take a side, in the event of her counsels not being attended to. The brilliant and glorious career which our country has run, under the counsels of our "*most corrupt and weak Ministers*," has placed her in a situation to act as mediator without assuming the airs of a BULLY; and it is in her power, at any period, when she feels that either her dignity, her interests, or her policy requires it, to interpose her power to maintain the balance of Europe. The policy of the WHIGS is directly the reverse of all this; and these preachers of PEACE and *advocates of humanity* would plunge us over head and ears into a war—for what? To support the "CHILD OF JACOBINISM," which is still at nurse in the arms of the Spanish Descamisados—to encourage the disaffected in every country to follow the example of Republican France, and to teach them that they may lock up their Kings, and bring them to the block whenever they find it convenient to do so. Instead of the present calm and dignified mediation of England, they would have drawn the sword at once, and issued a manifesto (probably in the terms of what is represented to be a speech of LAWYER BROUGHAM'S) denouncing every Monarch in Europe to their subjects, and holding them forth as ripe for extermination!

Because my LORD LIVERPOOL admits that the Spanish Patriots have not yet imbued their hands in the blood of their King, or their fellow-subjects, these men infer, not only that they have no such intentions, but that they are establishing a Constitution under the sanction of principles, and in a manner correspondent with the display of wisdom which marked the career of our own patriots upon the abdication of JAMES II. Look to their own admissions—to their own professions—look to their daily speeches in the Cortes, and in the clubs of Madrid, and you will find that in every word and project they are following the footsteps of the French revolutionists, and the republican model is before their eyes in every advance they make towards settling what they call a Constitution. Is it likely they will stop short of their great model, when a *single impediment* stands in their way?—and will the struggle for power AFTERWARDS be maintained without a repetition of the same sanguinary scenes, which makes our blood curdle and run cold on reading in the records of *Revolutionary* France!—Oh, cry the WHIGS, then YOU are for war on the opposite principle, and are ready to join with LOUIS and the Holy Alliance to extirpate the Spanish heresy! Our opinion upon this head—such as it is—has already been recorded. We have no more right to interfere with the internal government of a country, to relieve it from a tumultuary usurpation of its functions, than to degrade a Monarch and incite subjects to revolt, because our notions of government differ from those under which he reigns. The only legitimate ground of interference is the effect any derangement in the internal affairs of a foreign nation may produce *beyond its own limits*, or upon *our interests*; and this right is acknowledged by every writer upon the Law of Nations and international policy. Not only do we conceive, as we stated some time since, that the Government of France has no right to interfere in the present posture of affairs in Spain, but that the interference itself, if justifiable upon *general principles*, is most impolitic in its *particular* application, and connected with *the objects she professes to have in view*. There is no bond of union so strong as that which binds a people to resist FOREIGN INVASION; and although France, possessing a more warlike population, and boasting still many brave and experienced captains, may vanquish army after army, the Spanish people at large will only become more and more zealous in their attachment to the cause which is thus persecuted!

MR. BROUGHAM is stated to have renewed his panegyric upon BUONAPARTE, and with the consistency for which the WHIGS are always remarkable, produces the man, who is the "child and champion of jacobinism," raised himself to a throne over the bodies of sacrificed millions, and carried war and destruction into every corner of Europe, as the ALL-PACIFIC MEDIATOR between Kings and their subjects; and has for what shall we call it?—boldness, to hold him up as an illustrious contrast to the Monarchs of Europe, whose crimes, in the exaggerated details of his vituperative denunciation, rise like molehills in the presence of a mighty mountain. But we to wonder at any thing a man can do or say, who is capable of bringing forward, in the face of his country, Cromwell not only as one of the *greatest politicians of ancient Rome*, but as an authority for the *seditious excesses of an insurrectionary mob!*

The great and almost only VIGOROUS ACT of this illustrious orator, was the detection and successful overthrow of a DEMOCRATIC FACTION, and that too, by a "VIGOUR BEYOND THE LAW." He, recollect, was a REPUBLICAN by birth, in principle; but so far from affording even a shelter to revolutionary adventures, his eloquence and his energies, we repeat, were never so eminently displayed, as when in opposition of all those doctrines, which are predominant in his speeches, and impulsive in their operation upon what are called REFORMERS. The Learned Gentleman—although Edinburgh reviewers always get themselves into a scrape when they meddle with classical authorities—should have recollected *who were the associates of* CATILINE, before he ventured to his brief into the hands of OLD TULLY. He should have called to mind that if his great authority did say—

"Non in ullâ Civitate, nisi in quâ summa Potestas Populi,"
"domicilium Libertas habet"

it was said with restrictions, that will fail the Honourable Gentleman, if he intends *literally* to apply them, with the same illustrious archetype, as the Honourable Gentleman is pleased to consider him, in *fifty other places*, may be expected to prove his opinion of popular interference—that is, MOBOCRACY in the concerns of a great Empire. We shall satisfy ourselves with one question from him, which MR. BROUGHAM may reply to, if he pleases:—

"Nimia Potestas est Tribunorum Plebis, quis negat?"

If he be puzzled for a reason for so *un-Republican* a sentiment, he may find it as a corollary to the above!

WE observed, last week, that those "potent, grave, and Reverend Signiors," the Common Council of London, in that "haberdasher of small wares," MR. WAITHMAN, at their head, had passed a very strong and *pointed* Resolution, touching the profligacy of Government, the corruption, &c.; and that the *worthy* Alderman had, in the course of debate, (if *that* can be called a debate in which only one side of a question is heard) repeated a most eloquent harangue, culled from the pages of old magazines, newspapers, and views, quite "Germane to the matter."

We have the highest respect for the City of London, we grieve that its honourable and powerful members should enter the Corporation. The WIGRAMS, the WARRENS, the MELLISHES, the THORNTONS, the BARINGS, the WILLIS'S, the CURTIS'S—all that class of men scout the thing, and the consequence naturally is, that the interests of London are handed down to the care of pastry-cooks, brewers' druggists, linen-drapers, stable-keepers, publicans, and sinners—and surely, is not as it should be—as it has been. The Corporation of the first mercantile City in the world should be sustained as it was of old, and men of importance in society—men of weight and intellect, should rally round the Constitution.

It so happens, that we this year have a most excellent respectable LORD MAYOR—a little too free in giving opinions upon legal questions in his Justice-room, but extremely gentlemanly and well-mannered. What must have been the feelings at hearing such a debate as that which took place the other day, or at having his name stuck to the Resolutions of the Common Council, which was ordered by that enlightened body to be published forth to the world!

We had intended, to-day, to have selected the progress of the Common Council as set out in their various Resolutions and Addresses to the Throne and Parliament during the last ten years, and to have contrasted them with *events* for the same period. We have not room for this—nor are the subjects persons of whom we propose to treat, worth quite so much space at any time—content we ourselves, then, by quoting a part of a City Address presented to his late MAJESTY in the year 1810, touching the conduct and character of His Grace ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON: this most brilliant effort was written and contrived on the 9th day of January, after vituperating every thing, and every body connected with the Government, we have this sensible and almost poetic paragraph:

"Deriving no benefit from experience, a third well-appointed army, under the command of SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, was hurried into the interior of Spain, alike *ignorant* of the force *and movement* of the enemy, where, after an *unprofitable display* of British valour, and dreadful slaughter, this army, *like the former, was compelled to seek safety in a precipitate retreat* before (what we were led to believe) a vanquished foe; *leaving thousands of our sick and wounded exposed men in the hands of the enemy.*

"This loss, like others, has passed *without enquiry, and impunity has placed the servants of the Crown above the reach of justice!!!* Your Majesty has *been advised to confer titles of honour and distinction* on *this* GENERAL, who had *thus* exhibited a *rash* and *pusillanimous* display of *unprofitable bravery.*

"After these multiplied errors, &c. &c.

Having thus cursorily disposed of the character of the illustrious British warrior that ever drew the breath of

be sapient body take upon themselves to prophecy as to the ate of the nation *consequent* upon the measures of Government, in these very emphatic words:—

We cannot but express an ardent hope that your MAJESTY hereafter will be more fortunate in the *choice of the men* to whom you may hereafter confide the conduct of affairs; and that your councils will be no longer embarrassed, nor the country INSULTED and DISHONOURED by those *disgraceful occurrences*, which, while they have *exposed us to the ridicule of surrounding nations, may embolden the enemy* to look forward *with confidence* to the *subjugation* of a nation so *distracted in her councils*, and so *improvidently governed*."

It thus proceeds, and concludes with a prayer that His Majesty will be pleased to "institute a rigid, impartial, and general inquiry into the *national* misfortunes, and *into the conduct" of this* poor, unfortunate SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

One specimen is enough—the same total absence of foresight and the same evident ignorance of affairs *at the moment*, which are displayed in this precious tissue of nonsense, are to be found in every address and resolution of the same set of people, and so it will continue to be while superior men stand aloof from the *council*, and the affairs of nations and empires are left to the consideration of people whose intellects are just adequate to the twisting up of parcels, measuring dowlas, letting out horses, or weighing out half pounds of tea.

IN our last, we noticed a subscription which was entered into by the Whig Club, in the year 1788, which amounted to a thousand pounds, towards erecting a column on RUNYMEDE. The old gentleman who was present, and to whom we alluded, tells us, that we omitted the very cream of the jest; for that the column in question was intended to have been raised to the "*glorious and immortal memory of* KING WILLIAM THE THIRD."

Contrasted with the *present* politics of the RADICAL WHIGS, his anecdote may contribute to make those persons, if possible, more ridiculous than they even are.

ONE of those excellent exhibitions called a Middlesex County Meeting was held at the MERMAID, at Hackney, on Wednesday last, at which several of the old performers displayed their powers; or, perhaps, we should say, their want of powers.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT has attained to an age, which, if it weakens his ability of attempting mischief, weakens, in an equal proportion, the desire of opposing him. The poor old gentleman, whose political principle and character are tolerably well known, was received with various indications of *impatience* and *disapprobation* by the assembly; and concluded a most tiresome harangue by proposing a string of most absurd resolutions.

A MR. BIGGE produced another set of resolutions which *he* had made up, and which were seconded by a person of the name of MALLETT; but WOOLER, the Black-Dwarf, was the hero of the day. He was uncommonly well received, and was *followed* at a respectful distance by MESSRS. BYNG and WHITBREAD, our *county members!!!*

The vapid nonsense of the latter person had the negative merit of being less mischievous in its tendency than the harangue of his colleague: where a man admits that he forms his plans, and regulates his zeal by the example of MR. LAMBTON, it is of very little importance what he says or does, particularly when it is recollected that MR. LAMBTON'S plan was so absurd as to be scouted with contempt from Parliament, and that his zeal in the cause was so very moderate that he suffered himself to sit peaceably eating MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR'S *cotelets* and sipping his claret, at the very moment when this *vital* question was pending, and could not even command patience or attention enough to wait to see its fate decided. WHITBREAD must be sillier than we thought to have alluded to LAMBTON or his motion. He cannot plead ignorance—for *he* himself it was who announced the downfall of the whole affair to the witty Whigs of Privy-Garden.

The cheering and satisfactory inference to be drawn from the *Hackneied* proceedings of this county meeting is this—that the people have nothing on earth to complain of. Flourishing trade, active manufactories, profound peace, and perfect plenty, are the signs of the times, and the consequence is, that the itinerant dealers in discontent are hard run to build windmills, in order to fight them. The *listeners* to the speeches are congregated by natural curiosity, as full-grown children stop at the corners of streets to peep at PUNCH; the other frequenters of such assemblies, consist of persons who take advantage of crowds to collect *unregarded trifles*, and the orators are, now-a-days, either heard with impatience, or received with contempt.

One thing we admit the meeting of Wednesday did to redeem its character, towards the close of the affair—it *unanimously refused* to listen to MR. PETER MOORE; and we should add, to their honour, that the Sheriffs refused to sign the resolutions, which the mob *said* were carried, after the original resolutions had been negatived.

Upon the whole, judging from what we saw, we would recommend the LORD CHANCELLOR to take the MERMAID at Hackney under his special care; not for the reason assigned for his having extended his protection to *that* in *St. James's-street*, but in his capacity of guardian of *idiots* and *lunatics!*

Where was MR. HUNT?

IT is quite curious to observe, the various ways in which vanity shews itself. We seldom have seen a more striking display of the failing, than the following, which made its appearance in the MORNING POST of last Monday. We give it entire, with the quotation from the *Literary Gazette*, whence it derives its source:—

THE LATE KING'S LIBRARY.

"His MAJESTY has written to LORD LIVERPOOL, announcing that he has presented this noble collection to the British *Nation*. The letter is brief, but nobly and patriotically expressed in elegant language. It states the number of books to be 120,000! and his MAJESTY'S reasons for thus bestowing them, as most agreeable to the memory of a Father, who during so long a reign lived the model of every public and private virtue.—(*Literary Gazette.*)

"This valuable gift, *which has been made to the* PUBLIC, *probably at the suggestion of one of the Correspondents of the* MORNING POST, will be placed in a building to be erected for the purpose."

No persons can more perfectly appreciate the services of the MORNING POST than ourselves; its copious details of fashionable proceedings; the constitutionality of its politics, its gaiety, its humour, and its general information; but it is impossible to let even the MORNING POST escape a *particular notice*, when we find it coolly and quietly taking to itself the merit of having suggested to HIS MAJESTY (by a Letter from one of its Correspondents,) an act which calls for, and has received, the gratitude of the country.

There is something so exceedingly ridiculous in the supposition, that it is quite impossible to resist laughing outright. We have no doubt, the same worthy Correspondent of this MORNING POST, though perhaps through a more confidential channel, was the person who suggested to the KING the noble determination to sacrifice the large portion of his Annual Revenue, which his MAJESTY last year gave up to the public exigencies, as well as the allotment of another large portion of it, to the indulgence of his princely disposition in acts of benevolence and charity.

We quite agree with the MORNING POST in one point; and although to-day we have not time or space to enter into the proposed disposition of this truly Royal Donation to the country, we must raise our voice, in the first instance, in favour of the plan alluded to by that paper, and against its being made part of the Establishment of the British Museum. There would, upon a rough, but not exaggerated calculation, be about 60,000 *duplicates brought together* by this addition;—and, as is the custom of that establishment, the same number would be brought to the hammer, to make room for them. Even, however, if *this* should not be the case, there are obvious objections—to say nothing of accidents by fire, &c.; —to aggregating, under *one* establishment, the greater part of our national literary property. And there is, besides, a want of due respect to the *Monarch* himself, in suffering such a proof of his munificence to merge in a common stock made up by so many contributors, and lost under one general term. The Royal Society has no Library—and even *then*, the gift would be more highly appreciated, and retain its character of an exclusive Royal Donation: but we feel, and every man jealous of the dignity of his country will, we are convinced, feel with us, that the true mode of evincing its opinion of HIS MAJESTY'S liberality, would be to erect a building calculated to give it its full effect—which should form part of a palace and residence of the Monarch. We shall return to this subject upon some future occasion.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

TWO hundred years ago there was a *singular* old man, who lived at PETERBOROUGH, whose memory is yet preserved by a portrait at the west end of the Cathedral; the name of this singular old body was SCARLETT.

The lines under his picture, as we find by the "Antiquarian Repertory," vol. I. p. 52. ed. 1780, indicate that he was *stout* and *sturdy*, and his voice *loud* and *rough*, and so terrible to little children, that he was known by the name of old SCARLETT SCAREBABE!

"Second to none for size and sturdy limm,
"A SCAREBABE; *mighty voice with visage grim.*"

WE have received several letters, charging us with not devoting a sufficient space in BULL to fashionable intelligence and fashionable movements; that we carry ourselves a little too high, and treat matters contemptuously which to the million are interesting and amusing. One lady most pathetically laments the absence of provincial prodigies and accidents, and tells us that she is actually obliged to take in a second Sunday Paper, to gratify her appetite for wonderful intelligence. A graver correspondent blames us for not opening private communications with all the Courts of Europe, and quotes the TIMES upon us as a splendid instance, well worthy of imitation. A young lady, who writes a running hand so beautifully as to be nearly illegible, marvels at our scanty supply of marriages; and two gentlemen, whose chests are piled up with post-obits, are downright angry that we do not encrease our weekly catalogue of deaths.

To all this we answer, that we hate HUMBUG, and that we will never affect to know more than we really know—that we will not foist upon credulous readers letters from "continental correspondents" at foreign Courts, concocted in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street, nor give details of fashionable movements which have never taken place, nor praise watering places which we have not visited, nor kill people who are alive and merry, nor marry people who, perhaps, have no more disposition to wedlock than so many nuns and friars; but we waste words in disclaiming the trickery—we will do better, and expose it. If, instead of sticking to matters of fact and plain truths, we wished to make BULL what the friends we have just noticed appear to wish it to be, nothing would be more simple than the operation, to prove which we will just trouble our readers with a

SPECIMEN

OF A *well-conducted*, MODERN NEWS-PAPER.

"By letters from PARIS, received exclusively by us, we find that there was a considerable tumult in MADRID on the 21st and 22d ult. Our correspondent judiciously remarks, that it is impossible when popular insurrection once commences to ascertain precisely where it will stop. Things had assumed a serious aspect. Rumours indeed are afloat respecting the peculiar situation of the KING, which, as we are exclusively in possession of them, we do not feel authorised to publish at present."

"From ROME, we are sorry to hear that his Holiness the POPE has been afflicted with a flying gout. The disorder having at last settled in his Holiness's TOE, he has been unable to give audiences for the last week or ten days. Our letters inform us that there are a great many English wintering in the immortal city. Provisions are exceedingly cheap, which has induced LORD GEORGE CAVENDISH, and several other English persons of the same class, to avail themselves of an opportunity of residing there during the present depreciation of property in England."

We lay the following important communication before our readers, without vouching for its authenticity, although we have seldom been led astray by the information of the well-informed gentleman from whom we have received it:—

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—A letter, it is said, has, by some negligence on the part of a certain person, been seen by several persons here, written it is supposed by a member of the British Ministry to a person high in their confidence, stating facts, which when they come to be known will startle those thick and thin gentlemen, who think Ministers can do no wrong. With the precise nature of the letter we are as yet unacquainted, but we have heard more than we dare venture to communicate at this moment. Our readers may rely upon it we shall sift the business to the bottom, and suffer no feelings of false delicacy to interfere with our first duties to the British nation.

GIBRALTAR.—The greatest secresy is observed here with respect to the communications between the G—— and the —— of the interior; and it is rumoured that H—— is likely to be sent upon a confidential embassy to Sir —— ——, at ——, in consequence of the last accounts received from ——. You will use your own discretion in giving to the public such parts of this important communication as may be politic in the present stage of the business; but of this you may be assured, the Ministers at home are not aware, that —— is dispatched in a bye-boat to ——, to make certain propositions respecting the ——, which may eventually lead to consequences which none of us can foresee.

A private letter from Tours, dated Jan. 21, mentions, as a positive fact, that Col. ——, after a very successful night's play at *Ecarte* with Mr. ——, in which he had won upwards of fifteen thousand pounds, was detected in unfair practices, which being plainly charged upon him by the latter, it produced a meeting on the 19th, when, after exchanging two shots each, the Colonel received his antagonist's ball in his shoulder, and the seconds interfered. Mr. —— was second to Col. ——, and Major ——, of the ——, attended Mr. ——. Dr. —— and Surgeon —— were in readiness, and the ball was very safely extracted upon the ground.

It is impossible not to perceive, in the present state of affairs, that some decisive measures must be taken in Spain. It is true that the situation of FRANCE is a very peculiar one, nor is Spain much less delicately placed. It is, of course, impossible for us to hazard a direct opinion upon the subject; but from all we can collect from those who (and we have no sort of hesitation in saying it) are fully competent to judge, we are very much inclined to agree with HUME, who observes, that "an abrupt and violent dissolution naturally excites discontents "among the people, who usually put entire confidence in their repre- "sentatives, and expect from them the redress of all their grievances."

FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS.

LORD LIVERPOOL, from *Coombe Wood*, at *Fife-House*.—COL. THOMPSON, MRS. THOMPSON, and MISS E. THOMPSON, at Kirkham's Hotel, from Cheltenham.—DR. DIXON, at ditto, from Bath.—MAJOR SMITH, from his sister's in Yorkshire, at Stevens's, Bond-street.—SIR W. ELLIOT, BART. from Stobs.—LADY MONTGOMERY, from Scotland.—SIR T. D. ACLAND, BART.—CAPT. COBB.—MR. EVANS.—GENERAL SMITH.—MRS. MONEYPENNY *and daughters, at Mivart's, Brook-street.* MR. HAMMOND KNIFE, from Gloucestershire.—COL. O'CALLAGHAN, from Cork, at the Tavistock Hotel.

DEPARTURES.

LADY MUMFORD, for Paris.—MR. CURRY, to Cheltenham.—MISS LAW, and MISS E. LAW, to their aunt's, MRS. TWEEDEL'S, in Buckinghamshire.—DR. SHORT, from Long's Hotel to Tadcaster.—MR. and MRS. WHITMARSH, to Brighton.

On Thursday last, MR. CANNING gave an elegant entertainment at Gloucester Lodge.

LORD LAUDERDALE has arrived in town.

No less than six different persons are employed in dramatizing "Peveril of the Peak."

A new tragedy is forthcoming at Covent-garden by MISS MITFORD. Green-room report speaks highly of it.

The faux-pas of Lady —— with MR. —— is quite the subject of conversation; it will probably afford matter of employment for the gentlemen of the Long Robe.

MRS. THOMPSON, of Grosvenor-square, will, early in the spring, open her house to a large party of fashionables.

The BISHOP of NORWICH gave a dinner last week at his Palace to several of the Clergy of his Diocese; among the company we noticed his son, the VENERABLE ARCHDEACON BATHURST.

A great number of Members of both Houses have arrived in town during the week.

The weather was intensely cold on Thursday, and there was a considerable fall of snow in many parts of the country.

A very singular accident happened last week in the neighbourhood of Newbury, in Berkshire; a poor woman having, in consequence of the distress of the times, been compelled to seek her livelihood by going out to wash for families, shut up her house early on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to her laborious but honourable employment; upon returning home at nine at night, she discovered that her cottage had been broken into, stripped of every article of furniture. She at first concluded by thieves, but she soon discovered that it was not by human depredators she had been thus pitiously despoiled. A large hog, which the poor woman had kept for several weeks to fatten upon the remnants and broken victuals she received from her neighbours, had broken loose, and, strange to say, in the ferocity of its appetite, had eaten up not only a large armed-chair, which stood by the fire, but a feather-bed which was in the room, and had actually devoured two of the bed-posts, when overcome by fatigue, it is supposed the animal dropped down in a state of stupor. Some of the property has since been recovered.

WONDERFUL SHOT.—As MR. GEORGE STYLES, of Little Waltham, was returning home from shooting one day last week, he was surprised at the sudden approach of night, it being then just three o'clock in the afternoon; upon looking upwards to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon, he perceived immediately above his head a flock of wild geese —with extraordinary presence of mind he fired his fowling-piece (a single-barrelled gun of Joseph Manton's,) into the centre of the body, and, miraculous to say, brought down *three hundred and seventy-eight birds at one shot!*

This, however surprising as it may appear, is equalled in curiosity by the adventure which he subsequently encountered, for having with great difficulty secured eighty-two of the birds by tying them round his waist, he was considerably surprized and alarmed at finding them gradually recover animation; but judge his horror and astonishment when he found himself suddenly lifted into the air by his resuscitated captives, who, it appeared, had been more frightened than hurt; and who carried him over a large tract of country, and finally alighted in the sea, within seven miles of Hastings, where, upon touching the water, he had the presence of mind to disentangle himself by cutting the waistband of his breeches with a pen-knife. Thus disencumbered, MR. STYLES continued swimming till midnight, when he was discovered floating in the water by the brig Fanny, of Hull, which was passing within three miles of him, which immediately put back and sent a boat to his relief, and one day last week he returned to his disconsolate family, with little other injury than fatigue.—We were favoured with the account of this by an eye-witness of the *whole transaction.*

BIRTHS.

The lady of THOMAS GLADDIS, ESQ. of twins.
MRS. HIGGENBOTHAM, of a daughter.
MRS. SMITH, of Edinburgh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, THOMAS WHITE, ESQ. to MISS EVANS, of Worcestershire.

Lately, at Calcutta, EDWARD YELLOWLY, ESQ. to MISS ANNE BROWN, only daughter of W. BROWN, ESQ. late of Dublin.

DEATHS.

Lately at Clifton, MR. THOMAS TURNBULL, aged 49. He was an affectionate friend, a kind father, and a dutiful son.

On Wednesday, in Mary-le-bonne, MRS. HUGHES, widow of MR. HUGHES, for many years an opulent silversmith. She has left a considerable property to her only daughter.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

It may be necessary to remark, that the whole of the above intelligence is without a shadow of truth; because, if we did not so remark, we should become quiet parties to the HUMBUG by which our contemporaries live and flourish; but, we think, we have done enough to shew that if we felt it at all necessary to *dabble in newspaper-making*, the trade is as easy to learn, as it is *honourable to practice.*

BEAUTIES OF WAITHMAN.

NOT MEANT PERSONAL.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In the eloquent Speech, delivered by the above orator this last week, all the Reporters, whether by design or not I cannot tell, have left out some of his most forcible points, some of them striking beauties.

"Did I not predict, five and twenty years ago, the country would be *ruined* unless we had a Parliamentary Reform—and are not my predictions verified? Had we had a reform, we should have had no war—had we had no war, we should have been at peace.—(*Hear.*)—If we had had peace without war, our soldiers would not have been killed.—(*Hear, hear*)—and had they been still living they would have required food and clothing. This, Gentlemen, this, I say, would at once have relieved both the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers.—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)—What did Ministers go to war for?—To spend English money and to spill English blood—and what is the end of it?—Peace—an eight years peace to be sure; but what has that produced?—Plenty.—Peace and plenty—and what have they produced us? Why, Gentlemen, Agricultural Distress. Now, in the name of common sense, what should Agricultural Distress produce but Parliamentary Reform.—(*Immense cheering.*)

"Let us next look to the army—and let me, Gentlemen, ask you, what has it done since the Battle of Waterloo?—Nothing. What use is a soldier of, either to himself or to his country, in a time of peace? We can dispense with their services—disband them; every other country in Europe may have large military forces, but why should we?

"An Alderman once mistook BLACKSTONE's opinions for mine. I hate comparisons, but the DUKE OF WELLINGTON has an enormous income from the country, and I have none. We have heard much of his exploits; I wish to detract from no man's merit; but let me ask—was his Grace ever in such personal danger from foreign troops, as I was from British troops, at Knightsbridge Barracks?—(*Never, never, and bravo, bravo,* WAITHMAN.)—What is a standing army kept for? I'll tell you, fellow Citizens, *to frighten Lord Mayors and Aldermen!!!*—(*Uproar with murmurs, cries of Shame, and* BRIDGES *said,* '*Who's afraid?*')

"The Duke is a bold man, Gentlemen, and I am told has called County Meetings—a farce; but it is more than his Grace has ventured to do to call a Common Hall—a farce.—(*Applause.*)—How often have I, in this Hall, spoken on Parliamentary Reform? How often has SIR FRANCIS, in Westminster? How much has CONDETT written on Reform? But, strange to say, Ministers have never attended to us; and the only answer they can give is, '*Reform yourselves.*' Blind and infatuated men! Fit, indeed, to be Ministers! Fit, indeed, to see the real cause of distress, when they can see we are reformed already. Are not all genuine Whigs reformed to Radicals? What is the DUKE of BEDFORD (one of the immortal RUSSELLS) but a Radical? Reform yourselves, indeed! Was there ever a man, since writing was first invented (and that was before 1688,) who ever reformed himself so often as CONDETT.—(*Never, never, never.*)

"The next subject I am requested by the Committee to call your attention to, is, the Debt! What have Ministers been doing with that? Reducing 5 per Cents. to 4 per Cents.; that is, relieving one part of the public at the expense of the other. Had we had a Reform *this never could have happened*—for a Reform will give us *an equality of rights!*—(*Hear, hear.*)—To what state has this debt reduced us? Why, Gentlemen, when every other thing in the country has fallen, we cannot get a little bit of a three per cent. annuity out of it without paying from 70 to 80l. real sterling money for it.—(*Shame, shame.*)—But there is one consolation left us, and that is, the eye of the country is on the debt, and public opinion is demonstrable to a calculation!!!

"What care I about Agricultural Distress—farmers would not buy my pamphlet or attend to my speeches any more than Ministers have done; why should *we* trouble *ourselves* about agriculture, there is not one of *us* have an acre of land; but I am told, our manufacturers are busy—be it so; but there is a mighty difference, *we all know*, between making an article and *selling* it.—(*Hear, from all parts.*)—Pray, may I ask, when we have made the goods, who is to pay us for them? Why, Gentlemen, the Columbian Republic, I suppose!—(*A laugh.*")

It would be a pity such noble arguments and clear conclusions as these should be lost to the world—particularly on Ministers.—'S death! —Print 'em and shame the dogs, your's,

WM. BIRCH.

Idol-lane, Jan. 31, 1823.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—You was so obliging to insert in your Paper of Sunday the 5th of this month, my letter respecting the propriety of Magistrates permitting attornies to interfere in assisting thieves in their defence, *in the first instance*, when brought before them for examination. In that letter it is clearly shewn, that the law gives an authority to any Justice of the Peace to exercise the right of turning the attorney out of the Justice-room when he thinks proper; and it further appears clear that when *juvenile* offenders are brought before Magistrates, very often they would, from a sense of shame, and perhaps contrition, at having committed an offence, impeach their *experienced* associates.

By a report in a morning paper, (the HERALD of Saturday, Jan. 25,) of an examination, at the Mansion-house, of "William Thomas, on a charge of having stolen a parcel of bankers' notes, amounting to 1100l. out of the Exeter Subscription Coach in Piccadilly," it is there stated, "that application was made to permit this man, the guard of the coach, to be bailed, but it was refused, and the prisoner was committed for trial." It is further stated, that "he," the prisoner, "seemed very anxious to speak in his defence, by accusing one of the witnesses against him, *but Mr. Harmer desired him not to speak a word.*"

It is not meant to arraign the conduct of any Magistrate, especially one so elevated and so well qualified to execute the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate of the City of London as the present Lord Mayor; but should these remarks meet his Lordship's observation, may an individual be permitted to ask, whether, when an attorney acts as here described, that of preventing a prisoner "accusing another," he ought not to be checked in this mode of procedure? When this man was forbid to speak by this attorney, was it not in all probability shutting out very important evidence, that might have led to the knowledge of facts, not only essential to the guilt or innocence of this man, but that of others connected together in these nefarious transactions?

The Lord Mayor, and every Magistrate, know the difficulty of obtaining evidence sufficiently strong to convict offenders guilty of this species of robbery. Those who rob the coaches of the bankers' parcels are not common thieves, such as pickpockets, burglars, or street-robbers, they are of a more refined stamp—bribed by rich rogues, who, like Jonathan Wylde, are receivers, partakers, negociators of the plunder, who receive advice from attornies well qualified to instruct, and well practised in the art of legal chicanery. The information given by parties placed in jeopardy, committing this species of offence, and in fact of all other offences where gangs are formed and act in concert, is of most material consequence to the community, and should, at a *first* examination, never be checked or withheld. Mr. HARMER knew when he advised this prisoner, Thomas, "not to speak a word," the effect it would produce—it might convict this man, or it might tell secrets respecting others of the gang—it might lead to the discovery of the rich rogue, the mover of the grand machine. Mr. HARMER knows "OTHELLO's occupation" may be a little suspended, though not quite "gone," if the rope should be tied close round some of the necks of his wary clients.

If this is the true state of the case, and there is no doubt of its truth, what a noble specimen of exalted firmness would the present Chief Magistrate set, and how much would the public rejoice at reading in the public prints of the day, that the Right Honourable WILLIAM HEYGATE had come to the noble resolution of *not permitting attornies to advise thieves and rogues, when brought before him charged with felonies, to shut their mouths*, and not permit them to make *voluntary* confessions; if those attornies persisted, to order them *to be turned out of the Justice-room.* This noble example would animate every Magistrate in town and country, would lessen the number of pettifogging professional characters, but, above all, diminish the numerous gangs of thieves, who would be disheartened in following this mode of life, when deprived of support and encouragement from legal assistance.

It is necessary to repeat, this decision of a Magistrate does not infringe the sacred right the most abandoned culprit has to the protection of the law when brought to trial—*then* he may have the assistance of counsel, attorney, &c. in making his defence; but, *in the first instance*, to afford him legal assistance, is not consonant to reason and justice, and *not the law of the country.*

EQUITAS.

Jan. 29, 1823.

TAUNTON.—Three men, who resided in the neighbourhood of Crowcombe, were found on Sunday se'nnight, dead in the snow, between that village and Gore Inn. They had been drinking at the latter place on Saturday night. They have left 19 children to bewail their loss.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having crushed the demon of sedition, you have patriotically, and in some cases successfully, pointed your mighty influence to minor grievances. For one of them (as I think you take the merit of it) I beg leave to present you my individual thanks, that of ridding the world of that hideous monster, the great bonnet, the aperture of which being so wide, the funnel so deep, and the face at the bottom, in effect, so diminished, that I always fancied I was looking at the object through the wrong end of a telescope. Thank God, Sir, and you, it is gone.

But all this is by the bye.

The existing evil that I wish to turn your attention to, is the state of the nightly guardians of the streets, vulgarly called watchmen. Sir, I am an elderly clergyman, occasionally visiting the great metropolis; to see two or three remaining old friends, pick up a few new books, and amuse myself with a glimpse of the endless, but ever-changing follies of fashionable life, and then fly back to my retreat, and thank my stars that I have escaped from the vortex. On these occasions, I take up my abode certainly in a very noisy region, but which long habit has rendered familiar and pleasant, but attended by the annoyance I am going to point out to you. I mean, Sir, at HATCHETT's Hotel, in Piccadilly. (And really, Mr. BULL, if ever you should leave your own *lodge*, I would recommend that house to your notice; there you will find well-aired beds, clean, young, and obliging chamber-maids, and the head-waiter, MR. CHESTER, a very paragon in that high office. And you, MR. BULL, who are a lover of order, would be delighted to see the urbanity and firmness with which he exercises his *legitimate* authority in preserving decorum in the coffee-room.) I am, Sir, generally a good sleeper, though turned of three-score, but the eternal clatter in the street frequently shortens my slumbers. On those occasions, I often wish to know how the waning night grows old; but the countless watchmen, who cry under my window, so inarticulate are they all, not a jot am I the wiser. One of them has excited my ill-will in no common degree; his cry is not human—his positively a grunt, and even that effected with most laborious effort. Many a time have I been so full of wrath, that I wished he had the *rattles* in his throat; but for this exhibition of temper, I trust, considering the provocation, that I shall be forgiven! Now, Sir, I attribute this want of understanding between the watchmen and the public, to have arisen from the former having created us of that part of his tale, the sonorous termination, "*o'clock*," the former use of which, forced him to lay an emphasis on the actual hour he was crying. Sir, in the time of war and general distress, with a depreciated currency, I thought it but fair that he, like other traders, should be allowed to give less of his commodity for our money; but we are now blessed with plenty of gold and silver, and mutton at 4d. the pound, and every other article in proportion. Why then, let me ask, should the watchmen alone be allowed to stand at war prices, and still give us only a piece of his song? Really, MR. BULL, this is such a very flagrant imposition, that I am sure this simple statement of the fact will be enough to engage your zealous co-operation for the reformation of it; and by so doing, you will lay all the disturbed districts under much obligation, and particularly, Sir, your very obedient servant,

A RECTOR.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—*The King* v. *Wm. Tonbridge.*—The Solicitor-General prayed the judgment of the Court on the defendant (one of Carlile's shopmen), convicted at the Sittings after last Term, before the Chief Justice, for having published a blasphemous and infamous libel on the Holy Scriptures. The defendant was brought up in custody of the Keeper of Newgate.—The Chief Justice read the notes of the trial, from which it appeared that W. Smith, a Bow-street officer, purchased the publication at a shop in Water-lane, of which the defendant appeared to be the proprietor.—The defendant read an address from a written paper, and complained of having been interrupted by the Chief Justice, when making his defence on the trial, by which means he was condemned unheard, and contended it was a strong ground why no punishment should be inflicted on him.—Mr. Justice Bayley passed the judgment of the Court on him, that he should be imprisoned two years in the House of Correction (Coldbath Fields), to pay a fine of 100l., to give security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 100l., and two sureties of 50l. each.

The King v. *Susannah Wright.*—The defendant came into Court smartly dressed, with flowers on her hair, and attended by a female friend, to receive the judgment of the Court, having been convicted of publishing a blasphemous work. She proceeded to read an address in effect, that after some months' imprisonment she had cause to complain. She meant to contend now as she did then, that to deny the truth of Christianity was not against law.—Mr. Justice Bayley referred to an Act of Parliament which made it penal.—The defendant persisted in her ill-advised conduct, when Mr. Justice Bayley interrupted her in these words:—Mrs. Wright, the sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for 18 months in the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, to pay a fine of 100l. and to find two sureties for your good behaviour for five years, in the sum of 50l. each, and to be further imprisoned until such fine be paid, and such sureties entered into.—The defendant, on being ushered out of Court, exclaimed, "I hope your Lordship will give me a check on your banker for the amount, as I shall never be able to pay it."

FRIDAY.—A number of men, in sailors' attire, were marched along in double handcuffs, ironed, and in charge of constables, with an officer in military uniform, who came into Court with a letter in his hand, which he handed over, together with the key of their irons. On their irons being struck off, they were drawn up, 21 in number, on the floor of the Court. The letter was a return from the Captain of His Majesty's ship Severn, in it they were charged with smuggling, and also with the murder of William Cullum, on whose body an inquest had been held, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against some persons unknown. Cullum was shot during the fight between the smuggling cutter (name unknown) and his Majesty's revenue cutter, the Badger, off the coast of France. The smugglers lost three men in the conflict, on whose bodies a Coroner's Inquest had been held, and a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" returned.—After Counsel had been heard in support of their being discharged, the Court directed them to be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, until the charge of murder could be investigated by a Magistrate having competent jurisdiction.

A rule for a criminal information was filed against Sir Charles Bunbury and Charles Eagle, Esq. Magistrates of Suffolk, for improper exercise of their magisterial authority.

A very peculiar case came on before the Bench of Magistrates, at Kingston, on the 1st inst. It was an information against Geo. Adams, who kept the Castle Tap at Richmond, for having sold beer, ale, wine, spirits, and tobacco, having no license. It was proved that Mr. Forty kept the Castle, and Adams the Tap; that the license was in Forty's name, but that Adams bought every thing in his own name, and sold it for his own profit, allowing Mr. Forty one guinea a barrel for his share of the profit.—After hearing the case on the beer information, the Magistrates declared their opinion that it was fully established, but consented to take the lowest penalty, which was the price of double licences, and 40s. costs on each of four informations, which amounted to 40l. 6s.—After the conviction upon the beer information, the defendant pleaded guilty to the three other informations. The full penalty would have been 50l. and costs for each information, of which there were four. From this decision, it appears that every person who keeps the tap of an inn must have an extra license, unless the landlord of the inn keeps it himself.

ELY.—An Inquest was held on Saturday se'nnight, on the body of John Landen, who had been discovered buried in a plantation on a farm belonging to Jonathan Page, Esq.—The deceased was a labourer. His skull was fractured, and the surgeons stated it to be their decided opinion that he had been knocked on the head by a bludgeon, or some weapon of that nature. He had for some time past been the associate of John Rolfe, a notorious poacher. On Wednesday the 29th ult. Rolfe was at the house of the deceased, where he staid until near midnight, when he called the deceased up to go to a plantation on Mr. Page's farm, in search of game. Rolfe took with him a large bludgeon, which he said he must take, for if he met any body upon the road to interrupt him, he would knock him down dead on the spot. The deceased had about him when he left home, 3l. in money, and a silver watch. The money, the watch, and the shoes of the deceased were missing.—The Jury found a verdict of wilful murder against John Rolfe, who has been committed to Ely gaol, to take his trial. Upon the prisoner being apprehended at his brother's house, where he was concealed, the shoes of the deceased were found.

NORWICH.—On Sunday afternoon, a large congregation of that sect, commonly called Ranters, were assembled for divine worship in a room in the City of Norwich public-house, when the floor gave way, and they were all precipitated into the cellar. They were, with considerable difficulty, extricated, and it was found that a child had been killed, one poor woman had both thighs broken, nine or ten more had sustained fractures, and many were otherwise injured. They were conveyed to the hospital immediately.

IRELAND.

At the Special Sessions at Cork, on Saturday se'nnight, Wm. Fenton, and William and Thomas Fenton, father and two sons, were tried for having arms in their possession. Thomas Fenton was found guilty, and ordered to be transported for seven years.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Monday, the trial of the traversers for riot, and conspiracy to excite a riot, at the Theatre Royal, on the night of the 14th Dec. when the Lord Lieutenant visited the theatre, came on.

James Forbes, Wm. Graham, Wm. Brownlow, Henry Hardwich, George Graham, and Matthew Handwich, were then put to the bar. This was *ex-officio* informations, filed by His Majesty's Attorney-General against the traversers.—1st Count stated, that on the 14th day in the 3d year of the King, that they repaired to the theatre, for the purpose of insulting his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; 2d Count, for conspiring, generally, to create a riot in the theatre; 3d Count, for having conspired to so assault the Lord Lieutenant. The 2d information—1st Count, after preliminary averments, charged the defendants, with others unknown, did publicly insult, affront, and abuse his Excellency, &c.—2d Count, that the said traversers did conspire to act for an hour and upwards.

The Attorney-General then stated the case; he spoke for two hours, during which he took a review of His Majesty's visit to Ireland, his parting admonition, the Marquess Wellesley being called to the Government of Ireland, and illustrated our excellent Monarch's character by comparing him to the first Patriots of the Roman Empire, at the same time stating, that he knew his great mind would receive no more than he flattered, but he found his shield in his character. He stated his Excellency's conduct in not permitting the dressing of the theatre in November, as well as his conduct subsequent to that period, and received the unanimous approbation of the British Cabinet. He gave a high eulogium to the memory of King William, and stated, that (the Attorney-General) would not enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, were it not for the enactments of his reign.

The first witness called was R. Lowther, box-keeper to the Theatre Royal, who deposed to the purchase of several pit tickets on admission to the theatre for the evening upon which his Excellency honour it with his presence, by the traversers Forbes and Wm. Graham, and another person.—George Atkinson, examined by the Attorney-General—Knows of the endeavours made to produce disturbance in the theatre. They were planned in the Orange Lodge, No. Forbes belongs to the lodge No. 1660, and Graham to the same. two Handwiches belong to the lodge 780, and Brownlow to No. An assembly was held on the Friday evening before Lord W went to the theatre at the public house, in Werburgh belonging to Peter Daly. Robert Fletcher, the master Lodge, proposed that a subscription should be raised for ing the expense of men going to the theatre. That they should and groan at his Excellency, and also the Lord Mayor; they like Lord Wellesley; they intended to try to force him to leave the Brownlow, while they were speaking of the matter, after the he was in the pit, with numbers of the Lodge 1662. Those of the Lower Lodges who could not afford to buy tickets for selves, were to be sent to the upper gallery. Neither of the wiches were at the Lodge that night. The party subscribed one pound; two pounds were brought them by John Atkinson brother of witness, to be applied to the same purpose: it handed to John to purchase pit tickets, in order to admit persons the upper gallery, as every pit ticket would admit three persons: Witness went with his brother John, on that day, to where W. wich works; John told him to send H. Handwich to Shipwhere the other Orange Lodge was held, that evening, and as bring as many as he could get of the poorer classes of Orangemen who could not provide tickets, to the sign of the Black Bull in street. An hour or five in the afternoon, saw Forbes, a person M'Culloch, witness's brother John, Henry Handwich, Geo. Graham and several others, at that house in Ship-street; one pit ticket given to every three, to give to the poorer class to admit them upper gallery; from twenty to thirty tickets were given, which admit from sixty to ninety persons. All that were at Ship-street to the Theatre that night; they had sticks with them. It was mentioned, that after the tune of "God save the King" she played, they should insist on the "Boyne Water," being played; they would not play it, they were not to let the play go on for remainder of the evening, until it should be played. It was agreed on Saturday evening, that they might know one another by the "look out," which were to be used as the watch-word of their The men had got some spirits in a phial or large bottle such as made for a quart bottle. When Handwich was going away, he to the men that were going to the Theatre, "Lads be wicked." ness saw that party afterwards in the upper gallery, on the opposite side to Lord Wellesley; witness assisted in placing them in the lery, along with Forbes, M'Culloch, John Atkinson, and Henry Handwich; saw Forbes in the upper tier of boxes, he had a small vial in his hand and whistled with it—he was within half a yard of the lery, and was speaking to some of the party in the gallery. Saw bills going about in different parts of the house—they were Saw them before in manuscript with M'Culloch, who was dispersing them from the part of the house over the Lord Lieutenant's box of them fell on his cushion; saw Forbes throw some of the handbills on the stage; heard whistles and shouts from the gallery—some out a groan for the Popish Wellesley;" some one also cried "Bald pated Wellesley you may go home;" at that time there much noise, and the performance interrupted sometimes; it was those expressions were used he saw Forbes speaking to the people the gallery—knows nothing of a bottle having been thrown—saw Essex-street, Forbes, W. Graham, Kelly for a short time, and several others. A Gentleman, named Smith, was there, and Brownlow, John Atkinson. There was a good deal of conversation. Forbes use of the expression, "the devil mend Him" (Lord Wellesley) speaking of the bottle having been thrown, that he did not care himself were transported so as he could raise an Orange lodge wherever he should be sent. There was no particular conversation but a mere running conversation among themselves; they were moving as to Handwich being taken, and who was to go to call him. Forbes asked some of them who had been in the pit why they were not more active? He said this to Brownlow, who answered, that in the pit did as much as these in any other part of the house. He said that Handwich was charged with throwing the bottle. He expressed themselves in terms that they were sorry in fact the bottle did not take effect. Forbes, Brownlow, M'Culloch, several others, were present during the whole of this. The witness identified all the traversers.

TUESDAY.—John Atkinson confirmed the previous testimony as respected the sending of persons to the theatre for the purpose rendering Lord Wellesley unpopular; that it might cause his recall. It was mentioned that they might cause him to leave the theatre, ultimately the country. Witness received money from the party present at the Shakespeare Tavern to purchase tickets to send people to the Upper Gallery; it was not necessary to send people to any part of the house, as there would be plenty to go there at their own expence.—John Lambert was at the theatre; placards were dispersed some parts; Wm. Graham was engaged in the pit in handing about. There were hissing and groaning when Lord Wellesley came in; there were numbers of persons about Graham, and in communication with him; heard the words "Look out, boys," from the gallery also heard whistling from the galleries.—John Rooney was also at the theatre. There were groans for the Lord Mayor, and groans for the house of Wellesley; claps for Sheriff Thorpe, and for the Callender. Saw something flash across his sight, over the foot lights, it appeared to be a bottle, which struck the drop scene, and made a dinge in it; it turned up a corner near Lord Wellesley, about three or four feet from the side of the theatre next him; also saw a piece of timber fall across, which rebounded from Lord Wellesley's box to the stage. Giles O'Brien stated that between the play and farce they were going out for the band to play the "Protestant Boys," and "Boyne Water." Heard them call out, "Look out, boys!" They cried out against —— y Papists, and b—— y Popish Lord Lieutenant. When they said "Look out, boys!" were used, a voice answered, "We are here." John Atkinson saw a person beating the gallery with a stick in front, calling out "No Popish Lieutenant! no Popish Government!" identifies Matthew Handwich as the person; they groaned at the Lord Lieutenant repeatedly; Mat. Handwich was the most conspicuous; there must have been a hundred of these persons in the Upper Gallery; they had sticks with nobs on them; was much frightened, and wished to retire. Heard some persons beaten; heard the words "look out," which appeared to be a signal which they used repeatedly. Several other witnesses confirmed the previous ones, and then the Court adjourned.

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday arrived yesterday. Very alarming rumours were prevalent in Paris respecting the safety of Count de la Garde, the French ambassador at Madrid, who quitted that city on the 28th ult.; he had not arrived at Bayonne on the 31st. and it was feared that he had met with some obstructions in his journey through Spain. The Duke de Reggio, who commands the army of reserve, was to set off for Bayonne on Thursday.

Accounts from Madrid state that the retreat of Count Abisbal upon Madrid threatens fresh dangers.

It is said that another Congress is to assemble at Vienna, and that an army of 100,000 Russians, Prussians, and Austrians is to be stationed along the Rhine.

Russia, it is said, is to place a fleet at the disposal of France, and is to march 30,000 men into Italy, to be embarked for Spain. The arms of the Western Pyrenees consists of two corps—the second commanded by Prince Hohenlohe, that of the Eastern Pyrenees by Lieut.-Gen. Lauriston—the second corps is to occupy Arragon.—A Levy isordered at Milan of 6,000 men.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY.

At four o'clock the Speaker of the House of Commons took the Chair, and proceeded to count the members present. There being only six members in attendance, and forty being required to make a House, an immediate adjournment took place. This is the third day of the present Session on which at four o'clock there have not been a sufficient number of members present to constitute a House.

The Spanish Minister transacted business for a considerable time on Friday at the Foreign Office.

It is understood that the mission of Lord Fitzroy Somerset to Madrid has failed—the capital was in such a state of ferment that war is said to be inevitable.

The state of the poll at the close of the Dublin Election on the second day was—For Col. White, 320; Sir Compton Domville, 228.

At Bow-street, yesterday, 21 men, found on board a smuggling lugger, charged with the murder of Wm. Cullum, of the Badger King's cutter (as noticed under our King's Bench head,) were brought up for examination, when it was sworn that after an engagement for three hours, the smuggler called out for quarter; while the captain was talking to the commander they re-commenced firing, and Cullum was shot, three balls passing through his head. They were fully committed for trial for the murder.

Any proprietors of country journals, having an order for Advertisements, dated on or about the 27th of February, 1821, and signed "William Sams," and not having been yet paid for the same, or having been refused payment for the same, are requested to send up immediately such order or letter, to Mr. Buller, at Mr. Barker's, No. 33, Fleet-street. The reason of this public application is, that the list of the papers to which such advertisements were sent, has been lost.

The Duke of Wellington, we are assured, has expressed much indignation at the contents of a paragraph inserted in the "Morning Herald," and another paper, of last November, and copied into some provincial papers, ostensibly for the purpose of giving an account of his Grace's late illness, but, in reality, under the pretended sanction of coming "from authority," to injure the reputation of one of his Grace's medical attendants. We are enabled to state, in justice to Mr. Stevenson (who having had charge of the affected organ, to which the paragraph alluded to applies, is doubtless the gentleman aimed at), that the paragraph was published without the knowledge of the Duke, or any of his Noble Family; that Mr. Stevenson continued to meet both his Grace's physicians and Sir Astley Cooper in consultation every day up to the departure of that distinguished personage for the Congress; and that the above-named eminent surgeon declared to His Majesty, in refutation of the alleged slanderous report, that "not the smallest blame attached to Mr. Stevenson."

The able management of the Oratories of the present season, cannot fail to render these sacred Performances more popular than ever. Rossini's effective composition of Cyrus in Babylon having been so favourably received on the 30th of January, by an overflowing audience, is to be repeated on the 14th inst. at Drury Lane Theatre. Mr. Bochsa, ever desirous of procuring novelties, intends, on that night, a grand descriptive piece by Beethoven, for the first time in this country, being one of the latest productions of that celebrated composer, together with his own Benedictus, accompanied on thirteen harps, brought out with such great success in 1821, being the only time it can be performed this season. He will play a Duet on the Harp with his pupil, Miss Dibdin. The strength of the Vocal department exceeds any previous assemblage of talent, and the Band is upon the most grand and extensive scale.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their work. "The Ægis of Life," in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, or, at any Booksellers. Medicine can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—M, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and 7, Jermyn-str. St. James's, London.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of Mr. Vansittart to the Duchy of Lancaster and his elevation to the dignity of a Baron by the title of Lord Bexley —of Thomas Greene, Esq. to be Sheriff of Lancaster—of Mr. Canning and Mr. Herries to be Members for Harwich—R. C. Disbrowe, Esq. for Windsor—Mr. Robinson for Ripon—Mr. Arbuthnot for St. Germains—and of Mr. Scarlett for Peterborough.]

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1823.

5th Reg. of Drag. Guards: Cornet W. Cuninghame, to be Cornet, vice Dalzell, who exch.—6th Reg. of Drag.: Cornet G. T. Haigham, vice Williamson, who exch.—11th Reg. of Light Drag.: Lieut. H. G. P. Tuckett, to be Lieut. vice Amyatt, who exch.—12th Ditto: Lieut. F. Moore, to be Lieut. vice Erroll, who exch.—13th Ditto: Cornet R. Ellis, to be Lieut. vice Cockburne; R. Sugden, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Ellis—17th Ditto: Lieut. W. Graham, to be Capt. vice Atkins, who retires.—Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: Ensign J. D. Rawdon, to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Smith; Hon. T. Ashburnham, to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Bowen.—1st Reg. of Foot: Lieut. W. B. Bernard, to be Lieut. vice Urquhart, who exch.—2d Ditto: Capt. G. Ford, to be Capt. vice Wood, who exch.; Ensign G. C. Harvey, to be Lieut. vice M'Carthy, dec.; ——— Ralfe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Harvey.—11th Ditto: Capt. A. F. Macintosh, to be Capt. vice Marcon, who exch.; Lieut. A. Amyatt, to be Lieut. vice Tuckett, who exch.—13th Ditto: W. Suckling, Gent. to be Ensign.—32d Ditto: Ensign G. Wardell, to be Ensign, vice Elliot, who exch.—34th Ditto: Brevet Major D. M'Gregor, to be Capt. vice Clabon, who exch.—35th Ditto: G. F. Horsford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lizar, dec.—38th Ditto—To be Lieutenants: Lieut. W. C. Earl of Erroll, vice Moore, who exch.; Lieut. L. B. Urmston, vice Earl of Erroll.—41st Ditto: Lieut. J. J. Surgent, vice Waters.—43d Ditto: Capt. F. Le Blanc, to be Major, vice Dalzell, promoted: Lieut. John Montgomery Hill, to be Capt. vice Le Blanc; Ensign H. Ward, to be Lieutenant, vice Hill.—To be Ensigns: A. Denham, Gent. vice Ferguson; S. Tryon, Gent. vice Ward.—44th ditto: Capt. J. Johnston to be Capt. vice Debbieg, who exch.—45th ditto: Gen. R. Earl of Cavan, K.C. to be Col. vice Lister, dec.—47th ditto: Quartermaster-Serj. H. Bailes to be Quartermaster, vice King, dec.—51st ditto: Lieut. R. Mawdesley to be Lieut. vice Philipps, who exch.—54th ditto: Lieut. P. Mandiston to be Capt. vice Blakeman; Ensign C. Gascoyne to be Lieut. vice Mandiston; H. R. Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gascoyne.—55th ditto: Lieut. R. Bowen to be Capt. vice Welsh, who ret.—58th ditto: Gen. T. Lord Lynedock, G.C.B. to be Col. vice Lord Cavan: Capt. E. Clabon to be Capt. vice M'Gregor, who exch.; Lieut. W. F. Bell to be Lieut. vice Brohier, who exch.—63d Reg. of Foot: Lieut. R. W. Richardson to be Capt. vice Myers, who ret.; Ensign R. Frewen to be Lieut. vice Richardson; G. Bell to be Ensign, vice Frewen, prom.—66th ditto: Lieut. J. L'Estrange to be Capt. vice Blakeney, dec.; Ensign D. B. T. Dodgin to be Lieut. vice L'Estrange; W. H. Dodgin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dodgin.—76th ditto: Lieut. E. R. Stevenson to be Capt. vice Torrens; Ensign J. M. Kennedy to be Lieut. vice Stevenson; W. F. Webster, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kennedy.—79th ditto: M. Fitzgerald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Rawdon.—86th ditto: Lieut. H. Vanspall to be Captain, vice Lumpkier; Ensign L. Grant to be Lieut. vice Vanspal; W. Osborne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Grant.—89th Ditto: To be Lients.: Lieut. J. L. Molony, vice Sargent; Lieut. P. M. Kle, vice Worsley, dec.—90th Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Hon. R. Meade to be Col. vice Lord Lynedock, app.—93d Ditto: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir C. Gordon to be Lieut.-Col. vice Milaing, who ret.; Capt. C. Johnston to be Major, vice Sir C. Gordon; Lieut. T. Craddock to be Capt. vice Mackinnon.—94th Ceylon Reg.: R. D. Fraser, Gent. to be Sec.: Lieut. vice Sloper.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Major S. Burcham to be Major, vice Ebrington.—2d Ditto: Major E. Crofton to be Major, vice Reynolds.—Major R. Dalyell to be Lieut.-Col of Infantry, vice Maj. Gen. Stirling, who ret.—Brevet: Capt. D. A. Gilland, of the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Major in the Army; Capt. F. Lester, Adj. to the Cadets at the Military Seminary, at Addiscombe, to have the local rank of Capt.—Ass. Surg. D. J. Law to be Ass. Surg. to the Forces.—Hon. Sir Du Pre Beaumont, to be Hosp. Assistant to the Forces: Hosp. Ass. J. Dixon, vice H. W. Voysey, who exch.; Acting Hosp. Ass. J. P. Mackey, vice Allan, dec.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

T. F. Johnson, Esq. and R. Heald, Esq. to be Dep.-Lieuts.

Commissions in the Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Major St. George to be Lieut.-Col. vice Gatacre; Sir R. F. Acton, Bart. to be Sec. Major: G. Compson, Esq. to be Capt.

Commission in the 2d Reg. of Royal Surrey Militia, signed by the Lord Lieut.

C. Swabey, Gent. to be Ensign.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 8, 1823.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General Lord Beresford, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, in the room of Sir H. Oakes, Bart. dec.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1823.

Royal Reg. of Artillery—First Lieuts. H. Stow, vice Gibb, retired; G. R. Lecke, to be First Lieuts. vice Weaver, retired; C. Dalton, to be Sec. Captain; Sec. Lieut. T. C. Robe, to be First Lieut.; Gent. Cadet E. Tindall, to be Sec. Lieut.; Capt. A. C. Mercer, to be Capt.; First Lieut. W. Frazer, to be First Lieut.; Captain and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. S. Brough, to be Major; First Lieut. J. R. Colebrooke, to be Sec. Capt.; Capt. W. Clibborne, to be Capt.; First Lieut. C. Gosling, to be First Lieut.; Sec. Capt. and Brevet Major R. H. Ord, to be Sec. Capt. vice Macleod, retired; Sec. Capt. T. Grantham, to be Adj. vice Macleod.—Medical Establishment for the Military Departments of the Ordnance—Sec. Ass.-Surg. Æsop Cannon, M. D. to be First Ass.-Surg. vice Staniland, dec.; Sec. Ass.-Surg. M. Nugent, to be Sec. Ass.-Surg. vice Cannon, prom.; First Ass. Surg. J. Verling, M. D. to be First Ass.-Surg. vice Locke, retired.

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BANKRUPTS.

R. G. SPICE, Drury-lane, and Oxford-street, dealer in ham and beef—R. COLLINS, Regent-street, carpet-dealer—H. HAVELL, Bucklebury, Berkshire, baker.—H. UPSALL, Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire, cattle-jobber—G. LEWIS, London, merchant—G. BLOUNT, Liverpool, iron merchant—J. NATHAN, Liverpool, watch-manufacturer—C. ARNOLD, Axminster, Devonshire, surgeon.—T. FITZGERALD, Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—March 8, J. Sheriffe, Farnham, grocer—Feb. 22, H. Court, Fish-street-hill, straw hat-manufacturer.

March 5, W. Wood, Holm Farm, Wetherby, Yorkshire, cattle-jobber—March 6, J. Watts, Totness, Devonshire, linen-draper—March 5, W. and J. Furlong, Bristol, haberdashers—March 7, W. Cann, Oakhampton, ironmonger—March 4, J. Atherton, Warrington, Lancashire, cabinet-maker—March 7, T. Taylor, Bristol, tobacco dealer—March 7, J. Foulkes, Chester, grocer—March 7, R. Elmore, Birmingham, corn-dealer.

CERTIFICATES—March 4.

J. Thomson, Leman-street, oilman—E. Stolworthy, Whitechapel, cheesemonger—W. Bailey, Rothechithe, merchant—D. Willmore, Deptford, carpenter—T. Marsh, Liverpool, spirit-dealer—R. Weston, Manchester, hop dealer—C. Pattison, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, ironmonger—H. Friend, Borough, engineer—W. Slade, Leeds, corn-merchant—G. Allott, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, tobacco-manufacturer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY presented a petition from the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of Worcester, praying for the Repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, in the absence, and by desire of Lord Ellenborough, moved the first reading of the Bill amending the Marriage Act; it was accordingly read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY.

LORD VISCOUNT GRANVILLE presented a petition from the merchants, and others, of Wolverhampton, praying for a Repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that he should move the Second Reading of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, on Monday next.

THURSDAY.

LORD HOLLAND presented a petition from the Manufacturers, Merchants, and others, of Nottingham, and Gainsborough, praying for a Repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

LORD COLCHESTER presented a petition from the Clergy of Colchester, praying for a Repeal of the Marriage Act.

FRIDAY.

The return to a writ for the election of a Temporal Peer for Ireland, was presented at the Bar by the Clerk of the Crown, from which it appeared that Lord Viscount Lorton had been elected in the room of the Earl of Mount Cashel, deceased.

LORD STOWELL presented a petition from the Clergy of Berkshire, against the Marriage Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

A new Writ was ordered for Winchester, in the room of J. H. Leigh, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

MR. LITTLETON presented a petition from the Potteries of Staffordshire, praying for the establishment of a Court of Requests.

Petitions were presented from Lichfield, Southwell, and two or three other places, against the Marriage Act.

A petition was presented against the Insolvent Debtors' Act, from the Merchants and Bankers of Lincoln.

SIR H. PARNELL presented a petition from the Grand Jury and others, of the county of Queen's County, praying for a commutation of tythes. He was satisfied that no measure was better calculated to improve the condition of the people of Ireland than a commutation of tythes. The Noble Lord at the head of the Irish Government had given the subject his best consideration, and such measures were likely to be introduced this Session, as would meet with the approbation of the great majority of the people of Ireland. He could not omit that opportunity of stating, that during the short time the Marquis Wellesley presided over the administration of affairs in Ireland, he was incessant in his efforts to improve the condition, and contribute to the happiness of the people of that country.

COLONEL FRENCH approved of the sentiments contained in the petition; its prayer was judicious, and calculated to remove the evil of the tythe system, which pressed so heavily on Ireland.

MR. V. FITZGERALD entirely agreed with the sentiments of the petition; he was requested by the Grand Jury of the county of Clare to convey to the House their concurrence in the prayer of the petition. He hoped that any measure in the contemplation of Government would not be trammelled by the introduction of any previous measure.

MR. GOULBURN did not think it necessary then to go into any general discussion upon the measures it might be his duty to bring forward in the course of the Session. He would only state that the present Government of Ireland, from the moment of its arrival in that country, had been most sedulous and anxious to discover some just mode of removing the burden of collecting tithes.

MR. SPRING RICE thought that a more impracticable or inefficient measure than the one of last Session was never introduced; the best proof of which was, that not a single lease had been made since it passed.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL deprecated discussion in the present stage of the proceedings. No other explanation than that given by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Goulburn) could be reasonably expected. To go into any particular details at the present, would be only to prejudge the question.

MR. HUME complained of the dilatoriness of Government. The proceedings respecting the property of the Church in Ireland, were reprehensible in the extreme; they were the cause of all the evils which desolated that country. What was the proposition of Government?—It was, that tithes should be commuted for an agreeable assessment. He was decidedly opposed to this. The church property in Ireland was already enormous. His intention was to submit a proposition to the House, stating that the church property in Ireland—namely, that vested in the Deans and Chapters, and in the Bishops, was too great, and ought to be reduced; next, that instead of there being overpaid absentees and starving curates, every clergyman should have an income sufficient to support him as a gentleman. He was prepared to shew that the revenues of the Church in Ireland amounted to between 3,000,000l. and 4,000,000l. annually. His main object was to abolish tithes, and to pay the Clergy enough to maintain them respectably.—The petition was laid on the table.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Fermanagh, in Ireland, in the room of Sir Lowry Cole, appointed Governor of the Mauritius.

LORD A. HAMILTON'S motion respecting Scotch Burghs was ordered to stand for the 11th of March.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL brought up and read His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the Commons.

MR. MABERLEY moved for various accounts relating to the House, Land, and Window Tax, from the 5th April, 1821, to 5th April, 1822, distinguishing the several exemptions from the tax. He said that, instead of 2,000,000l. or 3,000,000l. of taxes being reduced this year, as Ministers proposed, 7,000,000l. or 8,000,000l. might be reduced, as he would pledge himself to shew.—The motion was agreed to.

MR. HUME moved for the printing of certain papers connected with the Sinking Fund, which he considered deceptive in its operation. According to an official statement which had been presented to the House, a sum of 15,680,000l. had been paid into the hands of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt. This was nothing more than a mere farce; it was paying with one hand, and borrowing with another.

MR. LUSHINGTON would take an early occasion of laying before the House the actual amount of the Sinking Fund: the system of its operation should be duly attended to.

THE LORD MAYOR conceived the Sinking Fund to be that great financial engine which had enabled us to battle all the attempts of the enemy. He trusted that the spirit of good faith in this country would always induce men to keep faith with the public creditor, and the best mode of doing so would be to maintain the Sinking Fund unaltered.

MR. LUSHINGTON thought that the Hon. Member attached an importance to the subject which it did not deserve.—Ordered.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL understood that His Majesty had been pleased to present to the British Museum the valuable Library which had been collected by his Royal Father. This act must tend to strengthen the ties which bound the people of England to the House of Brunswick. He thought it desirable that it should be placed in some convenient situation where the collection already existing in the Museum might be added to it. He would merely inquire of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel) whether the report given in the public prints with respect to it was true?

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said, it certainly was true. He entirely agreed in the sentiments expressed by the Noble Lord, and was anxious that the British public should have the full advantage of His magnificent present. The necessary arrangements, however, had not yet been made. He should feel it his duty to facilitate them as much as possible.

TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered for Arundel, in the room of John Blake, Esq. deceased.

MR. LITTLETON presented a petition from the Merchants and others, of Wolverhampton, praying for the Repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

A Call of the House was ordered for Thursday, the 20th instant.

DR. LUSHINGTON presented a petition, complaining of undue influence at the election for Sligo.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on the 13th of March.

MR. GOULBURN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Yeomanry Corps Act of Ireland.

MR. HUME inveighed against the Yeomanry Corps, as one of the grossest jobs. As a proof, he found no less than ten Brigade Majors with pensions from the Yeomanry Corps. These were stated as not fit for service, and were a charge of 12711. to the country, for which some had served ten, some fifteen years. There was a Major Colles, who was set down as having served ten years, and was forty-five years of age, for which he received a pension. He asked the Members for Sligo to state whether this gentleman had not a private income of 2,000l. a year, and was Treasurer of the county besides? Some were invalided, whom he was informed were not older than him, (Mr. Hume) and in better health; and he wished to know, whether the House believed that, even with his impudence, he would ask for a pension. The ordinary expences of this corps were 16,000l. a year; and a Mr. Kay got 1,000l. a year for paying it.

MR. GOULBURN said, he certainly had not thought it necessary to come down to the House prepared to say whether Mr. Colles was or was not properly superannuated. With respect to the Brigade Majors at the close of the war, a very considerable number in Ireland were placed out of employment.

MR. V. FITZGERALD vindicated the character of the Yeomanry of Ireland from what he considered the unjust aspersion of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume). So far from their being composed exclusively of Orangemen, he knew of one corps composed entirely of Catholics, and that nothing was farther from the truth than such a representation. With respect to what the Hon. Member had said of Major Colles, he begged to assure the House, that so far from his being of the age and strength of the Hon. Member, viz. forty-five years of age, he had served that number of years in the Yeomanry.

MR. SPRING RICE said that two-thirds of the yeomanry force of Ireland was confined to the province of Ulster alone. In the course of the progress of this Bill through the House, he would endeavour to introduce a clause to secure the Catholic population of the country from the danger and insults of armed men joining in the obnoxious processions of the Orange Lodge associations.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL observed, that with respect to Major Colles, he could state that he was put on the Retired List, in order to give repose to an old and meritorious officer, and not to make a vacancy for the appointment of another person.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

MR. GOULBURN then obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Act, known by the name of the Irish Arms Act, and to effect a reduction in the Staff.

MR. F. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the several Turnpike Acts.

MR. HORNSBY gave notice, that after Easter it was his intention to renew a motion he made last year, for the repeal of the Window Tax. This motion he begged to observe, would be contingent upon the three circumstances, viz. of the country not being at war, the Assessed Taxes not wholly repealed, or the obnoxious Tax itself repealed.

MR. HUME moved for a return of the amount paid of the Russian Dutch Loan, undertaken by this country, by a Convention at London, on the 19th of May, 1815, and how much principal and interest remained yet to pay. Also for the production of a Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Quit-Rents in Ireland; (he declared it to be his intention to make a motion for the appropriation of Quit-Rents and Crown Lands to the reduction of the National Debt by making a Sinking Fund of the produce of their sale) for Copies of any Correspondence between the Chief Secretary of Ireland and the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the last twelve months, relative to the Office of Vice Treasurer of Ireland. (He believed it to be a most useless Office, at a charge to the country of nearly 8000l. a-year.)—These motions were agreed to.

In a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the American Colonies Trade Acts, MR. WILMOT moved a Resolution for bringing in a new Bill to regulate the trade of those Colonies.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bill to amend the Marriage Act of last Session was read a first time.

MR. WALLACE moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider of the means of extending and improving the Foreign Trade of the country, and to report their opinions and observations thereon from time to time to the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that special circumstances made it necessary to revive the Committee. Many Hon. Gentlemen would be aware that when the Dock system commenced, it was founded on the plan of granting compensation to those whose interests were effected by it, and particular privileges were granted to those companies for a limited time. The period for which some of these had been granted, was now about to expire. The Right Hon. Gentleman took a review of the labours of the Committee of last year—the state of our Foreign Trade. He stated, that at present it stood in a different situation from that in which it stood when the Committee, for the renewal of which he was about to move, had been originally appointed. At that time, the distress and the despondency which overran the commerce of the country was great. The general exports had diminished from the year 1815 to the year 1819, to the amount of 14,000,000 millions in official value. Now, what was the situation of the country? With the exception of one very great branch of industry, he spoke of the agricultural classes, all the sources of national industry were in a flourishing state. The exports of the year which had just closed not only exceeded, by many millions, those of the years to which he had just alluded, but they exceeded the exports of the most flourishing year of a period of war. The exports of cotton had increased ten per cent; those of hardware, seventeen; those of linen, twelve; and those of woollens, thirteen per cent. The aggregate increase of the exports over those of 1820, amounted nearly to 20 per cent. By the operation of the law for regulating the exportation of refined sugars, the exports of that article had been diminished not less than 36 per cent. The improvement of our exports on their whole amount was not less than seven per cent. on what had heretofore been their average. These facts he thought furnished a most satisfactory reason for calling on the Committee to resume its labours. To insure a continuance of this prosperity nothing more was necessary than to persevere in that revision of our system which had commenced, and which had for its object to remove all unnecessary restrictions on commerce, and to allow of the most unrestricted freedom in trade. The accounts which he had received with respect to Norway, informed him that the trade had increased in the course of the last two years, and such had been the improvement in the situation of the parties engaged in it, that many of them which had at one time been thought desperate, were now completely recovered, while the North American trade was not only flourishing, but had experienced a very considerable increase. The result on looking to the great question respecting an open trade to the East Indies, had given an opinion in concurrence with another, that the opening of the trade would be highly beneficial to the British Merchant. He was sorry the advantages were not so great as they have been expected; some, however, had been gained. Ships had been put on the same footing as foreign ships. The system of inquiry related to the charges heretofore imposed on ships entering our ports. In consequence of the diminished charges foreign ships had put into our ports during the late tempestuous weather, been sheltered from danger. He was sure that it would be found of these ships had been saved by that circumstance; it was clear that the labour of the Committee had been amply repaid. He trusted that our commercial laws might be still further relieved from restrictions, and that he should not hesitate to recommend to the Committee such measures as might remove the difficulties with which they had had to contend, which were indeed formidable, but every step which they now took, would tend towards a freer and a better system of trade.

MR. BARING eulogized the services of the Committee, which were highly appreciated by the Merchants of London.

MR. RICARDO thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had not done justice to the improvements which had taken place in our commerce. The exports during the war, he had said, were considerably less than at present. But it was to be remembered that at that time we had to sustain a large foreign expenditure, and many of our exports were sent out of the country to pay the expences incurred. This accounted for the extent of our exports then, but at the present no longer the case, and now no merchandize left the country which was not expected to produce a valuable return.

MR. BUTTERWORTH expressed satisfaction at the result of the labours of the Committee, and offered his testimony to the merits of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

MR. THOMAS WILSON spoke also to the ability displayed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, which was generally acknowledged by the Merchants in the City. Praise might be peculiarly grateful to him as the Right Hon. Gentleman was aware that on several points some of them were not agreed with him as to principle.

MR. HUME regretted that the services of the Right Hon. Gentleman whose talents had been so highly eulogized, were not more available to the country. He was sorry that any change in the arrangements of the Government should have caused this gentleman to retire. Ministers ought to have taken care to guard against the Right Hon. Gentleman's removal from that situation which he had so ably filled.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING concurred with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, in regretting that any circumstances had occurred to induce the Right Hon. Friend from the Board of Trade, where he had been found so eminently useful. None could feel more cordially attached to the Right Hon. Gentleman than he did, though all his friends did the same; and notwithstanding his Right Hon. Friend's determination to withdraw from an ostensible situation, no efforts on their part would be wanting to gain for the public a continuation of the benefit of his services.

MR. S. RICE asked what course Ministers meant to pursue respecting Chief Baron O'Grady; in the year 1814 an address was voted calling for a commission to enquire into the state of the Office of Justice in Ireland had been carried; in April, 1821, charges were preferred against the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer of the gravest nature, imputing to him, in the exercise of his office as Judge, that he extorted from the suitors sums which they were forced to pay. The committee to whom these charges were referred reported that on some of the charges the answers of the Chief Baron were satisfactory, and that to others what he had replied was no justification. At the commencement of the last Session, these charges were referred to the commissioners of legal enquiry, the report of which was ordered to be communicated to the House, and who gave in his answer. Without going further into the matter, it was sufficient to say, that the case stood thus:—A charge was preferred against a high law officer—he had set out in a spirit of anger, and so the two parties joined issue. If the Chief Baron and the Commissioners were traducers and libellers; if the Commissioners were correct, it was improper that the Chief Baron should remain in the administration of the law. In such a case it was the duty of Ministers to express a firm, decided opinion, and he trusted the Government would not fail to perform their duty on this occasion. The Commission had sat from 1814, and had cost the country one hundred thousand pounds. He then moved for "Copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the Government, the Chief and any of the Judges, the Commissioners of Legal Inquiry, the officers of the Courts of Justice in Ireland, since the close of the last session of Parliament, relating to the case of Chief Baron O'Grady, together with copy of a Letter received from the Chief Baron in June, 1822."

MR. GOULBURN was satisfied that the House would acknowledge the propriety of the course taken by Government, as in every other case, where charges inculpating a high official character had been preferred, the House had invariably left the conduct of the case in the hands of the party with whom it originated. He was prepared on the part of the Irish Government to disclaim any intention of shrinking the case, but they declined taking it from the individual who had brought it forward, as to do this would be to violate a principle which ought to be respected.

MR. ABERCROMBIE did not see how any administration could resist a call like that which had now been made on His Majesty's Ministers, and if his Hon. Friend would take his advice, he would proceed further, and then they should see in what manner the Chief Baron would be dealt with by the Government.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said, the question before the House was whether or not His Majesty's Ministers ought to take the case out of the hands of the Hon. Member for Limerick, which he had taken up in 1821, which he had continued in 1822, and which he had brought up and down to that very hour, by moving for additional documents to establish the charges.

MR. C. GRANT and MR. C. WYNN thought the case was in the hands of the Hon. Gentleman.

MR. S. RICE briefly replied, and maintained that he had not treated this case as one which ought to be taken up by the Government.

The question was then carried.

New Writs were ordered for the county of Dorset, in the room of Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq. deceased, and for Winchester, in the room of Lucius Concannon, Esq. deceased.

On the question for going into a Committee of Supply,

MR. HUME noticed what he termed the faults of the Government in promising economy without practising it. In 1817, the estimates were given at 13 951,000l. but the actual expenditure amounted to 14,920,000l. an increase of nearly a million. In 1818, the Estimates amounted to upwards of 14 millions, the actual expenditure to 15,155,000l being an increase again of nearly one million. In 1819, too, was after the declaration of the Committee, that there was a progressive reduction of expenditure from the year 1815. Approximately up to last year it had been a progressive increase. Only a few days ago Lord Beresford had been appointed Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, an office which he should shew ought not to be filled up. The expences of the Tower Establishment had increased from 20,000l. to 48,000l. and that was chiefly incurred in the year 1821. When Sir Hildebrand Oakes died, he thought the office certainly to be allowed to drop. The Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, in the year 1811, expressly declared the office unnecessary. He did not wish to throw out any disparagement on the services of Lord Beresford; those services had not come up to what great as they might have been. When the House granted him a pension of 2000l. a year, he (Mr. Hume) did not quarrel with it as the means of supporting the Peerage so honourably acquired; but that his Lordship was appointed Governor of Jersey, for which he received 1422l. a year. Then as a Lieut.-General he had 800l. as Colonel of a regiment 7 or 800l. more. And last night it appeared in the Gazette that he had entered upon the receipt of 1500l. a year, making altogether upwards of 6000l. a year. He could not help connecting with this the borough influence belonging to the Noble family. The public money which the Beresfords received was enormous. He concluded by moving a Resolution, that the Committee of Military Inquiry, in their Thirteenth Report, made in 1811, expressed their belief that the office of Lieut.-General of Ordnance not necessary or useful; and that the House is of opinion the recent appointment of Lord Beresford is inconsistent with the recommendations contained in the Speech from the Throne.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING, in reply to the charges of the Hon. Member observed, that he had said, that he traced in the appointment of Lord Beresford, an attention to the Parliamentary influence possessed by the Noble Lord's family. Now he thought that any man

ed at the services and the talents of that Noble Lord, and the y years of glorious toil and victory which had united them, might perceived a more generous and exalted motive for the act. What- might have been the object of Government, had it been made by , the Duke of Wellington was the last man who could be sup- d to have had any idea of Parliamentary influence when he offered Beresford the office. The truth was, that the appointment been first offered to Lord Hopetoun, secondly, to Lord Hill, and s not until it had been refused by both those Lords, that the offer nade to Lord Beresford. No one could suppose that there was dea of Parliamentary influence in wishing to appoint the first of Noble and Gallant Lords. But upon a first view, this did not ar to be a case of any great extravagance. It was not a first ap- ment, a new place made for the occasion, but one which had be- vacant, and a vacancy which had not been suspended. He ed upon the Hon. Member the extreme character of the measure id proposed, and hoped that he would think proper to withdraw ion, the sense of the House must necessarily be taken.

. Brougham wished his Hon. Friend would postpone his motion, se the subject was one of too much importance, and, as had well said, the remedy so extreme in its nature, that it ought not thus incidentally and accidentally brought forward. He was ready to admit the services of Lord Beresford, and to express rsonal respect for him; it was true that he had been the com- n of the Duke of Wellington in arms, and in splendid victories; ey had a right to ask why the offer was made to any one, or why tinued to exist at all, after the Report of the Commissioners was . Therefore, putting out of view all personality towards Lord ford or his family, the question was—ought the office to have d so long, and ought it not now to be abolished?

. Hume was sorry that he could not agree with his Hon. Friend. thstanding what he had heard, he thought it his duty not to vote pplies until the information he required was given.

R. Fergusson considered the opinion of the Commissioners so ve, that the House ought to have abolished the office, and that portunity should now be neglected of doing it.

. Warre objected to the motion in its present form.

Henry Grey Bennet and Mr. C. Hutchinson supported the ion.

F. Burdett suggested to the Hon. Member not to press his tion. The exercise of their right of stopping the supply only to be called forth by some monstrous case—some great and ng grievance, such as left no other means of redress for it. He ly thought it would be going beyond what prudence or discre- ould warrant to go to such a measure as was now proposed.

. Hume at length consented to withdraw his amendment. The e then went into a Committee, and the usual vote for granting a y was agreed to.

THURSDAY.

our o'clock, there being only thirty-six Members present, an nment took place.

FRIDAY.

. Littleton obtained leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a for the recovery of small debts, on the Staffordshire petitions.

. Curtis presented a petition from the hop growers of Sussex, laining of the duty on hops, and praying for a repeal of the same. itions were presented from Nuneaton, Warminster, Bradford, ottingham, praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

. Henry Grey Bennet, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Abercrombie unfriendly to the total repeal.

. Bright, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. C. Calvert, and Mr. Hon- e objected to the Bill in principle, but particularly to the mode rying it into effect.

itions were presented from the Clergy of Norwich, Oxford, Not- ham, and Shrewsbury against the Marriage Act.

. C. Calvert observed that the Clergy complained of the loss of fees; but a still greater hardship was occasioned to single ladies entlemen by the Act, of which hardship he partook, for he still ined single.

. Secretary Peel thought the case of the Clergy who were af- l by the Act one of the greatest hardships. Their rights were of nity, some of them patent ones, and all, he believed, were un- ted.

. Lushington took credit to himself for not being the father of noxious Bill.

. W. Maberly moved for accounts of the Public Income for the nding 5th January, 1823.

e Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that on Friday next, he ld lay before the House the Financial State of the country, par- rly with reference to future arrangements.

Marriage Act Amended Bill was read a second time, and com- d for this day se'nnight.

. Hume asked whether the public were to be put to the expence ension for Mr. Rose, the late Minister at Berlin?

. Secretary Canning said, No.

the report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, Sir T. ridge called the attention of Ministers to the distressed state of ricultural interest.

. Secretary Canning said, that Ministers were fully aware of situation, but, after the most anxious enquiry, he was compelled , that any direct measure for the relief of the agricultural inte- was not in contemplation—the only relief would be stated on y next by his Right Hon. Friend, namely, a considerable reduc- f taxation.

ew Writ was ordered for Bossiney.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

is, Feb. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst. M. lele opened the Budget for the year. He stated that the finances nce have been gradually improving, and are now in a most hing condition, the receipts for the last year having exceeded penditure by 42,945,907 francs. He demands a supplementary of 100,000,000 francs to defray the expences of the war," if it take " and the creation of four millions of rentes, to complete the s of satisfying the eventual wants for the service of the present

s King's Attorney has required the seizure of all the numbers of *urier Français* and the *Journal du Commerce* of the 9th inst. for g published in "a pretended account of a secret Sitting of the ber of Deputies, without the authorization of that Chamber, a e whose object is to excite hatred and contempt of the King's rnment by calumniously attributing to one of his Ministers a h which he had not made."

nt Lagarde, the French Ambassador to Madrid, has arrived in before he left Madrid, he communicated to a Secret Committee Cortes the determination of his Government to enter Spain n army of 100,000 men.

shal Soult is said to have refused to take the command of the h army.

tter from Paris, adverting to the means of resistance in Spain d war break out, says—"You may depend on the following short ary. Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, and the other strong places in ontier provinces, are in the very best state of defence, and amply oned. The army of Mina is full 40,000—that of Torrijos 15,000. pirit of the inhabitants on the frontiers is the very best. The of the Faith is a shadow. The hour that war is proclaimed by e, a strong division of the Spanish army will pass the Pyrenees." (*Quotidienne*) have received the following intelligence from nne, dated Feb. 21:—"The Prussian Ambassador, M. Schoeper, ed here on Saturday evening, after having narrowly escaped as- ation at Mondragon and Pancorvo. An officer of the Descami- s made him and his Lady quit the carriage, and regardless of his lency's ill state of health, and his quality of Ambassador, the would neither recognize his passports nor papers.

(Department of the Arriege) Feb. 4.—The forts of Urgel evacuated yesterday, at six in the morning. Romagosa has n himself with 14 or 1500 men into Andorre (neutral territory;) about 400 invalids in the forts. Mina occupied them at eight k in the morning. The news is given as certain.

breaking up of the ice on the Rhine and the Moselle caused great r and alarm. At Coblentz boats were swept away and entirely yed, to the value of 100,000 florins, and destruction is threatened the bridges. The river, in consequence of the thaw, rose in some as high as 22½ feet above its usual course.

este, Jan. 26.—The English Government has at length per- the Suliotes who took refuge at Appolonica after the evacuation , among whom there are still 2000 men able to bear arms, to go Morea to assist their brethren. They sailed from the Morea on and 20 January.

Providence, Dec. 15.—On the 29th of the preceding month hama Chamber of Commerce had voted two addresses of thanks tain Godfrey, of his Majesty's ship Tyne, and Captain Geary, of his Majesty's schooner Speedwell, for their skill in conducting two expeditions, fitted out for the suppression of piracy, a short time previous at the Bahamas.

Warsaw, Jan. 23.—This morning early his Majesty the Emperor left this city on his return to St. Petersburgh. On the 20th there was a grand review of all the troops of the garrison here, at which both the Emperor and Prince Constantine wore the Polish uniforms.

Jamaica papers to the 15th of December, contain a very energetic protest by Sir C. Rowley, the British Commander on the West India station, against the Decree of the Royalist General Morales, relative to foreigners in the service, or resident in the territories of the Colombian Republic.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, with his second son, Lord William Montague, arrived on the 8th of December, at Port Royal, in the ship John Shand. On coming round the Point, his Grace was saluted by Fort Charles. He disembarked in the Admiral's barge for Port Henderson, under a salute from the vessels of war in the harbour, their yards at the same time being manned. On the 10th Spanish Town was illuminated.

On the 22d of November, a letter had been read in the House of Assembly at Barbadoes, from the Governor, relative to a reduction in his salary of 1000l. per annum, which the House had refused to receive. His Excellency in his communication stated, that he would most willingly contribute any means in his power to ameliorate the distress at present existing in the Colony of Barbadoes.—Guayaquil has declared itself independent of Colombia, Morales is still in possession of Maracaibo.

J. W. L. Gebhard, Esq. the son of a clergyman at the Cape of Good Hope, was executed on the 21st of September, for the murder of a slave, the property of his father, by excessive and unlawful punishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By an Order of the House of Commons, no petitions for private Bills will be received after Friday the 21st inst.; no private Bill after Monday the 24th of March; nor any report of such Bills after Monday the 5th of May.

On Thursday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which sat about two hours.—The Spanish Minister transacted business at the Foreign Office for a considerable time.

On Wednesday the Lords of the Council assembled at the Council Office, to proceed with the further hearing of the Appeal from the Island of Jersey, respecting the right of election to the Council and other Officers. Their Lordships, for the purpose of settling all differences, undertook to decide on the right of voting, for the accommodation of all parties. There were present—the Lord President; Lords Beresford, Colchester, and Stowell; Sir J. Nichol and Mr. Becket.

Mr. Courtenay, Master in Chancery, and M.P. was on Tuesday sworn in a Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Baron Wood, who has retired superannuated.

Mr. Ramsay Reinagle has been elected a Royal Academician in the room of Joseph Farrington, Esq. deceased.

Peterborough Election—Final Close of the Poll.—Mr. Scarlett, 517—Mr. Wells, 31—Majority for Mr. Scarlett, 486.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. C. O. Mayne, Atlas; Capt. T. Haviside, Windsor; Capt. E. L. Adams, Kellie Castle; Capt. R. Alsager, Waterloo; and Capt. J. P. Wilson, Hythe.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall. Some discussion took place on the question for referring a Petition from Mr. Guilt, architect, (in relation to his design for a proposed new Bridge, instead of London Bridge, having been rejected through some deviation from the printed instructions, praying some relief,) to the Bridge Committee. For the motion, 49—Against it, 59.—The Committee delivered in a report of their proceedings and opinion relative to London Bridge, and the measures to be pursued in regard of the proposed Bridge. To be taken into consideration Wednesday next.

The Deccan Prize Cause.—The Lords of the Treasury have determined this cause. The matter has been repeatedly agitated before their Lordships, in many learned arguments, since the middle of last July; Mr. Harrison and Dr. Lenner having appeared as Counsel on behalf of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, and the army of the Deccan; Mr. Adam and Dr. Lushington on behalf of the Marquis of Hastings and the Grand Army; and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet on behalf of the East India Company. The property was captured at Nagpore, Poonah, Mahedpore, and other places, in the course of the Pindaree war, between the 20th of October, 1817, and the 31st of March, 1818, and it was of very large amount. That Sir Thomas Hislop having been Commander in Chief of the Deccan army until the 31st of March, 1818, was, with his Staff, entitled to share, as an actual captor, in all the booty taken by the separate divisions of that army. It is stated that, by the above decision, Sir Thomas Hislop becomes entitled to prize money amounting to 200,000l.

Detachments of the 7th Dragoons have arrived in town from Scotland, and are now quartered in Paddington and Pimlico, for the purpose of learning the new exercise.

Detachments, consisting of 398 men, belonging to the 20th, 47th, and 67th Regiments of Infantry, with a large detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons, embarked on board the East India Company's ships Inglis and Herefordshire, have sailed for their destination.—Detachments from the 11th Light Dragoons, 16th Lancers, and the 14th, 38th, 44th, 59th, 87th Regiments of Infantry, will embark on board the East India Company's ships Hythe and Windsor in a few days from Gravesend, for Bengal.

The Navy.—The following commanders have been appointed Post Captains, viz. G. Pechell, A. Branch, H. Powell, C. Reid, H. Collier, J. Coffin, J. Boswell, C. White, J. Smith, J. Brenton, H. Stanhope, and F. Hunn.

A Court Martial assembled on Wednesday, on board His Majesty's ship Superb, to try Capt. Suckling, and the officers of His Majesty's late sloop of war, Racehorse, for the loss of that vessel—Captain M'Kenzie, of the Superb, President. After examining a number of witnesses, the Captain and officers were fully acquitted, with the exception of the Master, who was slightly reprimanded for not keeping the lead going; and the pilot, in consideration of his certificates of former good conduct, was only severely reprimanded, and mulcted of his pay.

The Company's ship General Harris was at Singapore on the 26th July last, and was expected to sail for China in two or three days. The Berwickshire touched at Singapore, on her voyage from Bombay to China, about a fortnight previously. The Marquis Camden and the other ships were daily expected to pass, on their way to the same destination.

The New Marriage Act.—After the preamble, which sets forth that "inconveniences" have arisen from the existing Act, Lord Ellenborough's Bill provides—That the provision respecting the oath to be made before taking out license be repealed.—That no marriage be solemnized (except by special license) until the party shall make affidavit as to the age, &c. in presence of the Minister: if under age, &c. consent to be given as required by the Act. Who are to give consent if parties are under age; namely, "in case there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then the mother; or, if there shall be no mother living and unmarried, then the guardian or guardians of the person appointed by the Court of Chancery, shall have authority to give consent to the marriage of such party; and such consent is hereby required for the marriage of such party so under age."—That where no lawful father, &c. and oath made to that effect, marriage may be solemnized.—That affidavits may be in form specified in schedule, and administered by the minister.—That the minister solemnizing marriages (except by special license) without administering the oaths, &c. shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.—That after marriage, proof of oaths or consent not necessary; nor shall the marriage be invalid by reason of irregularity or fraud as to oaths, names, &c.—That affidavits to be signed by the parties, and attested by the minister, which, together with consents, shall be preserved by the churchwardens. Registers of marriages to be kept.—That persons swearing falsely are guilty of perjury. Persons obtaining solemnization of marriage by license, by false swearing, or false consent, liable to transportation for life.—That the provisions of the amended Act are not to extend to the Royal Family, and to be limited to England.

Cambridge.—At a congregation on Friday se'nnight the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity—Rev. T. Hill, of Trinity coll.—Bachelor of Arts—Wm. E. Evans, of Clare hall.—S. Bruce, Esq. B.A. of Dublin, was incorporated of this university.—At the same congregation the Rev. J. Cape, M.A. Fellow of Clare hall, was appointed Pro-Proctor, in the room of the Rev. C. Smith, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's coll. resigned.—The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last admitted Bachelors of Arts:—G. Jackson, of Queen's coll.; J. L. Tanner, of St. John's coll.; W. H. Hill, of Emmanuel coll.; and T. Tocke, of Pembroke hall.

On Thursday, upwards of 250 Solicitors met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, to adopt such measures, with respect to the gentlemen of the bar in highest practice at the Court of Chancery, as may lead to a more effectual performance of their duty to their clients than has taken place since the establishment of the Vice Chancellor's Court. Mr. Le Blanc was in the chair. The measure suggested as most advisable, was the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of securing justice to their clients by employing those gentlemen of the bar only who would attend strictly to the business placed in their hands, and who were determined not to divide their attention between the courts, in such a manner as to give cause of complaint. Resolutions to this effect were immediately agreed to. This conduct upon the part of the most eminent solicitors of the Chancery Court has caused a very great sensation at the bar.

Monday the five Commissioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, met at the great hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, and a Jury, consisting of twenty-four of the most respectable freeholders in the county, were sworn to inquire whether the Earl of Portsmouth was in a fit state of mind to conduct his own affairs? Mr. Wetherall, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Denman, with two other barristers, attended to conduct the inquiry on behalf of the Hon. Newton Fellowes. Mr. Serjeant Pell and four other barristers attended to conduct the inquiry on behalf of the Countess of Portsmouth. They have been occupied during the whole of the week in examining witnesses, nor does it appear likely soon to close.

Chester Spring Circuit.—Charles Warren, Esq. and Samuel Marshall, Serjeant at Law.—Montgomeryshire—Thursday, March 20, at Pool; Denbighshire—Wednesday, March 26, at Ruthin; Flintshire—Tuesday, April 1, at Mold; Cheshire—Monday, April 7, at the Castle of Chester.—Home Circuit—Before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Graham:—Hertford, March 6; Chelmsford, March 10; Maidstone, March 17; Horsham, March 24; Kingston-upon-Thames, March 31.—Western Circuit—Before Mr. Justice Burrough and Mr. Baron Courtenay:—Winchester, March 3; New Sarum, March 8; Dorchester, March 13; Exeter, March 17; Launceston, March 24; Taunton, March 29.—Oxford Circuit—Before Mr. Justice Richardson and Mr. Justice Best:—Reading, March 3; Oxford, March 5; Worcester, March 8; Stafford, March 13; Shrewsbury, March 19; Hereford, March 24; Monmouth, March 29; Gloucester, April 2.—Midland Circuit—Before Sir R. Dallas and Mr. Justice Park:—Northampton, March 1; Oakham, March 7; Lincoln, March 8; Nottingham, March 17; Derby, March 22; Leicester, March 31; City of Coventry, April 5: Warwick, April 5.—Norfolk Circuit—Before Lord Chief Justice Abbot and Baron Garrow:—Aylesbury, Feb. 27; Bedford, March 5; Huntingdon, March 8; Cambridge, March 11; Thetford, March 15; Bury St. Edmunds, March 21.

Hunting Intelligence.—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s fox-hounds meet to-morrow at Shelwood Common; Wednesday, at Reigate Hill; Saturday, at Crawley.—The Surrey fox-hounds to-morrow, at Half Moon, Godstone Road; Thursday, at Addington Village; Saturday, at Limpsfield.—The Sanderstead harriers to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Kennel.

Capt. Randolph, of Sevenoaks, Kent, in consequence of a fall from his horse while fox hunting on the 1st inst. lingered at Hever Castle, (where he was carried,) till Monday, when he expired.—As F. Chaplin, Esq. of Riseholme Hall, Lincoln, was hunting with Mr. Sutton's hounds, the horse fell, and Mr. Chaplin had a thigh broken.

The Cambridge paper says:—A pugilistic contest on the night of Mr. Harvey's treat, at Colchester, between two freemen of that borough, is likely to bring to light "the hidden things of darkness." One of the champions accused his opponent of having murdered a Mr. Holt, miller, of Lexden, and robbed him of 70l. upwards of 30 years ago. Both the men have been committed. The body of Mr. Holt was found in a sack, in the river. The accuser declares that he held the sack whilst the other put in the body.

In the Insolvent Court, last week, Richard George Spice, formerly residing at No. 153, Drury-lane, and of No. 439 Oxford-street, Middlesex, dealer in ham and beef, was opposed by the Metropolitan Society for the opposition and prosecution of Fraudulent Insolvent Debtors, on behalf of Messrs. Marshall and Dale, members of the said society, and detaining creditors of the Insolvent. Amongst the rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Society is the following:—"Whenever a member shall be served with a notice from any insolvent debtor, and shall be desirous to oppose the discharge of such insolvent, the particular grounds of such opposition shall be communicated to Mr. W. C. Bousfield, the solicitor and secretary, and by him submitted to the committee, at their first subsequent meeting, when the subscriber served with such notice will be required, at his own expence, to furnish an office copy of the schedule of such insolvent; and if the committee shall be of opinion that the case is proper for opposition, and the grounds afford a reasonable prospect of success, they shall direct the solicitor and secretary to take such steps as he may consider necessary for an effectual opposition, the expences of which shall be defrayed by this society."—He was charged with having fraudulently made away with part of his property, for the purpose of giving an undue preference to a particular creditor of the name of Crowder, which was proved. The judgment of the Court was, that the Insolvent should not be entitled to, or receive any benefit under the Act, until he should have been in custody for a period not exceeding ten months from the date of filing his petition, and that such imprisonment be within the walls.

On Wednesday a groom was thrown from an unruly horse in Holborn, and one of his feet hanging in the stirrup, he was dragged a considerable way. He was taken up speechless, and dreadfully mangled, and carried to the Hospital.

On Thursday morning a bricklayer, named Thompson, while repairing the roof of the Salisbury Arms, Durham-street, Strand, fell from the parapet with such violence, that his head struck off the upper part of one of the iron rails of the area; he was taken to the Westminster Infirmary without hopes of recovery.

On Saturday se'nnight, a man running down the steps of the gallery at the Cobourg Theatre, too rapidly, fell over into the pit; he was taken up in a senseless state, and was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital.

A dreadful fire broke out at Nottingham, in the house of a poor family, on Friday se'nnight, and three persons perished in the flames.

Chatham.—A few days back, some convicts being employed in stacking wood in the Dock Yard, one of them remained on the top of a wood stack near the Dock Wall, after the others had descended, and drew the ladder to the top of the stack. The overseer desired him to come down, but he paid no attention to the order. A sentinel on duty near the spot threatened to fire at him unless he immediately descended; he disregarded the threat, and placing the ladder from the stack to the wall, ran rapidly along it, and gaining the top of the wall in safety dropped himself on the outside and effected his escape.

Lynn.—At the Sessions, John Cox, for obtaining money under false pretences, by passing a 10l. note of a Boston bank, which has for some time stopped payment, was sentenced to be transported for seven years.—John Dye, Thomas Page, and John Askew, charged with an offence against the game laws, at Philip Hammond's, Esq. at Westacre; to be imprisoned for six months, and hard labour at the tread mill.—Thomas Newton, a farmer, charged with stealing a barrow, the property of the parish officers or surveyors for the time being, was ordered to be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of 5l. It was proved in evidence that this man was a land-owner, and had money out at interest.

Norwich.—Some days since, the gamekeepers and five assistants, of the Rev. G. R. Leathes, of Shropham, fell in with a gang of nine poachers, all armed with guns; the keepers called out to them to surrender, but they refused, saying, "we will die before we are taken." A violent contest ensued, both parties using the butt end of their guns, and in the end the poachers were beaten off. Five of the keepers were so much bruised about the head, that their lives were for some days considered in danger. Bishop, one of the principal officers of Bow-street, has apprehended five of the delinquents, viz. John Lines, John Moore, Charles West, John Harting, and James Bobby; the latter has since been admitted as an evidence for the Crown against the other four, who are committed to Norwich Castle for trial.

Wakefield.—In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Thomas Homer Granger, attorney at law, of Leeds, was opposed for contracting debts to a very large amount without the prospect of paying them, delayed his creditors by frivolous defences to actions brought for the recovery of their demands, and that he was attempting to deceive both the creditors and the Court, and to conceal the state of his affairs generally. He was remanded to York Castle for 18 months, for putting his creditors to unnecessary expense, and for general fraud.

A very considerable saving may be effected in furnishing houses with the best London Chintzes, Merino and Silk Tabarets, Damasks, Moreens, &c. by inspecting Miles and Edwards's matchless Stock, just completed for the ensuing season.—No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is with regret that we are compelled to omit our friend PAUL POTTER'S *communication this week, owing to the press of more local matter.*

Our numerous correspondents must excuse us in not replying to their several favours for the present.

☞ *The Index to the First and Second Volumes of* BULL, *with Title Pages, will be ready for delivery on Thursday next. Price Sevenpence.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The Money Market, during the past week, has been much agitated, and on Friday particularly was a scene of the greatest confusion. The fluctuations in the public securities have also been very considerable, Consols for the Account being, at one time, as low as 73¼. They, however, have since experienced a reaction, and opened to-day at 74⅛, declined to 73⅞, and finally closed at 73⅞ 74. The approach of settling day in the British Money Market is regarded with considerable uneasiness, and rumours of anticipated failures are very prevalent. The Spanish Bonds fluctuated yesterday between 34 and 34⅛, and closed at ⅛. The Scrip at the close was 32.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	74⅛ ⅜ ⅜	India Bonds	33 30
3 per Cent. Consols	74 73⅞ 74⅛	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	14 12 13
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	87	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	93⅛	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	90⅛ ⅜	Con. for Acc.	74⅛ 73⅞ 74⅛ 74 73⅞ 74
Long Annuities .	19⅜		

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, Feb 13.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	77-8	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo.	3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 67

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock*.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET.

Old Palace Yard, 10th Feb. 1823.

GENTLEMEN,

THE unexpected death of your late worthy Member, Mr. Portman, affords me an opportunity of again offering my services as one of the Representatives of the County, and of assuring you, that if you shall think fit to delegate to me that most important trust, it shall be my constant study to discharge the duties of it with unremitting zeal and fidelity, in conformity to those sound principles upon which the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of our excellent Constitution are founded.—I have the honour to be, with great respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful Servant, H. BANKES.

☞ All Communications are earnestly requested to be forwarded to Mr. Bankes's Committee Room, British Coffee House, Charing-Cross, London.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

THE KING, we are happy to inform our readers, continues in a state of progressive amendment. The DUKE OF YORK is so far recovered as to be enabled to take the air in his carriage.

THOSE persons who are addicted to croaking will, we should suppose, find consolation, and those who are *not*, matter to justify their most sanguine hopes, in MR. WALLACE'S speech of Thursday, in which the most flattering *exposé* of the state of trade was laid before the House of Commons.

The hollow, specious, and groundless harangues of waggon orators and county mountebanks, can make no stand against established facts and authenticated documents: it is true the general appearance of society, the evident existence of plenty, and the bustle of activity every where visible, contradict as strongly the cry of RUIN, as the perfect tranquillity of the lower orders falsifies the absurd stuff about internal discontent; but when we collect from the official source facts like the following, all doubt ends—all scepticism as to the real state of the country terminates.

It appears, upon a review of our commercial situation during the last eight or nine years, that the exports have decreased between the years 1815 and 1819, fourteen millions *in official value*—from 1819 to 1820, eleven millions, and thence to a similar date in 1821, upwards of eight millions.

What then, we ask, must be the feelings of every real lover of his country to perceive the rapid recovery from such depression? True it is, and it is with feelings of heart-felt pleasure we repeat the fact, that not only do the exports of the year ended January 5, exceed those of *all the years* already named, but exceed *those of the most prosperous year ever known during the war*.

The export of hardware has increased 17 per cent., of linens 12 per cent., of cotton 10 per cent., of woollens 13 per cent. The exports of 1822, taken altogether, exceed those of 1820 by 20 per cent., and those of 1821 by seven per cent., notwithstanding a deduction made on account of sugar, (from the Russian prohibitory decree) which is calculated *at thirty-five per cent.*

To all this the grumblers will answer—look at *agricultural* distress—to which we answer again, that, as we have all along maintained, the amelioration must be univeral: we admit that it requires a certain space of time to work the change, but any man of common sense must perceive that it is impossible that the agriculturist should continue suffering amidst the general improvement which cannot fail to be effected by a continuance of our commercial prosperity during a profound peace.

The Whigs, it is true, lean somewhat to WAR—for the same reasons which for twenty years have induced them to cry for peace; but if we avoid that needless calamity we shall find those excellent and exemplary persons somewhat hard run to discover a fault in the conduct of those profligate, stupid, blundering, extravagant, incompetent Ministers, who have placed ENGLAND in her present honourable position amongst the nations of the world, unless, indeed, they consider it a fault to have worked the glory of our country by the careful exclusion of them and their policy from the National Councils.

OUR readers will perceive, that the Jury in Dublin who tried the persons charged with making a disturbance at the theatre, have been discharged without delivering a verdict. They will perceive—we think, with sorrow—that MR. PLUNKETT, after a bill had been thrown out by the *Grand* Jury, and after he had tried these persons on an *ex-officio* information, without getting a verdict, intimated that he should AGAIN bring the parties forward.

We have so much respect for the illustrious person who is at the head of the Irish Government, that we lament to see his justly-gained popularity endangered by the over zealous efforts of MR. PLUNKETT, the *Roman Catholics' advocate*, against the parties suspected of a riot. The determined ardour of thrice renewing a process against them, does not savour of that *conciliation* which has been the cry of the Liberals. MR. PLUNKETT has a difficult card to play; and perhaps it would have been as well if the embarrassment had been altogether spared him. We detest HUMBUG; and we would wish to ask those persons who choose to call the *traversers* in this case, CONSPIRATORS—and who rave about a playhouse ebullition of feeling, as if murder and revolution had been actually intended—what they would have said, if the Attorney-General *here*, after having failed before a *Grand Jury*, had prosecuted the party *ex-officio*, and having been baffled there, *renewed* legal measures against him — what they would have said?—even if it had been for an attack upon a *higher personage* than a Lord Lieutenant? The answer is evident. But we believe, sincerely, for the honour of all parties concerned, that the thing never could have happened in ENGLAND.

We remember when SIR SAMUEL SHEPHERD prosecuted MR. WOOLER, in *three* different cases, for blasphemy, and failing of *one*, tried him on the SECOND; it was looked upon as an act of persecution, quite unprecedented and unbearable. Let the matters be compared, and our readers, we think, will agree with us in the observations we have made.

IT is a curious state of things when the most grave and important State questions are influenced, and in many instances decided, by the misapplication of a word, or a confusion in terms, occasioned by a mistaken or perverted application of them. It may, indeed, be said here, that "words are things," and things of no little weight, since they involve principles which form the very foundations of society and civil government.

A WHIG, for example, has until our days been taken to imply a supporter of rational freedom, as contradistinguished from the excesses of republicanism in matters of civil government, as well as the upholder of the *established* PROTESTANT, as contradistinguished from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The present OPPOSITION party in the State maintain all the doctrines which range under the wildest republican creed; and whilst they actually persecute the *established* PROTESTANT CHURCH, are acting—as if the zeal of Papacy were contagious—with all the heated enthusiasm of converts for the re-edification of ROMAN CATHOLICISM in these realms. And yet these men call themselves, and impose themselves as such upon those who look not beneath the surface, as WHIGS.

JACOBIN is a term to which so much horror is attached, that the most desperate innovators in the country are compelled to reject it from their vocabulary; and no men express themselves more indignantly against it than the WHIGS—forgetting, or rather wishing others to forget their testimony to ARTHUR O'CONNOR'S character, and the grand coalition of MR. FOX with HORNE TOOKE, as the breaking down of the partition wall between WHIGS and JACOBINS—and yet there is not a tenet, a doctrine, a suggestion, or a motive which influences the RADICALS—of which worthy party the DUKE of BEDFORD professes to be ONE—in the present day, which is not deducible from the JACOBINS, or FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS.

LIBERALITY, a term which bespeaks the nature of the virtue it is intended to illustrate, has been so forced from its original etymology, that it can only be rightly understood in its present *political* and *moral* application by reversing its obvious meaning—"Lucus a non lucendo." It stands at least in no nearer relation than licentiousness to liberty—a modern substitution, which goes as near to destroy all rational notions of freedom as LIBERALITY doth to level all the distinctions which principle and moral duty have set up between RIGHT and WRONG.

Another political hocus pocus of this nature has been practised with a success beyond the calculation of mere superficial observers, in the simple subtraction of a qualifying adjective, which alters the very nature of the question, or rather decides the whole question at issue, and which, aided by an ingenious catachresis, converts an act of CONSERVATIVE POLICY into *a system of* PERSECUTION *against* TRUTH *itself!* We need scarcely add, we mean the omission of "ROMAN" before what is uniformly called by its supporters the "CATHOLIC QUESTION," and the substitution of the word EMANCIPATION, for its TRUE explication—the RESTORATION of POWER to a superstition, which lighted up fires in Smithfield to purge the land of Protestantism, and enacted the bloody orgies of ST. BARTHOLOMEW to annihilate it.

And this brings us to another illustration of the errors into which too many well-meaning persons have fallen, through the misapplication or perversion of terms, and which, if not checked, will open when too late for our salvation as a masked battery upon the vital interests of the Constitution.

The opponents of the Roman Catholic CLAIMS—as they are studiously termed, instead of APPEALS—are held up to the country as "INTOLERANT BIGOTS." We wish our readers to attend, particularly at the present moment, to this; for here some very nice *unravelling*—as we believe the housewives call it—is necessary, in order to shew how this piece of ingenious texture may be held in a light, so as to delude the nicest optics. To oppose any measure which has religious toleration for its object, is repugnant to the spirit of the Reformed Constitution of this country, and those who oppose themselves to it, are justly chargeable with a narrow and illiberal disposition—or in plainer terms, with BIGOTRY and INTOLERANCE. Are the OPPONENTS of the Roman Catholic Claims, therefore, bigotted and intolerant? We answer—NO, in the first instance; and we shall next proceed to shew why.

The SPIRIT of THE CONSTITUTION is essentially PROTESTANT. It rose upon the ruin of the Romish Church, and cannot coexist with it. So abhorrent from the popular institutions of this country was the latter considered, that TOLERATION even was denied; (and under the WHIGS, to their shame be it recorded, was submitted to a bloody, tyrannous, and unnecessary persecution, through the agency of suborned and paid informers. This by the by—). The Roman Catholics were not only excluded from power—from which, in their hands, persecution was and is inseparable—but even freedom of worship denied them. In the course of the last reign, every restraint upon the latter was removed; and so far from any possible complaints arising on the plea of TOLERATION, in the present moment, a foreigner might doubt, in the city of Dublin itself, whether the Primate—or as the Roman Catholics, by way of further distinction (for they well know the use of words and terms) call him, the PROTESTANT Primate—or the Roman Catholic Primate, is in the ascendant. TOLERATION, therefore, is out of the question; and whatever other charge may be brought against the opponents of the Roman Catholic Claims, INTOLERANCE, in not be imputed to them. Nay, within so narrow a compass is the question of these claims now circumscribed, that no term can explain their object, but the very simple one of POWER. By direct measures—repeated concessions, as well as by indirect and smuggled grants, *every thing short of* POWER—and that too POLITICAL POWER—has been granted; and this is the simple question, which the whole of what we call "CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION" embraces.

Is it then bigotry, to oppose a measure which, to say the least of it, restores POWER to a SECT which has never exercised it but to abuse it?—Is it INTOLERANCE to abide by those conservative laws, which have carried us through the most awful periods of our history, when we have in point of fact that NOTHING BUT POWER was wanting, during the French revolutionary war, for these men *to have extirpated every Protestant in Ireland*?—Is it a weak or shallow policy which calls us be upon our guard against evils which are not ideal, but which our forefathers suffered "like iron piercing to their souls," and which the present state of things in Ireland does are even of *daily occurrence*, where the legal authority is *spent*, or *unequal to suppress it?*

Are not, in a word, the opponents of the claims of such *to power*, that is to the means of carrying their exclusive principles into execution—standing upon *the very corner stone of the* CONSTITUTION; and combating like their ancestors, sealed the holy cause with their blood—that UNBENT SPIRIT of INTOLERANCE, which professes to hold the keys of HEAVEN, and hurls its anathemas against all who deny the infallibility of their canons as HERETICS and OUTCASTS from the presence of their GOD!

We never speak without book, and in our next we bring chapter and verse in proof even of the moderation of charges. But what, let us for a single moment ask ourselves—what is wanting to men, who, to this hour, boast that their legend is "Semper eadem," but POWER to enforce what they declare to be the will of Heaven—that POLITICAL POWER which is all they have left to ask, and which their adherents in and out of Parliament stand pledged to obtain for them? We must be upon our guard. The avowed coalition of WHIGS and JESUITS is "long odds" against our poor old Constitution!

"MR. PEEL, who, though an Orangeman, is, in respect
"his *wish to be thought infallible*, *a true Papist*, exhibited
"night a ludicrous irritability when MR. HUME satisfied
"house that the Right Honourable Gentleman was profou
"ignorant of a subject on which he had been, notwithst
"ing, disserting with his usual gravity."

Morning Chronicle, Thurs

This is an amusing *morceau*—because it tells us that *Papists* are infallible—we are apprehensive that the C NICLE thinks *Papist* means *Pope*, but it does not—if the C NICLE really means that all true Roman Catholics think selves infallible, it seems rather incautious in the CHRON just at this moment, to have let out that secret.

As for MR. PEEL'S ignorance, when compared with HUME'S information, we are not prepared to say any th certain it is, that MR. PEEL cannot be supposed to exactly where MR. HUME has been poking about to get intelligence,—and when it is recollected that the matter ferred to was the office of some clerk to the clergy in Scotland it does not appear very important whether MR. PEEL any thing about that *gentleman* or not.

The CHRONICLE has fallen foul of MR. PEEL of late, no doubt, *mortifies* poor MR. PEEL very much. We only observe, that, if their personal allusions and illiberal tacks upon him merely because he has the misfortune *only* the eldest son of a baronet, and that baronet one most opulent baronets, and that opulent baronet one most liberal of men, are entitled to any consideration, only go to prove that MR. PEEL'S honourable elevation State arises from the force and power of the very talents envious defamers so earnestly seek to depreciate.

For our own parts we cannot but congratulate MR. PE on the abuse of the CHRONICLE—it is not every man who so fortunate. Poor MR. WALLACE, on Thursday night, *praised* by—MR. HUME.

A Circular of the Spanish Minister has appeared, commanding all persons in power to suppress an order of Court of Rome, which places in the CODEX EXPURGAT certain books published in Spain—adding, that the Pope *never had the right* to regulate such matters in Spain.—Wh will the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy say to this? Perh what is sound law in a Roman Catholic State, under a Ro Catholic Government, may be found not to be orthodox Protestant Kingdom.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

ANOTHER of those traps for mob popularity, called Meet for Parliamentary Reform, was last week set for the good ple of the county of Hertford—or rather, with the exceptio fifty or sixty freeholders and copyholders, for the tag-rag bobtail of the town of Hertford. The WHIGS have carried joke too far, and they know it; and we shall be much surpri if in future they venture upon ground which they had not enough to perceive they had ingeniously contrived to m rotten under them. We know nothing more nauseating disgusting, than to see men, who are not only proud haughty by nature, but whose bond of union is the comm feeling of disappointed pride, flattering, fawning upon playing the sycophant to a dirty faced rabble, for a few hol cheers and huzzas, which they know, in the next moment, be snatched from them by beings more abject than themsel and, consequently, better entitled to such suffrages.

All that we have foretold of Whig policy has literally b verified under the fostering hands of their present leade Even up to this scheme of popularity, to be engendered un the auspices of public meetings, so pompously announced a few short weeks since in the *Morning Chronicle*, they fered themselves they had "the ball at their foot," and ha as they were sure to be in every contest among their equ and superiors, they still might command overwhelming jorities, where clamour is permitted to drown all opposit and overbear the efforts of an opponent.

But the times are altered, and the change is directly tributable to their own infatuated and over-weening self-c fidence. As long as they considered RADICALISM a necess appendage to their policy, they gloried in holding the s language, and in upholding the same desperate princip with the most abandoned of the Reformers; and the DUKE OF BEDFORD was thrust forward to make the g public effort of declaring himself a RADICAL in the face o mob. But in their full-blown vanity they felt they m throw away their cork jackets, and plunge into the fl popular favour with full assurance of their being borne a not only in safety but in triumph. The "WHITE FACTION" was proscribed in the very moment when the W Meetings were proclaimed, as the rallying point of patriot

to be held in every county of England, where half a dozen Whigs could be found. What has been the result? Wherever these meetings have taken place, either the RADICALS have turned them to the right about, or they have been compelled to sue, in the meanest and most abject manner, for the momentary support of the rabble. They have either met with men who, like MR. STUART WORTLEY, availed themselves of the occasion to shew their contempt, whilst they exposed the unconstitutional trickery, of the modern Whig system; or like MR. WILLIAM LAMB, pointed out the motives which have induced Whigs of the old school to desert the professors of the new one.

The novelty in Hertfordshire of my LORD DACRE standing the apologist of Whig principles in the face of KING FORDHAM and his subjects, who for so many years—at least coeval with his representation of the county—were considered to be identified with those of his Lordship, afforded no little entertainment to the meeting—but the accident in NORFOLK had suggested certain precautions, which were more easily adopted within the snug walls of the Town Hall than on the Castle Hill, or Market-place of Norwich,—and OLD KING COLE, with a Presbyterian grin, which evinced his TACT in such manœuvres, with "a bite by G—" and a devout prayer that "SIR JOHN might be glad to sit for a rotten borough next election!"

These manœuvrings, however, fall very short in absurdity of those which were exhibited by the party at the sign of the Spread Eagle at Epsom, where a congress of the leading men of Surrey, amongst whom were MESSRS. THELWALL, LEECH, COBBETT, GREY BENNET, LORD KING, and MR. DENISON, mounted in due form in waggons for the good of the country.

LORD KING made a speech, evidently prepared with infinite labour, in which he touched upon those topics which have been occasionally touched upon before; but the principal grievance he appeared to complain of was, the return to *cash payments*, observing, that "the system of incurring a debt in one currency, and paying it in another, was quite sufficient to ruin any country."

We are not vain enough to impeach the financial powers of my LORD KING, but it requires the aid neither of GRAY nor VON FEINAGLE to remind us that within these few years, and at a time when *gold was scarce*, and the guinea valued at considerably more than its legal current worth, this very LORD KING refused to receive his rents *unless they were paid in guineas*. The curious part of the story is this—if my LORD KING sees ruin in the return to a metallic currency *now*, how came it about that HE, who cries the system down with all his might, should have used all his personal influence to bring it into practice? We have the honour to know LORD KING, and we are quite sure that he was actuated in his conduct *then*, neither by a wish to harass the Government and cry down the paper currency, nor by the still meaner and less *patriotic* desire of gaining a few pence upon every guinea which he could draw from his tenants. Whatever his Lordship's views might have been, these dirty objects never entered into them, and, therefore, when we find him declaring the country ruined because the Bank pays specie, we consider it the blessed fruit of the same calculation which fixes upon PEACE and PLENTY as causes of distress and discontent.

A MR. LEECH, (most applicable name for a surgeon and apothecary,) seconded a string of Resolutions moved by the Noble Lord, which might have been carried as well as any others, had not MR. COBBETT proposed an amendment.

It was extremely good-natured of COBBETT to let these poor unhappy Whigs keep any part of their original resolutions; because, from the dependent state to which they have reduced themselves, they, and their properties, and every thing which belongs to them, appear to be completely in the hands of their condjutors, the Radicals. It must be confessed, that MR. COBBETT'S amendment gave the tone to the original resolutions, which characterises them as belonging to the faction under whose tyrannical sway the poor Whigs are groaning.

After the words "Reform in Parliament," COBBETT'S amendment adds—"Without which your petitioners can see "no hope of THAT EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT with regard to "the PUBLIC DEBT, and with regard to all *contracts between* "MAN AND MAN, which is absolutely necessary to the defence "of the country against foreign foes, and to the RESTORA-"TION of *internal tranquillity*."

One would have imagined that an *amendment* like this, which points directly to the violation of faith, not only with the public creditor, but with every creditor a man may happen to have, would have gone unseconded and unsupported. But, no—a man was found stupid enough to step forward and bolster it up.

The OLD TIMES speaks of this person and his conduct in the following terms:—

"One *who had not wit* to see the rascality through the nonsense caught with avidity *at the latter*, gave the amendment his support, and thus the whole petition was tainted, and the petitioners exposed to the laughter of every *honest* and *rational* man, both in and out of Parliament."

This *witless* one, who caught at the nonsense, it may be necessary to add, was neither more nor less than that paragon of all earthly perfection, the HONOURABLE HENRY GREY BENNET. Whether the funded property of that exemplary patriot is to be found secure in the Savings' Bank of WALTON-upon-THAMES, or in the more splendid establishment of MESSRS. HOWARD and GIBBS, we cannot say; but this we will say, that MR. HENRY GREY BENNET deserves the thanks of every man who happens to have a shilling to lose in the country, for having so candidly avowed the views, wishes, and intentions of his party; and for proclaiming, that the great object of Parliamentary Reform, and the introduction of plebeian Members into the House, is the annihilation of the *public* debt, and the destruction of the funded property of the country.

That we should most anxiously call upon the people to mark and observe what is going on after such a declaration, is but natural, because, we have never taken a second view of the subject; but it is much more satisfactory to persons of right feeling to perceive the partisans of these BENNETS, and HUMES, and BROUGHAMS, and THELWALLS, and WILSONS, and WADDINGTONS, themselves inspired with feelings and sentiments upon the occasion of this last staggering avowal, which have given rise to the following observations upon the subject. We again quote, gentle reader, from the OLD TIMES, a paper which, let its faults be what they may, cannot be suspected of *ultra* Toryism, or a blind adherence to the things that be. Our friends may judge for themselves.

"It is lamentable to see counties and county meetings thus rendered contemptible, and the practice of petitioning made to appear absurd. We shall here briefly *show the stupidity* of the amendment as put in the mouth of the petitioners:—'Without a Parliamentary reform' (it is said, suited to COBBETT'S taste, according to which many man is to murder his creditors who shall demand their just debts), 'the petitioners can see no hope of that equitable adjustment *with regard to* 'the public debt, and *with regard to* all contracts between man and 'man, which is absolutely necessary to defend the country from foreign 'foes, and to preserve it in a state of internal tranquillity.' The petitioners, therefore, PRETENDING *to be acting under the great test necessity*, and requiring immediate relief from *the most urgent distress*, inform Parliament and the country, that they do not hope for the relief for which they pray, till a certain other measure shall be accomplished, which measure, it is clear, cannot immediately, and it is almost certain will not soon, take place. A pretty method of praying for a speedy relief! I am dying of hunger, but do not give me a morsel of bread till you have examined and decided my title to a certain contested estate. The agriculturists, *in thus telling the country that they do not want relief till after Parliament is reformed, do* CERTAINLY TELL US THAT THEIR WANTS ARE NOT VERY PRESSING."

The same paper then proceeds thus:—

"In the next place, men praying for any object whatever, do all they can to avoid making enemies or creating an opposition to their request. On the contrary, COBBETT and his worthy second make the Surrey petitioners raise and excite all the opposition they possibly can to the prayer of their own petition; for they make the petitioners say that they only want a parliamentary reform, as the means 'of making an 'adjustment of the public debt, and of all contracts between man and 'man,'—that is, no doubt, such an adjustment as the honest, worthy, conscientious father of the amendment has made of his own debts, and of the contracts which exist between himself and other men! Did ever county so expose itself? Norfolk, no doubt, stood in a ridiculous situation; but Surrey actually stands in a roguish situation. It calls forth old COBBETT to instruct Parliament how it is to proceed in the adjustment of the national debt! and the candid old man frankly acknowledges, that he cannot frame for one of his *equitable* adjustments till he has had a Parliamentary reform; that, also, must mean one of his Parliamentary reforms; for unless he had a parliament composed of such men as himself, we do not see how he could have one of his equitable adjustments of the national debt. Every one, therefore, who would suffer by the plunder of the public *creditor, as an end, must oppose Parliamentary Reform* as the means."

We have always said this, but it was reserved to MR. HENRY GREY BENNET to open the eyes of the incredulous, and the ears of those who scorned to listen to reason. ROME was saved by the cackling of one goose—who knows but England may be preserved by the efforts of another.

WITH feelings of unequalled intenseness we perceive that an act of wanton extravagance has been committed by the King's Ministers, fraught with the most direful consequences. They have appointed LORD BERESFORD Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance—with a salary of—1,500l. per annum: this (considering too how very little LORD BERESFORD has done for us) is, in itself, enough to exhaust the Exchequer and make the country bankrupt; but as if the thing, in itself, were not enough to overturn the Administration and destroy the nation, MR. HUME—the fact is so—MR. HUME is said to have thrown out an intention of *stopping the supplies* till Ministers have "explained away that fifteen hundred a year."

According to the Doctor's phraseology, the explaining away fifteen hundred a year, seems somewhat an expensive mode of explanation. What he meant, one is obliged to collect from putting odds and ends together, at the same time never doubting the real point in view. On his *debut*, however, the poor Doctor got a smart rap over the knuckles from SIR FRANCIS BURDETT; and when the Honourable Baronet declares a certain line of conduct to want *prudence* and *discretion*, (in whatever sense people may apply the terms) it is pretty clear, that the person corrected, is making himself more than ordinarily ridiculous.

A MR. FORD*ham* stated at the Hertford County Meeting, that "the PIGS of APPLEBY were the *Electors!*"—MR. FORDHAM did not perhaps recollect at the moment, that MR. THOMAS CREEVEY is their REPRESENTATIVE in PARLIAMENT.

SALE OF HORSES, &c.

MESSRS. COWPER, LEY, RICKMAN, and Co. respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a Repository for the Sale of Cattle by private contract, near the Champion's Stables in Westminster, and hope for their usual support and patronage.

Contractors for Government treated with every liberality.

The following are amongst the articles well worthy attention:—

Lot 1. MOLYNEUX—a *coach*-horse, used to harness all his life, and well known in most of the stable-yards at the west-end of the town; strong built, shews great substance, and a *fine high shoulder*. May be seen every day in exercise.—N.B. Not warranted.

Lot 2. BOB—a military charger, marked with a *star*; rather out of condition, having been *turned out* for some time; never was fired, and has not a scratch about him. He has been well physicked, and is fit for immediate service (if required). *Full courayed*, but rather hot. Any gentleman who is a dab at handling *the ribbands* might do any thing with this animal, whose temper is excellent.

Lot 3. OLD HARRY—a remarkably stout heavy-built cob, well known in the neighbourhood of Kensington; rather groggy in the legs, but hunted a long time with FOX-hounds. Has been *ridden by a Lady* for many years, and is remarkably quiet in the stable.

Lot 4. DUNCANNON—a fine cream-coloured horse, sixteen hands and a half high; shews a good deal of blood; *carries his head badly*, but has been found an extremely serviceable animal for a *whipper-in*.

Lot 5. That high-couraged hunter BARONET, well known in the *Oxford* country; a free goer and a good fencer. Warranted to stand fire, and is only parted with in consequence of having thrown out a curb.

Lot 6. CAM—a small crop-eared HOBBY; got by NONSENSE out of LOYALIST; very playful, but does no real mischief.

Lot 7. NIHIL—a little *grey* poney by TANKERVILLE; an awkward goer, and apt to shy at soldiers. If properly treated would make a steady hack, and is always ready for work.

Lot 8. BUCK—a stout butcher's horse; a powerful animal, and though by no means fast, is famous all over the country for *bottom*.

Lot 9. JEMMY—a north country horse, well known abroad as RECORDER; colour, *Bom*-BAY. This horse carried off more money at one time than any horse of his inches, distancing every thing behind him.

Lot 10. CREEPER—an aged horse; sire unknown; lame in one of his legs, and goes very near the ground; might answer well in a dust cart, being so quiet that the most timid gentleman may drive him.

Lot 11. MICHAEL ANGELO—a beautiful punchy little poney, colour bright bay, with black muzzle. An excellent feeder. His late master wished to put him *in a chair*, but he never has been in harness.

Lot 12. QUEEN MAB—got by Leather-seller, dam IMPUDENCE; known as a hunter in Surrey; well accustomed to *harness*; was used in the store-keeper's department, and worked for several years with one of the first *Trotters* in the kingdom: removed from the *Bazaar* near Portman-square for the convenience of sale.

N.B. He was called YOUNG at that establishment, but that is a deception.

Lot 13. HARRY TWITCHER—an exceedingly active animal; carries his nose up, and requires to be driven in a martingale; has got two broken knees and a string-halt; has been accustomed to *Reviews*, and has run in the Edinburgh Blue and Yellow for many years; he would make a capital hackney coach horse, and will be swapped by the party to whom he belongs for a horse of greater value.

Lot 14. JOE—this animal was shewn about the country for several years as the surprising horse from BENGAL; he is able to cast up sums upon a slate, light a fire, and boil a tea-kettle with his mouth, and perform sundry other curious feats; he is extremely industrious, and quick in *moving*, but never has been known to *carry any thing*, and it is supposed he is now too old to improve.

Lot 15. A large JACK-ASS called PETER—this curious animal was tried, by way of experiment, as *leader* to one of the LONDON *stages*, but was found unable to *draw*, and is now offered for little or nothing.

Lot 16. NEDDY, a mule by TRIMMER; of no use to any party, and known only for *carrying a tale*. He has been frequently in a dealer's hands, and done a good deal in the jobbing line.

Lot 17. COLONEL—a cast cavalry horse; rather lame, and has been ridden latterly by a medical man; he is by no means fast.

Lot 18. WILL O' THE WISP—aged; well adapted to work either as *off* or *near* wheeler in a heavy coach, and may be put to *either side* without danger or difficulty; he is very apt to *go on his knees*, unless great care is taken to hold him up; very steady in his *walk*; and to an elderly gentleman occasionally in want of a CANTER, he will be found invaluable.

Lot 19. HUMPTY-DUMPTY—a grey *Mayor*; ran for the QUEEN'S plate, but thrown out after being sadly beat about the head with a *broom* during the race; has taken the *collar* twice quietly, and would go well *in a cart*.

These, together with many other lots too numerous to mention, may be seen any day (Sundays excepted) till Easter, by application at the Stables, between the hours of three and four.

N.B. Job Horses by the day or month, as usual.

IT has been generally remarked, that a LIBERAL, where he has power, is a DESPOT. It may certainly be verified in many instances, by tracing the career of Oppositionists in private life; but if this be true, with how much greater force does the fact strike us, that the members of a Republic are invariably *less free* than the subjects of a Constitutional Monarch.

It has been the fashion for such persons as poor old MR. COKE, to twaddle after dinner about AMERICA, and the advantages and the excellence of its Government and Administration; and MR. HUME and his followers, DAVIES and GREY BENNET, and the rest of them, have even gone so far as to make comparative estimates of the expences of the three or four over-grown frigates of the United States with those of our navy, and then have descanted on the purity and extraordinary virtues of our trans-Atlantic revolted subjects, by way of setting down the Government of the mother country, as corrupt, flagitious, wicked and weak.

COBBETT—not that we mean that any body should pin their faith upon *his* writings on *any side*—describes the *blessed* REPUBLIC of AMERICA in language the most appalling, and indeed makes it appear that virtue (or even decency) is unknown within its confines. On this, written under some particular impulse, we certainly do not much rely, but upon looking over an American work, on commerce, written with much moderation and apparent knowledge of the subject, we find the following observation:—

"It would be difficult to produce in the history of mankind *a stronger case of unfeeling disregard of public distress*, than that exhibited by Congress during the *horrible* years of 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820. The most affecting petitions of large bodies of the citizens of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and various other parts of the United States, with bankruptcy staring them in the face, and casting themselves on the *justice and commiseration of their representatives for relief, were treated with the most sovereign indifference—not one of them was ever read to either house*—and numbers of them, referred to a *Committee of Oblivion, were never reported on*. Under *the most despotic government that ever existed, there could not be less attention paid to the sufferings of the people*. When the historian records the events of these times, the proceedings of Congress will not reflect much credit on the country."

By this we are taught pretty fairly to estimate the advantages likely to result from that *purity of election* which has been so long considered to be the glory of the new world, and a *desideratum* for the old one. When—we ask fearlessly—when has our *corrupt* and *venal* Parliament acted in a similar manner?——As fearlessly we answer—NEVER!

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

IN these times of poverty and complaint, when taxes are remitted, without acknowledgment of relief, and rents and tithes are reduced more than a third, and in some cases even to a half, without exciting gratitude, it may afford some satisfaction to the *real* friends of the agricultural interest, to know that the distresses of the *poor, oppressed farmer* begin gradually to disappear; in proof of which we refer to the following authentic statement:—

"On Thursday, Jan. 16, a *Yeomans' Ball and Supper* was held at an Inn in Essex—Gentlemen's tickets, 12s. Ladies, 7s. 6d.! It was particularly stipulated by the managers, that none of the provisions which were left at a ball and supper held by the Gentry of the vicinity some time before, should be produced on this occasion, though the landlord had prudently suggested, that with leave to introduce some of the cold viands, he could make a considerable reduction in the prices of admission. This proposition was rejected with disdain, and the dance was deferred for some days, to render such a degradation impossible. The meeting was very fully attended—the numbers reported to be 150; and the company, availing themselves of a Learned Judge's sanction, chose to keep a "*Christmas carnival*," and caroused to a late hour—some of them not retiring till eleven o'clock on the succeeding morning. In the same county, at not many miles distance from the same spot, a striking instance has occurred of the liberality of a squire to his tenants and his Rector. A certain gentleman of considerable property was requested by one of his tenants to be as liberal to him as the Rector had been, who had reduced his tythes 30 per cent. The *noble-minded* gentleman replied in these words, "*Squeeze the Parson* a little more, and you will be better able to pay *me*." We fear this is by no means a solitary instance; but it is somewhat remarkable that this short-sighted gentleman, who is so fond of "squeezing the Parson," is himself the son of a Parson! has one son, two brothers, and a nephew all Parsons! and is *likewise the patron of a valuable living!*"

THEATRICALS.

THE Drury Lane management has presented to the public a novelty which was at least unexpected, we mean the restoration of *part* of SHAKESPEARE'S KING LEAR, which, it should appear, by the way in which they announced it in the bills, they mistook to be a restoration of the *whole* tragedy—and so, in consequence of the assertion published, we imagined it to be.

We were a good deal disappointed on visiting the theatre to find that no steps had been taken to knock away TATE'S *plastering* and restore the original beautiful structure farther than concerns the *last act*, and that all the mawkish love-scenes of the bungler were still suffered to encumber the splendid work of the bard.

It would seem somewhat ill-natured to suppose that the able conductors of an establishment like Drury Lane should have imagined that they had actually done what they professed in their bills, and it therefore, we hope, will not appear ill-natured if we merely suggest to them, that it would be quite as well not to take more credit in their *allurements* to the public than they conscientiously feel they deserve.

Nothing can be more judicious (wherever it can be done) than restoring the original of our immortal author, and we are quite sure that every man of taste will render thanks to MR. KEAN for having taken the step of bringing back the last act of KING LEAR nearly to its ancient purity; but with all this feeling of our own we cannot conceal the fact, that, as a public performance, it was a decided failure.

KEAN'S figure and general appearance is likely to excite many feelings, but certainly not that of pity, or respect for misfortune; and in some parts of his performance the effects of his exertions were of a nature to have been more satisfactory had the mirth of LISTON been their cause than the lugubrious wailings of a maddened king—we mean, in plain English, that at certain points the audience were almost in a titter, and more especially where he repeated, four or five times over, the word "Never—never—never—never," which exceeded, in comicality, even his own pronunciation of the word "Fool—fool—fool—fool." in OTHELLO, and very nearly produced that most disagreeable sound to a tragedian's ear—*a horse-laugh*.

But turn we from all this useless mummery of woe to the powerful attractions of BRAHAM, MISS STEPHENS, MUNDEN, and LISTON—a rare assemblage indeed of merit, and one for which the public most certainly is indebted to ELLISTON; for although it may be argued that these very attractive persons were all at different times to be found at Covent-Garden, it cannot be denied that the concentration of their abilities was first effected at Drury Lane; nor can we but feel that some extraordinary liberality on one hand, or something less meritorious on the other, must have caused old established favourites, part of the fixtures, as it were, of the other house, to have changed their scene of action, and abandoned their posts at Covent Garden to recruit the languishing forces of Drury Lane.

We have heard no one accuse ELLISTON of *undue* influence or underhand manœuvring, and therefore it must be by his zeal, activity, and good management that he has secured a fund of amusement for the lovers of the drama in all its legitimate branches. Of his *ballets* and pantomimes the least said the better; the *changes* and *tricks* he has succeeded in are the *change* of his company this season from what it was last year, and the *trick* of filling his house and his pockets.

MISS STEPHENS appeared in GUY MANNERING, and, strange to say, appeared embarrassed by the novelty of her situation; the stage and the appearance of the house seemed new to her, and her efforts were, from that or some other "cause yet unexplored," considerably subdued; so much so that we could barely recognize, in "*Soger Laddie*," those powerful appeals to the heart which her sweet voice seldom fails to make successfully.

BRAHAM who (like the thorn on MR. HUNT'S manor of Glaston-twelve-hides) flowers at Christmas, retains all his powers, and claims, with undiminished ardour, undiminished applause. The gods were particularly delighted with his execution; and nevertheless, as we know how well he *can* run cadences and make flourishes, we wish he would forego those clap-traps, and sing simply to the feelings. His indulgence in "*capriccios ad captandum*" is a piece of bad taste, much of the same nature as the Radicalism of a wealthy Whig at a County Meeting; he sacrifices his judgment and endangers his *real* property for the sake of a few hollow cheers from an illiterate mob, while the freeholders (in the boxes) merely laugh at his efforts to gain applause from those who, *in fact*, have *no votes in the county*.

A gentleman (from Holland, we presume) played DIRK HATTERAICK, and we have no doubt would have been extremely well received at AMSTERDAM—in London it had the merit of being perfectly unintelligible. MRS. GLOVER, in MEG MERRILIES, was by no means successful; we have seen one lady in London play it worse, but as she has played so many things charmingly we shall name no names.

At Covent Garden it seems the intestine commotions (for *civil* wars they can by no means be termed) still rage most furiously. The two ladies, however, at issue, have come to terms, and are alternately to play Moonshine and Wall through the rest of the season.

This arrangement we always recommended, because we were quite sure, that with such commanding talents as those of MISS TREE, she would lose nothing by comparison, or even condescension.

MISS MITFORD has very wisely withdrawn her tragedy from this theatre. We heard quite enough of it to convince us what its fate would have been if its representation had taken place. We say nothing of that excessive modesty which selected a subject already chosen by a poet, whose talents, however perverted, are of a rank likely, one would think, to check the desire of competition in an authoress; nor of the inflated bombast of its language; nor of the "puffs preliminary" which appeared in certain papers during the last week or two; we merely take the thing upon its *intrinsic* merits, and are quite satisfied that it is justly disposed of.

We have heard (to what credit the report is entitled we know not) that one of the most esteemed actors of the day, both on and off the stage, is shortly to turn the tables upon the nobility who have chosen partners from the theatre, and to lead to the altar a lady of nearly the highest rank among subjects, with a fortune commensurate with her station.

TO RICHARD HEBER, ESQ. M.P.

SIR—I took the liberty of expressing to you, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, the regret and disappointment of your constituents, at the manner in which you had fulfilled your promise of not supporting the grant of any further concessions to the claims of the Roman Catholics; and I stated to you, at the same time, that they would not be satisfied, on any future occasion, with a silent vote from a Representative, who, if the praises lavished upon his talents and accomplishments are deserved, is, by his conduct in Parliament, either guilty of the greatest disrespect towards the University, or in reality feels an attachment to the cause which he undertook to oppose.—My present address to you shall occupy only a short space. Either redeem the pledge given to your constituents according to their just expectations, or surrender voluntarily into their hands the trust which has been improvidently committed to you, and the failure of the senator will be compensated by the disinterestedness of the man.

Oxford, Feb. 6, 1823. ONE OF YOUR CONSTITUENTS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I perceive with much sorrow, but not with the least surprize, that "the Catholic Question," as it is usually called, is to be brought forward on the 20th of this month for the consideration of Parliament. I am anxious, therefore, to call the attention of your numerous readers, many of whom are themselves, I believe, Members of Parliament, to a small publication, which, though artfully appearing without any Author's name, has recently been printed, and which having been procured from those, who call themselves "Printers to the Right Reverend Vicars Apostolic," I reasonably conclude, has met with the secret approbation of those to whom MESSRS. KEATING and BROWN have the honour to be printers. In this publication are the following statements:—"*The Protestant Religion cannot be true, except the whole Scripture, both of the Old and New Testament, from the beginning to the end be false.*" "*We are convinced that they (the Protestants) are schismatics, by separating themselves from the communion of the Church of Christ, and heretics, by dissenting from her doctrine in many substantial articles; and, consequently, that they have no lawful mission, no succession from the Apostles, no authority at all to preach the word of God, or administer the sacraments: in fine, no share in the promises of Christ's heavenly kingdom, excepting the case of invincible ignorance.*" Now these either are, or they are not, the sentiments, which are still entertained by the Church of Rome towards the Church of England. If they are *not* the present sentiments of the Church of Rome, it is surely very reasonable to demand that the members of that Church, before they expect any further concessions from us, should most unequivocally say so. But if they are, without my insisting upon the indecency as well as uncharitableness of that language, which here indirectly describes *every Member of the House of Commons*, every Member too of the House of Lords, and even the King himself, as having "no share in the promises of Christ's heavenly kingdom;" with what security, I would ask, to our present establishment in Church and State, can they, who profess the Roman Catholic Religion, be permitted to make laws for this Protestant kingdom? Is it possible that any one, holding the notions set forth in this tract, and being zealously attached to his own religion, should not seek the first opportunity, as soon as ever the means were justifiable, of subverting a faith, that must of necessity appear to him so entirely Anti-Christian? If in the nature of things this is impossible, and if to exact an oath of those professing the Roman Catholic Religion, binding them not to attempt the overthrow of our present Ecclesiastical establishment, is only requiring them to swear against that, which their consciences must tell them is their duty, I shall be excused, I trust, in confidently hoping, that they, who have it in their power to preserve to us those beneficial laws, under which we have lived so happily, will pause before they repeal them, and will seriously consider with themselves what posterity will justly say of them, if, for the *name* of that, which in these days is falsely called "*liberality of sentiment*," they sacrifice the best and dearest interests of their country.—I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

Feb. 12, 1823. A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF FORBES AND OTHERS, FOR A CONSPIRACY AND RIOT AT THE THEATRE, CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.—Mr. Farrell swore that he was in the Upper Gallery, sitting behind Henry Handwich, and saw him take a bottle and jerk it from the Upper Gallery.—Cross-examined.—Henry Handwich stood on the third seat of the Gallery, nearly under the *tip*, and had two rows of people sitting before him, and persons also sitting behind him, but no one sitting to his left—that is, between him and the wall.

Dr. Macnamara, of Ballinakill, Queen's County, swore that he was in the Middle Gallery, and on the sixth seat, and heard a noise above him, particularly one expression, "Boys, mind your fires;" alarmed by which, he looked up, and saw Henry Handwich, on the third seat of the Upper Gallery, fling a bottle in the manner already described, towards the stage; saw it in its transit to the stage, but it escaped his view when it reached near the foot lights.—Cross-examined.—Admitted having been indicted for breaking open a Pound at Ballynakill; that on that occasion, he swore cross informations against the person who charged him with the offence, and that the Bench of Magistrates, and assistant Barristers, disbelieved his swearing, and believed that of his accuser, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment, and a fine of 20l.; was a fortnight in prison under that sentence.

The next witnesses of any consequence, on the part of the Crown, were Farley and Troy, who deposed, that they were in Flanagan's Tavern, Essex-street, on the night of the riot, and Forbes and the other traversers rushed in, called for punch, and some of them said, "It was a damn'd bloody miss;" and that the expression "Devil mend him," was used by some of them; that Forbes said, as he was now committed in the transaction, he did not care what became of him they might send him to Botany Bay; if they did, he would establish an Orange Lodge there; that if he went to hell, his only regret would be, that he would be obliged to associate with Papists there. It was deposed, on all sides, that Forbes was very much intoxicated, and irritated for having been taken to the watch-house and dismissed, no charge having been preferred against him.

Capt. Webster proved the rent in the cushion of the box next to his Excellency, made by the fragment of the rattle.

Here the case closed for the Crown.

For the defence, Frederick Trench, Esq. Magistrate of the Queen's County, deposed to the knowledge he had of the general character of the witness, Dr. Macnamara, and did not consider him worthy of credit, on his oath, in a Court of Justice.

Mr. John Pounden, and Mr. Benjamin Smith, deposed that they were present in the tavern at Essex-street, and believed that they had heard all that had been uttered by Forbes on that occasion, and that he did not say, to their hearing, that "it was a damn'd bloody miss," or "devil mend him," or any words to that effect. They swore positively that Mr. Forbes then said, "that no Protestant would have thrown the bottle, or if a Protestant, (for there were some bad ones) he could not have been a true Orangeman." The evidence of these gentlemen directly contradicted that of Farley and Troy.

Mr. Broad, Prompter at the Theatre, deposed to a description of the upper gallery; that one-fifth or more portion of the gallery extended between Henry Headwich and the wall, and on this fact, it was inferred by the traverser's Counsel, that on such a crowded night it was utterly impossible that so much space could have been unoccupied, as sworn to by the witness Farrell.

Lady Rossmore deposed to her having been in the next box to his Excellency on the night laid in the informations, and felt not the least alarm at any thing that happened; that she saw no bottle thrown, but of the box in which she sat, which alarmed Lady Anne Gregory, and Mrs. Goulburn, but herself not at all.

Mr. J. H. Brocas deposed having been in the upper gallery that night, and early in the evening his attention became fixed on Henry Handwich; that he had him perfectly in view the whole of the evening, and saw no bottle whatever in his hand, nor saw him throw one, and believed it impossible he could have done so without his, the witness, having seen it.

The Court having adjourned on Thursday at half-past four, the Solicitor-General concluded his speech on Friday. The Court having retired at half-past four o'clock, and not having agreed to a verdict at

SIXTH DAY, *Saturday, Feb. 8.*—This day, at a quarter past ten, had yet agreed to their verdict?

Sheriff Cooper—They have not, my Lord, nor are they likely to agree.

Judge Jebb—Call the Jury into the box.

The Jury appeared very much flagged and fatigued, when the Learned Judge asked them, did they disagree on any point of law?—The Foreman turned round to consult his fellow-jurors; and while in consultation Mr. Neil M'Kenny, a Juror, addressed the Court, and said, they did not disagree on any point of law.

Mr. Justice Jebb—Gentlemen, retire to your Jury Room.

The Jury again retired, and at half-past 11 Judge Jebb ordered the Jury to be again called into Court, and asked them if they had yet agreed on their verdict? The Foreman replied they had not. They were again ordered to retire, and shortly after the Attorney-General addressed the Court—My Lord, the proceedings that have taken place in this Court will not prevent me from bringing the matter forward again next term, it being too late this. The Court assented. The Jury were again called, when Judge Jebb put it to the Attorney-General, whether, as he would be obliged to discharge the jury at three o'clock, it might, as a matter of favour (as they were not likely to agree in their verdict,) be well to discharge them now; to which suggestion the Attorney-General consented; but previous to the Jury being dismissed, he thought it necessary to mention to them what had already said to the Court, that the proceedings that have already taken place would not prevent him from bringing it forward again, as he was advised.

Four men, who were skating on Mr. Mitchell's Lake, Castlestrange, County Roscommon, were drowned on Thursday week.

On Monday night, a farm house on the lands of Brianstown, the property of William Russell, Esq. was visited by a large party of ruffians, who, after removing the care-taker, his wife and such furniture as belonged to him, deliberately set the house on fire, which was shortly consumed.—On Thursday night, at eight o'clock, a party of robbers came to the house of an industrious dealing man, named Cregan, near Newcastle; the poor man being from home, three of them entered, one of whom presented a pistol at his wife, while the others rifled her box of 2l.—The same night, a party, well armed, attacked the houses of two farmers, named John Carte and Patrick M'Carthy, residing on the lands of Ballyguile and Monelana, within two miles of Newcastle, which they rifled of wearing apparel, cash, &c.—On the night of the 24th ult. a rick of hay, containing upwards of eighteen tons, on the lands of Ballyvoshanbee, near Ellin, the property of Robert Maxwell, Esq. was maliciously burned.—On the night of the 26th, an armed party attacked a house at Grigane, the property of Emmanuel Hutching, Esq. they broke the windows, sashes, &c. wounded two servant men with a sabre on the head, and beat a woman who had charge of the house, in a cruel manner.—On Friday night last, an armed party burned a farm house and out house, belonging to David Hartigan, on the lands of Fort, the property of Harris Purdon, Esq.—The house of Fortlands, (occupied by Mr. James Morrisson,) the property of L. Batwell, Esq. was attacked by an armed party on Sunday night, in search of arms. They administered several oaths to two female servants.—In the County Tipperary, near Holycross, the house of a farmer, and some of his property, were set on fire, and several shots discharged at himself and his family, in their efforts to rescue some cattle from the flames. Two of the incendiaries have been secured and lodged in prison.

The *Dublin Parrot* of Tuesday says:—In corroboration of Mr. Hayes's argument, that the use of Confession in the Romish Church prevents the commission of the crime of suicide, as insinuated in the apostrophe to the deluded Heretics of England:—On the night of Friday, the 31st of January, or early on Saturday, the 1st of February, a girl of the name of Brennan drowned herself in a mill-race near Castle Couser. She was of the Romish persuasion; and the whole of the description of inhabitants in the village had been occupied at confession in the chapel during the preceding week.

On Wednesday night, a party of insurgents repaired to the lands of Kilmaralig, convenient to Kanturk County Cork, the property of John Boyce, Esq. and set on fire a large haggard, which contained seven stands of corn, and near sixty tons of hay, with some farming implements. Capt. Trench, 22d Regiment, with a party of his men, succeeded in preserving two stands of the corn. They were joined soon after their arrival by a party of the 22d near Kilbrun, but not before the insurgents were to be seen. Their number was upwards of fifty, well armed, and wore white bands on their hats.

The Ribbonmen of the county of Dublin have signified, through their pastors, their readiness to surrender their arms, to break up the Association, and to take voluntarily, and cheerfully, the oath of allegiance. Mr. Bennet, the barrister, is to be the medium of the communication with the Government.

On Sunday last, about two o'clock, P.M. as the Waterford and Limerick coach was proceeding between Tipperary and Limerick, it was stopped by a party from 20 to 30 in number, seven or eight of which were armed. Buttle, the guard, discharged a pistol at one of those who held one of the wheel horses, by which he received a wound in the neck or near the ear, as he fell against the horse which he had held; and the coachman saw the blood flow from the wound. On Buttle discharging his pistol, another of the party struck him with a stone, and knocked him down off the mail boot, dragged him across the road, and threw him against the ditch. The assailants then opened the door of the coach, and forcibly took out a young woman, who was an inside passenger. Two of them took her away across the fields, while the rest remained on the road, until the coachman came off the box, and got Buttle into the coach, into which also he put the arms. They then permitted the coachman to drive off. The young woman was going to Limerick for the purpose of being married.—*Dub. Morn. Post.*

We understand that several gentlemen holding offices in the Castle and other Public Offices, have received intimation that their services would be dispensed with. Several names have been mentioned to us, but, for the present, for obvious reasons, we decline inserting them.—*Dub. Morn. Post.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY.—The Solicitor-General moved for leave to file a criminal information against Mr. Barry O'Meara for certain libels on Sir Hudson Lowe, Major-General in His Majesty's service, and late Governor of St. Helena. The libels were contained in two volumes of the last edition of a work under the title of "A Voice from St. Helena; or Napoleon in Exile." Mr. O'Meara, as a British Officer, was sent out to St. Helena, and there, on the request of Buonaparte, became his surgeon. It appears whilst he filled that character, he was collecting materials for the work in which Sir Hudson Lowe, the representative of His Majesty as Governor of St. Helena, now complained of being libelled. After continuing some time in the situation of Buonaparte's surgeon, he was found instrumental in forwarding communications between Napoleon and other parties in Europe. He was, consequently, dismissed from attendance on Buonaparte, and on his return to England preferred charges against Sir H. Lowe. These charges were submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, and Mr. O'Meara was dismissed His Majesty's service. Sir H. Lowe complained, not that the book contained direct charges, so much as insinuations, which cannot be distinctly answered. Many libellous passages are put in the mouths of persons dead before the work was published; but Sir H. Lowe felt most the imputation that he was desirous of shortening the life of his captive, and that he was adopting means for the accomplishment of that object. Among a variety of insinuations respecting the placing of certain persons about Buonaparte, Mr. O'Meara had put language in the mouth of Buonaparte of the most indecent description. "I never see your Governor but I think of the man who heated the poker for your Edward the Second. If I was asked in London who I considered the man to be, I should say, he was the hangman of the municipality. I think I see this ***."—The Court granted a Rule.

The King v. *John Frost.*—The defendant, who was found guilty at the last Monmouth assizes for two libels on Mr. Thomas Prothero, was brought up to-day to receive the judgment of the Court. He attempted to read a long address, reflecting on the prosecutor, but was interrupted by the Court, who informed him that he could not be permitted to make statements calculated to prejudice others, except on affidavit. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, in Coldbath-fields, for six calendar months, and find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 100l. each.

WEDNESDAY.—Charles Edward Rogier, Wm. Southwell Humphreys, Frederick Oldfield, Richard Bennett, and Thos. Carles were brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, having been convicted on an indictment preferred against them by a gentleman of the name of Woodroffe, for keeping gaming-houses in Pall-mall and St. James's-street. An affidavit of mitigation put in by Oldfield, set forth that in July, 1821, he withdrew from being concerned in this trade; that he has a wife and seven children depending on him for support, that he is subject to ill-health, from an inclination of blood to the head, and that imprisonment must endanger his life.—The affidavit of Bennett stated that he was not a proprietor since September, 1822, but since that time the trade was abated. That he has a wife, an aged mother, and seven children to support, and is in distressed circumstances.—Carles' affidavit was to the like effect—a wife and seven chil-

dren—he was formerly a lieutenant in a West India regiment, where he suffered severely from the climate. An affidavit of a surgeon was likewise put in, stating his constitution being impaired, and subject to the gout.—An affidavit of the prosecutor deposed to the facts of defendants being severally connected and identified with the proceedings of the gaming-house in St. James's-street. He has seen one man, a clerk, driven almost to madness by the loss of money belonging to his employers. The Court in passing sentence noticed the offence of keeping a gaming-house; the temptation which it held out to crime in the young, was not only to hazard their own, but other people's pockets entrusted to their keeping, and thus tempting them to commit robbery, for which they might forfeit their lives, by keeping a house with closed doors, furnishing wine and refreshments, by which many were induced to play and lose their money, whilst in a state of intoxication, not knowing what they were about. The plea of defendants having wives and children ought to be a security against involving those innocent sufferers in their crime and distress; others like them might be ruined in their families by those practices. C. Rogier to be imprisoned for the term of twelve months in Coldbath-fields prison, and pay a fine of 5,000l. to the King.—Wm. Humphrey for the same place of two years in the same place, and pay a fine of 200l. to the King.—F. Oldfield and R. Bennett to be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, for twelve months, and pay a fine of 1,000l. each to the King.—T. Carlos eighteen calendar months in the Coldbath-fields House of Correction, pay a fine of 500l. to the King, and to find securities for their good behaviour for the space of five years in the sum of 2,000l. and to procure two sureties of 1,000l. each. The prisoners were then informed to the following effect:—The Court does not pass upon you, as it will feel constrained to do upon others, if they should be brought before them, a sentence of hard labour. The reason is, that although an act of Parliament has passed, awarding such a penalty, yet it did not receive the royal assent until August, 1832. This offence was prior to that punishment; but the Court wished to have it publicly known, that this is the punishment to which such offences are liable.

THURSDAY.—*Biddy v. Howell and Manning.*—This was an action brought by a widow lady, residing at Chelsea, against the defendant, who is a collector of poor-rates, and another, for trespass and riot on the premises of the plaintiff. Miss Jane Biddy, daughter of the plaintiff, remembers Mr. Howell calling at her mother's about three o'clock on the 8th of August—her mother promised if he called at five that evening he should be paid. About eight o'clock that night witness heard a loud knock at the door. Witness looked out at the window, and saw an ill-looking man, in a state of intoxication, leaning against the wall of the street-door, whom she since knew to be Manning, the other defendant. He demanded to see Mrs. Biddy; and being told she was not at home, said he'd call again in the morning. Witness particularly urged him to tell his business; but he declined. As witness was going up stairs, she saw him out of the window getting over the rails of the back garden. Witness immediately screamed out. She then ran down and bolted the back door, which was burst in, "and the man fell in nearly upon me.' He then called out, "I am in my boys, and I'll let you in." At that moment a thundering rap came at the street door, Manning ran and opened it, letting in Howell, the defendant, and Cranbrook. When Howell entered he said, "I have a warrant for the poor-rates." Witness said, "For God's sake let me entreat you don't make this exposure, the money has been ready for you ever since my mother's death." Witness immediately tendered the money to Howell, and then swearing, he said.—"Madam, for your impudence, I will make you pay the levy," and he was very much intoxicated, and so was Manning. Witness sent for Mr. Wilson, her attorney, and again tendered the money, one pound odd—there was a great tumult and mob before the door—Howell demanded 1l. 11s. 6d. and took that sum off the table—Mr. Howell said he had taken too much, and gave back 6s. 6d. Other witnesses confirmed this testimony. The Lord Chief Justice observed, a verdict must go for the plaintiff; this entry, by breaking open the door, being an illegal entry; and if the Jury believed these young women, the defendants had conducted themselves very improperly. The Jury would say how much more they would give in damages than the 2l. which the plaintiff had paid to the defendants, including the repairs of the door. The Jury without hesitation found for the plaintiff—Damages 20l. beyond the 2l. paid.

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TEN THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of RICH DAMASK and DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINEN, consisting of the richest and most superb patterns that can be produced, amongst which are some curious Silesian damask of ancient designs, having been purchased quite out of the ordinary way, will be sold at one half their real value, and yet leave the proprietors a small profit; and as RILEY is determined to increase his extensive trade, he has procured to the Public every possible advantage of this event. Rich damask napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; damask table-cloths, yard and quarter long, 2s. 2d. each; do. yard and half long, 3s. 6d.; do. two yards long, 4s. 6d.; do. two yards and a half long, 8s. 6d.; do. double damask, 12s.; do. real German damask, 15s.; do. three yards long, 14s.; do. three yards and a half long, 18s.; do. four yards long, 22s. 6d.; do. four yards and a half long, 25s. 6d.; do. five yards long, 29s.; do. six yards long, 35s.; larger sizes equally cheap (all of the proper width, with damask napkins to match); 5,000 pieces of linens, the strongest and best fabrics Ireland produces, from 1s. to 3s. per yard, those at 18d. 20d. and 2s. are curiously fine for gentlemen's wear; mock Russia sheeting, 6s. 6d. per pair; real Russia do. 12s. 6d. per pair; strong Lancashire sheeting, 9d. per yard; very stout and fine do. 11d. per yard; a manufacturer's large lot of diaper, from 3d. to 2s. 6d. per yard; real Russia sheeting, 2s. 9d. per yard, double width, which prevents the necessity of a seam; Irish sheeting, yard and quarter wide, 1s. 3d. per yard; fine do. 1s. 6d.; yard and half wide do. 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. per yard; real German Hollands, yard and half wide, 3s. 6d per yard (an article rarely to be met with, and sold at no other house lower than 7s. per yard.) Forty bales of India long cloth, containing 20 yards, for 10s.; a beautiful fine article, in real Madras cloth, 25 yards, for 20s.; families going abroad, especially to hot climates, will find this article really worth their notice; Marseilles quilts, 7s. each; counterpanes, 5s. 4d. and large size do. 6s. 6d. each; Witney blankets in every size, and fine Welch flannels at very reduced prices; fine calicoes 6d. per yd.; robe dresses, 2s. 6d. each; ditto two and three flounces, 4s. 6d. each; a matchless selection of Muravian worked dresses, combining the French style of novelty and elegance, from 12s. to 25s. each; a few pieces of rich Gros de Naples, 25s. positively worth 2 guineas; cambric handkerchiefs with borders, 12s. per dozen, and fine French cambrics, ditto, 3s. per dozen; 2,000 yards of rich Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. per yard; good sarsanets, French width, 2s. 9d. per yard; and every article in silk mercery equally cheap. No country orders executed, without a remittance; but a per centage will be allowed on all purchases amounting to 20l. and upwards, at RILEY'S India Warehouse, 119, Oxford-street.

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED—It has ever been our study to provide novelties for that approaching period, for the invitation of families, who under the impression of viewing a town, the inspection of an immense stock of FASHIONABLE SILKS, superior in choice to that of any former year, in the most exquisite splendour of modern colours. Rich single Gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. a yd; double do. the most pleasing shades, superior to French, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich Ducapes, 7 quarters wide, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; 600 pieces of very rich Levantine Silk, French width, 4s. to 4s. 9d. SEWELL and CROSS beg to observe that these Silks are not Sarsnet so called Gros de Naples and Levantines; they are the real Gros de Naples, made entirely of double Silks, got up under their own immediate inspection, an article which must ever do credit to the British manufactory; with 300 pieces of rich Stripe Sarsnets, purchased of an unfortunate maker, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; ditto. Persian Silks, for linings, every shade, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; 90 pieces ell-wide Silk Gauzes, every colour, 11½d. and 1s.; ditto, Gossamer Gauzes, for turbans, 1s. 2d. per yard, commonly sold at 1s. 6d.; 2,000 yards of plain and white Sarsnets, ditto, 5½d. per yard; very stout ditto, for dresses, 3s. and 3s. and 4d.; 80 bales of ell-wide India Long Cloths, got up entirely free from dress, measuring 25 yards, for 15s. 6d. the piece; a beautiful fine article, in real Madras cloth, 25 yards, for 20s. these cloths are particularly suited for family use, and much recommended to ladies going to the East or West Indies; 30 boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, of the most improved blush, (a great bargain) beginning at 20s. the dozen to the finest quality, at 42l. A liberal discount of ten per cent. allowed to the trade by purchasing an entire box, which contains 25 dozen; 2,000 dozen of Angolaand Persia thapets, all at 2s. each; and 400 Draganza Shawls, 8s. and 9s. 6d.; 20 bales of Russia Sheetings, measuring 3 yds wide, which prevents the necessity of a seam, 2s. 10d. and 3s. with an endless variety of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, for family use; 200 pieces of coloured Moreens, for Furnitures, at 3d. per yard, and 40 pieces of the same goods, 2 yards wide, at 5½d. worth 2s. 2d. at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Frith-street, Corner of Old Compton-street, Soho-square ——Ladies bringing the Advertisement with them, may depend on having every article at the prices advertised, which is contrary to the unpleasant mode so frequently adopted in the West part of London

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE LINEN, Welsh Flannel, India Long Cloth, Irish Linen, French Cambric, and General Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, and Silk Mercery Warehouse, 59, Oxford-street, next door to Binter's old established Fur Warehouse —RICHARD GOW respectfully informs the Public that his new and select Stock in the above branches of business, not at half price, as advertisements generally puff, but at such low prices as R. and Co. can with confidence assert will meet their entire approbation, and ensure to them their future commands.—Real Witney Blankets at the following low prices, proved only by inspection—1¼ yds long, 4s. 9d.; 2 yds do. 5s. 6d.; 2½ yds 7s. 6d.; 2¾ yds, 11s.; 2¾ do. 14s. 6d.; 3 yds do. 17s. and in proportion to four yds. Counterpanes, 2 yds square, 6s.; 2¼ yds do. 7s.; 2½ yds do. 8s. 6d.; 2¾ yds do. 10s.; 3 yds do. 12s. 6d.; Marseilles Quilts, 2¼ yds square, 13s. 6d.; 2¾ do. 15s.; 3 yds do. 16s.; 3¼ yds do. 18s. 6d.; all warranted to measure as stated above; Servants' Sheetings, 8d. per yd.; the best made, 1s.; 2¼ wide Russia, 11d. per yard; 1¾ wide do. 9s. 2d.; 1¾ wide do. very stout, 1s. 8d.; 2¾ yds do. require no seam, 3s. 3d.; Table Linen, Damask Napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Breakfast Cloths, 1¼ square, 1s. 10d.; 1¾ ditto, 2s. 3d.; 2 yards ditto, 2s. 9d.; 2¼ yards ditto, 3s. 6d.; 2¾ yards double damask do. 11s. 6d.; 3 yds long do. 14s. double damask do. 19s.; 3¾ yds do. 22s. 6d.; 4 yds do. 25s.; and in proportion to the largest made. Several boxes of Irish Linens, of the most approved makers, warranted, from 1s. per yard; a fine quality, for Gentlemen's wear, 1s. 8¾d.; Real Welch Flannels, very fine, 1s. 6d. and 1s 8d. per yard; India Long Cloths, perfectly free from dress 12½d. the finest made 15d. per yard; Cambric Boxes and French Cambric Handkerchiefs, the largest size 24s. per dozen; fine frish sheetings, one yard and a quarter wide, 1s. 6d. with every other article in Linens for household purposes. Their Stock of plain, figured, and striped Gros de Naples are now offered to the public at a great reduction in price; purchasers of those articles, and of washing Silks, will find an advantageous market. White Flounced Dresses of every description are still at their reduced prices, and some new Spring Patterns just purchased for ready sale at the same rate. R. and Co. take this opportunity of informing their present friends and those who may in future honour them with their commands, that they have extended their Business by adding to it the general Haberdashery, Silk Mercery, Glove and Silk Hosiery departments, which they pledge themselves a to offer upon the lowest possible terms, and to sell articles of the best manufacture. A per centage allowed upon all purchases amounting to 10l. and upwards at Kinning and Co. 59 Oxford-street.

BATH and OTHER WRITING PAPER.

JACKSON and MACFARREN, 87, Strand, opposite Southampton-street, respectfully submit to the Public their Super for Bath and other Writing Papers, at the following low prices:—Bath or Post, 6d. 9d. and 10d. the quire, or 13s. 6d. 14s. and 16s. the ream; Superfine Ditto, Hotpressed, 1s. the quire, or 17s. 6d. the ream; Ditto, Hotpressed and Gilt, 1s. 3d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; good Foolscap, 1s. and 1s. 4d. the quire; Superfine Ditto, 1s. 6d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; excellent Copy, 2s. 6d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; Ruled Music Paper, Royal, 2s. the quire, or 35s. the ream. Whatman's Drawing Paper, and every other article of Stationery on proportionably low terms.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who find experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before the unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Cheapside and 83, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his universalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity or the present writing) in six progressive Lessons. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing perfectly without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and, moreover, will steady the hand of the most tremulous writer. Upwards of 2000 specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters from persons of first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age, Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residence. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with inconceivable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

WRITING PAPER, of the best quality, made by the justly celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, to be sold at the following low prices:—Excellent copy, 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; good laid post 8d. superfine thick 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 15s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; superfine Bath 9d. ditto. hot pressed, 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 13s. 15s. and 17s. 6d. the ream; very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d the quire, or 29s. the ream; good foolscap 1s. the quire, superfine 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or 21s. and 26s. the ream; superfine large book post 1s. the quire, or 13s. the ream; best thick lined 1s. 6d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; very good copy books 3s. 6d per dozen; best sealing wax 4s. 6d. the lb. Also for sale, the new-invented Steel Nib Pen; it has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, price 1s. 4d. each. Strong brown 8c. 10d. and 1s. 6d. small hand 4d. the quire; at H. and W. SMITH'S, 192, Strand, Second House from the Crown and Anchor Tavern.—Account Books made to order, of any size or pattern; Drawing Paper, and Bristol Boards, equally low in price.

CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique Invention with confidence as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremour in nervous affections, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over-exertion, weakness from age or otherwise, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and must be found to assist the declining powers of a gentleman, and materially improve the performance of a lady. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable professional Gentlemen. A few minutes practice will prove its efficacy, and it has this advantage over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s. each.—Sold by the Patentee, Mr. T. Pearce and Co. No. 268, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, Strand. Letters from any part of the country, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the prices of several articles.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their Genuine Essence of Anchovies, beg to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following cautions,—some are in appearance at first sight, "The Genuine," but without any name or address;—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;"—and "Burgess's," some with, and others without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 167, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—(The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AS a mild and effectual remedy for all those disorders which originate in a vitiated action of the liver and biliary organs, namely, Indigestion, loss of appetite, head ache, heart-burn, flatulencies, spasms, costiveness, affections of the liver, &c. &c. DIXON, BELL and CO. have met with more general approval than any other medicine whatsoever. They unite every recommendation of mild operation with success ful effect; and require no restraint or confinement during their use. In tropical climates, where the consequences of redundant and vitiated bile are so prevalent and alarming, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They are likewise peculiarly calculated to correct disorders arising from excess of the table, to restore the tone of the stomach, and to remove most complaints occasioned by irregularity of the bowels.—Sold in Boxes at 2s. 9d.; 6s.; 11s.; and 22s. by Butlers' Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, and 220, Regent street, (near the Argyle Rooms,) London; 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville street, Dublin; and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

AMBROSIAL ROSEATE PASTILLES.

MONSIEUR LEBRUN who had the satisfaction of introducing into these realms, about eighteen years since, a Genuine Pate Pectoral de Jujube) has the honour of offering to the Public a new and elegant species of Pastille, which combines with its pectoral and soothing properties, those of mellowing and improving the voice, by rendering it more agreeable and more flexible. At the same time it imparts to the breath a permanent fragrance, resembling Ambrosia; this has induced the Inventor and Proprietor to bestow upon it the appropriate name of AMBROSIAL ROSEATE PASTILLES.—Sold in Boxes at 2s. 9d. by Butlers', Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, and 220, Regent street, near the Argyle Rooms, London; 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.—Of whom may also be had his Genuine Pate Pectoral de Jujube, so justly esteemed for their efficacy in Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOBILITY, GENTRY, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey by now using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil as it is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the Universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often it will never turn grey again, and is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and when dressing with it will always keep the Head and Hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen who have lost their hair, and have the least sign of roots of hair remaining, by using regularly, for a few months, Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published, in the Gazetted Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any other for the hair; and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done.

It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits.

Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and some, more to deceive, falsely have printed on their counterfeit covers "the original," or "genuine Russia Oil," and some even are so daring, although they know it is punishable, to put the Original Proprietor's Name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders.

Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the medallion, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals, and his address, "A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle five shillings, or a large bottle, containing five ounces, one pound, which is a saving.

Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by appointment principally by Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Letters must be post paid, and remitting in the country, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, and it will be forwarded immediately by coach.

Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

The well-set TEETH, as every white, combine,
To grace, still more, "the human face divine."

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, for immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-ache, and preserving, strengthening, and beautifying the Teeth and Gums. This admirable specific is recommended by the first physicians, and its properties are truly invaluable. In the anguish of excruciating pain, it affords instantaneous mitigation! It creates, cleanses, and preserves! renovating the Teeth with pristine beauty; eradicating from the mouth unpleasant taste and injurious secretion, and repelling the approach of decay! It totally exterminates the scurvy, restores the gums to the fullness of health, and gives them an additional firmness of adhesion, by which means the Teeth are powerfully rooted to their sockets. It is besides perfectly innocent, and a excellent accompaniment in all cases of flatulency and depression of spirits; finally, it cleanses Artificial Teeth, and prevents their changing colour. But the necessity of resorting to Artificial Teeth may be entirely precluded by the Alsana Extract, which, if constantly used, will preserve the Teeth and Gums sound, beautiful, and free from pain, to the latest period of existence. By the decay of the Teeth mastication is impeded, and female beauty loses an attractive ornament. To preserve the one, and retain unimpaire dthe power ers of the other, are consummations devoutly to be wished, and by no existing specific in the universe can these most desirable attainments be more readily insured than by the use of ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT.—Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, duty included, by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London, and by all the respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday have arrived. Accounts from Madrid, dated the 3d inst. state, the city was tranquil, and dispatches had been received from the Count de Cabal and General Velasco, detailing the advantages obtained over Bessieres, whose banditti had been routed at all points. They announce that the speech of the King on opening the Chambers had arr ved in that city. Its contents appear to have excited a great fermentation in the public mind.

The *Quotidienne*, in a series of personal attacks, charges the Prince Talleyrand with having concluded with the Allies, on the 23d of April, 1814, a Convention, which put them in possession of "sixty fortified cities, four thousand pieces of cannon, a great number of ships of the line, and an immense *materiel* for the Army and Navy."

HAMBURGH, FEB. 4.—The foreign Cabinets having proposed certain changes to the King of Saxony, that Monarch replied to them—"For many years I have been very well satisfied with my people, and my people are satisfied with me—what more is wanted? My subjects have never done me any harm—I see nothing to change." The King of Bavaria has also refused to accede to the demands made for restricting the sittings of the States-General, and submitting the press to a severe censorship.

It is stated in another part of our paper, that Mr. W. Courtenay has been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer. We since understand that the Morning Papers, from which we copied it, have stated a falsehood.

On Thursday Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Bathurst had audiences of his Majesty, at the King's Palace, at Brighton, when Mr. Bathurst resigned his seals as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the King was graciously pleased to deliver them to Mr. Vansittart, appointing him the Chancellor to succeed Mr. Bathurst. The Right Honourable Gentlemen had, afterwards, the honour to dine with his Majesty.

The Public Revenue is in a most flourishing state; a surplus of nearly five millions appears on the surface of the accounts presented from the Treasury. The income for the year amounts to £54,414,650 1s. 5d.; the expenditure to £49,499,130 1s. 7d.

Mr. Canning and Mr. Herries are elected members for Harwich.

The contest for member for Dublin, which lasted for eight days, finished on Tuesday, when Lieut.-Col. White was declared duly elected.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday, received yesterday, says; Lord Wellesley has dismissed from the office of Chamberlain, Sir Charles Vernon, a Gentleman who, for a space of 24 years, had been attached in that capacity to the Irish Court. Two Gentlemen of the Household, the Hon. Capt. Stanhope, son of Lord Harrington, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Leinster, and Mr. St. George, have had the *honour* of being included with Sir C. Vernon in the decree of dismissal. The cause is stated to have been, the reception, with unanimous applause, by the hundreds of assembled noblemen and gentlemen present at the late Beef-Steak Club Dinner, of the following toast: —"The Exports of Ireland, and may those who would subvert the Constitution be the first."

A Levee, consisting of nearly four hundred Noblemen and Gentlemen, waited upon Sir Charles yesterday, at his residence, Dublin Castle, to express to him their sentiments upon the occasion.—Several meetings of clubs are about to be held to express their feelings to the King, and that the High Sheriff of the County of Louth has refused to convene his county for the purpose of preparing an address to the Lord Lieutenant.

A meeting was held at Cambridge, on Friday, to petition for reform. A. Mr. Beales proposed several resolutions embracing a reform in Parliament, repeal of taxes, abolition of sinecures, abolition of tithes, and a more equitable distribution of landed estates among the efficient Clergy, &c. &c. A person named Fordham, made a very foolish speech in support of the abolition of tithes, in the course of which he said, "the Established Religion had no root, no foundation in Christianity at all." This intemperate declaration produced a battle between some of the gownsmen and a posse of dirty looking miserable wretches, who were supporters of Mr. Fordham's doctrine, blood flowed on both sides. The gownsmen, however, had the best of it, and the orator, amidst the most violent uproar of groans and hisses, was obliged to retire. The meeting agreed to the resolutions, and to a petition grounded on them.

The snow storm has been severe in the north of Edinburgh. Two women were dug out dead between Perth and Crieff; a young gentleman perished on the Ochil hills, and a fine boy near Pitcairn-green.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, an action was brought by a man named Mason against Kennedy and Launders. The plaintiff married the widow of a person who kept a public-house at Woolwich, and about eight or nine days after the marriage she died, leaving considerable property. The defendants were very angry at the plaintiff, a Protestant, having married a Catholic, and upon the death of the lady, Kennedy and Launders, the defendants, came to the plaintiff's house, whilst they were holding the wake, and violently assaulted the plaintiff. There was also a count for assault upon the corpse of the wife, Mrs. Mason, but which was abandoned. A great number of witnesses, mostly Irish, were examined. The night of the wake when Mrs. Mason was lying dead, Mr. Kennedy and Launders came into the house of Mason, and seizing him by the collar began to baste him; Kennedy said, "You have great assurance to come here—what made you murder the woman?" The Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict with One Shilling damages.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.—The above delighful Poem has formed the plot of an Italian Opera, the Music of which is by Rossini, and is of the finest description. The Italian words are not remarkable for either chastenss or elegance, and we fear that this alone will render *Le Donna del Largo* unpopular in this country. We are however, happy to inform our readers, that Mr. Bochsa, the industrious director of the Oratorios, has preserved to us Rossini's beautiful Music, adapted to the delicate and elegant language of Sir Walter Scott, and that it will be presented on Wednesday next at Covent-garden Theatre, as part of the selection for the Musical Performance of that evening.

PIDDING and Co.'s continued success on the concluding days of the last Lottery, when 12,694, a Prize of £5,000, also, 1,109, a Prize of £1,000, and 3,936, a Prize of £300, were added to their previous long list of Capitals, sufficiently accounts for the number of persons who are daily crowding to make purchases at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill; and Lucky it may be truly called, when, if one Person had purchased every Ticket sold by P. and Co. in the last Contract, he would have realized many Thousand Pounds Profit beyond the cost of all the Tickets. The present small Lottery, of 6,000 Tickets, (to be drawn in one Day, 25th Feb.) contains Prizes of £20,000, £16,000, &c. &c. probably now on Sale at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are Invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

WINDSOR SOAP.—J. Atkinson, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, London, respectfully informs the Public that his Double Refined Windsor Soap will be found a Soap of a very superior kind; it is made of the best materials, and freed from the caustic properties contained in most Soaps, and which acts so injuriously to a delicate skin; its perfume is a complete bouquet; it is gently detergent, emollient in use, very durable, and sold at the price of the commonest articles; it is highly valuable in the nursery, and where the skin of adults have got hard, rough, or uneven, it gradually, but with certainty, corrects such imperfections, and makes the skin luxuriously soft, white, and even. Half-pound packages, 1s. 2d.; pounds, 2s. by taking a dozen, 1s. 9d.—Sold by most Perfumers, but the genuine has the Proprietor's signature and address on the label.

The attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed to that inestimable ornament the Human Hair, as that attended to in youth is a sure preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. The only article that really possesses nutricious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowlands' Macassar Oil, which eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens and produces beautiful flowing Curls, and renders Hair that is harsh and dry, as soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. As impostors purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition instead of the genuine, it is indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands'," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. and each genuine bottle is wrapped in a book, signed on the outside in red, "A. Rowland and Son."

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and M. Simpson, and Thomson, Prince's-street, Hanover-square, tailors—Asbury and Smartt, Enfield, surgeons and chemists—Kay and Dawson, Hollybush-hill, Hampstead, school-mistresses—Hall and Woods, Nassau-place, and King's-place, Commercial-road—Rumball and Maples, King-street, Cheapside, chemists—Stead and Lawson, Watling-street, factors—M. and J. and J. Wilde, Shaw, Lancashire, grocers—Peake and Bloor, Tunstall, Staffordshire, brick and tile-makers—Wilson, Burnside, Watson, and Wilson, Nottingham and London, lace-merchants—C. and W. Taylor, Warwick, coach-builders—C. and W. G. Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn-factors—G. S. and W. H. Dakin, jun. Great Yarmouth, braziers—D. and J. and R. Grundy, and Ditchfield, Kersley and Manchester, cotton-spinners, so far as respects D. and J. Grundy—Wilson and Rankear, Chester, painters—Gapp and Grice, Hind-Mews, Mary-le-bonne lane, hackneymen—Collins and Holesgrove, Exeter, milliners—Johnson and Bell, hackneymen—Collins and Holesgrove, Exeter, milliners—Johnson and Bell, Watling-street, warehousemen—Roberts and Vaughan, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, surgeons—Cooper, Forsell, Barritt, and Billson, Leicester, manufacturers of tape, &c.—Stead, Lawson, and Edes, Star-court, Bread-street, factors.

BANKRUPTS.

W. ARMSTRONG, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, auctioneer—G. CAPES, Burton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, draper—W. BARRETT, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, innholder—H. D. HUGHES, Shottisham, Suffolk, apothecary—J. WARD, Lowestoft, Suffolk, twine-spinner—J. EARP, jun. and T. LEE, jun. Birmingham, merchants—T. INCE, Yedingham, Yorkshire, horse-dealer—A. THOMSON, Liverpool, merchant—W. FORD, Black Prince-row, Walworth-road, linen-draper.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Feb. 22, F. Birmingham, Wellington Brewery, City-road.

March 12, J. Tennent, Liverpool, merchant—March 12, T. and J. Perry, Reading, Berkshire, iron-founders—March 12, W. Rees, Bristol, ship owner—March 14, M. Roberts, Manchester, grocer—March 14, W. Carcen, Bristol, merchant.

CERTIFICATES—March 11.

C. Grinstead, Horsham, Sussex, banker—J. S. Allen, Towcester, linen-draper—J. and J. and J. Parkes, Warwick, worsted-manufacturers—J. Beeston, Drayton-in Hales, Shropshire, mercer—J. Johnson, Pontefract, Yorkshire, maltster—B. P. Evans, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, law-stationer—W. Phene, jun. Watling-street, confectioner—W. Smith, Stockton, Durham, banker—J. Greated, Snowhill, auctioneer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

LORD REDESDALE presented a petition from Witham, praying for the establishment of a Court for the recovery of small debts for that town.—Petitions were also presented from Chester, and Shepton Mallett, praying for a repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE presented a petition from an individual, Sir John Wrottesley, against the provisions of the last Marriage Act.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH lamented the imperfections of the measure, and complained that no Lawyer nor Right Reverend Prelate had objected to it.

LORD STOWELL thought lawyers were not aware of the inconveniences of the Bill. The matter more properly belonged to the Ecclesiastical Bench. The petition was laid on the table.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said the House must come to some clear understanding respecting licences.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY denied that the Right Reverend Bench had misled that House respecting the Bill, they had relied upon the vigilance of other Noble Lords. The retrospective clause had been received almost with enthusiasm.

LORD STOWELL moved the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the Marriage Laws.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH seconded the motion, and wished to know whether the Noble and Learned Lord would resist the principle of indissolubility of marriage as recognized last Session.

LORD STOWELL, in reply, observed, that every part of the matrimonial law must be taken into consideration. He could not bind himself to any particular part.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that he had opposed the retrospective clauses. A Committee was then formed, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Stowell, Liverpool, Redesdale, Colchester, Ellenborough, Shaftesbury, Rosebery, the Marquis of Lansdown, &c. &c.

Petitions were presented from Harpington and Greenhough, in Norfolk, complaining of agricultural distress.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN, in allusion to the Austrian Loan, (of which one large payment was due) asked whether there was any prospect of re-payment to this country.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL replied, that discussion had been going on between this Government and Vienna, and an agreement for the payment of the debt had been made by the Austrian Government, the grounds of which he should, he hoped, be shortly able to state.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Darnley, in respect of the state of Ireland, the EARL of LIVERPOOL said, the subject originated elsewhere.

TUESDAY.

On the motion of the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, it was ordered that no petitions for private Bills be received after the 24th of March, nor any reports of the Judges on such Bills after the 22d of April.

WEDNESDAY.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER stated his intention (in conformity of his notice last session) to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act of Geo. II. in respect only of places where marriages were to be solemnized, by permitting them in chapels of ease.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY brought in a Bill to legalize marriages where licences had not been obtained, according to law. Surrogates had not authority given them, the Bill had been so rapidly hurried through the House; the Bill, which was to correct this error, was read a first time.

LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH presented two petitions from the clergy of Norwich against the Marriage Act.

Petitions were presented from New Malton against the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and from Billericay, in Essex, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court.

THURSDAY.

Petitions from Blackburn and Beverley were presented against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN gave notice, that he should on Monday, put a question to the Noble Earl (the Earl of Liverpool) respecting our Foreign relations.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

A petition was presented from Tipperary praying for a Commutation of Tithes.

Petitions were presented from Bristol, Gloucester, Oundle, praying for a Repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

A Petition was presented from the Prebendary and Officers of St. Margaret's, Leicester, praying for an Alteration in the New Marriage Act.

A petition was presented from the Sheriff and inhabitants of Carmarthen, on the distressed state of Agriculture.

The Sheriffs of London presented the petition of the Lord Mayor and Common Council of London, praying for Reform in Parliament.

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD hoped the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning) would derive benefit from hearing the petition read. It was read accordingly; but

MR. SECRETARY CANNING disclaimed any particular benefit, for he had read the petition in the newspapers some weeks ago.

MR. CREEVEY maintained that the present was the proper time for entertaining the petition. Since 1700, the population of this country has increased from five millions to twelve millions, and no extension of the elective franchise had taken place; the county of Cornwall possessing 22 boroughs, and only 1,900 electors, elected more Members than one half of England. Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other places of note, still remained unrepresented. An argument in favour of a Reform was, that it might be done by an exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. From the time of Henry VIII. to James I. 180 Members were added to the House of Commons. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a Committee was appointed to inquire into the reason of so large an addition of boroughs. He thought we ought to have Returns made to that House of the number of electors and other charters upon which officers undertook to send Members to the House. He suggested this consideration to his Noble Friend near him, (Lord J. Russell) as he thought, with that information, a new ground for Reform might be laid.

MR. T. WILSON could not pledge himself to support every measure for retrenchment that was brought forward. As to Reform in Parliament, he pledged himself to his constituents to be in his place whenever that subject was agitated, to pay the utmost attention to the discussion, and to vote accordingly.

LORD J. RUSSELL, attending to the suggestion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Creevey) said that, on the 24th of April, he should bring forward the question of Reform.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

SIR R. WILSON asked whether there was any likelihood of Ministers establishing a packet to Corunna.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING had not heard of any such intention.

In answer to a question from an Hon. Member, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that no resolution had been come to as yet in respect of raising a monument to the memory of Dr. Jenner; and MR. SECRETARY PEEL observed, that it was intended that the funeral should have been a public one, but the wishes of Dr. Jenner were complied with, and he desired to be interred privately.

In going into a Committee of Supply, MR. CREEVEY called the attention of the House to the manner in which supplies were now voted, and formerly. In the reign of Elizabeth, in asking for a further supply, the Minister of that day said "Least the House should suppose that the Supply granted to her Majesty five years ago had been sufficient for her to do without needing to ask more, I do assure the House that the same was not sufficient. It was not enough, especially that for Ireland, by one half, and her Majesty has been obliged to furnish the rest out of her own pocket, shunning, as she does, loans as a pestilential canker." Mr. C. wished to know now what such persons would think, when they had one of these pestilential cankers to the extent of eight or nine hundred millions. At another time, she invented the House through her Minister, that she had done away with those hateful things, Purveyors; and the weight of subsidies is now one half what it was in the reign of Henry VIII. Therefore it is, she trusts that every one of her subjects will assist her out of his own purse, as it concerns his own estate. Would it not have been as well had the Right Hon. Gent. told them of some good done; that the salaries of public officers were restored to their former amount with the restoration of the currency? He meant this observation to apply to all, both high and low, Prince or any other person. We had the same right to demand the abolition of sinecures and purveyors, as Queen Elizabeth had thought proper to make; and which were now only maintained for the benefit of the privileged orders. In Elizabeth's time, supply was a sacred subject—it was raised for public purposes. The House of Commons had not then found the way of converting the supplies to their own emolument. Mr. C. contended, that the Minister, in asking Supplies, was in fact asking the Members to help themselves. Let them consult the Report relative to the Receivers-General appointments, where they would see that two or three Members were scrambling for the same place. Then as to any sympathy between the Crown and the people, there was no connexion whatever between them. The Crown was a grant annuitant on the Minister, not as in the case of Queen Elizabeth. They had occasionally the good fortune to hear that His Majesty was in good health, or to hear of a Royal excursion or so, but there their connection ended. He then adverted to the reign of James, when, he contended, was more anxious to raise supplies than his subjects were to grant them; and concluded with moving—"That it be an instruction to the said Committee, that they take into their consideration the grievances of the people."

MR. SECRETARY CANNING assured the House, that he opposed the motion, as it seemed to him to be unnecessary, and he was sure that there was not one who could take upon himself to say that the proposition with which the Hon. Gentleman had concluded, was submitted to them with a view to any practical measure. On this ground he must give it his negative. He should have offered no reply to the taunts of the Hon. Gentleman, but for the remarks which had been made respecting the conduct of an illustrious personage. He could hardly express what he felt on this subject in Parliamentary language; but after the sacrifice which had been made during the last Session of Parliament in that high quarter, at the instance of the illustrious personage himself, he did think that the doctrine which had now been urged, that no sacrifice had been made on the part of the Sovereign, would be adopted by that House with a very bad grace. This observation he had thought it right to make; and this was the only reply which he had to offer, to the speech of the Hon. Gent.

MR. W. LAMB considered the comparison made between the system now acted upon, and that which had been pursued in the time of Queen Elizabeth, had not been fairly put. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Creevey) must surely remember that one of the most tyrannical and arbitrary proceedings that ever perhaps existed in a Government calling itself free, prevailed under the reign so much extolled: that the commodities of the people might, by law, be seized for the use of that Princess, and a price placed upon them, not by the owners, but by those who committed this legalised plunder.

MR. HUME said, when the present arrangement with the Crown was made, the Sovereign had pledged himself to hand over the produce of the Crown Lands to diminish the burthen of the people; but the whole income arising from the Crown Lands was swallowed up by pensions, and expended on objects in which they had no interest. The Crown was thus deprived of the means of supporting its own dignity, and was compelled to have recourse to Parliamentary aid, which aid was to be borne by the people. His Hon. Friend was right in his observations upon this subject, and he was only sorry that he did not determine to press his amendment to a division. He repeated that these lands were then swallowed up in useless offices.—(Hear, hear! from Mr. Wynn.) "Hear, hear! Yes," said Mr. Hume, "you may call hear, hear! but the people feel their pressures." It appeared that the extravagant expenditure which was applied to the collection of the revenue of the post of Ireland, amounting to no less than 84,000l. and which, according to the report of Mr. Richmond, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Inquiry, should not have amounted to more than 42,000l. Again, the extravagant allowances made to Commissioners of Stamps clearly proved that these situations were bestowed purely from interested motives, and not with the view of saving the public money.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, there was one point to which the Hon. Gentleman had referred, and on which he was utterly mistaken—the manner in which the Crown lands was levied. Now, by Act of Parliament, the Crown was the severest imaginable of all landlords, and it was so not from choice but by necessity; the Crown lands were, by Act of Parliament, to be let to the highest bidder. When leases expired an option might be given to the individual in possession to renew his lease, but if he declined to do so, the lands were invariably let to the highest bidder, and the fulfilment of the conditions strictly insisted upon, no regard being had to the pecuniary pressure of the times. It was perfectly true that the amount contributed during the last five or six years to the public revenue, was very small, but this was capable of receiving a satisfactory explanation. A few years ago it was thought advisable, with a view to the ultimate improvement of the revenue, to incur a great expense in making the improvements connected with the new street; in point of fact, that was the reason why, within the last few years, they had not been productive to the revenue.

MR. CREEVEY's instruction was then negatived.

In Committee the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER called the attention of the House to the two acts of last year providing for the issue of Exchequer Bills, of which 17,500.000l. had been charged on the aids to be raised in 1823. He now called for a vote to discharge these, and to cover those for the service of the year 1822, and moved the following grants:—34,000,000l. to discharge Exchequer Bills, charged on the aids to be raised in 1823, and for the service of 1822. 144,150l. to pay off certain Exchequer Bills issued by the Commissioners for building Churches. The resolutions were agreed to.

TUESDAY.

Petitions from York, Shepton Mallett, Bedford, and Shrewsbury, praying for a repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

MR. ALD. WOOD asked, whether there was a new court to be established for the trial of cases under the Insolvent Debtors' Act. A house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which had belonged to one of the Judges was taken for the purpose. He thought this an extravagant expenditure of the public money.

MR. HERRIES replied that particular circumstances rendered such an expenditure necessary; all the details should be laid before the House in due time.

LORD ALTHORP moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present mode of collecting debts under the amount of 15l. in England and Wales, and to report thereon to the House.—Agreed to.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT, adverting to the notice of motion respecting the state of Ireland it would be better to postpone the consideration of the question until after the recess, in order that Members might better understand the state of Ireland.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING was sure the temper of the House and of the country was not such at present as to give the question a fair hearing, and therefore willingly joined in the request of the Rt. Hon. Bart.

MR. PLUNKETT said, a motion respecting the state of Ireland was in good hands, and when it was brought forward he should be prepared to give the fullest explanation possible upon all points relating to the conduct of his Majesty's Government there. His own feelings entirely coincided with the sentiments expressed by both his Right Hon. Friends, and he was quite sure that under the unfortunate circumstances in which Ireland was placed at present, it would be impossible that the question could be calmly and dispassionately discussed; he therefore postponed it till the 17th of April.

The order for a call of the House was made for the 17th of April.

MR. GOULBURN gave notice for a motion, on the 6th of April, on the subject of a commutation of Tithes in Ireland.

MR. GOULBURN moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more speedy reduction of the officers, serjeants, corporals, and drummers of the staff of the militia of Ireland, not on actual duty. The House was aware that, by the original Acts of Parliament for raising the militia, a considerable difference existed in the constitution of the militia corps in England and Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman explained those differences, and added, that in the year 1817 it was the contemplation of the Irish Government to propose a reduction of the staff of the militia of that country. The Bill would effect a great reduction by discharging at once all the supernumeraries, and preventing new vacancies.

MR. HUME was anxious to know to what extent the contemplated reduction was to go. He thought a similar reduction ought to be made in the Staff of the Militia of England. He was quite satisfied with the reduction could have been made in both in the year 1819.

MR. GOULBURN, in answer to the question of the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) stated, that the estimate on that head for last year amounted to about 130,760l. That sum was to be reduced by the operation of the proposed Bill to about 100,000l. making a saving of 30,000l.

COL. BAGWELL understood by what the Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that the reduction proposed by the Bill was confined to 30,000l. to the injury of 3 or 4000 persons, and that in the last Bill enacted in the 49th of his late Majesty, and continued in that would be a breach of faith, and was contrary to the Act of Parliament, which stated that the Staff was to be continued even event of peace.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL observed, that it had been said by the Gentleman that the proposed reduction was a breach of faith ought to be observed towards every individual, and more partic towards a military body. There was no breach of faith in the posed measure, and he saw no difficulty in effecting the red If there was violation of faith in it, the same was already England.

LORD PALMERSTON said, in reply to the question put by the Member (Mr. Hume) namely, whether a similar reduction take place in the English militia, that that reduction was already in 1819.—Leave was given.

The Bill was brought in and read a first time. Second reading day fortnight.

MR. GRENFELL, in compliance with a notice he had given, for accounts of the balances of the Public Money in the hands Bank of England, and also an account of the management of the Debt. When in 1815, he moved for an account of the balances were from eleven to twelve millions. By the accounts produced Session, they appeared to be reduced to 3,900,000l. But he was there any necessity for leaving so large a sum of the public in the hands of the Bank, without profit or protection? The ment of the public debt consisted in attending to the transfers and paying the half-yearly dividends. He admitted that attended properly to that business, and that nothing could conducted. What he complained of was that they were overpaid for the trouble they had. The annual payment to for the management of the debt was, 270,000l. as appeared by counts produced last year. He wished some change in partments to benefit the public.

MR. BARING said, the great grievance of which his Re (Mr. Grenfell) complained, were refuted by his own acknowl He meant with respect to the balances, which he (Mr. Gren were formerly from eleven to twelve millions, but were at pr duced to three or four millions. For his part he was desirous mittee should be appointed to see whether the balances of money in the Bank were larger than what the Minister had them at the renewal of their charter.

MR. MANNING, on the part of the Bank, denied that they an undue remuneration for the trouble which they were at naging the public debt. The rate at which the per centage management was paid, was fixed in express terms at the last re of the charter to the Bank. He had no difficulty in saying, would show that there was not a shadow of ground for the interfe of Government in the affairs of the Bank. At the same time was prepared to say, the Bank would have no indisposition to any arrangement which his Majesty's Government might propose.

MR. RICARDO was sure that, if the advantages enjoyed by the were thrown open to competition, the public would be enabled to the management of the debt administered on much better terms they now had with the Bank. He trusted the next time the came to be renewed, that Government would weigh the subject before they concluded a contract so obviously disadvantageous public.

MR. MABERLY said, that having advised the late Chancellor Exchequer to drive a hard bargain with the Bank, he had onl peat the suggestion to his successor. It was certainly most m that the Bank should continue to receive 7-8th per cent. on th dividend for their charges. It was his opinion that 100,000 might be saved by a due regard to economy in the management of debt, and for this reason he would support the motion for a Com to set the question at rest.

MR. HUME said, that in the contemplation of the charter being renewed, he would throw out a suggestion for the establish of a National Bank, by which 1,500,000l. a year would be saved public. He was aware that prejudices existed against the interfe of Government in managing the Debt; but where 60,000,000l. w be received yearly, as their notes would be always as good as Government might at any time avail itself of an advance of 40,000,000l. and thus the interest of 1,500,000l. accruing from the sociation of Exchequer Bills, would be entirely saved.

MR. JOHN MARTIN asked the Right Hon. Gentleman whether his intention to present an account of the amount of Unclaimed dends in the hands of the Bank. No account of these had been sented for the last eight years.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that having no diate precedent before him, he was unable to say what course most proper for him to pursue.

MR. MARTIN then gave notice, that unless such an account was sented without delay, he should feel it his duty to move for it.

The motion was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Worcester and Boston against the solvent Debtors' Act.

MR. BROWNLOW presented a Petition from certain inhabitants Ross, complaining of the establishment of an order of Jesuits land, and stating that a spirit of bigotry, superstition, and intolera pervaded the lower classes, which had increased; and it was attributable to the Jesuits that the rebellious disposition in the sou parts of Ireland was so manifest.

SIR H. PARNELL had never heard of such an order in Ireland, wished the Hon. Member to state in what part of the coun existed.

MR. BROWNLOW said he had received the Petition from some spectable inhabitants of Armagh, but he was not enabled to say the Jesuits resided.

MR. C. HUTCHINSON believed in his conscience that the assert the Petition was false, and objected to its being placed on the Jour

SIR J. NEWPORT was of a similar opinion.

MR. BROUGHAM thought the Petition ought to be received, bec disrespectful language was the only ground on which Petitions rejected. He observed upon some inaccuracies in the spelling Petition.

MR. BROWNLOW presented another Petition from Kinnearty, magh, to the same effect.

SIR H. PARNELL admitted that a school existed in Kildare, kept Jesuit.

MR. SPRING RICE said, an impression existed that, in Kildare, was an establishment kept by Jesuits; but he did not think it moral offence.—The Petitions were laid on the table.

MR. HUTCHINSON presented a Petition from Cork, complaining the new arrangement of the Salt Tax, and another complaining heavy postage on all English correspondence.—They were laid on table.

Mr. Calvert presented the Borough of Southwark Petition for Reform.—Sir R. Wilson supported it.

On the motion of Lord A. Hamilton, an Address was agreed to be presented to His Majesty for a return of all Royal Burghs.

Lord Normanby asked what steps had been taken in respect of the reduction of the office of one of the Postmaster's-General.

Mr. Secretary Peel thought the main object of the Address of this House had been answered, for no portion of the salary had been paid since the Address passed.

Mr. Hume alluding to the proceedings of the Commissioners for Military inquiry composed of the late General Oakes, General Drinkwater, Mr. Giles Templeman, and other respectable persons in civil and military offices. They had made several Reports, particularly with regard to the Ordnance, to which he intended to confine himself. They first stated the formation of the Board of Ordnance, which consisted of a Master-General, a Lieutenant-General, a Surveyor-General, a Clerk, a Storekeeper, and a Clerk of Deliveries, in all six persons. The salaries had been considered by the Commissioners to have been too much increased. That of the Master-General had been increased from 1500l. to 3235l.; that of the Lieutenant-General from 1100l. to 2011.; that of the Surveyor-General from 800l. to 1261l.; that of the Clerk from 600l. to 1140l.; that of the Storekeeper from 500l. to 1520l.; and that of the Clerk of the Deliveries from 500l. to 1045l. The Surveyor and Storekeeper's offices were considered by the Commissioners as sinecures. As to the Lieut.-General and Master-General's, the result of an examination was, that in the absence of the Master-General the Lieut.-General took his place, and kept an account of the warrants. An examination of Lords Chatham and Moira took place as to the utility of a Lieut.-General. Lord Moira said, "I apprehend the office was originally instituted in contemplation of the Master-General, who is usually an Officer of high military rank, being sent abroad in the command of an army. In that case the Lieut.-General would certainly take the management of the department in his place. Beyond this, I am not aware of any duties he can have beyond those of a Member of the Board." The Commissioners upon this evidence, report to the House to the same effect. In the same way the Clerks were thought useless, as they could only be required in case of the absence of the Master-General, and in the absence of the Master-General at Walcheren, the whole duty was done by the Under Secretary. The Commissioners therefore said:—"We think that these Clerks must be unnecessary, and ought to be dismissed especially as it is not likely the absence of a Master-General would be of long continuance. We are also of opinion, that a Lieutenant General cannot be essential to the constitution of the Board, especially if the Master-General have not the duties of the appointments to attend to." The Commissioners recommended also that the Ordnance Department should be united under one distinct commission, in the manner of the Treasury and the Admiralty, with the title of Commissioners, and the Master General at the head, and the duties exactly of the same nature. The complaint he had to make was, that scarcely any one recommendation of the Commissioners had been attended to. The question for the House was, whether they thought it necessary that this Board in a time of peace should have five officers for conducting the affairs of such a small department, when they considered that four were sufficient to conduct the affairs of the Navy. The House, he trusted, would support him in endeavouring to make a stand against wasteful expenditure, in the instance of what he considered to be the most expensive of the public departments, Ireland always excepted. The Report said the Secretary ought to have no more than 800l. a year, whereas Mr. Crew had 1,500l. a year, according to the returns last year, whilst his house cost the country 15,000l. building. There was no department in the state requiring more looking after than the Ordnance, which was convinced. In 1796 the whole department cost 18,726l. being in time of war; but in 1821, the sixth year of peace, it cost 63,279l. being an increase of 47,000l. upon the two offices of the Tower and Pall-mall only. The Hon. Member concluded by moving "That as the Commissioners for Military Inquiry have reported that the appointment of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance is not essential to the constitution of the Board in time of war, this House is of opinion that the recent appointment of Lord Beresford in time of peace, is inconsistent with the recommendations of the said Report, at variance with the professions of economy lately delivered from the Throne, and contrary to the interests of the country, which in its present state requires that economy in the state which will retrench every thing not absolutely necessary to the country."

The question having been put from the Chair, Mr. R. Ward charged the Hon. Member with having put words into the mouths of the Commissioners for Military Inquiry which they never used, and with having attributed to them, in the paper which he had actually put into the hands of the Chair, sentiments which were the very reverse, (as coming from them). The Hon. Member made the say, in the body of his motion, that the appointment of a Lieutenant-General of Ordnance was unnecessary in time of war.

Mr. Hume here attempted to address the Chair, but was called to order by the House.

Mr. R. Ward then proceeded. He was prepared to shew that the Hon. Member had completely misrepresented the Commissioners, that the Commissioners were wrong in their Report, and that it was impossible to attend to their recommendations. He complained that the Hon. Member had read garbled extracts from the Report. Mr. Ward then referred to the Report, to shew that the Hon. Member had so done. He had read thus—"It appears from the evidence laid before us, that the appointment of Lieut.-General is not essential to the constitution of this department." But the Hon. Member had not the honesty to read what followed, for the Report went on to say, "especially if it be understood that the attention of the Master-General be not withdrawn to the duties of other appointments." This expression, it was obvious, altered the whole; because for the Report to go along with the Hon. Member, the office of Master-General must be entirely new cast. But the Report still went on to say, that "if that should not take place, we have nothing to offer on the appointment of Lieut.-General." The Report here referred to the recommendation, that the Master-General should have no other appointments of a former Report. But this was suppressed, (he ought to say omitted), and he thought he was entitled to express a little surprise, that a man of such laborious research, and of such honesty, should have omitted a second time to put the House in possession of this very essential remainder part of the Report. The Commissioners had themselves not understood Lord Moira, when they gave it as his opinion that the utility of the Lieutenant-General was contingent on the absence or illness of the Master-General. Neither were they right in attributing to Lord Chatham the same opinion "in a great measure." Directly the reverse was the fact. Lord Moira's evidence went to say, that he had no other business but as a Member of the Board, therefore, for any thing the Commissioners had stated, he might have other great important business attached to his appointment. Independently of what the Lieutenant-General was instructed to do in the absence of the Master-General, he had several specific duties extending over the military questions upon which, in the diversity of business that came under the cognizance of the Board, that officer was eminently useful. He did not know whether the House would expect that he should follow the Hon. Member for Aberdeen through all his various topics and garbled statements. He did not wish to use harsh expressions towards the Hon. Member, nor do him the injustice to attribute his mistakes to him as designed; but having only two years ago fought a pitched battle with the Hon. Gentleman on precisely the same ground, he did not think it was altogether requisite he should again enter into the same field of discussion. On that occasion, the Hon. Member, as was customary with him, had made his attack upon him of nearly two hours' duration, without giving any previous notice of his intention, or without his (Mr. W.) having any documents in his possession, or a figure in his pocket, and yet he had satisfied the House of the integrity of his department. But it was always in this sort of way that the Hon. Member acted, when he purposed taking such a course. He had again resorted to his favourite practice of comparing the present establishments with those of 1792, and in the present case with his usual pertinence and fairness. Mr. W. contended, that the increased business of the Ordnance department was such that the officers were overwhelmed with it. If the whole system had been, as so frequently declared by the Hon. Member, corrupt, he would have come down to that House and demolished them long since by piecemeal, whereas he had been foiled in every attempt, either in generals or in particulars. He put it to the Hon. Gent. if no change had taken place since the date of that Report? and if so, how could it apply to the present case? The Hon. Gentleman had surely not forgotten what was his own constant cry last year? He had never ceased to tell the House to put this department and that department upon the Ordnance. The Ordnance Board, he said, can do more. His prayer was granted—the Commissariat and Barrack Departments were thrown into the Scale; and what then? Why the Hon. Member came forward and said, "Now diminish their strength." It was really alarming to see with what unrelenting steps the Hon. Gentleman followed up his game. Had they saved nothing by this consolidation of those two Departments? It was at least 4,500l. a year saved by this arrangement; and now the Hon. Member had the grace to come forward to take 1500l. a year from them. An English House of Commons would not endure this. Mr. W. then repeated his statement of the increase of business, and said, if the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, or any other Gentleman, would do all this for honour, or nothing, with the reduction of ten per cent. in their salaries, he should be most happy to give him every facility in his power. In conclusion, he did not think it necessary to move the previous question upon the motion before the House—he thought he had shewn sufficient reasons to induce them to reject it altogether.

Mr. Williams defended his Hon. Friend, who had founded his motion upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry; and, if those Commissioners had been inadequate, others should have been appointed in their stead.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, the Hon. Gentleman had brought forward his charges with every aggravation. Not only had he said that it was against the recommendation of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry—described the office as useless—attacked the general policy of the establishment—the individual to whom it had been given, and the personal motives for which it had been given. He had not only stigmatized it for the most corrupt principles, and the basest motives—he had stigmatized the Nobleman on whom the office had been conferred, as wholly unworthy. The charge had gone forth to the world, holding up this appointment as a public malversation and as private corruption; and while that stood uncontradicted, the Noble Lord on whom the office had been conferred, and the Government which had conferred it on him, would labour under that charge—a charge which, after the most minute inquiry, was, he would say, utterly false. Mr. C. then stated as to the corrupt influence imputed by the Hon. Member. There was not in that statement a shadow of truth; for if corrupt influence had operated in this case, never did corrupt influence operate by so strange means. The office was filled up with hesitation, and after it had been vacant for four months, as if there had been a reluctance between this corruption and conscience. The Duke of Wellington had recommended three of his companions in arms, as uncertain whether they would accept of the office. The Earl of Hopeton had refused, and after him Lord Hill, and it was only after the refusal of both that Lord Beresford had been appointed. The letter written by the Duke to Lord Hopeton was as follows:—"My dear Hopeton—You are aware of the death of Lieut.-General Oakes, late Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and it will be a great satisfaction to me to recommend you to the King to fill that office. I know that it will be satisfactory to His Majesty." [Here Mr. Canning observed, the Duke of Wellington having mentioned his Lordship to the King, before his departure for Vienna.]—"The office is worth about 1,500l. per annum, but the business is constant, and I am afraid will render necessary your residence in London during a great period of the year, probably the whole of it."—In answer to this letter, his Lordship addressed one to the Duke of Wellington, dated October 21, 1822, in which, after expressing his thanks for the offer of the deference that had been shown him, his Lordship says:—"Under all circumstances, however, I feel that I had better decline the offer. In the first place, I never have been accustomed to office, and I fear I should but ill perform the business which would be required of me. Secondly, the constant residence in town would not only be unpleasant to me, but I really think the confinement, which I have never been used to, would be very injurious to my health."—Such was the sinecure which had been offered to Lord Hopeton, who had undergone the fatigues, the hardships, and the dangers of so many campaigns, he had declined to accept it, because of the hardship of the case—because the constant occupation would be too severe for him, inured as he was to all the toils of the field, and because it would be injurious to his health. This was the sinecure, of the case of which the Hon. Gentleman had taken so just an estimate? this was the office to which, because there were no duties to perform, Lord Beresford has been appointed from corrupt motives, and on account of family connexions. Then what was the House to think of this false, foul, deliberate, and mischievous calumny, on the best and bravest blood in the land? Personal merit, public character, tried integrity, long years of faithful service in the path of honour and renown, must all be sacrificed, and trampled on, and insulted, to pave the way to the success of a motion like this. The effect of this motion being carried would be, that a malignant, false, and scandalous imputation, would be cast on all the parties concerned. The Government of the country was accused, the Duke of Wellington was accused, and the Noble Lord was accused, of being parties to the most corrupt and disgraceful transactions. But he was confident that as they were now put upon their trial in the eyes of the whole nation, they would to the confusion of their accuser, be acquitted by the unanimous verdict of that country.

Mr. Hume replied, he was not one to be worked into a passion like the Right Hon. Gentleman. Flourishing was not his forte. The epithets "foul and malignant calumny" had been applied to his observations; and it had been stated that he had on a former night objected to the appointment on the ground of the personal demerit of the Noble Lord appointed. This was a total misrepresentation; and the imputation was altogether false and a wilful misrepresentation. That Right Hon. Gentleman might, to serve his purpose, flourish about a Master General of the Ordnance obtaining the victory of Blenheim; but he would tell him of another Master General who headed the disastrous expedition to Walcheren. "Now, let him," said he, "take his change out of that." He would take upon himself to say that there was no duty for the Lieutenant General of the Ordnance to perform while the Master General was present. His motion did not go to call on the Government to dismiss the Duke of Wellington, if he were more efficient than any other officer; but it called on them to reduce the public expenditure by removing those whose services might be dispensed with.

Mr. M'Donald suggested to the Hon. Member to withdraw his motion, and move for a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Secretary Canning objected to such a course of proceeding.

Mr. M'Donald moved, as an amendment, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the duties of the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

The amendment was negatived, and the House then divided on the original motion, when the numbers were as follows:—Ayes, 73—Noes, 200.—Majority 127.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Brown, the Warden of the Fleet Prison, presented at the Bar an account of the number of prisoners confined for debt in that prison.

Petitions were presented from Leominster, Beverley, Lancaster, Huddersfield, Wisbeach, Carmarthen, and Hereford, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Mr. H. Davis presented a petition from the Clergy of Bristol, against the Marriage Act; and a petition from the Inhabitants of St. Stephen's, Bristol, praying for the repeal of the House and Window Tax.

Petitions were presented from Linton, in Cambridgeshire, and from Renfrewshire, complaining of agricultural distress.

Mr. Brougham asked whether the report that an armed squadron had sailed from Brest, with sealed orders, was true.

Sir George Clerk replied in the negative.

The petition of the City of London, relative to the imperfect state of London Bridge, and the removal of the Bridge water-works, was referred to a Committee.

Lord A. Hamilton asked if Ministers had any objection to his submitting a motion on the detention of Mr. Bowring by the French Government.

Mr. Secretary Canning saw no political inexpediency in it in point of time.

Lord John Russell moved, that a Committee be appointed to obtain returns relative to the Charters, and the number of voters in each borough sending Members to Parliament, throughout the empire. The Noble Lord contended, that precedents furnished grounds for not opposing his motion, nor could he see that the returns could not be easily obtained. If the Right Hon. Gents. opposite opposed his motion, they must admit that the people were not entitled to know who were their constituents—they must abandon the great principle upon which they had hitherto opposed Reform; (but indeed the return was in circulation already, in a less authentic shape.) It was not an inquiry into the number or the right of voters which could injure the character of that House—it was the discovery of practices of a different nature—he meant such a case as lately occurred in a borough in Cornwall, where a meeting of the voters took place, and a letter was read from a Noble Lord, from a Peer of the realm, in which he declined to be any longer patron of the borough. The communication was occasioned by the Noble Lord's disgust at the frequent applications made for his interest. Well, after the reading of this letter, a Member of this House proceeded to make a motion for the office of patron to another Noble Lord; but who had not a foot of property within 500 miles of the place, and who could not be supposed to have any very lively interest in it. These things were very notorious, and these were the things to which public reprobation should belong. He trusted that all independent Members, whether the friends or the opponents of reform, would assist him in carrying the motions for returns, in order to come to the fair consideration of the ultimate question of reform. Lord Normanby seconded the motion.

Mr. Secretary Canning opposed the motion. So far from its being a matter of course, it involved a principle the most arbitrary and tyrannical. In many towns there were no records. With regard to those, when contested elections had taken place, and the rights of voters were examined into before the House, the motion was altogether nugatory, as they had them already on the Journals. It was the first time since James the Second that a proposition so unjust was made, as that of calling for the Charters of Boroughs and examining their rights of voting. It would be as great a stretch of power as to call for the production of their title-deeds. For their Charter not only contained their civil rights, but the deeds of property and estates. Would the House sanction a call upon every Corporation to open all the secrets of their Charters and their property to the gaze of the public, and allow every poor or litigious attorney to find flaws in their Charters? His (Mr. C's) opposition to Reform was founded on this principle, that the House of Commons was adequate to the business of the country according to the spirit of the Constitution, and it should remain as it was. He was at a loss to know in what way the Committee were to judge of the rights of voters. Was the right to be taken abstracted from the practice, or was the practice to be inferred from the last general election? The Noble Lord, by judging of his former motions, meant to preserve half the representations of those degraded boroughs—to retain the less objectionable and discard the more ignoble parts. He opposed the motion, because it would prejudice the Noble Lord's future motion, and because there were no means of complying with it.

Mr. Abercrombie supported the motion, contending that the production of the returns would have the most beneficial effect on the cause of Reform.

Mr. Secretary Peel observed, that if the information required through the Committee were correct in the abstract though inaccurate in parts, and it was impossible it could be correct, how far would it assist the Noble Lord? If again, in the same supposition, the Noble Lord purposed to retain any part of the borough representation, was it prudent thus by the proposed inquiry to expose their defects? He (Mr. Peel) would be the first to oppose any preliminary step that was likely to prejudice the great question of Parliamentary Reform, and it was because the present was, in his opinion, of that character, that he came forward to enter his protest.

Mr. Calcraft had suggested to the Noble Lord the present motion. The population of the country had increased from five to twelve millions; while the elective franchise was become more limited. The great towns, such as Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, &c. the strength of the nation were without a Representative in Parliament, while the degraded boroughs of Cornwall returned half as many Members to that House as all the counties in England put together. He thought it strange that while Parliament could inspect on the table of the House a return of the whole mass of the population of the kingdom, there was no account of the number of voters in the boroughs. He was of opinion, that the House had a right to call for a return of those different charters, by which different Kings, in different ages, conferred the elective franchise. He thought the House was as much entitled to such a return as to a return of the population of the country; nor did he think there was more difficulty in the former than in the latter. By an Act passed in the first year of Henry the Fifth, it was enacted, that no burgess should dare to vote for a Member of Parliament for any borough or small town, unless the said burgess was a registered burgess as resident within the same. So the law then stood; and in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a Bill was brought into Parliament to take away the validity of that ancient law. The Bill was not allowed to pass the Committee, and the law of Henry the Fifth continued in force down to the 14th of the late King George the Third. The Parliament, by permitting strangers to vote at elections for boroughs, then brought the elective franchise to market. In those times letters were not sent as the Duke in former times did send, but Peers and Ministers go in person to the place of election. He might instance the case of the philosophical Member for Bodmin, who was accompanied down, and put into possession by a Peer of the realm. The point in modern times was, who were the vendors, not who the electors.—Lord Milton supported the motion.

The House divided—For the motion, 90—Against it, 128—Majority against it, 38.

The Annual Indemnity and the American Trade Bills were passed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Madame the Duchess of Angouleme has sustained a great loss in the death of her lady of honour, the Duchess de Sarente, who had been the inseparable companion of the daughter of Louis XVI. in all her adversities.

The King has been pleased to commute the punishment of Baudrillet and Duret, sentenced to death at the assize of Orleans for having been implicated in the second conspiracy of Saumur, into 20 years' imprisonment. They are the accomplices of Berton.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Pozzo di Borgo, had a long conference on Friday with Count Lagarde, our Ex-minister at Madrid. Yesterday evening he despatched an extraordinary courier to St. Petersburgh.

The Constitutionalists have taken Irati, without firing a shot. Torijos fortifies Roncesvalles, for the defence of Pampeluna against the expected march of the Duke of Angouleme.

Letters from Paris state, that the Duke d'Angouleme's departure for the army has been postponed.—The French Chambers are about to discuss the Budget: the Minister requires a loan.—A petition for peace has been prepared at Havre, and signed by a great number of the merchants of that place.

Letters from Puycerda, dated the 8th of February, announce, that on the morning of the 3d, the women and children who had escaped the massacre of the night preceding, were brought back to Seo. All the soldiers were made prisoners. The number of dead, including women and children, is about 100.—Mina, on visiting the forts, found but little ammunition therein; the powder magazines were all empty. He is now busied in provisioning the fortress; grain of every kind has been sent in from all sides.—P. S. We have just learned that Mina, with all his Staff, and a part of his army, has quitted the frontier to proceed to Barcelona.

From Toulouse we learn, that Don Antonio Maragnon, well known as the celebrated Trappiste, had taken out his passport on the 11th, for Bayonne, whence he is to proceed to Navarre.—*Journal des Debats.*

Palisadoes are placing round Madrid, and redoubts are constructed in the environs. All persons in the service of the Government work at these fortifications, which are directed by the Fifteen Generals commanding the Fifteen Districts of Madrid. Ballesteros has been deprived of the Commandership-in-Chief and although he asked it, he has not been reinstated in the Council of State. A change of Ministers is spoken of. Government, having become sensible of the necessity of putting an end to the proceedings of the Landaburian Club, has given indirect orders to close it; in consequence of which no meeting has been held since the 3d.—It is stated that Marshal the Duke of Treviso is to command a corps to be called the Army of Catalonia.—Marshal the Duke of Conegliano is to take the Commandership-in-Chief of the army destined to enter Catalonia. The departure of the Marquis de Lauriston, Minister of the Royal Household, will not take place.—*Quotidienne.*

Lisbon, Feb. 4.—The expedition for Bahia is still in the river. General Linz de Rego is appointed to the command. He has applied to the Government for an addition of 4000 men, money, a line of battle ship, and two frigates; but these requests cannot be granted, at least not without delaying the expedition. The news from the Brazils state, that Bahia was closely pressed by 6000 Brazilian troops, and that there was a great want of provisions and of money; but the inhabitants, especially the Europeans, were animated with the greatest attachment to the Constitution.—We have been visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain. The small craft in the river suffered considerably, and three large vessels are said to have been lost, one of them a Swede. There have been numerous wrecks on this coast. A French corvette of war, (said to be the Caroline) from Rochfort to Martinique, with 400 soldiers; three Portuguese, two English, and an American, have been lost near this city, and the whole coast is strewed with wreck and dead bodies.

By the Leeward Islands mail, letters from St. Thomas's to the 19th ult. state the contest on the Spanish Main to be still continuing, and the chief advantage to be on the side of the Royalists. Morales had acquired possession of the greater part of the province of Coro, but had repaired to Maracaibo, in consequence of having heard of the march of Colonel Montilla from Santa Martha, with 3,000 men, to attack him in that position. Morales is said to have strengthened himself by the accession of natives who had deserted from the Independents.—A dreadful hurricane occurred at La Guayra on the 21st of December, by which 18 vessels, the whole number then in the harbour, were driven on shore and destroyed.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must entreat the indulgence of our numerous correspondents till next week, when we shall reply to their favours.
The Titles and Index are ready.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Expresses arrived from Paris to-day, and reports were strongly circulated that the declaration of war by France against Spain would be published forthwith. Considerable agitation prevailed on the Stock Exchange during the day, and the fluctuations were considerable in the Spanish Bonds, which opened at 34¼, but soon fell to 33¾.

3 per Cent. Red. .	74⅜ ⅛ 74	India Bonds	32 29
3 per Cent. Consols	74 74⅛ 73⅞ ⅛ ⅛	Exchequer Bills, 2d 1000l.	15 13
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	86⅝ ⅜	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent. . . .	93¼ ¼	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	93⅛ 93⅜	Con. for Acc.	74⅛ 73⅞ ⅜ ⅛ 73⅝ ⅜ ⅛
Long Annuities . .	19⅛ ⅛		

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, Feb 20.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	78-50	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-50 3mo.	

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 67¼

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

ON FRIDAY Mr. ROBINSON made his promised *Exposé* of the state of the revenue to the House of Commons, and we believe it will be admitted that a speech more luminous, and at the same time so satisfactory, has not been heard for many years within the walls of Parliament.

We confess we are at a loss to discover what ground of complaint will now be taken up by those who for years have been prognosticating the downfall of the Country, after the heart-cheering, (triumphant, we will call it,) statement of our new CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Our readers will, we are sure, join with us in our feelings of exultation when they perceive, by a reference to the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, that there will be a Surplus of Revenue in 1822 of upwards of *Seven Millions*—five millions, *of course*, are applicable to the SINKING FUND, and the remainder is to be REMITTED to the COUNTRY!!!

The Window Tax is to be reduced *by one half*, duties on a certain class of Male Servants, and certain classes of Horses and Carts to be repealed: and, with respect to IRELAND—the NEGLECTED, ILL-USED IRELAND,—ALL THE ASSESSED TAXES of that country are to be TAKEN OFF!

The particulars of this most gratifying statement will be found under the head of our Parliamentary Debates; but whatever sophistry may be used—whatever blusterings may be made by those who never can be satisfied,—the fact of the application of the Surplus of the Revenue to the Reduction of the Debt is conclusive; and those who are in the habit of disbelieving the Government, must now admit the benefits proclaimed by Mr. ROBINSON to be any thing but "*visionary*."

It appears that Mr. MABERLY, not being able consistently with the rules of the House to *move* a set of resolutions of his own, did the House the favour to read them:—if we have room they may, perhaps, appear in our reports of proceedings; but, if not, the loss will not be irremediable, as they very much resemble those which have appeared in the papers, collected occasionally from County meetings and Borough assemblies.

Mr. GREY BENNETT appears, by the expression of *his* views of the respective claims of Debtor and Creditor, to have called down the reprobation of Lord MILTON, who, by the many apologies he made for his long absence, and his uncertainty as to who were his friends and who his opponents, seemed somewhat doubtful as to what he should do in the business. We rejoice to find even Lord MILTON, advocating with all his power, the observance of the just claims of the public creditor, a violation of which could only be proposed by those who are as bare of principle as of property.

We are glad to say that Mr. HUME too, stood forward in opposition to such a system—glad—not because Mr. HUME'S opinion or advocacy, one way or another, can have the slightest effect, but because when Mr. HUME can be brought to an expression of favourable *feelings* towards Government, it must be effected by some wonderfully strong excitement—we rejoice that HUME appears to have made the stand he did against innovation; not, as we said before, because we think *that* would aid the cause of Justice—but because the ignorant worshippers of the idol will perceive that radical principles may be carried too far, even for *their* leaders, and that the destruction of public credit, is a measure too desperate, even for Mr. JOSEPH HUME.

SIR ROBERT WILSON, as apposite to a *financial* discussion, advocated the repeal of the *six Acts*—What are the *six Acts* to which he alludes?—is he aware of the condition of the *six Acts*?—does he know how many are actually in existence?

With these little qualifications, Mr. ROBINSON'S speech and statement were received with the approbation of all parties. We lament to observe, that indisposition was the result of his great exertions upon the occasion; but whatever temporary inconvenience he may personally have encountered, he will be amply repaid by the extraordinary sensation his announcement has created, and the contemplation of these benefits which the measures about to be adopted will confer upon the general country.

THE Bo[illegible] question, it seems, is postponed!—and that on the motion of SIR JOHN NEWPORT, who, on the preceding day, we were told, was *dying on the road between Hollyhead and London!* What add to the difficulty of solving this popish miracle, and of clearly comprehending THE POLICY of this sudden change, which, by the bye, is necessarily attended with considerable inconvenience to many Members of the House, is, that SIR JOHN professes, according to the reports in the papers, to have arrived *in London* with a perfect conviction of the propriety of the time fixed for bringing forward the question: but that this sudden change of mind, in himself and Mr. PLUNKETT, was occasioned by finding that the state of Ireland is, at this moment, so little understood in "ALL *its bearings and relations*," that it would not be dealing fairly by the subject if it were to be brought under discussion until an opportunity be afforded to Members to make themselves *more intimately* acquainted with it.

Upon a mere superficial view of the case, as it stands in his report, of SIR JOHN'S request to his *fellow traveller* and *confrère*, Mr. PLUNKETT, to postpone his motion and his reasons for doing so, it appears very much like postponing the trial of a delinquent, because some more unequivocal or daring outrage has been committed by him, *pendente lite*; but on going a little deeper into the subject we find only a fresh instance of that covert policy, which, in every stage and every advance of this momentous question, has marked the conduct and measures of its supporters—a policy which partakes, in no small degree, of the spirit which has ever *influenced the councils, and directed the intrigues of the Papal Church.*

Do these gentlemen mean to say, that all the MASSACRES, BURNINGS, and RAPES, which have for a year past soiled the pages of our public papers, are FORGED? Do they mean to imply that the exposure of a conspiracy, and the establishment of committees of assassination for THE EXTERMINATION OF THE WHOLE PROTESTANT POPULATION, made in open court by MR. PLUNKETT himself, are chimeras or phantoms raised *on the seas* which divide England from Ireland? Do they require time to enable Members of Parliament, or the people of England, to ascertain whether it be true or not that MR. PLUNKETT, as Attorney General, has prosecuted the same persons, and failing to substantiate their guilt, under TWO SEVERAL FORMS OF LEGAL PROCESS, has pledged himself to make the experiment of a THIRD?

Have SIR JOHN NEWPORT and his official friend any documents to disprove and overthrow these facts? If so, why is there a moment's delay in satisfying their fellow-countrymen on this side the water of the illusion under which they labour—and of the impositions which have been practised upon their credulity? If not, if they shrink from this duty, we have a right to infer—and must inevitably infer, that it is not the IGNORANCE, but the KNOWLEDGE the people of this country, as well as Members of Parliament, possess of what HAS BEEN and STILL IS GOING FORWARD in Ireland, *which has rendered this postponement* EXPEDIENT!

It is a very curious fact, and must not be passed over upon the present occasion without due attention, that whenever the prospect of success in Parliament has been held out to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, their zeal has outstripped their discretion, and occasioned some intemperate anticipation of the power they are so eager to possess. The King's visit to Ireland, which in his paternal affection he surrounded with every thing that could tend to conciliate and heal the heart-burnings and jealousies of that unhappy country, was sedulously construed by the priests to the lower orders of the people, as the first step towards what they call "Catholic Emancipation."

The appointment of the MARQUESS WELLESLEY was hailed as the consummation of this long and eagerly looked-for event. On the first occasion the most violent and intemperate libels were issued from the pulpits and the press against the Protestants—prophecies revived and circulated, promising the complete victory of the Romish Church over the heretical Church of England and Ireland, in every quarter of the country. FRIAR HAYES, in the course of one year after HIS MAJESTY'S visit, disseminated no less than THIRTY THOUSAND copies of things which *he* calls sermons—but which are neither more nor less than bulls and anathemas against all who have *heretically* lost their title to GOD'S favour by leaving the Church of Rome. We need only point to the state of Ireland to shew the effect produced by this *premature zeal*; and by an inference too obvious to need a word to aid it—to the inevitable result of granting that power to them who answer by thousands to the nod of a priest—which is alone necessary to bring into activity all the hatred and abhorrence which has been generated in their minds against a PROTESTANT GOVERNMENT.

We cannot now enter into all the intrigues and outrageous proceedings which took place under this same FRIAR HAYES, PETER GANDOLFY, and BISHOP POYNTER, after the question had been lost in the House of Lords by only FOUR VOICES; so violent and outrageous indeed, that a Jesuitical manœuvre was necessary to throw off the odium which necessarily began to attach itself to the whole ROMAN CATHOLIC BODY. A Committee of the Roman Catholic Board was called in December, 1817, *purposely* to prepare a disavowal of the *bigotted* and *intolerant* doctrines contained in the *Rhemish notes*—(RE-PUBLISHED, UNDER the sanction of the Irish Roman Catholic HIERARCHY)—but the preparation was all—we never heard of any further proceedings; and the only consequence of this temporary act of policy was, that in the following year, "THE ROMAN CATHOLIC QUESTION" was, by a tacit understanding between the ROMANISTS and their PARLIAMENTARY ADVOCATES—NOT BROUGHT FORWARD IN PARLIAMENT!!!

We have seen what has been done NOW; and, if we are not blind, infatuated, and lost to every perception of what is due to our country, we cannot but be assured that THAT CAUSE must be bad, which is permitted to be viewed only in partial lights, and under times and circumstances to be chosen by its especial and partial advocates. ARCHIMEDES wanted only a resting-place for his FULCRUM; and a single landing-place on the TERRA FIRMA of the Constitution, is all that is required to raise the catapult destined to batter down her bulwarks.

We enter into no nice disquisitions respecting the policy of this or that measure, for the tranquillization of Ireland. These are details which belong to the Statesman, and are to be discussed in Cabinets. But the question of granting POLITICAL POWER to men who have constantly abused it—to share the powers of Government with persons whose BIGOTTED HATRED and DETESTATION of it cannot be suppressed, *even whilst* it seeks so important a boon at its hands, comes under the head of national questions, on which the sense of the PEOPLE—we mean not the rabble—is not only capable of forming a correct judgment, but which the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE must ultimately decide.

If any thing were wanting to add to the conviction of guarding against a single advance further on the road of concession, the present impolitic conduct of the Irish Government might be made to speak volumes. We have not now time or space to enter upon the subject fully; but the PERSECUTIONS which are tending to stain the page of our history, and which are still carrying on under the influence of ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCILS in that country, sufficiently evince THE spirit with which even the momentary possession of power is directed.

We have the highest veneration and respect for the MARQUESS WELLESLEY—his past services demand it at our hands; but we tremble at the consequences of his remaining and unequivocally avow our opinion, that HE OUGHT TO BE RECALLED. With respect to MR PLUNKETT, he must answer for himself before a British Parliament, and Heaven send him "a good deliverance."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The following passage, which occurs at p. 202 of the last number of this work, we shall take leave to insert for the edification of our readers:—

"As the nation is the chief arbiter between the contending [illegible] the newspapers are necessarily their principal weapons. Each [illegible] itself with as many as it can obtain, and they find little difficulty in dividing the great mass of these papers between them. If the publishers prints are not established by the heads or the furious adherents of parties for party purposes, they are as much articles of trade as [illegible] and tobacco. No literary fame can be drawn from them worth consider[illegible]ing, *and it is scarcely in the nature of things that any individual will emphay his time and fortune in a pursuit from motives of patriotism, regardless of honour and profit.* While newspapers which advocate the interests of parties to the injury of those of the nation, are sure of the immediate patronage of these parties and their supporters, one which advocates the interests of the nation, and attacks indiscriminately Whigs and Tories, when their acts militate against these interests, has the certainty of sinking a large fortune before it can hope for a single sale to cover its expences. Parties thus possess what amounts to nearly a monopoly of the newspapers. *To call the boasted Press of England, so far as the public prints are concerned, free and independent, is even ludicrously false. It is bound to the car of party by chains stronger than those of iron, and its occupation is to do every thing but honour and honesty shrink from.*"

"With respect to the *fame* to be derived from newspaper writing, we suppose few persons ever expected *covetable fame* from 'the pursuit.'" And in so far do we agree with the Reviewer, but when he carries his attack upon the public press to the extent of saying that freedom and independence are incompatible with the conduct of a Public Journal, we most unequivocally declare that he says, that *which is not the truth.*

In the teeth of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, its aristocratic supporters, and its *accredited* writers, we—WE, ourselves, repel the unworthy insinuation—it is humorous enough to see the Quarterly Review denouncing, as neither free nor independent, men who advocate *in the most decided manner, any one particular system*—but though we certainly do not pretend to know the relative difference between the "measure of *fame*" derivable by the conductors of a periodical work appearing four times in the course of the year, and *that*, due to those, of one, which appears four times in the course of every month, and though we most certainly do not by any means, intend to aspire to a comparison of ourselves with the writers of the QUARTERLY REVIEW in genius or talent—we DO aspire to *that* which the QUARTERLY REVIEW would deny to *all* periodical writers (*except themselves*, we presume)—perfect FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE.

If the QUARTERLY REVIEW have the aid of some persons whose names are not unfrequently coupled with it; and if its politics have that extraordinary influence and insight into "great and grave matters," which is (at *least* by others) attributed to them, the QUARTERLY REVIEWERS *must have known*, that from the time this paper was established to the present moment, it has never received one line of communication—one *atom of support*—not even to the *extent of a single advertisement* from GOVERNMENT; that, neither Courtier nor Minister breathing, has power to cause the insertion of a single line in our columns—to prevent the admission of what we choose to publish. In short, Reviewers, if they know any thing, *must know* that we are AS AIR; and that however miraculous such a fact may appear, the SYNOD of Albemarle-street, we care as little for TORY as WHIG, except *upon principle*—that we are guided by principle and feeling alone, and that WE HAVE embarked and DID embark at a moment when the *crisis was at hand*, and when those who perhaps *might better have done it*, slumbered, or at most looked on—"BOTH TIME AND FORTUNE IN THE PURSUIT, FROM "MOTIVES OF PATRIOTISM, REGARDLESS OF HONOUR AND "PROFIT."

The result has been satisfactory in the extreme—perfect success has crowned the effort; and incredulous as the high-toned Quarterly sneerers at the Newspapers may choose to feel, we can tell them that the pleasure of our success—the delight of our success has been derived from the conviction, that it was consequent upon our own exertions in the cause of our KING and COUNTRY, and that the very support we have received from the PEOPLE, was the strongest proof of the actual good we had done in advocating principles which the activity of *one* party, and the blameable[illegible]gour of the *other*, had tended to bring into distaste and disrepute. We are TORIES at heart—we love the KING and the CONSTITUTION in CHURCH and STATE. With these politics, we say it is ample cause for exultation (and we should think, ample answer to the QUARTERLY REVIEW) to know, that we owe our support to THE PEOPLE ALONE.

We cannot but add to this article, a note which appears in the QUARTERLY, appended to the passage we have quoted above:

"*The very few* public journals which are *really independent and conscientious*, will, *we are sure, pardon us for saying what does not apply to them*, and what can effect them in no other way than to do them service."

This twaddling qualification, evidently *added* to soothe or modify, has the peculiar merit of rendering the whole of the passage, to which it is an annotation, sheer nonsense—if *all papers*—if the *whole boasted Press* is corrupt—and bound to the car of party by chains stronger than those of iron—which are the *few Journals that are really independent and conscientious*?—TRASH!

We are sorry, extremely sorry, to see so much ill humour when it was certainly least to be expected; and we fear that if the Review succeeds in establishing such a principle, whereby the public taste and judgment are to be directed, he will find it difficult to avert its application from all periodical works in which the contributors *avowedly write for pay*, whether published daily, weekly, monthly, or QUARTERLY.

One would think, after so sweeping an attack upon the newspapers, men of respectability would shrink from any connection with them; and yet a list has been handed to us from BROOKES'S, which, we are told, has been formed in consequence of a determination on the part of the Whigs to take the hint of the Reviewer, *and buy up the whole of the periodical press.*

We are particularly anxious to remark that Mr. ELLICE did not furnish us with this important and secret document—in case the purchases should be effected, the following is to be the

DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

LORD SEFTON to the *Evening Mail*.
MR. HUME to the *Public Ledger*.
SIR J. MACKINTOSH to the *Literary Advertiser*.
MR. HENRY GREY BENNET to the *Hue and Cry* (Police Gazette).
LORD FOLEY to *The Racing Calendar*.
MR. BROUGHAM is in want of the HERALD.
LORD BLESSINGTON to THE OBSERVER.
MR. PETER MOORE to the "BELL'S *Messenger*.
MR. COKE is to get the SUN—if possible.

R. SAMUEL ROGERS has the MUSEUM—or, what those who know will think the more appropriate expression—the MUSEUM A*s him!*
R FRANCIS BURDETT to the OXFORD JOURNAL and FAMILY EXPOR.
R. SCARLETT to THE EXAMINER.
R. M. A. TAYLOR to THE BLACK DWARF.
R. HOBHOUSE—equally divided between the TRAVELLER and the ERMAN!
R R. WILSON, disappointed of the STAR, declines a newspaper—he not wish to have any thing to do with a *Magazine*, but thinks he l conduct a *Review*.
RD NUGENT to the AL-BUM!
R. TIERNEY has abandoned the *Leading* Journal—the NEW TIMES xtremely unfavourable to the purchase; and LORD DUNCANNON, der to enable his friends to understand *how the land lies*, is to ish a new edition of BROOKES'S GAZETTEER.

'ith this paper in our possession, we are inclined to be-, whatever feelings the TORIES may entertain towards upport of the Press, the WHIGS are quite of a different of thinking. This is not unfrequently the case.

IE *Quarterly Review*, just published, has the following ge:—

'hen we survey the Opposition side of the House of Commons e almost overpowered by the melancholy contrast which it exto former times. We look in vain for the vivid and comprehenelineations, and the majestic and mighty reasonings of Fox—for ichness of imagery, profusion of knowledge, philosophical miess and profundity of sentiment, and overflow of fascinating eloe of Burke—for the sportive, dazzling, and captivating imagina- of Sheridan—for the spotless integrity of Romily, and even for raight forward statement and clear detail of Whitbread. These ious though erring men are gone for ever; and were we to de- the *succedaneum* to their splendid eloquence—to repeat the *s of those who have more especially taken upon themselves to fill* aces which they occupied, we think that a stoic might sigh over s the WHIGS have sustained, and that even sadness itself might at their incongruous efforts to replace it. This great and reble falling off in talent, unaided by other causes, was sufficient, ly to exclude them from office, but to ruin their interests with *lightened* part of the nation. Nothing but powerful eloquence Opposition can enable it to hide its deformed motives, to justify ious acts, to give currency, among those who are the arbiters of s, to its misrepresentations and sophistries, and to make a stand t an able and successful Ministry."

on a recurrence to the reports of Parliamentary proings, which we are told by the newspapers took place on esday evening, it will be found that the reviewer is ted to DOCTOR HUME for a most forcible illustration of passage, with which he favoured the country during a e upon the question for reducing the Lieutenant-Genelip of the Ordnance.

pass over the general merits of his motion, which went olish an office upon the ground that it was a SINECURE, had been given to a particular person from *family in-*, whereas it turned out that the said office had NOT offered to the nobleman who holds it, until it had been lly refused by *two other persons*, and that those persons ally declined it on account of the VERY CLOSE AND RE OFFICIAL DUTY *required in its execution!!*

his, we certainly should not have stopped to notice; beit is what might be expected under the present system position; but we must observe upon the eleganee of the nage which the newspapers put into MR. HUME'S mouth. ake our report from the MORNING CHRONICLE, which observes, upon the very speech we are now about to , that MR. CANNING seemed *quite surprised* that his adry (*his* adversary) MR. HUME, "rose to reply with that ss and *equanimity* which he possesses in so *eminent a* e."

the *Right* Hon. Gentleman," (MR. CANNING) says the reporter MR. HUME, "was made of such very *inflammable stuff*—if he was TOUCHSTONE—so apt *to catch fire, &c.* he would tell him of r Master-General of the Ordnance who headed the disastrous tion to Walcheren, and LET HIM TAKE THE CHANGE OUT O' THAT!"

ese are the words—this the expression which those y reporters put into the mouth of a Member of Parlia—an old huckster bargaining for crockery would not used them.

wever forcible the phrase may be as an illustration of the ge from the Quarterly, which we have quoted, we think e in it quite enough to have *surprized* MR. CANNING, or ody else.

may be as well, in order to set MR. HUME, or his re-, right about TOUCHSTONE, *to* inform him that TOUCHE was a FOOL, into whose mouth SHAKESPEARE puts words,—

will dout in poison (physic) with thee, or bastinado, or in *steel, tion)*—I will bandy with thee *in faction*—
any man doubt *that*, let him put me to *my purgation*. I have olitic with *my friend* (C. JENNINGS, Esq.) I have *been smooth y enemy*—I have undone *your tailors*—I have had four quarrels, e to have fought one.
sent him word I did dislike the cut of a certain courtier's -but I durst not go farther than the *lie circumstantial*.
As you Like it.—SHAKSPEARE.
ke change out of that."—HUME.

GROSS PERSONALITY.

the late Cambridge Meeting, when MR. WELLS—the of the Peterborough defeat—made his appearance, some retainers of LORD FITZWILLIAM, who happened to be crowd took advantage of the unlucky absence of a very tant feature from MR. W.'s face, and called out—LLS—WELLS—*where is your nose?*"
LLS'S brother, who made a considerable disturbance at orough during the election, turned to him, and seeing iscomfited bid him cheer up—"Never mind 'em, old ," said he, "you had plenty of *nos* at your election last

s not true that SIR ROBERT WILSON volunteered to in drawing the French-Spanish Ambassador's carriage the Kent road. The gallant ex-General was in waiting ive the Duke; but what came of it we have not heard. ay, perhaps, be permitted to add—that it does not much r.

TO JOHN BULL.

ir, you talk of fairness, and laugh at HUMBUG, and yet admit rtisement of a Horse Auction, under the sanction of some very able dealers, as it should appear, but which puffs off bad cattle ain't little expected from you.
t down, the other day, to the stables, as directed by your and asked to look at the little GREY poney on which you (or your employers) spoke so highly, and when I came to enquire him, I found not only that he had *foiled* and *broke down* at , but had actually been *working in a waggon*.
I thank you, or your employers, not to puff off such commoa similar manner again, and I would advise your employers, hey endeavour to push their *hacks* into notice by dint of es, to endeavour to ascertain, at TATTERSALL'S, or any other kely place, whether they *have any legal right to them*. I am, urs, J. FOALEY.

POTTER'S POUND—(No. 12.)
FOR STRAY WHIGS AND WHIGGERIES.

IT is curious to observe, in an age, which it is the cant to call ENLIGHTENED, how few, how very few among our fellow-countrymen, reason, either upon principles or events, from the sources of their own minds, or from actual observation. We should, on this account alone, be induced to doubt the justice of the inference, that the present generation IS more enlightened, or that knowledge is more generally diffused among the various classes of society than in former periods of our history.

That thousands are capable of reading, where hundreds only possessed that advantage, a century ago, cannot be disputed. But, in spite of the metaphysical foggyness of the blockheads in the *Edinburgh Review*, every man who will take the trouble to refer to his own plain and obvious view of things—that is, to *common sense* and *common observation*, will at once perceive, that what these philosophists call KNOWLEDGE—that is, *the power of reading whatever is put before us*—may be turned to bad, as well as good purposes; and that the works of PAINE and CARLILE appear in as good and legible print as the BIBLE, or the History of England. Let this said every-day quality of common sense and common observation go one step further, and they will soon ascertain which course of reading is most likely to be attractive, to those who, by their subordinate rank in life, and from their habits, are more open to the influence of strong passions:—a system of civil, political, and religious restraints, the benefit of which they cannot appreciate, or one which tends to absolve them from all those laws and bonds, which may easily be made to appear the wanton imposition of arbitrary power, and are directed against the free use of what they are taught to consider their *inherent rights*.

It had, in the "olden time," been said, that there "was no *royal road* to be found to learning;" but in this "enlightened age," there has been discovered a *popular road*, which the discoverers do not hesitate to open, as a short cut to every species of knowledge. We have, what it is to be hoped, may, without offence, be yet termed a *really* enlightening authority for believing, that "*strait is the path, and narrow the way, which "leadeth to salvation*;" or in other words, to "*true knowledge*."

Now, the "path and pass," opened by the French philosophists, *widened* by their Edinburgh serviles, and *laid open* altogether by their more active and honest disciples, the *Liberales*, resembles rather a boundless desart than a road; and may be likened, in every particular, to that which is, upon the same authority, termed "the BROAD WAY, which leadeth to destruction."

But we would not, for the world, produce *that* as *an argument* against these political and philosophical Mac Adams, which may serve as an illustration to those who have not yet ventured upon the "new cut." We must meet these gentlemen upon their own ground, and give them every advantage which they claim as being exempt from the jurisdiction of, or appeal to any thing beyond political expediency, and this "material world." In truth, we very conscientiously avow our conviction, that ALL we have been doing, or projecting, *for the good of mankind*, for the last thirty years, and those GREAT RESULTS, which the active agents in them—scribblers and politicians—call upon us to join in hailing as the era of light and knowledge, will be generalized by our successors—grown wise by our follies—under some term illustrative of TINSEL and PRETENSION; and by some distinguishing epithet of contempt, to mark the adulterating mixture of FRENCH FRIVOLITY with the DREGS of OLIVERIAN HYPOCRISY, and SPOLIATION. That we can take credit for any thing new, is not to be admitted for an instant; we have been getting rid of what is called old, in the hope of substituting what is *still older*, and strain them, purify them through all the Jesuitical strainers of the French encyclopædists, or the vulgar cant of our northern metaphysicians: the principles upon which we are invited *to pull down and re-edify the Constitution of our fathers*, are literally those upon which JACK CADE and JACK STRAW speculated unsuccessfully, and CROMWELL acted, so as to place himself upon the throne of his MURDERED KING!

The *pure* FIRE, from whose altar have been diffused those lights which our LIBERAL REFORMERS take so much credit for having brought into this country, to ENLIGHTEN it, had long been preserved—not in the "*Vestal Temple*," certainly—but within the fane of FRENCH PHILOSOPHY, until the dispersion of all existing prejudices, which still hung, though somewhat loosely, about religion, and a sense of moral duty, emboldened the HIGH PRIESTS to open the gates to the people, and light them on their way to those *liberal principles* which *shed the blood of* MILLIONS; licensed UNIVERSAL PLUNDER; and, as CROMWELL had set the example, led to the *cold-blooded* MURDER OF THEIR SOVEREIGN!

These, good people of England, are the events which illustrated the revival of the very principles now *offered, recommended, urged* to your adoption. We are not exaggerating, nor "setting down aught in malice." As reading is now affirmed to be the test of knowledge, let the people of England read only the speeches addressed to the people of France, as they are now addressed to themselves, for which the LIBERAL NOBLESSE of France were as conspicuous as the WHIG NOBILITY are at the present moment; and they will find that, not only are the principles advocated in both, *similar*, but that they are IDENTICALLY THE SAME. The *same* incentives—the *same* charges respecting the "*oppression of Government*"—the *same* denunciations against the "*corruption of governors*"—the *same* appeals *to the passions, urged under Constitutional forms*—the *same* exaggeration of "*public burthens*"—the *same* contempt of "*moral and religious restraint*"—and the *same* provocations to *revenge* and *retribution against the "makers and executors of the law*."

There is only one essential difference—not in the *mode*, but in the *motive* of the two parties—in France there was *some* foundation for their asserted grievances—in England NONE. REFORM was to do every thing *there*—revolution was a proscribed term—it never entered into the calculation of their popular leaders UNTIL the times *were ripe*, and REFORM had opened the floodgates. REFORM was adopted by those who sincerely thought it would effect its purpose—and what was called a Parliament *did actually reform* itself on a call from the people—a constitutional government was established—but the REFORMERS in the mean time had "shed their coat," and become full-fledged REVOLUTIONISTS. The door was still open, and they rushed in with their "scalping knives" and "all the arms of liberty." The streets of Paris were literally *flooded with the* BLOOD *of those who were content with* REFORM—and who adhered to a Government that might have saved their homes from *plunder* and *rape*, and their persons from *the gripe of summary execution!*

These—Englishmen—we repeat, were the natural and inevitable results of throwing down the barriers of law and justice—and of the previous demoralization—which was called, as now, *enlightening* THE GREAT MASS OF THE PEOPLE—and bringing what MR. HUNT calls their PHYSICAL FORCE to bear upon the established institutions of the country.

There is nothing new, we repeat, in all this. These results are known to be *the necessary consequence of the excess of the* REFORMERS. The only difference between a RADICAL and a WHIG, in the career of revolution, is, as we have often affirmed, that the one fancies he can *stop short at a given point*—whilst the other looks to his reward in going the *whole length of its accomplishment*. Those who have any thing to lose side with the *former*, and call themselves WHIGS—those who have *all to seek* herd with the *latter*, and glory in being called RADICALS. The public have seen of late that the WHIGS begin to think they have gone *far enough*—and the lesson they have received upon the *facile movements* of "physical force" in the hands of such men as COBBETT, HUNT, WOOLER, &c. may well teach them not only what they have to expect should they *go a little further*, but of the treatment they are likely to meet with from those whose advances they are facilitating, by the time-serving concessions of their own *selfish and caballing faction*.

Does the poor doer of the CHRONICLE, under the dictation of his principals, suppose that in undermining the Church, and bringing the King's Government into contempt, he would in the success of his efforts, have to proclaim the triumph of the WHIGS! Poor, unfortunate wight—his head would be the first to adorn his own lamp-post—and his masters the foremost victims of *the first stone that fell from* THE OLD EDIFICE OF THE CONSTITUTION. If it were necessary to illustrate by a single instance the delusions practised by the conjoint efforts of WHIGS and RADICALS, it would be sufficient to our purpose to point out the question of AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS—and the REMEDY proposed for its cure. Without entering into the complex causes of the difficulties which certainly exist among men of landed property and their tenants—although shamefully exaggerated—and which will scarcely be remembered *two years hence*—can a man of common sense for a moment entertain the supposition that REFORM in PARLIAMENT (be it a wise or a dangerous measure in itself) can be applied in ANY SHAPE or *form* as a REMEDY to it? Say—it might be productive of future saving—admit that it would super-induce purity in the place of past corruptions—that it would make the House of Commons an assembly of men without taint and without suspicion—which is nonsense on the very face of it. What, if all this vast *future* good *could be accomplished*—what, we ask, could it effect upon the *present depressed state of the agricultural markets?*

We are told it would bring us every blessing under the sun—but it must be a work of time. We must cashier our Ministers—we must shut up our public offices—we must cut down the King's establishment to that of my LORD GROSVENOR at least—we must talk about these things for many months before this cleansing and purifying can take place, unless some patent steam expedient be found, and in the mean time the high-minded, flattered, and pampered mob will not submit to any direct measure *to raise the price of corn upon themselves*. Men, therefore, cannot be sincere when they call crowds together to suggest the best means of relieving their distresses—and offer them REFORM in PARLIAMENT as the REMEDY. We might as well prescribe to an old woman with the tooth-ache—*a Problem in Euclid!*—Nay, in this case, if *faith* were had in the prescription, the old woman *might* receive the benefit of the charm; but no man with one grain of knowledge beyond the grain which he puts into the ground, can for a moment believe that a REFORM can raise the price of wheat on the next return, *which is all that he is thinking of, or in fact caring about*.

But let us be fair; there is a remedy coupled with it—*the reduction of* TAXATION. One very obvious answer may be returned to this, namely, that the extinction of the whole Civil List would not affect every individual in the country to the amount of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per annum; and that to turn out to want and beggary one half of those men who have been labouring in our service, either in a civil or military capacity, through the best years of their lives, would not save more than ONE SIXPENCE to every person paying scot and lot throughout the country. No, brother Englishmen! it is only an *incipient* measure—a *step* in REFORM—towards the *sweeping purpose* which COBBETT unhesitatingly avows. When the Government has converted all its dependants into hostile agents, by an ungrateful oblivion of their past services—when the King is no longer enabled to reward those who, by their zeal and activity in his service, have merited his favour, and stands defenceless and naked before his enemies, then THE REDUCTION of all these will be *found to be inefficient*, and the SPONGE so long threatened will be applied to the FUNDS, as the TOCSIN to universal havoc.

This is all a regular and well-digested process, which the gaping and brawling farmers know no more about than "*jometry*." A *national bankruptcy* was the signal for the explosion of the French Revolution, and it is the object of the Radical Junto—their labour by night and by day—to produce this crisis in the country. Their writings tell you this in *plain* and *unequivocal terms*, although they dare not yet *speak* out the plain truth to a mixed multitude. The Savings' Banks, as we long ago observed, are a thorn in their sides, which, by an underhand process, they have long been *nibbling at*; but a man with any thing to save has *something to lose*, and thus a new stumbling-block has been raised against the *immediate success* of their intrigues. Still the BREACH OF PUBLIC FAITH is the point towards which all their avowed measures are directly tending. "*So much has been positively gained by the diminution of our army, and so much lost to our oppressors; but this is not enough, for the taxes to pay the interest of the public debt are still intolerable, and why should we burthen ourselves because corrupted Parliaments have pledged us against our will to such a burthen? They were not* OUR REPRESENTATIVES, *and we are not, therefore, bound by* THEIR ACTS."

Is there any thing forced in this mode of deducing an argument in favour of a darling object?—Is there any thing in it inconsistent with the *known principles* of the men who have been bellowing for REFORM for years past, and been "hallooed on" by the WHIGS, and cheered by their *mixty-maxty* County

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Friday arrived yesterday by express. The Duke d'Angouleme sets out for the army sooner than was expected. Rear-Admiral Hamelin has sailed from Brest.

Bessieres is said, in an article from Bayonne, of the 14th, to have joined two other Royalist corps, defeated the Constitutionalists, and fixed himself with 12,000 men at Aranjuez.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the Editor of the *Drapeau Blanc*, who was called to the bar for the publication of an article in his paper of the 17th, having indicted the writer of the article to be the Sieur Martainville, Editor in chief, the latter was called to the bar. He acknowledged the article to have been written by him: but he asked, in concert with the responsible Editor, for sufficient delay to choose Counsel, and prepare his means of defence. The demand was admitted. The Chamber adjourned, till Saturday, when the Editor and the Author were ordered to appear.

A letter dated Paris, Thursday night, positively asserts that the French army will enter Spain on or before the 15th of March—30,000 men by way of Bayonne, 25,000 by Figueras, and two divisions of the light troops will march on Seo Urgel.

The army of Spain is divided into five corps; the first will be commanded by Marshal the Duke de Reggio; the second by General Molitor; the third by Prince Hohenlohe; the fourth was to have been commanded by the Marquis of Lauriston, Minister of the King's Household, but his Excellency is not to join the army (it is not known who will be substituted for him;) and the fifth by Marshal the Duke de Conegliano, Général Gilleminot is appointed Major-General.

The Baron d'Eroles will command the Spanish army of Catalonia; General d'Espagne that of Navarre; General Loncha that of Aragon; and General Quesada the army of the Basque Provinces."—*Journal des Debats.*

We are requested especially to notice the conduct of several persons at the performance this-called the Oratorios at Covent Garden Theatre, by which the public were outraged, and that decorum by which public performers are kept in their proper places shamefully violated.

The new Music of La Donna del Lago, by Rossini, announced for performance, was *unavoidably* postponed on account of the *sudden* indisposition of Miss Tree and a Mr. Atkins; at least we conclude that Mr. Atkins was also *indisposed*, as he had not attended the rehearsal of the morning. After the Creation had been commenced, and no apology made, the audience were loud in calling for that which had been advertised, and instead of which Haydn's Oratorio was actually performing.

Sir G. Smart then informed the house of Miss Tree's *illness*: and that bills had been posted about the theatre announcing the fact. This did not satisfy the public, and Sir George then offered to go to Mr. Bochsa, (the man who conducts the thing) in order to get the new Music performed, omitting those parts in which Miss Tree and Mr. Atkins were concerned. It turned out, however, that it could not be performed without them, but Mr. Bochsa offered to return the money, and the Creation re-commenced.

After this Mr. Braham was singing, and the uproar happening to be renewed during his song, that *gentleman*, with a most insolent sneer, exclaimed to the public, "You are hissing the music of Haydn."

These words were addressed to the British public by a person whose fortune has been derived from their purses and patronage; and, much as we admire the *singer*, we have sufficient regard for the *man*, to caution him how far he carries *out of his private life*, that supercilious and assuming manner which is totally incompatible with his public station.

We are still more sorry to be obliged to continue our admonition to our favourite Miss Tree. One of her greatest charms as a public performer (and as a public performer only do we know her) is an apparent absence of affectation; her talents are great—her accomplishments numerous; but we warn her not to repeat an act which most certainly reflects no credit upon her taste or public character. As for Mr. Atkins, we never heard of him before, and honestly confess we do not care if we never hear of him again; but Miss Tree is a jewel, and should not be lost to the public; and yet we can tell her, and tell her for her own good, that if she is often *laid up* with desperate illness on Wednesday, and is able, on the *following night*, to appear in perfect health, (as she did in Maid Marian on Thursday) she may live to learn that public performers must maintain a propriety of conduct towards their patrons and supporters, and that there is still sufficient spirit in a British audience to enforce its observance.

The King held a Court on Friday at his Palace in Pall-Mall, which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers. Lieut.-General Sir G. Lowry Cole was presented on his being appointed Governor of the Isle of France. Mr. Huskisson kissed hands on being appointed President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

Mr. Bankes has resigned the contest for Dorsetshire. Mr. Portman, it is expected, will be returned without opposition.

The Dublin papers received yesterday have a letter from Athlone, which says:—"The constables here, took up, yesterday, a Committee of Ribbonmen, sitting at Patrick Nobbit's, in Glasson. They had all their papers before them, but unfortunately they succeeded in burning all but one precious document. The prisoners were under examination all this day. Four of them have been discharged on bail, but one from Bessfort, in the County Longford, has not yet procured any. The names are as follows:—Timothy Morey, parish of Athlone; Patrick Shirr, ditto; Patrick Malsdy, Leesay, parish of Tubberclose; John Magee, Bessfort, county of Longford, and Patrick Shur, of, or near Tubberclose. The books they were swearing on were also found; also, a paper (enjoining brotherly love, and not to deal with any but Catholics; &c. &c.)"

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, an indictment was preferred against a gentleman, named Scott, charging him with having committed perjury in an answer sworn by him, in the Court of Chancery, to a bill filed to obtain an injunction, restraining him from proceeding upon certain bills of exchange. The Chief Justice, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, observed, that much extraneous matter was generally introduced into bills in Chancery; and, in answering them, an individual was obliged to follow the same course. If, as in the present case, no corrupt or wilful misrepresentation could be discovered, it would be hard, indeed, that a casual misstatement, even if it existed, should subject a person to an indictment for wilful and corrupt perjury. Verdict—*Not Guilty.*

At the Old Bailey yesterday, Charles Clift was indicted for uttering five forged 10l. notes, and seven forged 5l. notes, in imitation of notes of the Bank of England. The prisoner pleaded Guilty. He was repeatedly advised to the contrary by the Recorder, Mr. Baron Graham, and Mr. Justice Park, but he persisted, and his plea was recorded.

The report of the convicts under sentence of death was made, when W. North was ordered for execution on Monday, and I. Wait, M. Hood, W. Watts, J. Brown, T. Fuller, and J. Harris, on Wednesday.

A dreadful accident happened at the theatre, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday night, owing to the gas igniting the wooden work attached to the pipe. The alarm of fire ran through the theatre, and the people in the gallery, which was much crowded, rushed out with such eagerness, that they fell over each other, and eight persons were killed, (three women, a boy, and four men); several were wounded.

Carroll's "Extraordinary success" in the last Lottery, when he sold Two Prizes of £20,000, one of £10,000, and twelve other Capitals of £1000, £500, &c. all in Shares, most strikingly points out to adventurers the advantages to be derived by purchasing at his fortunate Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street. Next Tuesday the present Small Lottery will be Drawn all in One Day, when the Prizes of £20,000, £16,000, &c. must be decided.

Pidding and Co.'s continued success on the concluding days of the Last Lottery, when 12,694, a Prize of £5,000, also 1,109, a Prize of £1,000, and 3,936, a Prize of £300, were added to their previous long list of Capitals, sufficiently accounts for the number of persons who daily crowding to make Purchases at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Corn. Hill: and Lucky it may be truly called, when, if one person had purchased every Ticket sold by P. and Co. in the last Contract, he would have realized many Thousand Pounds Profit beyond the Cost of all the Tickets. The present small Lottery of 6,000 Tickets, (to be drawn in one Day, Next Tuesday, 25th Feb.) contains Prizes of £20,000, £16,000, &c. &c. probably now on Sale at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

Families fitting up Drawing and Dining-Room Curtains, Fourpost and French Beds, &c. may be convinced by inspecting Miles and Edwards's immense Stock, that they can there supply themselves with any quantity of the very best London Printed Chintzes, Damasks, Tabbarets, Mereens, &c. at prices full one-third lower than other houses are in the habit of charging; and in consequence of the extraordinary patronage they have experienced, they are resolved not in any way to deviate from their original method of doing business.—No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

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3 per Cent. Reduced	74⅜	74	74⅜	74⅜	—
3 per Cent. Consols	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	—
3½ per Cent Consols	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	—
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4 per Cent. Consols	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	—
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Bank Long Annuities	19⅜	19⅜	19½	20	—
India Bonds	29 p	28 p	28 p	31 p	30 p
Exchequer Bills, 3d.	13 p	15 p	14 p	15 p	16 p
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BIRTHS.

Yesterday, in Albemarle-street, the Lady of James C. Fyler, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 16th, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, by the Rev. Edward Williams, Alexander Gordon, M.D. of Finsbury-square, to Harriet Milward, eldest daughter of Nicholas Charrington, Esq. of Mile-end.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. at his house in Portland-place, in the 66th year of his age, Gibbs Walker Jordan, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and Agent for the Island of Barbadoes.

November 16th, at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Wm. Tabourdin White, in the 24th year, second son of Mr. John White formerly of Fleet-street, and of Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire.

In child-bed, at the Government House in the island of St. Kitts, on Monday, Jan. 9, Mrs. Maxwell, lady of his Excellency the Governor, after a short period to her arrival in the island, till the day of her death, her conduct was a continued round of benevolence and charity; she was universally beloved, and at the early age of twenty-six quitted a world of which she was deemed one of the brightest ornaments.

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JOHN BULL.

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

No. 116. **SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

MR. T. COOKE respectfully announces that his ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS on FRIDAY EVENING, March the 21st, when will be performed a Selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Sacred and Miscellaneous, by several eminent Professors.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. T. Cooke, 22, Manchester-street, Manchester square, at the principal Music Shops, and Argyll Rooms.—To commence at Eight o'Clock.

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J. WILSON, Norland Hall, Halifax, farmer.—H. BELL, Bourn, Lincolnshire, corn-merchant.—J. MATHIAS, Haverfordwest, upholsterer.—R. PEARSON, Droitwich, Worcestershire, glover.—A. KNIBB, Barnwell St. Andrew, Northamptonshire, miller.—J. RILEY, Sheffield, grocer.—R. EALAND, Stourbridge, baiter.—J. BISCOCKS, Frome Selwood, clothier.—E. CHAPMAN, Bridgewater-square, leather-seller.—J. S. WAINMAN, Darkhouse-lane, Ecclesmidge.—R. J. BLACKFORD, Lombard-street, money-scrivener.—THORPE and R. MARSHALL, Nottingham, wharfingers.—W. HAVILAND, Plymouth, printer.—C. HITCHEN and T. WOSTENHOLME, Sheffield, hair-seating manufacturers.—W. DAVIES, King street, Covent-garden, woollen draper.—J. SLADE, Tottenham Court-road, and Limehouse, butcher.—T. HULL, Poulton, Lancashire, money-scrivener.—W. GARLE, S. WARNER, and T. GARLE, Dowgate-dock, merchants.—B. JOHNSON, Samborn, Warwickshire, farmer.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply those substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid any comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science of late years has obviated all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he (in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give every information of the comforts derived from His efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115. Fleet-street.

POYAIS. NORTH AMERICA.—The price of Lands in this territory is now 4s. 8d. per acre, and Notice is hereby given, that upon the 12th of next month the price will be advanced to 5s. per acre, and a progressive advance will be continued. Notice is also hereby given, that the Price of Lands, at the Land Office in the town of St. Joseph's, in Poyais, is now two dollars per acre. The aspect of Poyais is mountainous; the land is high almost to the sea side, the hills rising gently like the swell of the sea. The soil of the woody lands is every where excellent, being either a deep black mould or rich brick clay. The low land, savannahs, or open lawns, instead of being unhealthy or swampy, are generally covered with a natural crop of high and rich mould. Mosquitos (or gnats) and sand flies, are in general scarce, large tracts being entirely without either. The climate is mild and salubrious, and Europeans generally retain their health and activity to a good old age. Horses, black cattle, pigs, poultry, &c. are very numerous, and may at present be bought for stock at a very moderate price.—Every information as to the title-deeds, the security of purchasers, &c. may be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, post paid, to the Land Agents in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Stirling, or Hamburgh ——No. 1, Dowgate-hill, London, Feb. 10, 1823.

SPLENDID DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BED FURNITURE, at one half their former prices, in Swiss Chintzes, Spanish Merino Damasks, Silk Tabbarets, Merino Tabbarets, Moreens, &c. With the astonishing advantages of an immense and superb assortment, just manufactured, for ready money, MILES and EDWARDS challenge all attempts at competition from long established houses, with their old Stocks, which have been accumulating for many years, and must have cost them double their present value. This alone can account for the extraordinary difference between M. and E.'s terms and the prices obtained by other Establishments.—No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish street.

GILBERT'S CHART of the EPISCOPACY of ENGLAND and WALES. (USEFUL APPENDAGE to ENGLISH HISTORY.)

Just published, price one guinea, very beautifully printed on large imperial paper with the Armorial Bearings of the Archbishops and Bishops, handsomely engraved in the Margin, blazoned and mounted on rollers,

A CHART of the EPISCOPACY of ENGLAND and WALES; exhibiting, in one Point of View, the Succession of Bishops in their respective Sees, and the Number of Bishops in the respective Reigns of our Kings, from the Time of Henry the VIIIth to the present Day, with the Dates of their Consecration, and their abbreviated Latin Signatures. The Columns containing the Succession of Bishops are surmounted by the Arms of each See.—Sold by F. C. and J. Rivington, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just published, in two volumes, 11. 4s. in boards, with a set of plates newly engraved, a new edition, corrected to the present time, of

DEBRETT'S PEERAGE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.—London: printed for Rivingtons, Egerton, Cuthell, Clarkes, Longman and Co. Cadell, Richardson, Booth, Booker, Baldwin and Co. Baglster, Hatchard, Harding, Rodwell and Martin, Edwards, Kingsbury and Co. Whittakers, Lloyds, and Saunders. Of whom may be had, lately published, in two volumes, price 11. 8s. in boards, uniform with the Peerage, with the arms engraved,

The BARONETAGE of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

A LETTER to HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ. M. P. upon his Durham Speech, and the Three Articles in the last Edinburgh Review, upon the subject of the Clergy.—Printed for C. and J. Rivington, 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 3, Waterloo place, Pall-mall.

On the 1st March was published,

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. XXVII. containing the following Original Articles:—1. On the State of Parties in Dublin.—2. The Recollections of a Student, No 1. The Death of Friends.—3. Las Casas' Journal, Parts 3 and 4.—4. The Clubs of London.—5. British Galleries of Art, No. 3. Haunton Court.—6. The Philosophy of Fashion.—7. Peveril of the Peak.—8. Table Talk, No. 8. Dreaming.—9. Peter Pindaries.—10. The Farewell to the Dial, by Mrs. Hemans.—11. On the Political Writings of Machiavel.—12. Edinburgh Graduation Day.—13. The Houndsditch Album, No. 2.—14. Milton's Comus.—15. A few Thoughts on Small Talk.—16. Popular Tales of the Irish: The Lepreghaun, or Gold Goblin.—17. The Skeleton Dance, a Ballad.—18. The Silent Language of Love.—19. Modern Pilgrimages, No. 10. Tasso.—20. Constantinople.—21. Plain Preaching, &c.—besides the usual Departments in Art, Science, Criticisms on English and Foreign Literature, Music, and the Drama, Rural Economy, Commerce, Domestic and Foreign Occurrences, Biographical Particulars of Distinguished Persons, Reports, &c.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. London; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin;—of whom may be had Complete Sets, from January, 1821, in 6 vols. price 14s. each, handsomely half-bound.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the appointments and the returns of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, M.P.; William Dacres Adams, and Henry Dawkins, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

CROWN OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1823.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Town of Derwick upon Tweed: Sir J. P. Beresford, of Deddington House, in the Shire of Mid-Lothian, Bart. in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Augustus Bennet, commonly called Lord Ossulston (now Earl of Tankerville,) one of the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—Town and Port of Winchelsea: William Leader, of Putney Hill, in the County of Surrey, Esq. in the room of Lucius Concarnon, Esq. deceased.—Borough of Arundel: Thos. Read Kemp, of Dale Park, in the Parish of Madhurst, and of Brighthelmstone, in the County of Sussex, Esq. in the room of Robert Blake, Esq. deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Surrey.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia: Ensign T. B. Potts to be Lieut. vice Garthwaite, dec.—Surrey Yeomanry: T. Smith, Gent. to be Lieut.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Sussex.

R. Stileman, Esq; H. Tredcroft, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenants.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Beecheno and Brainshy, Whitechapel road, butchers—W. and T. Greenwood, Calverley Mills, Yorkshire, millers—Postlethwaite and Constable, Basingstoke, Southampton, linen-drapers—Walker and Holland, Nottingham, white-smiths—Bromby and Clark, Kingston upon-Hull, wharfingers—Simpson and Roe, Manchester, corn dealers—Kay and Steel, Manchester, silk spinners—Bignold, jun. and Brightwell, Norwich, solicitors—Nicholson and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, warehousemen, so far as respects S. Nicholson—James and Co. Manchester, manufacturers—Butt and Frost, Sheffield, drapers—Westall and Tyrhall, Great Titchfield-street, cork-cutters—Smith and Cornish, Bristol, hairdressers—Harris and Offen, Dover, coach-makers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. KNIPE, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. and J. A. ADAMS, Southampton, toysellers—J. PARK, Tower Royal, merchant—J. LITTLEWOOD, Rochdale, stationer—W. FENTIMAN, Peterborough, linen draper—T. GRIFFITH, Liverpool, merchant—J. WESTWOOD, Bridgley, Herefordshire, farmer—W. R. Glasier, Park-street, Westminster, money scrivener.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—March 22, W. Pickman, East Ilsley, Berkshire, grocer.

March 19, J. Bradock, Manchester, merchant—March 24, T. Evans, Birmingham, builder—March 19, J. Hawksley, Birmingham, merchant—March 2, J. Marston, Birmingham, coal dealer—March 25, J. Canneg, Bishop-Wearmouth, ship-owner—March 20, G. Wilkinson, York, dealer—March 31, R. Clough and Co. Denbigh, bankers.

CERTIFICATES—March 18.

J. South, Cardiff, ironmonger—A. Sharpley, Rishbrook, farmer—J. Firmin, Bulmer, Essex, farmer—C. Riethmuller, Mark-lane, broker—W. Fulford, Ladlane, warehouseman—J. T. Cooper, Worcester, draper—R. Reader, Old-street-road, timber-merchant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Earl Somers presented a petition from the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Hereford, complaining of agricultural distress. The Noble Lord stated, that he agreed to that part of the petition which prayed for relief, but to other parts he strongly objected. He then adverted to the proceedings and the conduct of Mr. Cobbett, who had prepared an amendment similar to the one carried at the Norwich Meeting—that person was roughly handled. He then stated, that the distress was very great in that part of the country where he resided; he had no doubt all would be right by and bye, but at present some assistance must be effectually given. Mr. Peel's Bill he considered as one of the principal causes of the distress, which by altering the currency lessened the value of property. He admitted that it was essential to keep up public credit, but he asked why was land to be burthened. The petition was laid on the table.

The Earl of Darnley was sure, that the sentiments which Mr. Cobbett had been so successful in bringing forward at public meetings, could never be acted upon in Parliament.

The Archbishop of Canterbury brought up a Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Laws respecting marriages, in which they suggested the propriety of introducing a Bill to legalize marriages that may hereafter be contracted, with the exception of the nullity clause. His Grace then presented the Bill.

Lord Ellenborough thought that the effect of the Bill would be to place the country in the very same situation as before the passing of the late Act. The Bill was read a first time.

The Bill to legalize marriages on licences granted by Surrogates, was read a second time.

The Marquis of Lansdown asked, whether a hope was entertained by Ministers that the peace of Europe was likely to be disturbed, and whether the contest likely to ensue between France and Spain could be avoided.

The Earl of Liverpool replied, that he had given an explanation on the state of our relations on the first day of the Session. He had then said the door was not closed against interposition on our part, but he deprecated discussion. Every disposition existed now to preserve peace, and special circumstances had recently occurred which made him more strongly deprecate discussion. Ministers at the proper time would give every explanation necessary.

The Marquis of Lansdown asked, whether in the negotiations there was any condition or understanding obligatory on England as to the part she might take in the contest after it should have commenced.

The Earl of Liverpool replied, that this country had not entered into any obligation, nor would she be justified in so doing, so that it might prevent the Government from pursuing the most advisable line of conduct.

Lord Ellenborough thought that any determination made by England to induce the Spaniards to alter their Constitution would be objectionable.

Petitions were presented from the Coal-owners of Ayr, praying for the repeal of the duties on coals—from Wisbeach, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and from Ipswich, complaining of agricultural distress.

The West India and American Colonies Trade Bills were read a first time.

The Marriage Act amendment Bill was read a second time.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the Bill repealed all the clauses of the Act of last Session excepting one.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that it was intended to call into operation the Old Marriage Act for a temporary purpose, but it did not repeal the whole of last year's Act.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bishop of Exeter moved an Address to the King, for the Seventh and Eighth Reports of the Commissioners on Public Education, which was agreed to.

Petitions were presented from several Parishes in Bath, for the repeal of the Marriage Act, and others from the same City, for the repeal of the House and Window Tax.

On presenting the latter petition, the Earl of Liverpool observed, that His Majesty's Government had consented to reduce the House and Window Taxes; on due consideration, it was found advisable to reduce some of the most objectionable taxes; to throw off part of the Window Tax, and repeal Taxes on Horses and Carriages used in Husbandry, rather than get rid of the Window Tax in toto. With respect to the houses of Country Gentlemen, the relief given would apply to the establishments of all persons, and in some instances, where the tax could not be considered a tax on luxury, it was repealed.

A petition was presented from several Hop Growers in Kent, praying for a repeal of the duty.

The Earl of Liverpool said, in respect to giving relief from this tax, much difficulty occurred—of all articles relating to agriculture, hops were the most open to speculation.

A petition was presented from Market Deeping, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Indemnity Bill. The commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Earl Bathurst.

The Duke of Montrose stated, that His Majesty had been waited upon with Addresses for papers, and had been graciously pleased to order the same to be laid before the House.

The Surrogates Licences Bill was passed.

A Petition was presented by the Earl of Verulam from the Archdeaconry of St. Albans, against that part of the Marriage Act respecting the mode of granting licences.

FRIDAY.

The American and West India Colonies Trade, and the Temporary Marriage Bills, were passed.

In answer to a question from Earl Darnley, whether Sir Bradley King was to supply stationary for the Public Offices, the Earl of Liverpool said he would inform the Noble Earl on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Marlborough, Ashbourne, Chesterfield, and Gainsborough, against the Insolvent Act.

Sir John Newport presented a petition from the Tanners of Waterford, praying for a total Repeal of the Leather Tax.

Mr. Calcraft meant to move for the repeal of that Tax altogether, instead of the duty on carriages, and also that on candles, in lieu of the duty on riding horses.

Petitions, complaining of Agricultural Distress, were presented from Aberdeen.

A petition from certain hop-planters in Sussex, praying for a Repeal of the Hop Duty, was presented.

Mr. C. Grant asked, whether the relief intended to be given to Distillers was to be extended to Scotland?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Curwen asked, whether houses having but six windows were to be exempt from the Window Tax?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer meant to adhere generally to a reduction of 50 per cent.; and to repeal the duty on shop windows altogether.

Sir T. Lethbridge, in presenting a petition from Bathwick, against the Assessed Taxes, gave notice of a motion for the 20th of March, on Agricultural Distress.

On bringing up the Report of Supply, Lord Normanby asked what had been done in respect to abolishing the office of one of the Postmasters General.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Commissioners had not made their Report.

Sir R. Heron was anxious to support the liberal policy of Ministers towards Spain and Ireland.

Sir John Newport, expressed his acknowledgments for the favours intended to be conferred on Ireland. He recommended the Repeal of the Leather Tax instead of some of the Assessed Taxes.

On the question for reading the second resolution,

Mr. Grenfell expressed his disapprobation of the Hon. Member's resolutions (Mr. Maberly,) and asked, did he mean to press them?

Mr. Maberly said, No! not on that night.

Sir R. Wilson presented a petition from the parish of St. John's, Southwark, for a Repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill. The Hon. Member said, that when it had been proposed, it was acknowledged to be a proceeding altogether new, and to be a violation of the principles and usages of our own and every other European state; it was stigmatized as an alliance with tyranny, and was entirely repugnant to the wishes of the people of England; because, although some individuals might not scruple to lend their assistance to the ruin of a country, as the means of keeping up their own power, the great mass of the people, and particularly the defenders of our rights and liberties, would willingly come forward (unless restrained by a Bill like the present) to protect the liberties and defend the rights of those countries which were so intimately connected with our own.

Mr. Hobhouse said the Bill had been proposed to the House by the late Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the express instigation of Old Spain. What reason could be more powerful in favour of its repeal, then, than the interests of that same Old Spain—what more just than to listen again to the representations of that Power? He hoped the House would not hesitate to repeal these bills, and to show the Bourbons of France what determination this country had taken. He knew there was nothing more easy than to get into a war, but the difficulty of coming out of it with honour, and without committing the interests of the country, was too formidable not to be seriously considered. He would not say one word that might seem to urge so perilous a measure; but he was sure that if Ministers did go into it, they would be heartily backed by the whole people. He could not help thanking the Ministers for the prudence they had hitherto displayed on this occasion. They should have his warmest praise (if praise from him were worth having) for the conduct they had hitherto pursued. He would be understood to speak of the present, and not the late Ministry; for it the same language had been held at Troppau and Laybach as he had reason to believe had been held at Verona, they would not now have been placed in the emergency of having on the one hand to choose between the treatment of these difficulties and dangers which beset them at home, and the maintenance of the independence of Europe and the liberties of mankind at large. The Hon. Member said, a pamphlet had been published, which presumed to tell the people of England to be afraid of the line of policy which France might take. And for what reason should we be afraid of France? It could never be forgotten that we had beaten France and Frenchmen before, on the same ground, and for the same cause. This notable pamphlet bid us also tremble at what Austria might do. What had we to care for Austria? Let Austria look to herself; for if England did but hold up her finger, all Italy would be in arms. Austria, indeed, was in little condition to awe this country from pursuing that conduct which was alike dictated by justice and sound policy.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down, had done the Ministry the honour to compliment them upon their conduct; and among the good qualities which he had attributed to them, he had praised their prudence. He felt strongly, that that prudence forbade, at the present moment, any discussion on the subject, and he rose chiefly for the purpose of repressing, if without impropriety he might say so, any further discussion on a point which had originated accidentally. He should, however, act unfairly to that Government in which he was so recent a partner, if he did not reject any praise which was bestowed upon it at the expense of those by whom it had formerly been composed. He was compelled in mere justice to say, that upon his entering the office which he had the honour to fill, he found the principles upon which the Government had acted, reduced into writing, and this State Paper formed what he might be allowed to call the political creed of the country. Upon the execution of the principles there laid down, and upon this alone, was founded any claim he might have to credit from the House. Upon the other topics which had been brought before the House, he felt he ought not to allow himself to be led into any discussion. Besides the general reasons which forbade any further debate while the smallest hope remained of compassing that pacific result in which the interests of Europe were so deeply concerned, there were some material circumstances which at the present moment made such debate particularly inexpedient. In pursuing that policy for which the Hon. Gent. had given them credit, His Majesty's Ministers had been aided by the forbearance—he would not say the unexpected forbearance—of the House.—The petition was then laid upon the table.

Mr. Curwen presented a petition from Colonel Robert Wood, complaining that he had been dismissed the service without any trial or adequate cause being assigned, and that his accounts had not been duly allowed.

Lord Palmerston stated, that the accounts, which had been taken before his entrance on office, presented a balance of 3,600l. now due from the petitioner, and that he (Lord Palmerston) had relinquished such balance, on its being intimated that the petitioner was unable to pay it.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow gave notice of a motion for the 15th of March, for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the interest on the loan of money.

The Report of the Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates was then brought up.

Mr. Hume complained of unnecessary promotions in the navy of late, which he contended were made in furtherance of political patronage; such a system had disgusted many able and deserving officers, and was calculated to impair our naval glory.

Sir G. Clerk said, when the Hon. Member brought forward his motion upon the subject, the Admiralty would give it a satisfactory answer.—The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Goulburn postponed the second reading of the Irish Yeomanry Corps and Arms Bills, till the 6th of March.

Mr. Hume said, unless it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to bring in some measure for the purpose of putting down the system of Orange Lodges, he should feel it to be his duty to oppose this Bill. He conceived that some means ought to be devised to prevent the Irish Yeomanry from belonging to this secret society.

Mr. Brownlow moved for "copies of the committals of the persons engaged in the alleged riot and conspiracy on the 14th of last December, at the Dublin Theatre."—"Of the bills of inuictment alleging a Jury of the city of Dublin, on the first of January last, and the finding of the Jury thereon."—And "a copy of the ex-officio information, on the subject, filed in the Court of King's Bench, by His Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland."

Mr. Plunkett expressed his surprise that after a Right Hon. Bart. (Sir James Stewart) a gentleman of the same profession with himself, had, on a question having no reference to the recent events in the King's Bench of Ireland, and under circumstances by which he was precluded a reply, gone out of his way to pass a judgment on the proceedings, and declare them illegal in the most unqualified manner, who had himself filled the office of Attorney-General in Ireland, to have felt the urgent necessity, after the strong disapproval he passed on those transactions; in a manly manner have himself stated the proceeding and abided by his charge; he now called on him to sustain his charge, by standing the ulterior motion.

Sir J. Stewart had not pledged himself to make any direct charge on the occasion alluded to. He felt justified in offering the remarks which had occasioned the observations of the Learned Gent. here, as the state of Ireland had been referred to at the time, and he was convinced the late proceedings had not produced a good effect on the situation of that country. He would say, in the face of that House and of the world, that those proceedings, if not absolutely illegal, were certainly unconstitutional.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as the Right Hon. Bart. had taken the present opportunity to state, that the acts of the Attorney-General of Ireland, if not strictly illegal were highly unconstitutional—he did not think it was placing the House in a fair situation, to call on them, thus prematurely, to discuss a question which was of such vital importance to the Learned Gentleman—to the government, of which he formed a part, and to the interests of the country at large. He thought it would be very imprudent and very ridicious, if the House now proceeded to discuss that question.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald felt that it was not necessary, and if, in consequence of recent proceedings, the peace and tranquility of the country were disturbed, an expression of the opinion of that House ought to be sent forth as soon as possible.

Mr. Croker was of opinion that on a question of so much importance, a question involving high legal considerations, papers should not be moved for on the sudden, and granted as a matter of course—that the Honourable Member had given notice of motion, on that day the debate might have been taken, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was necessary for the House to interfere or not. This would undoubtedly have been the most regular way; for he strongly deprecated any interference, *per saltum*, with the proceedings of the Court of Justice.

Mr. Brownlow said, that before he moved for those documents he submitted his intention to the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department, to the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, and to the Attorney-General for Ireland, in that House. He understood that it was not the slightest objection to granting them.—The motions were agreed to.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when the Right Hon. Gentleman moved the finance resolutions which he had introduced on Friday last.

In answer to a question from Mr. Grenfell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that those who had already compounded for their particular heads of the assessed taxes, were to have the same benefit as others who had not so compounded, in the absolute and compulsory reductions which were proposed.

In answer to a question from Mr. Leycester, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, that his view of the rate of the composition would be this:—Suppose a person had formerly paid 100l. in the pound of assessed taxes, and had paid the original composition upon that sum. He would now have to pay the same per centage in proportion upon half the hundred pounds that he had previously paid upon the larger amount. The assessments were to be made out upon the 5th of April.

Mr. Hume moved for several returns of pensions granted to persons in the Yeomanry service in Ireland. It appeared, he said, from Parliamentary papers on their table, that 1,275l. was paid in annuities to Brigadier-Majors of Yeomanry in Ireland. In reference to the Irish accounts, he found no less a sum than 400,000l. paid in retiring pensions and salaries. Now the act of the 50th Geo. III. c. 3, under the authority of which some of these military pensions were granted, expressly declared the nature of the rank entitled to them, and yet many Brigade-Majors were not mentioned; so that he was at a loss to see by what law such grants had been made.

Mr. Goulburn said, with respect to some particulars concerning a certain individual to whom the Hon. Gentleman had alluded on former night, he (Mr. Goulburn) was bound to give some explanation. The Hon. Gentleman, when speaking of Major Collis, had said, the Major was not entitled on account of infirmities to the allowance which he received; and he gave three reasons for that opinion: first was that Major Collis was not above 40 years of age; the second that he had served but a limited period in the yeomanry; and the third, that that officer, so far from being infirm, was, as he understood, in as good bodily health as he (Mr. H.) himself enjoyed. In the first place, as to length of service, he had joined the army in the year 1794, and was severely wounded in the following year. After serving 25 years, in 13 of which he acted as a Brigade-Major of Yeomanry in Ireland, he was invalided upon the report of the medical physician who certified that his constitution was weak and extremely delicate, that he was infirm from repeated attacks of the gout, that he had a liver complaint, and was also suffering under a paralytic affection. Surely these were sufficient reasons for allowing such an officer an infirmity allowance.

Mr. Hume said his statement was, that Major Collis had been pensioned after ten years service, and that the Irish lawyers might assist call the Major a woman, as a person entitled to the pension according to the military regulations recognised by the Act of Parliament. The length of the officer's service was set forth at only ten years in the printed paper; the Right Hon. Gentleman had now stated it to have been 13 years, as a Yeomanry Brigade-Major. It was not of Major Collis, but of Mr. Bridgeman, that he had spoken, as being a person, though retired "through infirmities," as being a man as hale and hearty as he (Mr. Hume) was, and only 45 years old; and he had been referred to the Hon. Member for Galway for a confirmation of the fact, but that Hon. Member was absent. The error in the newspapers in applying what he had said of Mr. Bridgeman to Mr. Collis, the editors had since corrected.

Mr. Goulburn said, that it was due to Major Bridgeman, as well as to Major Collis, to correct the Hon. Gentleman's statement respecting them. The explanation, in either way, was inaccurate and inapplicable. Now, Mr. Bridgeman, who was represented by the Hon. Gentleman to enjoy as good a constitution as himself, and to be about his own age, had joined the British service in South Carolina, and so back as the year 1780; and had, in the latter part of his time, served ten years as a Brigade Major in the Irish Yeomanry; but, even after this length of service, there was the most positive certification of infirmities, from the high authority of Dr. Rennie, of Dublin. Mr. Bridgeman had fallen from his horse in a fit of apoplexy, while in the discharge of his military duty; he had many years suffered from constitutional determination of blood to his head, which had often generally and seriously affected his health, and rendered his retirement necessary. Such was the claim upon which the Hon. Gentleman appeared to possess information so singularly imperfect.—The motion was then agreed to.

TUESDAY.

A Petition was presented from several Electors of Dublin, complaining of the return of Col. White for that city. Ordered for consideration on the 17th of April.

A Petition was presented from Chippenham against granting further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

A new Writ was ordered for Rye, in the room of Dr. Dodson, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Petitions were presented from Halifax, Woodbridge, and East Retford, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Sir R. Wilson asked (in allusion to certain penalties inflicted upon persons for selling roasted corn) whether the prosecutions had been stopped, and the fines restored, as promised by Ministers. One person had been fined 300l. and the law expences were 320l.

Mr. Lushington replied, that Government had endeavoured to give effect to the recommendation, but some of the persons charged had obstinately persisted, and put the Crown to great expences.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet was of opinion the resistance was meritorious, because the fine was levied on the sale of roasted corn, and not on roasted coffee.

Mr. Brownlow fixed Tuesday the 15th of April for his motion respecting the Ex-Officio Informations in Ireland.

Sir T. Lethbridge presented a Petition from the parish of Moreleombe in Somersetshire, praying for a reduction of all the Assessed Taxes. Fifty per cent. of reduction was, in his opinion, not sufficient.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Grey Bennet, an account of the number of persons who had been flogged for the last seven years, was ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Hume moved an Address to the King, praying that His Majesty would be pleased to direct that separate estimates of the civil and military expences of the Mauritius, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Malta, and Trinidad, be laid before the House. The Hon. Member observed, that up to last year, there had been no separate account

furnished, and then it appeared that a heavy charge was made on this country. The expense for Canada was between 3 and 400,000l.; for Nova Scotia, 1,200,000l. Instead of Ministers giving the Colonies a Legislative Assembly of their own, the affairs of the Mauritius and Ceylon were conducted by Orders in Council. These Colonies yielded a revenue of nearly one million; and it was contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, to be thus indirectly taxed, when they were not represented. The Finance Committee of 1817, recommended the attention of the House to the constant drain on the revenue of this country from the management of the Colonies. It would be better to release every one of our Colonies from their allegiance, and leave them to their own Government. If the United States had continued to be a Colony of this country, she would not have taken half the quantity of our manufactures as she had done. The Hon. Member then complained of the mis-government of some of the Colonies, and instanced the case of the Cape of Good Hope. The Government was there carried on in the Dutch language, and the laws were the Indian Statutes made at Batavia in the year 1715. He took blame to himself that he had not three years ago brought before the House the subject of the gross mismanagement of the currency of the Cape. The Governor, instead of receiving forty thousand rix dollars, according to the amount of his salary, which was 10,000l. had no less than eighty or ninety thousand. The people were also prevented from holding public meetings. If the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished these Colonies to be as he said he wished the people of England —comfortable and happy, he would endeavour to place them in such a condition as British subjects ought to be in.

Mr. Wilmot thought it would be better to postpone any discussion on our general Colonial policy until after the information sought by the motion of the Hon. Member should have been obtained. It was, however decidedly impossible to apportion the military expenditure of each Colony. With respect to the situation of the Cape of Good Hope, His Majesty's Government were desirous to afford every information, and as soon as that should be obtained he should take occasion to shew how erroneous was the system of policy proposed by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen.

Mr. Bright expressed his dissent from the opinions of his Hon. Friend, the Member for Aberdeen. He did not think that the English Laws should be introduced at once into every conquered colony.

Mr. Hume withdrew his motion upon an understanding that the accounts would be furnished regularly.

Sir Wm. C. Fairlie gave notice of a motion for Tuesday, the 4th of March, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Scotch Entail Act.

Mr. P. Moore moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the powers of Commissioners of Sewers, and report their observations to the House thereon.—Agreed to.

Mr. Goulburn postponed until Monday next the second reading of the Bill respecting the Irish Stuff.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented against the Insolvent Act, from Macclesfield, Warwick, Dudley, Market Deeping, Cockermouth, and Selby.

Sir George Clerk obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating Weights and Measures. No alteration as to standard weight or measure was intended. The Bill was principally to regulate contracts and dealings, which should be understood to relate to the standard weight and measure, unless the contracting parties should expressly stipulate otherwise.—The Bill was read a first time. Second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Goulburn obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the general mode of assessing Church Rates, and charging first fruits in Ireland—the Bill would go to relieve those assessed, from the difficulty which arose in consequence of the alteration in the value of money.

Mr. Denison presented a petition from the Freeholders of Surrey. The Hon. Member said it was signed by five Freeholders on the part of the meeting; and although, technically, it could be considered only as the petition of five subscribers, it was, in substance, the petition of the meeting. There were but six or seven dissentient hands held up against the petition. It complained of taxes, tithes, and rates—called for reform. There was one subject upon which the petition did not touch. He alluded to two direful measures adopted by Parliament for altering the currency in the year 1797 and 1819. On the passing of the latter of these measures, he thought the standard ought to have been raised; had this been done, the arrangement would not only have been equitable, but would have prevented much of the distress which had taken place since the latter period. Something had been said at the meeting relative to an attack upon tithes and the funds; and he then distinctly declared that, the clergyman had as good a right to his tithes, and the fundholder to his dividend, as any nobleman in the country had to his own estate.

Captain Maberly being one of the seven persons who were in a minority at the meeting, he was anxious to disclaim, in that House, the sentiments contained in the Petition. He did not agree with the Hon. Member that the Parliamentary measures respecting the currency had been the cause of the distress complained of. A suggestion had been made at the meeting respecting the appropriation of what were called Crown Lands, to a partial reduction of the National Debt. This he disapproved of. Most of the lands in question were in the hands of those who had vested interests in them; but even if this difficulty were removed, he thought their value, compared with the National Debt, too trifling to cause any perceptible difference in the public burthens.

Mr. Ricardo, in alluding to the state of the public creditor, said, that from the way in which many persons talked on this subject, one would really be led to imagine that the whole of the National Debt had been contracted in a depreciated currency. But how stood the fact? Taking the National Debt at present to be 800 millions, that 400 millions had been contracted before there was any depreciation at all, and 100 millions when the currency was slightly depreciated. Now, for the whole of the period during which the currency was very greatly depreciated, the interest on this debt had been paid in depreciated paper. By this depreciation the fundholders lost twenty-seven millions principal money; and this, with compound interest calculated up to the restoration of the currency, could not be taken at less than 40 millions. The gain to the fundholder on this part of the debt, in consequence of his being paid his dividend in a restored currency, was rather less than two millions a year; in fact, it was about 1,900,000l. This, then, was the state of the case—the fundholder, in the first instance, lost forty millions, and he now gained two millions a year; and he needed not to inform the House, that forty millions would have purchased a perpetual annuity of two millions.

Lord Folkstone said, with regard to the restoration of the currency, in the year 1819 he proposed an alteration in the standard of about 5 per cent.; his Hon. Friend had then confidently stated, that the alteration would not be more than 4 or 4½ per cent. His Hon. Friend had since admitted that the alteration went to the extent of 10 per cent.

Mr. Holme Sumner observed, that of the 300 persons who had signed the Requisition very few attended the meeting, and those who did went there under a belief that they were to discuss only the question of Agricultural Distress. For his own part, he did not believe it was in the power of Parliament to devise a remedy for that distress. As for the Reform in the Parliament for which the petitioners prayed, he had no doubt it would aggravate the evils complained of.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet said, that the Requisition was signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Onslow, and many gentlemen of the first respectability in the county. Five had been delegated to sign the Petition on behalf of the meeting. Of these, two were large landowners, and two were merchants of the first eminence in the country.

Mr. Secretary Peel could not at all understand how it could ever be supposed, looking at the state in which the currency had been for many years preceding 1819, so great a change could be effected without the infliction of a temporary, partial pressure. He should therefore consider it no argument against that measure, that such temporary, partial pressure had followed it. So far as the Fundholder was concerned, it was to be recollected that the debt was contracted in a depreciated currency. But it was contracted at a time when an Act was enforced, stipulating for a return to Cash Payments on the return of Peace.

Mr. Monck thought that they should be as scrupulous of doing injustice to the public debtor as to the public creditor. But they were about to do him injustice to perpetuity, and not temporary, as declared by the Right Hon. Secretary opposite. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, in behalf of a Noble Friend then absent, that he would bring forward a motion relative to Secret and Illegal Societies in Ireland on Tuesday next.

Mr. W. Whitmore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Corn Laws. The Hon. Member observed, that an opinion was very prevalent, that no practical results could be derived from any such attempt; and that the agitation of the subject at present was calculated to cause the greatest alarm, and increase rather than allay the distress which it was his object to remedy; but the House, he believed, would concur with him in opinion, that the main feature of the last Corn Bill was the principle of fluctuation, which it inevitably entailed. In order to put the House in possession of the view which he took of the effect of the laws in force upon this subject, he would entreat them to conceive that a law of a similar nature was passed in Holland, because that was a great importing country. The result of such a measure would be a run of exceedingly high prices for many years. Capital would be brought to bear upon the culture of corn—the poor soil would be put in requisition, and the pastures of the country broken up. What would follow from this? There would soon be at least a two year's accumulation upon hand over and above the consumption. This would of course produce a glut in the markets upon which the over production would fall back. The result of this would be considerable distress to the farmers—a great destruction of capital —the produce of the soil not paying for the manure employed to raise it, and the poor lands would be forced out of cultivation. Then for two or three years there would be a positive scarcity—the up-shot of the introduction of such a measure being, either a glut, or a scarcity. He then remarked, on the increased consumption of the manufacturing districts. That increase he stated to be in the ratio of 7½ per cent. in 1821, over that of 1820, and in 1822, of 27 per cent. over that of the same period. He also went on to state, that this inordinate consumption had fallen chiefly upon fine bread. Where brown bread was formerly used, it was now scarcely ever seen—wheat had completely superseded the use of it. With respect to the culture of corn, he had no hesitation in saying that consumption was going on at a much more rapid rate than the growth of the article. Having descanted at some length on the subject, he said, that the purport of his alteration in the Corn Laws was, gradually to draw down the importation price to sixty shillings. He proposed this price because he was satisfied that foreign corn in this country never would be lower than sixty shillings. It was the duty of the House to give relief to the country, and prepare for the high prices which he thought were approaching. He considered when he looked at the burdens on the land, that it was entitled to a free trade in corn.

Mr. Curwen thought nothing could be more unwise than the period chosen by the Hon. Mover for the subject he had thought proper to bring under discussion. It was calculated to create the greatest alarm, and add despondency to the real distress of the agricultural classes. With regard to his arguments, he could not coincide with them, especially those against the Corn Bill, introduced into the House by a great Statesman now deceased. He, for his part, did think that that great Statesman had done all that could be done at the moment for the landed interest—he meant consistently with other interests. He disclaimed the idea of wishing for high protecting prices; all that he wished was, to see what would bring every acre of land and every arm into operation. He deprecated any alteration at present of the laws relative to corn. He verily believed, that if they were now to open the ports, they would have foreign corn at forty-five shillings instead of fifty-five. He did not like the law as it stood at present; but he could not consent to make a change, for he saw no better one that could be adopted at present. With respect to the reduction of taxes, he thought the reduction of the window tax good, especially that on small shops; but it should have gone down to exonerate altogether houses with only six windows, and a specified low rent. He wished also to see the tallow tax reduced. He calculated that the poor man used 40lbs. of tallow in the year, and this, then, was an impost of 10s. upon him. The malt tax also, ought to have the preference of reduction. He pressed on Ministers the necessity of looking to funded property for a resource, as, however some persons might call this an act of spoliation, he was confident, that from one end of the country to the other, it was considered unjust to let any thing in the shape of a large property escape without bearing its fair share of the burdens of the country.

Mr. Benett (Wiltshire) held it to be desirable that all the wheat should be raised in the country which was required for the consumption of the country. This was important in the first place, because we ought to be independent of our neighbours for the supply of an article of such importance as grain; and secondly, in order to enable the inhabitants to sustain those taxes which were necessary to cover the interest of the public debt. He was anxious for low prices; but to have these, it was necessary to diminish the expences attendant on the cultivation of the land. He then entered into a series of statements to shew what the burthens imposed on the agricultural classes had been, and in what proportion they had been reduced. They had amounted to 67 per cent. on the rent. The reduction of the tenant's property tax, (the landlord's property tax had nothing to do with it) he considered made a difference of seven and a half per cent. The agricultural horse tax made a farther reduction of one and a half per cent. The repeal of a portion of the malt tax had relieved the cultivator not to the amount of five and a half per cent. as it did the consumer, but to the extent of one and a half per cent. In various ways he calculated that the land had been relieved to the extent of 18 per cent. out of 67 per cent. which had formerly been paid in taxes on the rent. What remained would, he hoped, be diminished by a further reduction of taxation.

Mr. Wodehouse then shewed, from a comparison of prices at different periods, and from a reference to the evidence given before the Committee, that the prices had been lower when the country exported corn than when corn was imported.

Mr. Huskisson observed, that it was sufficiently satisfactory to him to know, that consistent with good faith towards the public creditor, such considerable remissions of taxation could take place as had been announced. The Hon. Member for Cumberland had described every poor family to consume 40lbs. weight of candles in the course of the year. He then estimated the relief which would be afforded to each by the repeal of the Tallow Tax at 10s. Now, if he would look at the actual amount of that tax, he would see that it imposed but 1d. per lb. on tallow. How this on 40lbs. could amount to 10s. passed his comprehension, especially as the consumers were seldom benefitted to the full amount of the tax abandoned. He was equally out in what he had suggested with respect to the repeal of the Window Tax on small cottages; as small houses, containing fewer than six windows, paid no duty at all. He saw no reason for supposing, seeing the consumption of candles had rapidly increased, that the tax was very severely felt; and as this was an impost originally laid on in the time of King William, and never afterwards repealed, he could not consent to give it up now. The Hon. Member then took a view of the course adopted by Parliament to enquire into the causes of the distress. A Committee was appointed in 1821; the report of the Committee suggested that it might be desirable to change the whole system of our Corn Laws, and to sanction a free trade in grain, subject only to such restrictions as would protect the British grower from suffering through the peculiar burthens imposed upon him, to which the foreign grower was not exposed. In the subsequent Session of Parliament another Committee was appointed to enquire what would be the best mode, and which the fittest period for acting on the report of the former Committee. The new Committee recommended that an alteration in the law should take place, which would mitigate the principle laid down in 1815, and alter the general system of our Corn Laws. To adopt a system of Corn Laws which would guard against both evils must be the object of Parliament; but to go into the question now, would add to their embarrassments. It was desirable to guard against the effects of a monopoly, which would raise the price of corn in England above the general price of Europe, with the duty superadded, and an opposite evil was to be provided against with equal care, as the one must prove destructive to the capital of the farmer, and the other prevented that capital which was necessary to sustain the manufactures of the country. He hoped the Hon. Gentleman would, under all the circumstances, withdraw his motion for the present. He did not offer this recommendation in opposition to it.

Mr. Ricardo was of opinion the trade in corn ought to be free, protection being afforded to the grower equal to the peculiar burthens which he had to sustain to that amount; a duty ought to be imposed on foreign grain, and to the same amount; and for the same reason a drawback or bounty ought to be allowed on the exportation of corn. This done, the price of corn in England would nearly agree with the prices in other countries.

Mr. Attwood argued that supposing the same system of Corn Laws to be adopted in Holland as existed here, the result would not be, as the Hon. Member had stated, the same high prices, and the same subsequent ruin as had been witnessed in this country.—Mr. Monck and Mr. Hume supported the motion.—Col. Wood opposed it.

Sir T. Lethbridge was quite sure that if His Majesty's Ministers did not oppose this Bill, they would stamp upon the minds of the Agriculturists a still stronger feeling against them than he was sorry to say they were already compelled to entertain.

Mr. S. Wortley said, that all his objection to the motion was, that it did not go far enough. He was convinced that there could be no safety for the agriculture of the country until the system of our Corn Laws was altogether changed.

Mr. Leycester said, that the reduction of prices would be no evil, if followed by an equivalent reduction of taxes.

The House then divided—For the Motion, 25—Against it, 78—Majority, 53.

THURSDAY.

The Annual Accounts of the Harbour of Ramsgate were presented.

Mr. Manning took that opportunity to observe, that it was an unfounded report that an Honourable Baronet, Member for the City of London, had ever held balances on account of this Harbour in his hands; on the contrary, he had on one occasion very liberally advanced money to meet the exigencies of the moment.

A Petition was presented from the county of Cambridge, complaining of agricultural distress—of the undue burdens to which the land was subjected, and praying for a liberal reduction of taxes, retrenchment in the public departments, and a Reform in Parliament.

Mr. Charles Dundas presented a Petition from the Freeholders of the County of Berks, in public meeting assembled, praying for relief to agriculture, and a Reform in Parliament.

Mr. F. Palmer said that the sentiments of the Petition were those of every class in the county.

Mr. Monck concurred in the prayer of the Petition, particularly that for Reform. The House of Commons was not a House for the people, but against them—it was dependent where it ought to be independent, and independent where it ought to be dependent, when subservient to Royal favour.

Petitions were presented from Hereford and Galway, complaining of agricultural distress.

Mr. Curteis presented a Petition from the Hop Planters of a Parish in Sussex, praying for the removal of the Duty on Hops.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been asked, whether it was his intention to propose a reduction of the Duty upon Hops, or whether he would assent to the appointment of a Committee to take their grievances into consideration. In answer, he was compelled to state, that he could not conceive that there was sufficient reason for the adoption of either of those expedients. There was no article subject to greater fluctuation than Hops, owing to the peculiar nature of this climate. The crops had been good for many years, the prices had been low, and thus it was that a reduction of the duty would really produce no good. He had no objection to extend to them the advantage of postponing the payment of the dues, and was willing to give every possible facility in his power.

Sir E. Knatchbull was not satisfied with the small hope of relief held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Curteis gave notice, that if not anticipated by the Hon. Baronet, the Member for Kent (Sir E. Knatchbull), he should move for the repeal of the whole or part of the Hop Tax.

The Petition was then laid on the table.

Mr. Williams asked whether any steps were to be taken relative to the Office of the Rolls, the duties of the head of which Court had been discharged by Deputy for a considerable time past. A notice also had been stuck up to say there would be no business there till the 15th April, by which much time would be lost to the public.

Mr. Secretary Peel believed the absence of the Master of the Rolls proceeded from severe indisposition, which it had been hoped would be temporary.

Lord A. Hamilton moved for Copies of all the letters addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by Mr. John Bowring, relative to his imprisonment in France; and also to Mr. Planta, with the enclosures relating to the same subject. The Noble Lord observed, that it was the case of an Englishman, whose person had been outraged whilst under the protection of this Government. He was not going to arraign the conduct of Government; for, although he could not say that what it had done was not right, he was able to say that it might have done more. He then stated, that Mr. B. was travelling on the Continent for commercial purposes. Upon demanding his passport at Paris, some trifling obstruction was made. At Calais, the luggage of Mr. Bowring was taken from him, himself was arrested, and his papers put under examination. Upon asking what charge there was against him, he was told that a telegraphic communication had been received from Paris, ordering his papers to be examined, and himself arrested. When he was released, he was told that he was set at liberty, because it had been determined that the crime did not admit of imprisonment. A most gross inconsistency in the French law, to imprison a man for what would not admit of imprisonment. Another telegraphic dispatch ordered that he be conveyed to Boulogne, without being informed of the charge against him, and confined *au secret*, debarred communication with any one. Mr. Bowring had applied to Sir Charles Stuart, at Paris, to interpose in his behalf. Upon this becoming known, the Tribunals, or Authorities, or the Ministers of Justice—or, as he should call them, of Injustice, set to work to find out some other charge. If they had done this, it was a sort of chicanery, or quibble, amounting to a fraud; and it was to prove this that he desired these papers.

Mr. Secretary Canning opposed the motion, upon the sound Parliamentary principle that no practical ground had been shewn for their production; and he apprehended that it was for those who moved, and not for those who opposed, to shew the use to be made of the papers when produced. He believed it would be granted, that the first principle in the law of nations was, that a stranger, upon entering into a foreign country, entered into a temporary allegiance to the laws of that country. When he heard of the imprisonment of Mr. Bowring, of whose private character he wished to speak, so far as he could judge, from all he had heard, and from the slight intercourse which had taken place, with perfect respect. The Right Hon. Gent. said, he sent instructions to our Ambassador in Paris, and they were dispatched in about three-quarters of an hour after he had heard of the case, directing Sir Charles Stuart to enquire into the circumstances, and if no *prima facie* ground appeared for applying to the French Government, on account of irregularity, he was directed carefully to watch the proceedings, and to see, aided by the best legal advice which he could obtain, that the law was administered with impartiality and justice. Mr. B. by his own statement, as also by the counter-statement of the French Government, had been arrested as the bearer of sealed letters. This was an offence against the French law; it was an intent to defraud (he did not use the word invidiously) the revenue of France. Mr. Bowring being so detained as a carrier of sealed letters, there afterwards grew up out of these letters, or out of other circumstances, new grounds of accusation. The crime with which he was charged after his arrest, was one which did incur the punishment of imprisonment, but on that other crime he was never brought to trial; and when released from the greater charge, he was not detained for the lesser. Sir Charles Stuart was ordered to lay the case before two of the most celebrated Advocates of France, one of whom was to be selected from those individuals at the Bar who were favourable to the present Government, the other from those who were known to be politically opposed to it. To these persons he was directed to state the case anonymously, and to ask if the ordinary practice had been duly observed in the proceedings which had taken place? The answers given by those Learned Advocates was this: that in the case of Mr. Bowring the law had been scrupulously observed; and that a French subject, under such circumstances, would have had no cause for complaint, excepting that which every man accused of an offence, and not brought to trial for it, might assume he had a right to prefer. If Mr. Bowring were considered entitled to redress, so was every traveller who went to Siberia, Aleppo, Constantinople, or Algiers, who might complain of being deprived of the benefits of British law while away from his country. Was the English Government to pursue every wandering subject, and insist, that while he traversed the most despotic countries, where the name of law is hardly known, that all our valuable institutions should be transplanted thither for the benefit of those individuals who might choose to visit those parts?

Sir Robert Wilson commented on the treatment which Mr. Bowring had experienced in France. When the Right Hon. Gentleman enquired if English subjects travelling to Siberia, Aleppo, Algiers, or Constantinople, were still to look to the British Government for protection, he answered—"Yes."

Mr. Secretary Canning said, he had argued that they were not to calculate on all the advantages of British law.

Sir Robert Wilson said, that in the present case, he did not say the Government was called upon to do more than they had done.

Mr. C. Hutchinson said, it would be ingratitude in him to speak against France, where he had spent years of happiness, experienced the protection of its laws, the hospitality of its inhabitants, and there he had made some of his most valued friends. He believed Mr. Bowring had been considered a spy, because being an accomplished and enlightened man himself, he was known to be acquainted with some of the most enlightened men of Europe.—The motion was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Thomas Courtenay, a Committee was appointed, to which the Post-Returns for the year ending the 25th of March, 1822, were referred.

In consequence of frauds having been committed by persons absconding with bills of exchange after having given drafts for the same which were refused payment, the bankers have come to a resolution, not to take drafts for bills, but to require that they should either be paid in Bank notes or money, or be addressed for payment at a bankers.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter marked confidential *came safely to hand. The writer may be assured that what was said was said in kindness, and with the view of producing the explanation, which, like every thing else by the same person, was excellent and satisfactory.*

We are always obliged to our correspondents for hints, but we just give MR. C. H. a hint *in return:—He sent certainly an* idea *of his, on what our Sale of Horses was founded, but the* plan was different—most of the jokes *were* wanting, *and* his stud DID NOT CONTAIN *any one of those superior animals*—QUEEN MAB, BOB, DUNCANNON, CAM (the Hobby), BUCK, JEMMY, CREEPER, MICHAEL ANGELO, JOE, PETER (the Jack-ass), COLONEL, WILL OF THE WISP, HUMPTY-DUMPTY, or NEDDY (the Mule):—*So that out of nineteen stalls we filled fifteen entirely, besides carrying and feeding the other cattle. The things is certainly not worth claiming one way or another—but* MR. C. H. *seems to think differently. He may have read the Fable of the Daw and the Peacock's feathers—and we hate* HUMBUG.

Since our theatrical article went to press, we have received a letter from MR. ATKINS, *the performer, mentioned last week, which having appeared in the daily papers of yesterday, we do not think it necessary to insert here.*

We are obliged to our friend at Retford for his extraordinary communication, which, if possible, shall be noticed next week.

We think, perhaps, that the persons and circumstances noticed by LAERTES, L. *are hardly worthy public attention.*

In one of our letters from Ireland, we are told that a large cross was actually carried through the streets of Dublin in the procession after COL. WHITE'S *election: on which occasion the Protestant College of that city was attacked, and its windows broken. It is also said that a Papist Priest, who wished to recant and renounce the errors of the Romish Church, at the parish church of* ST. JAMES, *Dublin, has* been carried off, *nobody knows where: and such is the system of terror existing in that county, that nobody feels inclined to make enquiries about him.*

We must defer the observations upon certain parts of the affairs of Ireland for the present.

Our correspondent is thanked for "The Catch," *which, however, is not suited to a newspaper.*

We do not see danger in the quarter to which FABER *points. As he* is *one of the body in question, he will know that the* subject even *cannot be touched upon in such assemblies—the* greatest *Radical in the country maintains that principle yet inviolable.*

"THE REFORMED WHIG" *has been received.*

The letter from Edinburgh, with respect to HUME'S *visit to* MR. LAFFOUNE'S *house, must be incorrect* as to dates; MR. HUME *is now married, and has not for the last four or five years carried a girl about with him dressed in boy's clothes. Of the visit we will ascertain the particulars. All we mean to observe upon is the period at which it took place.*

We have received a proposal touching the erection of an equestrian statue (by subscription) of the Commander-in-Chief. It appears singular, that of a Prince so popular, and whose paternal solicitude for the welfare of the British Army is recorded in the hearts of our soldiers, there should not exist some national monument; and we certainly think the suggestion well worth the attention of the Officers of the Army, with whom, and the soldiery, our correspondent suggests the subscription should originate.

Lines to the "BOTTLE CONJUROR" *are too sharp for the occasion.*

We are, as we always are, extremely obliged to our friend NEMO; *but good as his communication is, a* second edition *always comes in flat. We wish we could hear from him a little oftener*—in his old way.

Another "Gross Personality!!" *next week.*

PHILO MONARCHICUS—A COUNTRYMAN—*and* QUIS GENUS, *are received. Our other numerous friends must* generally *accept our acknowledgements for their communications.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Towards the latter end of the past week the public securities have fluctuated considerably; on the settling day only two defaulters of eminence were declared. There were on the following day, and on Friday, four or five other defaultions, but the amount was not extensive. The Spanish securities have suffered considerably, and declined nearly 3 per cent. from the opening, the last price being 30¼. At the close of the market our Consols for Account were 72 buyers.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	73⅜ ⅜	India Bonds	21 23
3 per Cent. Consols	72⅛ ⅜ ½	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	8 11
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	85¼ ⅛	Ditto . . . . . 500l.	
4 per Cent.	92¼ ⅛ ⅜	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	92⅛ ⅜ ½	Con. for Acc.	72⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅛ ¼
Long Annuities .	19 5-16 ⅛ 5-16		

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, March 1.

5 per Cs. Con. 22 Sept. .	78¼	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-50 3mo.	

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 66¼

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, King John—Tuesday, Fontainebleau—Thursday, The Marriage of Figaro.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, Macbeth—Tuesday, The Marriage of Figaro—Wednesday, a Selection of Music—Thursday, Guy Mannering—Friday, A Selection of Sacred Music—Saturday, an Opera.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock.*

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

WE have not time or space to notice MR. MABERLEY'S plan, which that gentleman brought forward on Friday in the House of Commons. It was supported by the Honourable Member's *son*, and opposed by almost every other speaker on the question. MR. RICARDO ridiculed it; MR. BARING called it a bubble; and the motion was lost by a majority of 157 to 72.

MR. BOWRING'S case was decided rather summarily, on Thursday. We are in possession of several very curious facts relative to this gentleman, with which, if the matter rests where it does, we shall, perhaps, not trouble our readers; but our eye, nevertheless, shall be upon him.

WE stated, in our last Number, our opinion that LORD WELLESLEY should be recalled from the government of IRELAND, and we did so without being influenced by any share of the party spirit which is now raging in that country. We are far from depreciating LORD WELLESLEY'S general character, or of denying the eminent qualities he possesses; but he was sent to IRELAND to *conciliate* and tranquillise—he has failed; instead of conciliation and tranquillity, nothing but the most violent and exasperated inflammation has been produced by the measures of his Administration, and we apprehend that having decidedly failed in the object for which he was sent, it would be but natural that he should be recalled.

We are well aware of the difficulties of his situation—we do not believe that any Vice-roy can conciliate both parties in that country—the hopelessness of such an experiment is now apparent; but we think that what little chance there is for restoring tranquillity would be found in a change of the principles on which the late experiment has been made.

The whole history of IRELAND attests this remarkable fact, that while the Protestants were strong, IRELAND was comparatively tranquil, and whenever the Papists have been encouraged it has been proportionably disturbed.

We will not argue on the causes of this remarkable fact, but the fact itself is notorious to every one who has the slightest knowledge of Irish affairs; and the events of the last year must have proved it even to the most ignorant and the most prejudiced. We therefore think that the Papists ought not to be further encouraged; and as LORD WELLESLEY'S Administration is pledged to that line of conduct, we think, with all personal respect to his motives and his talents, it is impossible that he can bring the present crisis of affairs to any termination, satisfactory to his own feelings and to the interests of IRELAND.

We are in possession of a most able, but we must add, most bitter article on the subject of LORD WELLESLEY'S conduct. Unwilling to make matters worse, we shall, for the present at least, suppress it; but there is one fact in it which we may state without offence to his Excellency, and which seems to us not unimportant to the consideration which is about to be taken of the question.

Our correspondent states, that LORD WELLESLEY arrived in Ireland professing to conciliate all parties, but that he brought with him, not as part of his official *suite*, but as his private friend and councillor, a Roman Catholic Barrister—a gentleman, it is admitted, of respectable character—but our correspondent asks, what hope the Protestant party in Ireland could entertain of a fair and impartial effort at conciliation, when they saw his Lordship accompanied by a secret and irresponsible adviser, who was, by his religion, legally excluded from giving public and responsible advice.

Immediately on HIS EXCELLENCY'S arrival, the rank of Baronet was conferred on the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was supposed to be of the Protestant party—an ill-judged measure, but made of great and mischievous importance by the statement with which it was accompanied—that this honour had been conferred on the Lord Mayor, at the suggestion of the said Roman Catholic Barrister.

On the late occasion of the riots at the theatre, even the most moderate Irish Protestants saw with alarm that this same Popish gentleman, who is a resident in England, was summoned over to assist the Lord Lieutenant with his advice in this emergency. Such at least was the construction which was put in Dublin upon a visit which that gentleman was said to have made to the Irish metropolis.

We state the facts as our correspondent has given them to us; and if they be true, it cannot, we think, be denied, that the circumstances were at least unfortunate, and very likely to excite suspicion and alarm in the minds of the Protestant Gentry of the country.

We abstain from saying more at present—attached as we are to the united Church of England and Ireland, convinced as we are that the security of Ireland depends upon Protestant ascendancy, and opposed, as we conscientiously are, to every shade and degree of concession to the Papists, we should have abandoned our duty, if we had refrained from saying so much as we *have* said.

We trust that our able and valuable correspondent will accept the excuse we have made, for not having at once inserted the energetic article with which he favoured us, and we hope that our prudence will not render us in his eyes unworthy of his further communications.

THE speech of the VISCOUNT DE CHATEAUBRIAND, in the French Chamber of Deputies, will be read with considerable interest. The question of war seems perfectly decided; but the WHIGS here say not—at least *they* say, that ENGLAND ought to go to war as well as FRANCE!

Really these gentlemen have the most extraordinary way of acting, and of speaking; for years the cry of PEACE—PEACE—nothing but PEACE rang in our ears; repose was absolutely necessary to the existence of the country; and after the most arduous, most glorious campaign in which the nation ever was engaged, an honourable, firm, and perfect PEACE was given to her.

What has already been the result? Our manufactures flourish—provisions are cheap, and plenty—five millions of taxes have been repealed in less than ten months. The disadvantages under which the agriculturist labours, want only time to remedy themselves; and in the midst of these—these cheering—these blessed fruits of our tranquillity, the WHIGS would have *us* go to war, because FRANCE marches an army into SPAIN!

We do not remember when BUONAPARTE made war upon the Spaniards that the Whigs were much disturbed at the circumstance, nor can we see why we should involve ourselves in a quarrel now, which in no way concerns us—*our* flag has not been insulted—nor are *we* threatened with invasion. Vain, indeed, will be the judicious attempts of our Administration to relieve the people from the burdens which they have long borne to maintain a *necessary* conflict in support of their laws and liberties, if, whenever two foreign powers choose to quarrel, we must interfere and thrust our fingers between the hammer and anvil.

The country may rely upon it that ENGLAND should remain neutral—strictly neutral—for this there are innumerable reasons—but there is one which is quite decisive as to the wisdom, the justice, and the propriety of *her* doing so—the WHIGS SAY SHE OUGHT NOT!

OUR readers will perceive that the Jury have delivered their verdict, finding LORD PORTSMOUTH incapable of managing his affairs, and that he has been so since the year 1809.

We have no doubt but that this is the conclusion at which every rational person had long before arrived. It is highly satisfactory, as it has the effect of placing the unhappy nobleman in safety and quiet, and of *defeating in every point* the basest, vilest, and most infamous conspiracy, or, to use the noble victim's own expression, "*the blackest job*" by which human nature ever was disgraced.

IT is impossible not to perceive the line which the unhappy wights who compose the present Opposition mean to take, in order to *back out* of the scrape into which they have got themselves by their prophecies touching the ruin of the country, consequent upon the profligacy of our Ministers, the shameful neglect of our interests abroad, and the careless administration of affairs at home.

These persons, driven to the most disagreeable extremities, endeavour to save themselves *now* by attributing the glorious issue of all our *measures*, foreign and domestic, to the *change of men* which has recently and *partially* taken place. MR. HOBHOUSE, on Monday, was extremely liberal of his flattery to MR. CANNING; but the Hon. Gentleman was a little mistaken in his man, if he fancied either to soothe the new Minister by his praises, or save himself by his *adroit* compliments. In answer to his positive praise of the Right Hon. Secretary, and the implied censure of his noble predecessor, MR. CANNING, made this honourable, manly, and (to MR. HOBHOUSE) staggering answer.

"He must say he should be acting unfairly were he not to reject *praise* offered to *him*, as having acted with a *new* spirit and upon *new* principles, for *he had found embodied in a state paper in the office* which he had now the honour to fulfil, *that very course* laid down, *those very principles promulgated, a faithful adherence to which had gained him the approbation of that House!*"

We did not watch the countenance of the Hon. Member for Westminster, nor those of his fellow sufferers upon this occasion; but after the continued and incessant abuse heaped upon *him*, who is now no more, by the whole of *that party*, we think, to use the elegant phraseology of the sagacious Member for ABERBROTHOCK and BRECHIN, they must have felt rather a painful operation to "*take the change out*" of MR. CANNING'S reply.

"THE Spanish Ambassadors, with M. COLON, the Secretary to the Embassy, alighted at the house of MR. WE "THERSTONE, Bengal-place, Kent-road, to wait the arri "of SIR R. WILSON, before entering the Metropolis on M "day last."—*Morning Chronicle, Thursday, Feb.* 20, 1823.

It will be recollected, that MR. WEATHERSTONE, at wh house his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador alighted, the person whose name we mistook for WOODENSPOON or months since, and who made a Speech at the Horns' Tav at Kennington, at the public dinner, in commemoration WILSON'S return for Southwark.

We confess, it appears somewhat *infra-dig*, for a Span Ambassador to stop at Number something in *Bengal-pl Kent-road*; and likely, if his Excellency never was in E land before, to give him somewhat an unfavourable impres of our mode of living, and a kind of distaste for WILSO connexions, and even for WILSON himself.

It will be observed, that his EXCELLENCY was attended his *Secretary*—him, surely, he might have despatched to M WOODENSPOON'S to announce his approach, and have ceived WILSON somewhere else. The affair appears to h been ill-managed—what we mean to say, speaking tech cally, is, that however suitable MR. WOODENSPOON'S ho might have been for his Excellency's COLON—it certainly not the place for a FULL-STOP!

While we are upon this *interesting* topic, it may be as w to state our knowledge of the fact, that the *enthusiastic* po lace *were hired for the occasion*, so that WILSON merely spo truth when he told the Ambassador, who was quite pleas with the cheering, "that he could assure his Excellency Southwark mob would go any lengths for the sake of SPANISH!"

We would just hint, by way of advice, to the makers up public dinners, that an affair of the sort would appear spring more genuinely and spontaneously, if the *circular adv tisements* sent to the different papers were a little less the wording. At present the savour of HUMBUG stin upon it.

We remember DON ANTONIO ZEA had a public di given him—HUME has had public dinners given him—s the way—has BYRNE, *the hackney coachman!*

VERY few remarks are necessary upon the acts of a pol cal party sufficiently liberal to go the whole length of ave ing its principles undisguisedly. We extract the followi article from the MORNING CHRONICLE; upon the system advocates, or the mode in which it *is* advocated, we s nothing; yet the CHRONICLE is *the Whig journal*, and unle the Whigs publicly disown them, it is supposed to speak the sentiments. The Honourable HENRY GREY BENNET h been proclaimed as having seconded at Epsom, MR. COBBETT proposal for *an arrangement* of our national debt. We shou be glad to know the names of those WHIGS, whose opinion views, and wishes, with respect to the *internal affairs* of ou *countries*, are published to the world in the following exqu site *morceau*:—

—Our readers must see, to believe it.

"It is a curious fact, that the men styling themselves the 'Hol Alliance,' embrace all the three systems into which the Christian religion is divided—the Roman, Greek, and Protestant. Time will de velope the importance of this fact.

"The war waged by these men is against the extension of knowledge of which they know liberty is the offspring; for knowledge can exist in the human mind in the absence of a consciousness of the ju nity of man; and, surely, no man of refined intellectual powers c suppose *the millions* in a dignified state *who are subject to the capr of an individual, however high his attainments.*

"There is something intolerably degrading to the whole populati of the Continent in the averment of the Allied Monarchs, that t consider certain proceedings, no matter what they be, contrar 'social order,' and that, therefore, *they* will stifle them!

"Who is ALEXANDER of RUSSIA? Who is FREDERICK of Prus Who is FRANCIS of Austria? *Why three* MEN? and men too of t ordinary capacities. Now, *what right* have ALEXANDER, FREDERI and FRANCIS, three men of shallow pates, to traverse countries, to meet and determine, and all this *without being requested to do* the fate and condition of *the millions? The upstarts have no right, b less having bands of armed raggamuffins at their heels constitutes right;* THE DECLARATION OF WHICH WOULD SANCTION KICKING TH OFF THE STAGE ON WHICH THEY ARE ACTING SO FLAGITIOUS A PART.

"Were a whole nation to declare, by some public act, that the ex ing state of society in a neighbouring country endangered their s security, *and, after mature deliberation, to resolve, that the evil m plained of must be removed, there would be a sanction in the alter to accomplish the object;* but for *these men*, of shallow pates, never consulted their people on the business, and who dared not d to arrogate to themselves the right of interference, is such an att on the *dignity of human nature*, that the record of the fact will secure be credited in the course of another half of a century. WE REPE THAT SUCH MEN OUGHT TO BE BLOWN OUT OF THEIR POLITICAL EXI ENCE.

"These three men, of shallow pates indeed, but of mischievo hearts, *have surely never heard* what a *Scotch philosopher said* ab kings and priests, *in a late lecture on the subject* of the progress knowledge in the human mind!

"When one reflects on the *dignity of human nature*, and on that a mal the DUKE D'ANGOULEME, clapping his hand on the hilt of sword, as expressive of his desire to cut the thread of the life of hol ledge, the blood boils in the veins. HAD ASSASSINATION *not prev* it, the *notorious* DUKE DE BERRI would have done the same thing; HIS DESTINY WAS ALREADY FIXED. WHAT THAT OF HIS BROTHERS THE WHOLE TRIBE OF THE WRETCHED BOURBONS AND THEIR ABETTORS AND ABETTORS WILL BE, A SHORT TIME ONLY WILL SHEW TO MAKE MANIFEST."

The horrid tendency of this article is too obvious to need

mment. It would make one smile if its inherent infamy
l not make one shudder, to see the people who indulge in
ch detestable rhapsodies, one day advocating, with all their
ight and energy, the Roman Catholic religion *in England*,
d leading it, at the same moment with execration *in Spain*;
one hour ridiculing the sacred rites and mysteries of the
ristian Church *at home*, and in the same breath calling
on all Christendom to join in the fight of Faith with the
EEKS abroad; here we have a direct appeal to assas-
ation, recommended by men scrupulously jealous of the
nity of human nature.

The CHRONICLE may hint at the propriety of "kicking
reign monarchs" off the stage, and escape with impunity, as
as legal measures go; but in the eye of GOD and in the
rt of MAN, a slight difference of language, or manner, or
ss, or disposition, makes no difference in the crime which
CHRONICLE advocates. The cowardly assassin who would
RDER an Austrian or a Russian in cold blood, would
rdly hesitate to perform the same diabolical office for an
GLISHMAN. But we forget—the MORNING CHRONICLE
ied MR. THISTLEWOOD, and made doggrel verses upon
assassination of MR. PERCEVAL.

One thing is eminently ludicrous in the above quotation:—
writer, in the midst of his death-dealing denunciations,
aking of the three Monarchs whose deserts he proclaims,
s they "have *surely never heard* what a *Scotch Philosopher*
aid about Kings and Princes in a *late lecture* on *the subject*
f the progress of knowledge in the human world;" as if any
ly supposed they had.—Nothing was wanting to complete
absurdity and the *bathos* of this supposition but one line
re, telling us where the said lecture was published, *whom*
ana what its price.

We cordially dislike WHIGS and *Whiggery*; but so many
ble and honourable persons, excellent in every relation of
, (barring their politics) *have* belonged, and *do still belong*,
the true WHIG party, that we really feel a repugnance in
lieving that the creed of *modern* Whiggery can be made up
articles resembling *that* which we have now extracted from
leading Whig journal.

The poor DUKE OF BEDFORD, who, taking his intellect,
d his connexions, and all his affairs together, is really very
ich to be pitied, has been persuaded to avow himself a RA-
CAL, and wear what *he* calls a *chapeau rouge*, (meaning a
ite hat. little JOHNNY confounding it with the old cap of
erty, which he is not quite aware was only called *rouge*
cause it happened to be *red*). However, he, or "IT," (as
Grace is called where he is *best known*,) is not to be taken
an exemplar in public life, and, with the exception of his
race, we certainly do not know of any decided Whig who
is made such a declaration. We put poor little BENNET
holly out of the question. We confess, however, that we are
xious to see who the men are who will dare to avow them-
lves of *that* party, Whig or Radical, which, worse-condi-
oned than a well-bred highwayman, not only hints at *the*
cessity of robbing us of our lawful property, but suggests
e propriety of cutting our throats in the dark afterwards.

THE "*adjusters of contracts*" are extremely fortunate in
ving secured the weight and influence of MR. HENRY
EY BENNET just at this period, as we perceive, by the
lice reports, that a combination of unfortunate circum-
nces is likely to deprive the party of the virtues and talents
MR. WADDINGTON.

WE have received, at various times, innumerable letters on
subject of the improper management of the State Lotteries;
complaints in which, generally, have turned upon the
de adopted in the drawing, with a view to keep up the
ce of tickets. The imposition intended to be practised,
s so self-evident, and the deception so very innocent, that
never thought it necessary to notice what appeared to us
erely the trick of a trader, quite sure that, in the main point
drawing and distributing the prizes, nothing but justice and
rness were to be expected.

The result of what was humorously termed by the venders
he *nice little* Lottery" of Six Thousand Tickets, drawn last
esday, carries with it an appearance of something so de-
edly *unlike what we looked for*, that it becomes our duty,
only to those friends who have written to us on the sub-
t at other times, but to the public in general, to make an
ervation upon it.

It will be remarked, that there were *Six Thousand Tickets*,
l amongst other prizes, held out as baits to the public, there
s ONE of twenty thousand pounds, and ONE of sixteen
usand pounds. At the bottom of the scheme containing
se prizes, stood the following line:—

No. 1, to decide No. 3001, and *so on, in numerical progression.*"

t must be evident to a person giving the thing one mo-
nt's consideration, that this consequence *never could take*
ce; because, as there existed but *one prize* of twenty thou-
d pounds, it was morally and physically impossible that
o tickets—*the fate of one being decided by the other*—could
sess, each, *a prize of twenty thousand pounds!*

Persons who dabble in Lotteries are like HUME, never sus-
ted of being either conjurors or calculators; and there-
, without further consideration than they could afford to
placard announcing the twenty thousand, and the sixteen
usand, and all the other thousand prizes, they bought into
"*nice little Lottery!*" determined, forthwith, to aggran-
e their fortunes, buy services of plate, and galleries of pic-
es, country houses, and town houses, and do five hundred
er things, which neither twenty thousand pounds, nor six-
n times twenty thousand pounds, would entitle them to do.
rk the result. The "*nice little* Lottery" is drawn; and
Somebody—(in all probability the contractors them-
es)—wakes on Wednesday morning, and finds himself the
xy possessor of 4467—*a prize of twenty thousand pounds.*
do not pretend to depict his rapture, or the raptures of his
er half, and of all the minor portions of the family; but
extacy he feels, whatever it may be, is simultaneously felt
Mr. Somebody else, who reads an account of this success in
paper, and is conscious *that he holds No.* 1467, which *must*
be a prize of twenty thousand pounds, because the *printed*
published scheme of the Lottery states, that—

No. 1, *is to decide* 3001, *and so on, in numerical progression.*"

His raptures, and *his* joys, however, meet with a surprize,
ot a disappointment, when he finds, after this printed and
lished promise, that he—the holder of 1467—of the num-
decided by another number *in numerical progression*, is only
ave a SIXTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS prize, while the pa-
el number gets *twenty thousand!*

We should say that his action would lie against the con-
tractor, or vender, or authorised publisher of the false pro-
mise held out in the prospectus or scheme even upon this part
of the affair.

But we have *another question* to ask, which, we confess,
puzzles us even more than what we have already mentioned.

In order to save time in drawing (*we presume*) *three thou-
sand* tickets are drawn instead of *six thousand*, and as we
before said, "No. 1, is to decide No. 3001, and so in *nume-
rical progression.*"

If three thousand tickets only are drawn, No. 1467, in nu-
merical progression, must have decided 4467, which, in fact,
never could have been drawn. In this case, why is the
20,000*l. prize* given to the *undrawn* number in preference to
the one *which was actually drawn*, and which according to the
scheme was to decide the fate of the *higher number?*

Any person competent to explain away these doubts, and
answer these questions, shall have a fair space allowed him in
our next Number to do so. At present we do not understand
the system; at least, for the sake of all parties concerned,
we sincerely hope we do not.

Having made an official enquiry, we were told that it was
settled, that if the £20,000 was drawn in the first 1,500
tickets, the higher number was to have the £20,000, and the
lower number the £16,000; but our informant was unable to
tell us *who* made the arrangement, and, most decidedly, such
arrangement never was made public.

OUR attention has been specially called to the approaching
election of a Preacher to LINCOLN'S INN—an office vacant by
the elevation of MR. HEBER to the See of CALCUTTA, and
for which two candidates only *at present* appear.

The one is DR. MALTBY, a gentleman whose attainments
are of a very superior order, but whose *orthodoxy* some people
affect to question. We might enter somewhat at length into
this subject, and descant upon the dangers of *Socinianism*, did
we not find the Doctor opposed, upon this occasion, to MR.
CUNNINGHAM of *Velvet-cushion* memory, a *saint* of the first
water, and moreover a saint *whom we happen to recollect at*
CAMBRIDGE. As far as the choice between the two present
candidates goes, we confess we see but little difficulty, except
indeed the difficulty of being compelled *to choose one or the
other of them.*

This difficulty seems not to be insurmountable—the pro-
posing of a *third* candidate would overcome it, and put the
electors and their consciences much at their ease. The office
is a desirable one, and has been so often filled by the highest
clerical characters, that it is generally considered a stepping-
stone to the *highest honours of our Church.*

It surely is necessary, with this public impression of its va-
lue and consequence, to make the election carefully and suit-
ably. There are many men who, by conduct and talents,
are fully *qualified* for such a station; but if we were asked
to name any person particularly eligible *in every point of
view* for the choice of the electors, we should mention MR.
RENNELL, the Vicar of KENSINGTON, and late Christian Ad-
vocate in the University of CAMBRIDGE. To this gentleman,
it is said, was offered the See of CALCUTTA—we know not
how truly; but we *do* know, and say conscientiously, that a
fitter successor to the present BISHOP, in the station which
his Lordship has just vacated, could not be found.

MR. HUME says, that promoting 780 midshipmen to be
lieutenants, since the peace, has cost the country *half a mil-
lion per annum!* This makes the average pay of full-pay and
half-pay lieutenants, *taken altogether, at the rate of* £641 0s. 6d.
per annum each!

We are not aware, exactly, of the pay of the Navy, but
are glad to find, according to MR. HUME'S statement, that a
lieutenant on service has a larger income than a Lord of the
Admiralty.

We conclude MR. HUME was as correct as usual. But we
wonder where MR. CROKER was upon the occasion.

THE Silver Tray to be presented to DR. JOSEPH HUME *by
his constituents*, is about two feet square, and "adorned," the
CHRONICLE says, "with six figures, emblematical of the
"qualities which a senator should possess."

It appeared to us, at first, that the emblems of qualities
which a senator *should possess* were meant as a satirical *lesson*
to MR. HUME, and that the combination of *six figures* was in-
tended as a pleasing puzzle for his hours of arithmetical study;
but we find, instead of any thing emblematical, that the six
medallions contain accurate likenesses of the whole body of
electors, together with the returning officer, who have secured
to themselves immortal honour, by freely and independently
sending to Parliament the tried advocate of Radical Reform
and the *purity of election*. As for the plate itself, if its size
be what the CHRONICLE states, MR. HUME'S constituents
en masse might have held a meeting on it!

The facetious SAM ROGERS, upon reading the description
we have partly quoted, observed to PETER MOORE, who was
standing behind his chair, that "HUME would now, at all
events, have one good *Tray* about him."—"No reflections
upon *Waiters*, I beg Sir," said PETER, angrily, and left the
room, as if he had heard somebody calling him.

"SMALL CHANGE" FOR MR. JOSEPH HUME.

IN a debate upon the half-pay of Irish Yeomanry, MR.
HUME observed, on Monday night, that he *merely* wished to
shew the *indiscriminate* manner in which half-pay and pen-
sions were granted in IRELAND.

On a former night, MR. HUME instanced a few cases of
profligacy of this nature in Government; amongst others, he
said, MAJOR COLLIS was not entitled to half-pay—and he
gave the country these three reasons WHY he was not entitled
to half-pay:—

I. Because he was not above forty years of age.

II. Because he had served in the army only a limited time.

III. Because he was in as good health as HUME himself.

In reply to these *cogent* reasons, MR. GOULBURN stated
the following FACTS:—

I. As to MAJOR COLLIS'S age—he joined the army *forty-
seven* years since!

II. As to his *limited* services—he had served *forty-five years!!*

III. As to his health—it was certified that he was *forced* to
quit the service, having *naturally a delicate constitution*, being
subject to perpetual attacks of the GOUT, having a decided
LIVER complaint, and being afflicted with a dreadful PARA-
LYTIC AFFECTION!!!

Upon hearing this, MR. HUME said, he had been misun-
derstood and misrepresented; and that he had *written to seve-
ral newspapers* to shew that he *had been mistaken*—it was NOT
MAJOR COLLIS to whom he objected, but MR. BRIDGEMAN—
to MR. BRIDGEMAN he certainly *did* object, for those three
reasons:—

I. Because he was not more than forty years of age.

II. Because he had served in the army a limited time.

III. Because he was in as good health as he (HUME) himself.

Whereupon MR. GOULBURN informed MR. HUME of three
more FACTS:—

I. That as to MR. BRIDGEMAN'S age—*he* joined the British
service, in South Carolina, *forty-three years since!*

II. That of this long life of service, ten years had been
specially devoted to the Irish Yeomanry!!

III. That as to his health—MR. BRIDGEMAN was *forced*
into retirement *at an advanced age*, having fallen from his
horse, *on service, in an apoplectic fit*, and having been since
afflicted with a constitutional determination of blood to his
head!!!

MR. HUME took this "*small change*" as payment in full,
and said no more. The motion was carried unanimously.

It really *is* too ridiculous!

ANECDOTE OF MR. HUME IN HIS YOUNGER DAYS.

A gentleman, extremely well known in a certain large
house at the upper end of St. James's-street, happened many
years ago to be travelling near Montrose, and met in a parti-
cularly cold day a cart loaded with coals, &c. upon which a
boy was riding, crying at the same time most bitterly.

"What is the matter, my poor fellow?" said Mr. ———

"Oh," said young HUME, "*I am sae cauld.*"

"Why don't you get down and walk, and then you would
warm yourself?" said MR. ———.

"Vary true, Sir—vary true," replied JOSEPH, "but ye
dinna consider—*I shou'd wear out e' my shoon.*"

If it is curious to trace "the ruling passion strong in death,"
it is not less interesting to mark the prognostics of future ex-
cellence in early youth.

IN an age like this, which beyond all others pretends to be most
tenacious of encroachments upon liberty, we would call the public
attention to the *during boldness* of a Society, formed within the
last few years, and which has lately stretched its power to a degree
hitherto unknown in this once generous land of liberty. This
Society, formed, directed, and supported by six individuals only,
embraces, however, in its extent, *persons of all ranks, profes-
sions, and political principles*: it commences its operations soon
after the meeting of Parliament, when the leaders re-elect their
members, and its power goes on increasing rapidly till after Easter,
when it is at its zenith. Its most *alarming properties* are its
meeting at the hour of midnight, when both houses of Parlia-
ment *generally adjourn to this assembly*; and its uniting men of
the *most opposite principles*.—Dangerous, and fearful must be the
machinations and designs of a body of persons, who stifling their
sentiments of enmity, enter into a mysterious league subversive of
the *liberties* of our countrymen. Nor is this alone confined to a
coalition of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals; Foreign Powers are per-
mitted, nay called on, to strengthen the combination.

Other societies have supported themselves, in defiance of clamo-
rous opposition, by the talents of their leaders, but the chiefs of the
assembly to which we allude, despising such ordinary means of ele-
vation, have raised themselves by depreciating others, and thus, like
OLIVER CROMWELL himself, have created an authority *none dare
dispute*. They have the power of admitting into their association
any person; but rank, talent, fortune, or political considerations are
insufficient, if obnoxious to any one of the leaders, and among the
initiated, none can dare to say whether his own name may not be
struck off the lists.

Authority so arbitrary, it might be conceived would be resisted,
yet such is the importance attached to this society, that men
estimate the consequence of others, only as they are, or are not,
members of it.

On the Wednesdays appointed for the nocturnal confederations,
every member presents himself with a certificate, labelled by one of
the leaders. Without this precious manuscript, no ties of consan-
guinity, no claims of tender affection, can avail, and the loved
husband, the fond friend, or adoring lover, will in vain sue for ad-
mission. Should any one among the association be suspected of
having illegally obtained one of these certificates, the unhappy
victim is instantly cast into a darkened apartment, debarred of the
luxuries, or comforts, to which he has been accustomed from tender
infancy, there to remain in a dreadful state of suspense till the heads
of the league shall think fit to deliberate upon his alleged guilt,
and should any illegality be discoverable in the manner of his ad-
mission, he will be ever after branded with infamy.

The year is now drawing to that period when the confederation
opens. The secret committees will again be carried on. The
mustering, the enrolling, the enumeration of the confederated again
connived at, by a government which calls itself *free*. There will
again be the same anxiety for election; hearts which once beat
high with hope, shall again sink to despair; the proscribed will
again become proscribed, and the fatal cause still remain a mys-
tery. Our noblest matrons will in vain sue for the admission of
their choicest treasures, their sons and daughters: blind to the
charms of youth, and deaf to the imploring accents of age, wrapped
in its proud security, the league will remain inexorable, and tri-
umphant.

This then shall be a tale for future ages; that in an age
when the cry for liberty rose loudest, when sovereignty was at-
tacked, and all authority was contemned, there arose a secret junto
which alone reigned unopposed, which could alone enforce author-
rity; a junto so mysterious, that none can penetrate its intricate
arcana; a junto which, in its own emphatic language, comprises
"*the whole world*," and with a talismanic spell, unites every pos-
sible desideratum in the one little word—ALMACK'S.

LEGAL POLITICIANS.

IT has often been remarked, that men, celebrated at the
bar, have always disappointed the expectations of their friends
when they got into Parliament. But there is another great
disadvantage, under which, lawyers, who wish to take a de-
cided line in politics, labour, which is necessarily connected
with their professional avocations.

For instance, we have seen that *liberal, Parliamentary
patriot*, SCARLETT, advocate, with infinite success, at
DURHAM, the cause of Church and State, *against* a Radical
printer, whom he beat to a conviction. LUSHINGTON, not
two months since—we mean the advocate and executor of the
late QUEEN CAROLINE—laboured, with all his might, to con-
vince the Courts of Civil Law that *no positive proof* was ne-
cessary to establish adultery, a series of small circumstances
he held to be quite *as good as any one great and decisive one.*

On a memorable occasion—(the QUEEN'S trial)—we had
BROUGHAM and DENMAN struggling nobly in the cause, and
quoting the triumphant escape of their client from the verdict

of *a majority of the Peers* against her, and exalting to the skies the *wisdom* and *virtue* of those noble Lords who gave her Majesty the advantage of their exculpatory votes. Last week, we had the same exemplary persons striving to prove that one of those very Noble Lords *must have been mad* at the moment when he *gave such a vote!!*

SERJEANT PELL shall speak, on this occasion, for himself. On LORD PORTSMOUTH'S case, the Learned Serjeant said—

"He would go to his (LORD PORTSMOUTH'S) conduct in the House of Lords, during that memorable period of the Queen's trial. There LORD PORTSMOUTH exercised the duties of a peer. *He would suppose the bill last by one instead of six, and that one had been* LORD PORTSMOUTH. Suppose, also, the present inquiry going on at the same time—would he not have been held of sufficiently sound mind to have determined the fate of that question? He (MR. SERJEANT PELL) well recollected that important period—public expectation hung upon every vote. He stood by one of the ablest advocates of her late Majesty, and saw that gentleman bending forward with breathless anxiety, to listen to the votes as they were delivered: he saw him marking on the paper in his hand each vote as it was pronounced. At length the Lord Chancellor began with the bench of Earls; he called upon LORD PORTSMOUTH. There was a solemn stillness—a death-like silence pervading the House—it was only broken by a whisper of "Give him time—give him time." He called back his recollection to what was doing there, and he saw the Jury now called upon to declare by their verdict that LORD PORTSMOUTH was then insane; that his intellect was as that of a boy eight years of age. He had seen, when he turned round on that occasion, the face of his learned friend beaming with delight at the triumph which he enjoyed from the vote then delivered. He could not but marvel now, to see him endeavouring to prove that the person *who gave it was a madman.*"

We do not marvel at any thing which such persons as Messrs. DENMAN and BROUGHAM say or do professionally; they labour in their vocation. But we do marvel, that SERJEANT PELL (who has lately volunteered the character of Radical) should have made so unfortunate an allusion to the conduct of his noble client. The cry, "Give him time! give him time!" in the House of Lords, seems to us an evident proof that some *particular* indulgence was *really* required for his Lordship, and the decision to which he finally came is by no means such as, in our minds, to invalidate the powerful arguments and evidence adduced by her late Majesty's advocates, in support of the extreme weakness, or, as they would have it, lamentable insanity, under which his Lordship, at that period, is said to have laboured.

Of one part of MR. SERJEANT PELL'S speech, however, we feel it right certainly to take notice; the learned Serjeant is made to say, (in the newspaper reports) "Had the *bill been lost by one instead of six*," &c. MR. SERJEANT PELL, we are quite sure, could not have said any such thing, unless he wished practically to prove a man might have a very defective memory and yet not be an ideot. The *Bill of Pains and Penalties* against the QUEEN was NOT LOST; it was CARRIED by a *majority of six.* And this little fact we shall take leave uniformly to repeat as long as we live, whenever her MAJESTY is spoken of as a persecuted person ACQUITTED *of the crimes laid to her charge.*

A WEEK or two since we noticed the entire inattention to the interests of the AMERICAN PEOPLE displayed by CONGRESS, and took leave to contrast the apathetic neglect with which petitions were treated *there*, with the energy and activity with which popular topics are taken up and discussed in our own Parliament.

Turning our eyes to the Chamber of Deputies in FRANCE, one cannot but be forcibly stricken with the tone and spirit of the following debate, or discussion, upon what in England, would have been called a most *reasonable* petition upon a question of great oppression, which took place last week:—

"M. DEMAILLY, a landed gentleman, at Lille, required that the usage of hydrogen gas should be prohibited in France *(laughter!) in consequence of the distress its use occasioned to the merchants, manufacturers of oil*, and cultivators of oleaginous seeds and plants (voice on the left, '*refer that to the literati!!!*')

"M. BANINE—The cultivation of oleaginous plants has increased within a few years very much in our country, but the use of gas has also extended itself, and the manufacturers of oil seem to dread the progress of this new light *(laughter!)* A wise government ought equally to protect every species of industry, on the value of which experience and individual interest can alone decide.—The Committee moves the Order of the Day.

"M. LENONEX DUCHATELET—Lighting by gas *tends to augment the consumption of coal, which is already not sufficiently plentiful for the various uses for which it is required, while our markets are crowded with oils which find no purchasers.* It seems to me, that by placing limits to the employment of gas, we should procure a greater quantity of combustibles for our own manufacturers, and a surer sale for the oleaginous productions of our soil. I move that the petition be referred to the Ministers.

"M. DE LABORDE—*The Chamber ought not to enter into questions of private interest.* It is very natural that oil merchants should be jealous of the employment of gas; just as we might expect the wax dealer should petition against the use of tallow, the small beer brewers should desire the suppression of all ale making, and the whole tribe of beer makers and sellers should request us to shut up coffee houses, and forbid the use of all other drink but what is made from malt and hops *(laughter!!!)*"

Now, absurd as the French Deputies seem to think such a petition, and vastly comical as they seem to fancy their own little dapper observations upon it, such a debate cannot fail to fill every thinking Englishman with respect and veneration for his own HOUSE OF COMMONS, where, so far from laying down as a rule that "*the Chamber ought not to enter into "questions of private interest,*" the private interests of every individual amongst us, are scrupulously maintained and jealously protected.

The French Deputies are a merry set of fellows, and the American Congress, "*I guess,*" a noble race of free-men; but when we find recorded that the one assembly treats the private interests of their constituents, and the petitions of the PEOPLE, with contempt, and the other with joke and ridicule, we are disposed to turn to our own *base, venal, and corrupt* PARLIAMENT with a feeling of contentment and affection founded on something better, we believe, than mere national prejudice.

THEATRICALS.

WE really have no opportunity to exercise that power which persons in our capacity assume to themselves; for what with the concerts twice a week, and the repetition of old pieces on the other evenings, the affairs jog on so quietly, that interference seems unnecessary.

We think it but a duty to those who perhaps do not see the daily papers, to say, that MISS TREE has given the most satisfactory explanation of her indisposition; and we find, as indeed we almost anticipated we should, that her *apparently* trivial and inconsiderate conduct arose from an over-anxiety to do as much as she possibly could, with hardly common regard to her health.

MR. BRAHAM has not accounted for his intemperance;—that is no "look out" of ours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

The Committee on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was postponed till this day fortnight.

A Select Committee was appointed for the purpose of consolidating the Scotch Turnpike and Highway Laws.

The Report of the Weights and Measures Bill was ordered for consideration on this day three weeks.

MR. BROUGHAM moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the retail trade in Beer and Ale. The Hon. Gent. said it was on the same principle as the one of last Session. Nothing could afford greater consolation to the cultivators of land than reducing the duty on beer, as that would increase the consumption. The Bill would be a great safeguard to the morals of the people, by enabling them to take a wholesome beverage at their own houses, instead of tippling at gin shops; and this, too, at a much cheaper rate, for at present he paid double for his pot of beer at the public house.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE supported the motion, and hoped the Malt Duty would be further reduced.

MR. ALD. WOOD said, if the people paid a high price for their beer, it was on account of the high rate of the Malt Duty. The brewer got no more than 2d. a pot for his beer, and out of that he was obliged to pay for hops, barley, &c.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was anxious to relieve the lower classes, which had been shewn by the reduction already made. In a few days he should submit a proposition which would give a certain benefit to the consumer as well as the grower of corn.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

MR. BROUGHAM, alluding to the speech of a French Minister, (the author of various literary works, who once wrote in favour of Christianity, who almost defied the Bourbons, and who at another time compared the son of Buonaparte to our Saviour), asked, whether the fact was, (as that Minister is reported to have said) that the Duke of Wellington had made a communication at Verona, approving of the aggression of France, and that he had written an official note, stating it to be the opinion of this Government, that France was entitled to form measures of precaution along the Spanish frontier against disease as well as liberty?

MR. SECRETARY CANNING replied, that the speech alluded to, given in the *Moniteur*, was the most official, and the text was correct—but it was a statement picked out of a long series of papers, part of an argument, in which an admission was made for the sake of giving a contrast. MR. BROUGHAM was satisfied with the explanation, the note alluded to could only be a document which authenticated the fact and contradicted the inference, would there be any objection, he asked, to lay the whole of the papers on the table, so that a fair explanation might be given?

MR. SECRETARY CANNING said, his hopes of peace were diminished, but not destroyed; while any chance of conciliation remained, it would be inexpedient to comply with the wishes of the Hon. Member. At the proper time he would give every explanation.

MR. BROUGHAM again expressed himself satisfied, and for the future his discretion should be guided by the Right Hon. Secretary's dictation.

MR. MADERLEY submitted his resolutions on the Sinking Fund. The object of these resolutions was to shew that the country might be relieved to the amount of 7,000,000l. of taxes, if the House would adopt his mode of relief; and further, that public credit would be supported, the landed proprietor and the fundholder conciliated, and lastly, to establish an efficient Sinking Fund, which, he contended, would produce all these desirable purposes. Mr. Pitt's scheme for making the land tax perpetual, in his opinion, was erroneous. Mr. Pitt concluded that these measures would cause a rapid redemption of the tax, and thus save the country a revenue of 400 thousand pounds. The Hon. Member then stated some close calculations, from which he drew this conclusion, that at the rate at which they had proceeded in the last year, the debt would not be extinguished in fewer than a thousand and twenty-five years. But if he were to state the amount of debt which might be reduced in a thousand years by the 400,000l. the calculation would seem almost ludicrous, as it would effect a reduction of 136 millions of millions of pounds sterling. The Hon. Member, to elucidate the efficiency of his new propositions, suggested that 100l. in the 3 per Cent. Stock should purchase 3l. a year of the Land Tax. If the owner of the land refused to redeem the Tax within six months, the stranger might then come in on the same terms. By this he would gain four per cent.; and he would recommend that it should be paid by the Collectors of the Tax, but that he should still have a claim to seize on the land. He would not give him all the advantages of the proprietor, but he would give him a vote for Members of Parliament. If the stranger came in at the expiration of six months, and redeemed the tax, he would allow the proprietor 5 years to reclaim it in, providing, however, that he should pay 5 per cent. more than he would have originally paid; which 5 per cent. should be the stranger's profit. This plan would hold out strong inducements to corporate bodies to make large purchases of the Land Tax. He would make it carry with it qualifications for killing game—for sitting as Magistrates—for voting at elections; and these advantages would render the Land Tax extremely saleable, while they cost the country nothing. The operation of this plan would, in the course of three years, take 41,000,000l. out of the stock market; and, by reducing the interest on the Four per cent. effect an annual saving of 750,000l.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was of opinion, the Hon. Member's proposition was perfectly untenable. It was essential that, under common and ordinary circumstances, a Sinking Fund should be distinguished by permanency and certainty. But there was not in those Resolutions one single word which said we were to have a Sinking Fund at the end of seven years. The object of the Honourable Gentleman was to take away the taxes which formed the Sinking Fund. The nation would thus be left without any resource, and if at the expiration of this plan its circumstances should require exertion and action, they might go and fish in the ocean of the Sinking Fund without knowing whether they should catch a herring or whale. To say to the proprietor of the land, "if you do not choose to purchase upon our terms, here is a third person, who shall come in and have a claim upon your property," was in his mind a hard thing upon that class. Mr. Pitt saw this difficulty, and endeavoured to provide for it, by making a difference in the terms upon which the tax should be redeemed. According to this plan the first purchaser sacrificed 10 per cent. and the second 20. But the Hon. Gent. proposed to make the conditions more onerous on the proprietor, by placing the stranger upon a more advantageous footing. He should move the previous question upon the first resolution, and so on down to the twelfth, which he should propose to meet with a negative, as well as the two last.

CAPTAIN MADERLEY supported the motion.

MR. RICARDO said, the proposed measure was certainly not a substitute for the Sinking Fund, for it was nothing like it. With respect to the Sinking Fund, he was prepared to vote for the remission of taxes to its amount; but he could not vote for the reduction of 7,000,000l. because he would not vote for more than he conscientiously believed the amount of the Sinking Fund to be.

MR. BARING expressed his surprise that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Maberley) after such a number of years of experience and attention to matters of Finance, should have suffered himself to come down to the House with a bubble like this—the lightest bubble that was ever blown within its walls. The time was past when the Finances of this country were to be managed by conjuring; and he really should not have been more surprised if his Hon. Friend had come down to the House and told them he was going to get into a quart bottle, than when he said that 1,200,000l. was equivalent to seven millions of revenue.

MR. TIERNEY said the Hon. Member for Taunton (Mr. Baring) had told the House, with regard to the motion of his Hon. Friend, that we were past the age of conjuring. He deprecated conjuring, and yet he had himself put the cups and balls on the table. If indeed the Chancellor of the Exchequer would treat this 7,000,000l. as matter of surplus, and not call it Sinking Fund, a great part of his objection would be taken away. The total amount of taxes taken away would not be a total amount lost. If the whole seven millions were taken off, they would soon see the benefit of the repeal.

MR. HUSKISSON observed, that the debate had become extended into Monday, when his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would bring forward his proposal on the subject of the Sinking Fund in the shape of a Bill.

MR. CALCRAFT supported the motion.

The House divided on the first motion—Ayes, 73—Noes, 157—Majority against it, 85. The other Resolutions were negatived.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, FEB. 25.—On the 16th inst. there was a slight disturbance at Lyons, occasioned by the opposition offered by the Authorities to the Military to the progress of a procession of masks, which, under the privilege of Carnival, represented the *Funeral of Trade.* They were taken and retaken, and the military ultimately beaten off. To-day, in the afternoon, an individual uttered aloud several times in the Place Bellecour, the cry of *Vive l'Empereur.* Attempts were made by gendarmes and officers to arrest him, but he was surrounded by a number of persons who rescued him.

In the Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday last, M. Villele, the French Minister of Finance, thus concludes his speech in support of the *projet* for granting 100 millions of francs for the ordinary supply of the current year:—"I think that peace is preferable to war; but I think, also, that in the present situation of affairs the maintenance of peace is impossible, and that at all events it will be more dangerous than war."

The speech of Chateaubriand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is decidedly warlike. He admitted that "no Government has a right to interfere in the affairs of another Government; because, if that principle were admitted, no State would be tranquil;" but he justified the interference of England in the affairs of France, in 1792, by what France was now doing towards Spain.

News from Madrid of the 18th has been this day received by extraordinary channel. The Cortes, under the fear of a war, have offered a full and entire amnesty to all the Royalists who lay down their hands. General Morillo is to command the army of reserve in Andalusia, if the King is removed to Seville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are happy to say the Duke of York was so much recovered in his indisposition as to leave London on Thursday, about one o'clock, for Brighton, on a visit to the King.

On Thursday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, and continued in deliberation till about four o'clock.

On Wednesday night, a King's Messenger was sent off from the Foreign Office to St. Petersburgh.

MR. Portman was, on Wednesday last, elected Member of Parliament for Dorsetshire. There was no opposition.

Mr. Bowring has published a frothy appeal to the public, under the title of "Details of the Arrest of an Englishman,"—in which he endeavours to make it appear that his detention should be resented as a national insult. We have not time to discuss the merits of the pamphlet, but we refer to a review in the *Literary Register* of the day, a Paper by no means remarkable for aristocratic principles, by which his claims are very clearly refuted.

On Thursday, a Meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, to take into consideration the important question—whether a Petition should not be forwarded to both Houses of Parliament to repeal an Act passed in the 37th of Henry VIII. relative to the Parishes in the City of London and Liberties thereof, respecting the Payment of Tithes."—Several Resolutions were agreed to, when a gentlemen addressed the Meeting, after which the Petition was unanimously agreed to, and that the Bishop of London should present the House of Lords, and the Lord Mayor to the House of Commons.

A Petition is now receiving signatures in the City, to the Parliament, praying for the repeal of the duty on coals. The petitioners state that the coal-trade ought to be thrown open, and the inhabitants of London should be permitted to purchase coals where they can be obtained cheapest.

An Address from 600 of the leading mercantile and shipping establishments in the metropolis, to Mr. Wallace, late Vice-President of the Board of Trade, expressive of their regret at his resignation, and of the high sense they entertain of his valuable services in the commerce and navigation of the empire, was presented on Wednesday.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Mendicity Suppression Society took place on Wednesday. The report was highly satisfactory in one respect—the exhausted state of the funds of the society. The meeting was well attended.

On Monday, the despatches for Madras and China, by the Kellie Castle, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain W. H. C. Dalrymple was sworn into the command of the ship Vansittart, consigned to China direct. Captain R. Newall, of the ship Scaleby Castle, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Bombay and China.—The despatches for Bombay and China, by the ship Waterloo, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

THE ARMY.—One troop of the 9th Lancers has received orders to march forthwith from Lymington to Christchurch Barracks.—A detachment of the 2d Dragoon Guards has marched from York, and subsequently detached one troop to Scarborough, and another to Whitby.—A troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards has marched from Glasgow to Irvine and Ayr, where it is to be stationed, in addition to the Cavalry Barracks.—A detachment from the Depots at Aldershott and Chatham has arrived at Deptford, for the purpose of embarking, with the 13th Regiment under the command of Captain Tronson, of the 13th Regiment of Foot, on board the Competitor convict-ship.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 28.—At a congregation on Wednesday, the following Gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—MASTERS OF ARTS—Mr. Miles, St. John's College; Rev. M. Camidge, Queen's College; W. Hodson, Clare Hall.—BACHELORS OF ARTS—J. Torriano, Caius Hall; D. B. Lennard, Jesus College.—MEMBERS' PRIZES—The subjects for the present year are, for the Senior Bachelors—"Quo Fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studiosis percipiendi sunt?"—Porson Prize—The passage fixed upon for the present year is, Shakespeare, Henry VIII. Act IV. Scene VI. beginning with "This Royal Infant," &c.; and ending with "And so stand fix'd." The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.

A parcel, containing 600 sovereigns, directed to Attwoods, Spooner and Co. bankers, of Birmingham, was last week stolen from one of the London coaches. The guard is in custody.

Sufficient has transpired, we understand, to warrant the arrest of Williams (one of the persons suspected of the murder of Mr. Harris, of Lexden, Essex, about 35 years since), for trial.

Wednesday morning, a fire took place at a hat manufactory in Cooper's-buildings, London Wall. It broke out about half past 6 o'clock; and the whole of the manufactory was soon burnt down.

On Monday afternoon, as a young woman, dressed in black, was with an empty basket in her hand, was passing the end of St. Martin's-le-Grand, while a heavy laden waggon was coming towards Newgate-street, in getting out of the way her foot slipped, and the fore wheel of the waggon passed over her, and crushed her head to atoms.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday, a young Law Student, from Lincoln's-inn, was charged with having challenged a gentleman, in consequence of some quarrel at a tavern in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden. He expressed before the Magistrates his determination to meet his opponent, even at the risk of forfeiting any recognizances which he might be called upon to enter into. "Then, Sir," said the Magistrate, I shall call upon you to enter into your own recognizance of 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each to keep the peace; and in order that your ardour may have time to cool, I require you to give 24 hours notice of bail, and in the mean time you are committed to the House of Correction."—Defendant was committed accordingly.

OLD BAILEY.

THURSDAY.—Sentence of *Death* was passed on Charles Cox for forgery; James Fairier, William Harding, John Walker, Jonathan Burbridge, Thomas Gibson, alias Blacket, Henry Seaton, John Hall, and Joseph Froome, for burglaries; Robert Hatcham, for housebreaking; Henry Cox, for highway robbery; Henry Dale, John Jones, and Mary Ann Sloat, for stealing in dwelling-houses; and William Hale, for horse stealing.—*To be transported for Life*—John Jones, Ann Oldfield, and Martha Dowling.—*To be transported for Fifteen Years*—Thomas Guntrip, Sarah Cherry.—*To be transported for Seven Years*—Thomas Arnold, Walter Davis, John Holyhend, George Bloomfield, John Mardell, John Baldock Robertson, Joshua Hayworth, Wm. Thomas, John Davis, Jas. Stroud, Joseph Benge, Jas. Riley, Alex. Mitchell, Robert Davis, and Thomas Arnold.

Sessions were adjourned to the 9th of April next.

On Wednesday, T. Watts, aged 25 years; W. Brown, aged 37; John Fuller, aged 22 years; and Mark Herd, aged 22 years, for burglary in the dwelling-house of J. Rennie, Esq. No. 4, Euston-square. W. Harris, for robbing his master, Colonel De Burgh, of 600l. J. Waitt, late of Bristol, aged 53 years, for forging the name of a trustee to a deed, with intent to defraud a young man of 4000l. executed in the Old Bailey.

ost published, from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 6 vols. 8vo. price 2l. 7s. Printed for Payne and Foss, 81, Pall-mall.

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LATEST NEWS.

The Paris papers of Thursday arrived yesterday. In the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day the discussion on the project of law relative to the extraordinary credit of one hundred millions, was resumed. M. Manuel made a very intemperate speech, in the course of which he reviled the memory of the Marquess of Londonderry, and asked in these terms:—"What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal Family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strength, and energy wholly new." (Scarcely had this inconceivable sentence been uttered than a general movement of indignation was manifested by the entire right side, and the spectators in the tribunes. Even some Members of the left evinced their disapprobation. The Members of the right simultaneously rose and demanded that M. Manuel should be called to order.)

M. the President—It is impossible to tolerate such language. He has said, in allusion to an event which all France deplores, that the nation was bound to act with redoubled energy.

M. Forbin d'Issarts—It was a wish for the death of Ferdinand.

The Members of the right side quitted their places, declaring that they would not again sit in a Chamber where such a man could speak his sentiments, and be the apologist of regicide.

M. Hyde de Neuville rushed to the tribune, (M. Manuel stepped on one side.) He commenced amidst general tumult to vindicate France and the army. The President called upon him to resume his seat, as his occupation of the tribune was irregular. During this contention, M. Manuel stood with crossed arms, significantly surveying the right side.

M. Croy de Solire.—' His unseemly posture adds to the horror of his language.'

M. Manuel was assailed with indignant reproaches from the Members on the right; some of the Members on the left recriminated, and the Chamber was a scene of unexampled uproar. The President's efforts to restore order were ineffectual, he put on his hat and declared the Sitting suspended. The Deputies withdrew to the Bureaux, and the Ministers, Peers of France, remained in the Hall.

At four o'clock the Sitting was resumed, when M. Manuel delivered a letter to the President, but the right side would not hear its contents. Much tumult ensued, and the President, seeing his efforts to restore order fruitless, declared the Sitting dissolved.

In the Sitting of Thursday, after much altercation, M. de Labourdonnaye said, I have the honour to propose to the Chamber, that they use the right, possessed by every political body, of judging of the offences committed by one of its Members in the exercise of its functions, and in the seat of its deliberations. by expelling from its bosom M. Manuel, Deputy for La Vendee. He finished by submitting his proposition, which was ultimately put to the vote, and referred to the bureau.

THE PORTSMOUTH CASE.—After seventeen days laborious investigation by the Committee of Enquiry, at Freemasons' Hall, into the state of mind of the Earl of Portsmouth—after the examination of hosts of witnesses, deposing to circumstances not at all connected with the enquiry, but most disgusting to the audience, and which we have cautiously abstained from noticing, though all our cotemporaries have not been over delicate on that point, the trial concluded on Friday, and therefore we think it necessary to state the mere fact of the finding of the Jury, the question being put to them by their Foreman in these terms:—"Gentlemen, as many of you as are of opinion that John Charles Earl of Portsmouth is of unsound mind and condition, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, signify the same by holding up your hands."—The Jurors all held up their hands.—The Foreman then said to them—" Gentlemen, as many of you as are of opinion that John Charles Earl of Portsmouth has been of unsound mind and condition since the 1st of January 1809, signify the same by holding up your hands."—The Jurors all held up their hands.—Mr. Commissioner Trower then mentioned to the Jury, that as they had heard no evidence as to the question who was next heir to the title and estates, it became necessary to add to their verdict words to that effect. The Jury agreed, and the verdict was drawn up in a legal form, signed by each of the Jurors, and handed to the Commissioners, to be delivered to the Lord Chancellor.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, a livery-stable-keeper named Frost, brought his action against a person named Kendrick, to recover the amount of damage done to a gig. Two of the Spanish Ambassador's servants applied to defendant to hire a gig to go to Croydon fair. The defendant refused to lend one without a horse, they enquired where it was likely they could get one, and he mentioned the plaintiff, to whom they went, and, as authorized by defendant, used his name and obtained the gig, in which they proceeded to Croydon, but not being skilled in English driving or accustomed to English fairs, they met with a sad mishap, and left part of the vehicle behind them on the road. Verdict for defendant.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, an action was brought by a person named Dawe, against Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. to recover damages for certain injuries which he alleged he had sustained from the defendant, Governor of Newfoundland, who had removed him from the office of Solicitor General of Island, which act official notice was given by the Governor in the Gazette of the island. The question for the consideration of the Jury was, whether, in publishing such notice, it being an act of his office, the Governor had published a libel.—The Chief Justice said, the question did not turn on whether the Governor did ill or well, but whether he acted from malicious motives. Now, certainly no malice appeared; for if he thought it right to remove the plaintiff, he was justified in informing the public of the fact of removal, and was not liable to an action.—Verdict for the defendant.

At Bow-street Office yesterday, two men, named Honslow and Cornwall, laid a charge against the landlord of the Black Lion, Vinegar yard, for having his house open until two o'clock in the morning of last Sunday. Cornwall swore, that at the hour mentioned he went into the house, had a glass of gin, and saw eight or ten persons drinking there.—A police officer proved that the Black Lion was shut up, and no stranger therein after one o'clock, the time allowed on a Saturday night for taverns near the theatres to close. It was also given in evidence that Honslow offered to withdraw his information, if the landlord would give him a sovereign.—The Magistrate dismissed the case.

The following statement appeared in the Morning Herald of yesterday:—Having seen revived in a late Dublin paper, reports which we had believed to be now at an end (notwithstanding the industry with which they were put into circulation some time back for election purposes) of a supposed elopement, and a supposed action pending for damages, in which the representative of a learned body was alluded to, we can state in contradiction, in the most positive terms, that all such reports are utterly destitute of truth or foundation.

A fire broke out about two o'clock yesterday morning, in the house of Mr. Wills, a proctor, in Bell-court, Doctors' Commons, which was entirely consumed, and the fire extended to Messrs. Adderley and Box's, premises, which were also destroyed.

On Thursday last, a girl, about 14 years' old, was found murdered on Coomb Hill, near Chard, with her throat cut, from ear to ear; her person had evidently been violated.

Great curiosity is excited in the Musical World, by the announcement of Dr. Crotch's celebrated Oratorio, Palestine, for Wednesday next, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane: this great sacred composition, that ranks among those of our first Masters, was only performed twice in 1813, but with the most extraordinary success. Since then this eminent work has been treasured up by the Author; but we are happy to find he has at length given M. Bochsa permission to introduce it in the Lent Musical Performances. M. Moschelles, we hear, is to play for the last time this season on Wednesday next.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

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THE MONTHLY CENSOR; or, General Review, No. X. was published on the 1st of March, price 2s. 6d. and will contain, amongst other articles:—Theology: Harness's Boyle Lectures—Archbishop of Cashel's Charge—Mathew, Appeal to Revelation—Kennell's Sermon before Sons of the Clergy. Polity: Whitmore's Letter to the Agriculturists—Administration of the Affairs of Great Britain—Letter of Blessington, &c. on the State of Ireland—Southey's Peninsular War—La France, il y a Trente Ans. par De Breuil. Physics: Simpson's Fluxions—Fleming's Zoology—Time's Telescope—Pritchard on Diseases of the Nervous System. Philology: Wordsworth's Tour and Ecclesiastical Sketches—Moore's Loves of the Angels—Deacon's Innkeeper's Album—Opium Eater—The Press, a Satire—Outlines of Character.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, 13, Ave-Maria-lane. Of whom may be had, the First Volume of the above Work, price 18s. boards.

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MR. HORNOR'S VIEWS FROM ST. PAUL'S.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, published on the 1st of March, contains, an Engraving of the Observatory and Scaffolding erected over the Cross of St. Paul's, from which Mr. Hornor's Four Panoramic Views are taken. Also an Engraving of Cox's Monument erected in Westminster Abbey, by R. Westmacott, Esq. R.A.—Among other literary novelties, will be found, a Description of Mr. Hornor's Grand Work, the Four Views of the Metropolis and the Surrounding Country.—Epistles from Mary, Queen of Scots, by Mrs. Opie.—No. 2. Sketches of Society in London and Paris.—Sketches of Popular Preachers, viz. Dr. Moore and Dr. Rudge.—Memoirs of Bonaparte, &c. &c. &c. price 2s.—The Engraving of the Sleeping Infants, sculptured by F. Chantrey, Esq. R.A. will positively appear next month. Published by Layton Relfe, 13, Cornhill, and sold by all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

THE LORD MAYOR.

THE NEW EUROPEAN MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY, contains a Portrait and Memoir of the Right Hon. William Heygate, M.P. Lord Mayor of London.—Also, Reminiscences of a Vagabond Life.—The Retrospective Review—The Heart of a Lawyer—Chirographiana. No. 1, with 18 engraved Fac simile Autographs of the most distinguished Characters of the present age—Tales of Erin's Troubles. No. 4.—Peveril of the Peak—Modern Taste—The Fine Arts—Theatres, and several other original Literary Articles, In prose and verse, written expressly for this Miscellany.—The Number for January contains a Portrait of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and an Engraving of Canova's chef d'œuvre of Beneficence, with a Description. Also, The Confessions of a Magazine Writer—A Contributor's Letter—The Spirit of Monarchy—The Paradise of Bears—Reviews of Moore's Loves of the Angels, &c.—The Fine Arts—Theatres—Monthly Tables, &c.—Published monthly, price 2s. by John Letts, jun. 32, Cornhill.

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Phœnix	65,525	14	8
Norwich Union	62,954	12	2
Royal Exchange	51,956	19	5
County	38,858	5	2
Imperial	33,453	3	10
Globe	28,192	2	11
Union	16,062	11	5
Atlas	15,266	10	8
West of England	15,203	5	1
Eagle			
Albion			
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WAR OFFICE, March 4, 1823.

THE ANNUAL ARMY LIST, with an INDEX, is in course of publication, and may be had of T. Egerton, bookseller to the Ordnance Military Library, Whitehall.

ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS, instituted in 1738, for the Support of Infirm Musicians, their Widows, and Orphans. Patron, His Majesty. The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Society will take place at the Argyll Rooms, as usual, on WHITSUN EVE, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1823. Particulars will be duly announced.

ACADEMY for SINGING and the PIANO FORTE.—An EMINENT PROFESSOR of SINGING and the PIANO FORTE begs to inform AMATEURS and those who are STUDYING for the PROFESSION, that he has been prevailed upon to OPEN an ACADEMY at his residence on the same principles and terms as those of the first rate Schools.—Particulars known by applying at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street.

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COSMORAMA.—The CHANGE for March having taken place, the Views now exhibiting are Two of the City of Lyons; the Mosque of Alen Mandaur, on the Nile, near Rosetta, in Egypt; the Palace of Akbar at Allahabad in India; the Tagus, from Bellem Castle; the Convent of Batalha, in Portugal; and the Exterior and Interior of St. Peter's at Rome, (lately put up again at the general desire of the Visitors of this Exhibition, though many thousands of them had seen them several times over.)—Admittance One Shilling.—26, St. James's-street.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the return (as Members) of Sir John Brydges, for Coleraine; and of R. Knight, Esq. for Rye; and the elevation of the Hon. Dr. H. N. Pearson, to be Dean of Salisbury.]

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

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March 10, 1823.

THE Proprietors and the Public are respectfully informed that TEMPORARY APARTMENTS have been obtained for this Institution, at No. 11, New Bridge-street, which WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY; they consist, at present, of a spacious NEWS ROOM, furnished with the Daily Papers, Gazettes, &c. and a ROOM for CONVERSATION and APPOINTMENTS. The Proprietors and the Public are also respectfully informed that a GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held at the above place, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 12th inst. at one o'Clock precisely, where Gentlemen, who feel an interest in the success of this Institution, are requested to attend.—By order of the Committee, JAMES JENNINGS, Hon. Sec.

CHILE LOAN.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Second Half Yearly Dividend, due on the 31st March instant, will be paid on that and every subsequent Day (Sundays excepted) at our Counting-house, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.—The Holders of Warrants are requested to leave them, with Lists in numerical order, for examination, on Saturday the 29th instant, or one day previous to the application for payment.—London, 5th March, 1823. HULLETT, BROTHERS, and Co.

CHILE LOAN.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in conformity to the General Bond, signed by Don Antonio José de Irisarri, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the State of Chile, on the 21st day of May, 1822, by which the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds was to be appropriated on the 30th day of Sept. last, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund for the first Half Year, the said Don Antonio José Irisarri, jointly with Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. in presence of Mr. John Vesey, Notary Public, did on the 6th instant cancel and deposit, in the Bank of England, One Hundred and Forty-two Special Bonds of the said Loan, being £14,200, together with the Fifty-nine Dividend Warrants attached to each Bond.—London, March 8, 1823.

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1312	3442	4855	5334	5534	6826	6600	7920	8274	9523	9879	
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1367	4569	4900	5377	5560	5892	6687	7610	7968	8340	9525	9997
1391	4648	4930	5379	5563	5946	6713	7733	7992	8282	9526	9937
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1451	4674	5113	5420	5679	5958	6778	7748	7994	8445	9528	9993
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Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, London.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, March 4, 1823.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Borough of Ryegate—James Cocks, of Charing-cross, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of the Hon. James Somers Cocks, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—County of Dorset—Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq. of Bryanston House, in the county of Dorset, in the room of Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq. his father, deceased.

Commission in the Royal Anglesey Local Militia.

Major John Williams to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sparrow, deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Renfrew.

Renfrewshire Yeomanry Cavalry—The Right Hon. James Viscount Kelburne to be Major Commandant.—Paisley Volunteer Rifle Corps—Thomas Cook, Gent. to be First Lieutenant, vice Carlisle, resigned; Alexander Horatio Simpson, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice Cook, promoted.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. FITZGERALD, Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WELLS, Brightwell, Berkshire, farmer—C. FORD, Regent-street, linen-draper—J. ALDERSEY, Liverpool, grocer—J. FLETCHER, Plumbland, Cumberland, lime-burner—A. G. MINGAY, Silver-street, Golden-square, builder—T. CHARLESWORTH, Clare street, Clare-market, grocer—S. HEBBORN, Hutton, near Ruddy, Yorkshire, butcher—M. HALLE, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, victualler—J. HUMBERSTONE, St. John-street, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—April 5, M. B. and J. W. Harvey, Witham, Essex, bankers—March 29, B. Rofley, New Bond-street, tailor—March 6, J. Hancock, Limehouse-Hole-Stairs, mast-maker—May 10, N. Ketcher, Bradwell near the Sea, Essex, shopkeeper—March 25, R. N. Rose, Holborn-hill, bookseller—March 18, J. Cripps, Wisbeach, linen-draper.

March 25, S. and T. P. Frances, Liverpool, marble-masons—March 26, T. C. Hodson, Leominster, draper—March 26, J. Morris, Liverpool, wine-merchant—March 26, J. Tarleton, Liverpool, merchant.—March 27, E. Dearill, Manchester, wholesale grocer—March 10, I. and T. Bullman, Mile-thorp, Westmoreland, mercers—April 7, W. Barraston, Worcester, hop-merchant—April 1, T. Vernon, Towcester, grocer.

CERTIFICATES—March 25.

T. Greenwell, Sunderland, Durham, merchant—H. Humphreys, Well's-row, Islington, grocer—J. Slater, sen. J. Slater, and J. Slater, jun. Yeadon, Yorkshire, clothiers—H. Ellis, Twiston, Norfolk, farmer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Tewkesbury, Leicester, and Kingston-upon-Hull, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

On the motion of the EARL OF DARNLEY, Copies of the agreement between the Irish Government and Sir A. B. King, relative to the contract of Stationery made in July 1822; and, also for an account of the Supply furnished for the last ten years, were ordered to be laid before the House.

TUESDAY.

The Transfer of Aids, the Exchequer Bills, the Annual Duties, and the Lanarkshire Road Bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY.

LORD BEXLEY took the oaths and his seat.

LORD KENYON presented a petition against the Marriage Act from the archdeaconry of Leicester.

THURSDAY.

The Temporary Marriage Act Bill, was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

THE EARL OF DARNLEY asked whether it was intended to lay before the House the various documents respecting the measure in contemplation for Ireland.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL replied in the affirmative. The Noble Earl then presented a message from the King, recommending the House to adopt such provisions as circumstances may require in respect to the right of disposing of copyhold and freehold property belonging to the Crown.

LORD GRENVILLE presented petitions from Bristol and Gloucester, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the absence of the Earl of Liverpool, moved the usual Address to the King, in answer to His Majesty's Message of the preceding day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Stock, Leicester, Hull, and Newark, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

SIR GERARD NOEL presented a petition from a person calling herself Olive, Princess of Cumberland, a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, claiming the sum of 15,000l. bequeathed to her by the late King, and praying the interference of the House.—The petition was laid on the table.

MR. CURTEIS, presented a petition from certain hop-growers in Sussex, praying for a repeal of the hop duty.

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD thought the duty on beer ought to be reduced, in preference to reducing the hop duty.

MR. LITTLETON approved of the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which would be a great relief to the farmer and the lower classes.—The petition was laid on the table.

The Annual Duties, the Exchequer Bills, and the Transfer of Aids Bills, were passed.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET noticed the state of the Penitentiary prison, and observed, that out of 800 prisoners 129 were sick; he thought a Parliamentary investigation must take place into the state of that prison, which was in an unusual state of sickness. He moved for a copy of the inquest on the body of Humphrey Adams, a prisoner in that prison, who lately suddenly died.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said, the usual number of prisoners in the Penitentiary was from 7 to 800, and the average of the sick from 40 to 50, of which number three-fourths were affected with the sea scurvy, which disease broke out in January, since which five prisoners had died. On the case alluded to by the Hon. Member, the Jury had found that the death of Adams had been accelerated by not having sufficient meat. The Right Hon. Secretary had given orders to spare no expence to remove the disease; and two physicians, Drs. Roget and Latham, in addition to the present medical attendants. He thought no good could arise from the motion.—The motion was then withdrawn.

MR. PLUNKETT, adverting to a motion which stood for the 15th of April, which related to the recent conduct of the Government of Ireland, said, the House could not be ignorant that those proceedings had reference to the dressing of the Statue, and to the outrage, or alleged outrage which took place at the Dublin theatre. He therefore suggested that his Hon. and Learned Friend's motion, which stood for to-morrow, and which referred to the existence of certain Secret Societies in Ireland, and particularly of those denominated Orange Societies, ought to be postponed.

MR. WHITMORE presented a petition from several merchants, and others, engaged in trade to the East Indies, praying for an equalization of the Duties on Sugar coming from the East and West Indies. He gave notice of a motion for Wednesday, the 19th of March, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

In answer to a question from Lord A. Hamilton, relative to the Royal Scotch Burghs, the LORD ADVOCATE said, the Bill had been prepared under the Authority of a Committee of the House, and he should, therefore, not propose any alteration in it.

LORD A. HAMILTON then gave notice of a motion on the subject, for the 21st inst.

The House went into a Committee on the National Debt Reduction Act.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER proposed a series of resolutions, recommended by the Committee of last year, respecting the Sinking Fund. The Right Hon. Gent. observed, that since the year 1816, there had been an actual diminution of debt. On the 5th of January 1816, the whole Funded Debt was 816,311,940l. and the unfunded 48,511,388l. making a total of 864,823,328l. The charge for the Funded was upwards of thirty millions, and that for the Unfunded 2,100,000l. On the 5th of January 1823, the whole Funded Debt was 796,530,144l. and the Unfunded was 43,526,621l. The charge of the Funded Debt, 28,100,000l.; the Unfunded, 1,162,752l. On the comparison of the two years, it would be found there had been a reduction in the Funded Debt of 19,781,796l. and in the Unfunded of 4,984,726l.; being a total of 24,766,521l. giving an average of three millions and a half for each year. This reduction would have been considerably larger but for the mode which had last year been adopted of converting the Navy 5 per Cents. into 4 per Cents. and which had materially, though beneficially, affected the capital. This difference was so great, that it might be safely taken at ten millions for the last year. If this were brought into the calculation, the diminution would not be less than 35 millions. A comparison of the same two years, it would be found that the diminution in the amount of charge exceeded three millions. Would any man say it was hopeless to attempt to reduce the National Debt? He thought not; and he trusted this House would not consider it unreasonable in him to ask to continue a plan which had already yielded some advantage. The resolutions which propose in substance to take the Sinking Fund at five millions. The first resolutions would be for applying these five millions to the Sinking Fund. The Act now in existence made the nominal amount of the Sinking Fund about 15 or 16,000,000l.; but he thought it was perfectly unnecessary to preserve this machinery. He proposed also, that the money should be paid to the Commissioners quarterly; that the interest should also be received by the Commissioners, and put out to accumulate at compound interest, until it should reach an amount equal to one per cent. upon the whole amount of the debt. The time at which this might be expected to take place was, of course, uncertain; but if the revenue continued to improve, and expenditure to diminish, there was a fair prospect that the desired amount would be bought up within a reasonable time.

MR. LEYCESTER thought the resolutions exhibited the House as calculating, when it ought rather to shew a sympathy for the loss and calculating, when it ought rather to shew a sympathy for the sufferings of the country. He was of opinion that additional relief ought to be afforded to the agricultural interest. The Sinking Fund he looked upon as a financial folly.

MR. ROBERTSON, referring to the Sinking Fund, proposed by Mr. Pitt in 1786, observed, that the more we paid to the Sinking Fund, the larger the debt became. We had borrowed a small sum, and had engaged to pay, in return, a large one. Besides, the Sinking Fund was not efficient.

MR. HUME observed that the Right Hon. Gent. had taken the year 1816, and comparing it with the present, had said the amount of expenditure was less in the latter than in the former. But in the year 1816 the charge was more than it had been in the year preceding, by between 2 and 3,000,000l. There had, he well remembered, been a mistake of 2,000,000l. in the casting up, which was fairly admitted by the Treasury, when he applied for an explanation of the account. The whole system, however, of the Sinking Fund was erroneous and delusive. From the year 1792 to 1817, our revenue had been 1100 millions, and our expenditure 1300 millions; he meant independent of loans, for we had added altogether 600 millions to the National Debt since the year 1792. Thirty or forty millions of the debt had been contracted in this way, in bonusses. The whole system of borrowing money to raise the market had been shewn to be erroneous and injurious. He complained of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer's system of running up the Funds against himself; of raising the price of the Stocks to the great loss of the public. A high price of Stock, he was convinced was very injurious to the country.

MR. BARING was most ready to agree with his Hon. Friend in all he had said about the fallacy of the Sinking Fund, as it had been exhibited in amount by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; but when he came to apply his arguments to the abolition of the Fund, he was unable to go along with him. He must observe, that there might be something said for a fictitious Sinking Fund in time of war for, however useless and invaluable it might appear in the eyes of some Gentlemen to take any pains to sustain public credit, now that we wanted no money, yet in time of war that public credit was valuable to the country.

MR. T. WILSON was convinced that maintaining public faith would assist the agriculturists, though not so directly as removal of taxes. All the change he desired to be made in the Sinking Fund was, that the Surplus Revenue should be applied to make an extinction of debt instead of a Sinking Fund.

MR. D. GILBERT hoped the present Chancellor of the Exchequer would be continued in his office for a long period, and he was sure he spoke the sentiments of the great bulk of the country in saying so. He hoped, should he ever have occasion to make loans, he would always reserve out of them a certain per centage to form a Sinking Fund.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET was of opinion, that if the surplus revenue was only 500l. instead of five millions, it should be applied in remission of taxes. If they left it as a Sinking Fund in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they would see him as they had seen his predecessor, put his hand upon it, to make up the deficiencies of his own mismanagement.

MR. J. SMITH said, the difficulty which the Committee had to contend with was to have a clear notion of what was really meant by public credit. He believed that good management was necessary to public credit, and that 10 or 12 per cent. had been lost by mismanagement. He was a friend to the principle of a real Sinking Fund, and on the same principle that he wished to relieve the agriculturist, he supported this fund.

THE LORD MAYOR thought the House ought to pause before it passed a resolution which went to alter those laws to which the public creditor had been accustomed to look for security through the last thirty years.

MR. RICARDO declared it to be his opinion, that the agricultural interest had suffered but little by the restoration of the currency.—The Resolution was then agreed to.

MR. HUME moved as an amendment on the Resolutions respecting the half-pay annuities—"That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is inexpedient to maintain a real Sinking Fund of more than 3,000,000l. and that it is necessary to afford the people relief by repealing taxes to the amount of the remaining surplus revenue."

For the Amendment, 39—Against it, 110—Majority for the Resolution, 71. The remaining resolutions were agreed to.

MR. PETER MOORE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the acts relating to combinations among workmen. His first object in the Bill was to make such a change in the laws as would be likely to bring back many emigrant artists from the Continent, with the machinery. Besides, he hoped to propose a satisfactory mode of recovering debts, and settling disputes between masters and journeymen.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Preston and Sunderland against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

SIR T. ACLAND obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain clauses in the General Turnpike Act.

MR. NOLAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Poor Laws.

MR. LENNARD asked whether any reductions were to be made in the expences of the Civil List, particularly with respect to the expences of Foreign Ambassadors.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING would not pledge himself that something further might not be done.

On the second reading of the reduced Assessed Taxes Bill MR. CALCRAFT made some observations, in which he suggested the propriety of further reducing the taxes, with a view of relieving the agricultural interest. The Bill was read a second time.

SIR R. FERGUSSON observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to lower the duty on British Spirits, and he wished to know whether such reduction would extend to the stock on hand, as it was important to the Scotch distillery trade.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER had not yet decided as to the precise time when the reduction of duty would take place, at all events it would not be before the 16th of October. He thought he should be able to confer a benefit on the Scotch distiller equal to that which was now enjoyed by the Irish one.

MR. HOUNOUSE presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Ann, Westminster, praying for a repeal of the whole of the Assessed Taxes.

MR. MAXWELL begged to call the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Cottage Tax of Scotland. He wished to know whether this most odious and oppressive tax would be repealed.

MR. HUME moved four resolutions on the subject of Irish tithes, to this effect:—That the property at present in the hands of the deans and chapters of Ireland, is public property, and under the controul and disposal of the legislature, for the support of religion, or for such other purposes as Parliament may chuse to apply it, due attention being paid to the interests of those at present enjoying possession of it. That it is desirable that this House should cause inquiry to be instituted into the present state of the Established Church in Ireland. That the best interests of Ireland would be promoted by diminishing the large revenues of the higher Clergy, and raising those of the lower, appointed to consider in what manner these objects can be best carried into effect. The Hon. Member said that people often talked of a State, and no State without a Church. Some applied the word Church to the Clergy only; while others applied it to all the community whole of his hearers, his community, as the Church; and, on the authority of St. Paul, he thought he might do the same. He thought he might assume that the Protestant Established Church had no authority from Scripture. It owed its very existence to the Legislature; and, as a consequence, that Legislature might alter or annul the whole of the Establishment. When, therefore, he proposed Parliamentary interference with these Establishments, he trusted he should not be charged with a design to deprive people of their tithes. All the vast property now enjoyed by Bishops, Deans, and other Ministers of the Established Church, had been carried away from those of another Church. It had been originally set apart for, and enjoyed by the Ministers of the Catholic Church. But to go from those acts to higher precedents, had not Parliament changed its religion of the country itself? Had it not changed that religion from Catholicism to Protestantism, and could it not change it from that religion with the concurrence of His Majesty? The Protestant Right Hon. Secretary might laugh, but had he left out His Majesty, whom he could he say? Besides which, His Majesty was a branch of the Legislature. Let the House then suppose that, instead of Protestantism being the established religion, Quakerism was established instead. He begged the Right Hon. Gentleman, if he made any remarks upon this subject, to tell them which he would with the land belonging to the Clergy, if that House became a House of Quakers. According to the last Census the population of Ireland was 6,800,000, one-fourteenth of which number, 490,000 souls, consisted of the followers of the Established Church. Then for the Establishment itself, there were four Archbishops, eighteen Bishops, thirty-three Deaneries, making with inferior dignities, 500 ministers in all 511 belonging to the Church and Bishopricks. He believed no country in the world offered such a disproportion between inhabitants and Clergy. The House, then, he contended, was bound to consider whether example of such a proportion existed; and if so, make a proper reduction. The House, then, he contended, was bound to consider whether such a number was not too great; and if so, make a proper reduction. As to the amount of Church property, he believed he could give it. There were, he believed, about 14,000,000 House an accurate idea of it. There were, he believed, about 14,000,000 of English acres in the whole surface of lions of Irish, or 18 millions English. Of this the hands of the Bishops and Deans and Chapters of the whole, cultivated and wild. The Chapters was two-eleventhsths of the best cultivators of land, for which Bishops in Ireland were not more than 1-29th of cultivated land he saw was called Bishop's land. Then the rental of Ireland he had estimated at 14,000,000l. Two-elevenths of this they might at 500l. each, made about 700,000l. tithe collectors, which taken from the Church of Ireland swallowed up making a total of 3,200,000l. which ate to be right by one-half, he assisted annually. Supposing this estimate to be tolerated. The property of the House whether it ought to be; for instance, the Primate of Church was most unequally divided; for instance, the Primate of Armagh had from 15 to 20,000l. a year. The great sources of emolument to the Bishops were the fines which they received. By a return to the House in 1819, it appeared that in 129 benefices, there were residents and 531 non-residents. After enforcing the necessity of residence, he would next increase the number, and spends of the lower Clergy at the expence of the higher. No salary should be lower than 150l. and would fix them at various sums, from that to 6 or 700l. a year. The former Bishop of Clogher went to his diocese without a shilling, and died worth 3 or 400,000l. At present the land attached to that Bishop rick, if let out, would produce 150,000l. a year. Why this was enough for ten German Princes; and he maintained it was inconsistent with professions of economy that such large sums of public money were thus disposed of. He wished that there should have a Committee to enquire into the real state of the revenues of the higher Clergy of Ireland. This was requisite under every point of view. He should propose that the Irish Establishment be reduced to one Archbishop and four Bishops. That number, with a proportionate number of subordinate officers, would be quite sufficient. The Deans and Chapters had little to do, the whole of them ought to do. He proposed, therefore, that as the revenues of the Bishops, and Deans, and Chapters should go to form a fund at the disposal of Parliament, so should there be a commutation of tithes at 15 years, instead of 25, as had been proposed; and he contended there would be ample funds to make a liberal commutation. The same might be done as regarded the lay impropriators. The clergy ought not to be so hasty as to the principle of commutation, for a precedent already existed which affected the most Illustrious Personage in the State. His Royal Highness's territorial property had been commuted to a monied equivalent? It was his wish to make good Christians of the Irish Clergy—to abolish luxury and extravagance, and teach them to imitate the example of the Founder of their Faith.

MR. GOULBURN said, that when such propositions were made, with that length of detail with which the Hon. Gentleman seemed to abound, there was much less difficulty in opposing them with argument than repressing an honest indignation at the attempt to overthrow that establishment to which we were all equally attached by habit, and the experience of its invaluable benefits, and to involve in ruin every principle that was held sacred in Parliament. The Hon. Member had argued, that the Clergy had no right to interfere with the disposition of Church property, because it belonged to Parliament alone to dispose of it as they pleased, and instanced the commutation of the territorial property of His Majesty. But the circumstances were entirely different, that commutation was made with the consent of the Crown, and only during the life of the King. The Clergy were united with the best institutions of this country, which must stand or fall with them. They were not that dependent race they had been represented. They had always stood between the Crown and the People, as the barriers against encroachment, and the harbingers of peace in every struggle for power. He would call to the recollection of the House, that when at one period of our history similar measures were proposed, they terminated in the death of the Monarch. It was moved in 1646, "That whenever the Government of the Church was conducted by bishops, deans, and chapters, it was found to be hostile to the growth of liberty, and should therefore be altered." Shortly after they were induced to come to a resolution, "That the lands of the deans and chapters should be placed in the hands of trustees, and that the lands of the bishops should be transferred to the State." And the last proposition was, "That a competent maintenance be allotted to Ministers in proportion to the duties they had to perform, and that all ecclesiastical powers should be transferred to commissioners appointed for that purpose." These were, in fact, the resolutions the Hon. Gentleman now proposed—and he, too, told us that he would give the Clergy competent maintenance. Six months after those resolutions were passed that the consummation was arrived at, for then it was declared, that "the archbishop and the rest" had forfeited their freeholds and inheritance during their lives. It was then resolved that a suitable remuneration should be granted to the parties affected by this decision; and in pursuance of this resolution, a vote was come to, "That the Archbishop of York should be allowed one hundred pounds per annum." The Hon. Gentleman also contended for his measure, upon a plea that a similar measure was adopted by Prince Leopold, in Tuscany. He certainly confessed that he did not pretend to such a knowledge of the affairs of that important State as to be able to deny the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, but he would say, that it was indifferent to him what the conduct of other States were; no conduct of theirs could induce him to depart from the principle of honesty and justice. Then the Hon. Honourable Gentleman contended that his measure would be a relief to the landed interest. The same argument was levelled against the very founder of the Christian Religion—against the Redeemer himself—"Might not this ointment be sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor." But they who used this language against the Redeemer, used it, not because they cared for the poor, but because they were glad to avail themselves of the base passions of the populace, to serve their own purposes. The Hon. Gentleman had assumed that property held by the Church was not protected by the same guards which secured the property held by an individual Layman. He (Mr. Goulburn) would assert, that the Lands assigned for the maintenance of the Church were the property of the Church. He spoke in the presence of those who could correct him if he were wrong, but the Tithe property of the Church was so identified with it, that so long as that House continued to perform its duty, they could no more divest the holder of tithes of his property than they could divest any individual of his estate. The Honourable Member called for inquiry, but was the House prepared to grant it on the principle he had laid down? Surely they would not. He (Mr. G.) would resist the motion, because he thought it fatal to the interest of the Church, and to the property of the whole country. If the House were now disposed to sanction the invasion of the rights of property, they would vote with the Hon. Gentleman; but if acting on better and sounder principles they desired only to promote the real interests of the country, they would reject it. The Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) had made a most unfounded charge against the late Primate of Ireland, in stating that he had given away either leases or livings to any of his own family or connexions. The House would recollect that before 1807 there was no power existing to enforce residence, and it was the late Primate of Ireland who had brought in a Bill for that purpose.

MR. M. FITZGERALD was inclined to view this question rather as it regarded the best interests of the establishment, and the maintenance of the Protestant religion in Ireland, than as it referred to any consi-

derations of economy or retrenchment. Looking at it then in that point of view; he would not hesitate to say that the Church of Ireland was too richly endowed. He asked if it was not a well-known fact, that in most parts of the South of Ireland all the humbler classes among the Protestants were separating themselves from the Protestant Church, and joining those sects that held out to them a more zealous and attentive body of men as religious instructors.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, the Hon. Gentleman had stated that the Protestant population had been withdrawn from a considerable district in consequence of the neglect of the Protestant Church. He begged to read what had led to the Protestant population referred to being so withdrawn. He then read a statement from the Lord Primate, which set forth that the livings in these parishes were so low that no Clergyman could be found to accept of them, a factious vote of the Irish House of Commons having reduced the Vicars to want, and made it necessary to unite several vicarages into one benefice. He disclaimed and deprecated the doctrines advanced by the Hon. Member who had introduced the motion, because he felt that they tended to slavery and spoliation. The principle of the motion was abominable towards any portion of the community, but particularly so as it affected a body of men who were not allowed to be heard in that House in their own cause. Was it possible that it could be maintained by a person who carried popular notions higher than any Whig? Was it possible that because the Clergy had met to resist a commutation of tythes, they were therefore to be considered in the light of officers who should join together for the purpose of preventing a reduction of the army?

Mr. Denman would support the motion, as unless a practical Reform were effected in the Church, there would be no peace in Ireland.

Mr. Plunkett said, the plan of the Hon. Gentleman for governing the Church of Ireland, if proper for that country, would be proper for England; it would in effect declare that the property of the Hierarchy was liable to be disposed of for purposes of religion, or for any other purposes. This would prepare the way for the downfall of Hierarchy, that of the Throne must follow, and this would of course involve the overthrow of the Constitution.

Mr. Monck and Mr. Grattan supported the Resolutions.

Mr. Hume, in reply, complained of being personally attacked. His intentions had been grossly misrepresented, and when such intentions were imputed to him he denied the fact. The Right Hon. Attorney-General might have misunderstood him, but he could not misunderstand his Resolutions, and therefore there never was so gross a misrepresentation.

The Speaker called Mr. Hume to order.

Mr. Hume bowed to the Chair, and said, when the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Sec. Peel) talked of a violation of the principles of honour, and honesty, and justice, he valued the principles of honesty and justice as much as the Right Hon. Gentleman himself. The Right Hon. Secretary had said that he was the greatest enemy of the country.

Mr. Secretary Peel said that the words used by him were "the Hon. Member is himself the greatest enemy to enquiry."

Mr. Hume proceeded. Then the Right Hon. Attorney-General for Ireland had put himself into a passion, and said the measure was an act of desperation and folly on the part of the individual who brought it forward.

Mr. Plunkett said, that he had described the measure as being one of desperation and folly, but not one word had he said of the individual who proposed it.

Mr. Hume conceived that the words applied not only to the measure, but to the agent of its introduction to the House. The Right Hon. Secretary and the Right Hon. Gentleman had both quoted Scripture upon this occasion. It was something about ointment—he did not know exactly what it was—but he would tell them what St. Paul had said in his Epistle to the Thessalonians. St. Paul there said, "For even when we were with you, we commanded you, that if a man will not work, so neither shall he eat." Now, what he said was—follow St. Paul; let not those Clergymen be paid who did not work.

The first Resolution was then put, and negatived; and upon the second the House divided—For the Resolution, 62—Against it, 167—Majority, 105.

Mr. Marryatt proceeded to state the facts, which have been already before the public, with the capture and attack of several merchant ships off Cuba, and then moved, that there be laid before the House, copies of letters from J. W. Croker, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, to Mr. John Bennett, at Lloyd's, together with copies of letters from the Commanders of the Carnation and Doterel to the Admiralty, on the subject of the West India trade.

Sir George Cockburn entered into a justification of the conduct of the Admiralty Board, in respect of the transaction alluded to, in which he shewed that every arrangement had been made for the protection of the West India trade.

After some observations from Mr. T. Wilson (he considered the Admiralty justified by the statement of the Hon. Officer,) Admiral Coffin, Mr. Bright, and Alderman Thompson, who expressed himself satisfied with the explanation of the Noble Lord, and recommended the Hon. Member for Sandwich not to press his motion, which was enforced by Mr. Secretary Canning, who said it would shew a disposition to cast blame on the Admiralty; although for blame there could be no pretence.

Mr. Marryatt at length consented to withdraw his motion.

WEDNESDAY.

The Marriage Validity and the Scotch Creditors' Bills were passed.

Mr. Alderman Wood obtained leave to bring in a Bill for rebuilding London Bridge.

Sir T. Lethbridge presented a petition from a Mr. Wm. Parker, late of the Cape of Good Hope, which set forth that great evils resulted both to the said Colony and to Ireland, by the insidious and secret practices of the Jesuits. He defended the Orange Lodges as loyal and constitutional, and necessary to counteract the designs of the Jesuits. The petitioner accused Col. Bird, Secretary at the Cape, with being a Jesuit, and prayed the House to hear evidence at the bar to examine into the truth of his allegations, and render justice to his sufferings from the Jesuits. The Hon. Bart said, that he had good authority to state, that at Stoneyhurst there was an institution of Jesuits, and he believed under the direction of the brother of the individual alluded to. He believed that it was not doubted that Jesuit Societies existed in Ireland, and were greatly on the increase.

Mr. C. H. Hutchinson knew the Petitioner, and believed him to be exemplary in every private relation of life. He admitted the Petitioner's private grievances, but could not agree with him in the other views in his Petition. He regretted also that he had alluded to Col. Bird by name, whom he considered a very meritorious officer. He knew of no establishment of Jesuits in Ireland, as such. In the year 1820 it was that the Pope said to Cardinal Gonsalvi that the order of Jesuits had not been restored in Ireland, because it was contrary to the wishes of the Government of the British Empire. He told that House that they would be guilty of much injustice if they hurried on to that momentous question relative to the Catholics of Ireland, with all their Protestant prejudice and British ignorance on their heads. He said this with every feeling of respect; and he repeated that there was in that House much ignorance on the subject of the claims, and situation of the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Wilmot observed, that the subject matter of the Petition was, that Mr. Parker was an emigrant to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was so unfortunate as to meet with losses in his speculation, which he attributed to Colonel Bird's being a Jesuit, and not to the natural causes of rusting in the wheat, and others proceeding from the climate. He then went on very jesuitically to connect the subject of his losses with the establishment at Stoneyhurst. Nothing, in fact, could be less connected than the subject of the Petition, which was one of private grievance. He must express his surprise at the Honourable Baronet's having sanctioned the Petition. If the Hon. Baronet agreed with the Petitioner, that Jesuitry could have the effect of spoiling the harvest, and doing that which others thought to be beyond all human controul, he could only say that he must infer that the Hon. Baronet's opinion on the subject of Agricultural Distress was no longer what it used to be.

After some observations from Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, Mr. Brownlow, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, and Sir H. Parnell, the Petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Abercrombie moved, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, stating that his faithful Commons deeply deploring the existence of those dissentions by which Ireland had for a long time been agitated and convulsed, and which among other evils has led to the formation of Societies founded upon exclusive and unconstitutional principles, beg leave to assure His Majesty of their most cordial zeal and concurrence in all measures for sustaining and supporting the law, and of giving the people the benefit of enjoying all its privileges and protection, and of aiding in the conciliation and suppression of party feeling, which His Majesty's presence and admonition has so effectually begun." The Hon. Member entered upon the subject of his Address at some length. It was not his intention to allude to the merit or demerit of Lord Wellesley's government, and it was not his purpose to bring forward any thing that would at all connect itself with the Catholic Question. He considered it a great misfortune for Ireland that this system had been introduced, it was against the interests of all parties, and totally subversive of the legitimate controul of good Government. It commenced with the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam from Ireland in 1795, and was completed by the Act of Union between England and Ireland. He noticed the divisions which had taken place in the country of Armagh in 1795, a battle was fought between the Peep of Day Boys and the Roman Catholics, in which the Peep of Day Boys were victorious, and it was shortly after that event, that the first Orange Lodge was opened. It consisted of a large number of persons, having a Master, Grand Master, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee. There were various orders and numerous meetings in different parts of the country, but the most important of all was the Grand Lodge in Dublin. He proceeded to shew that the Committee had thought it necessary to check the over zeal of some indiscreet Members; and he then read to the House the declaration of their Resolution to reverence the memory of King William, the Constitution established by him, and the succession of the present Royal Family to the Throne, and described many of the Societies, ulterior acts, their celebrations, rules, &c. which he contended were most fatal to the peace of Ireland; and too frequently terminated in bloodshed. The Protestant who desired to be distinguished for his loyalty, ought to endeavour by his conduct and example to make others contented and loyal. Were the Catholics of Ireland likely to be made more loyal by the annual processions, in commemoration of the defeat of King James at the Boyne? Could this be effected by reminding them that that day had witnessed the triumph of the Protestants, and the humiliation of the Catholics, the proof of which was to be found in the name of the family now on the throne?

Mr. Goulburn regretted that the motion had been made at the present moment, on account of the irritation and dissention which had recently distracted Ireland; he feared that any expressions and topics might be introduced, calculated to inflame the minds of the people of that country to such an extraordinary degree, as it would be the duty of all prudent men, in Parliament or out of it, to use their best endeavours to avoid. Although he could not concur in the Address, yet he had no difficulty, with regard to much that had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, in expressing more or less of his concurrence, and in avowing that exclusive societies, under whatever circumstances, or in whatever country they might exist, were productive of immediate inconvenience, and objects of jealousy and suspicion. He was most anxious to draw a distinction betwixt societies in particular, and those whose principles and conduct were so wholly different. Some of the secret societies in Ireland had for their object the destruction of property, and the overthrow of the Government, while others were bound together to support the law and contribute to the maintenance of tranquillity and peace. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had done the Orange Societies the justice to admit, that the principles with which they set out went to support the law; and he was sure it was impossible as to their progressive conduct, and their constant anxiety to set their opinions and intentions before the country, not to admit that they were entitled to approbation. If he had charged the Government with executing an Orangeman from a punishment to which he was by law subjected, and if he could state that a Cath olic had suffered penalties from which an Orangeman had been exempt, then he would have made out a case for Parliamentary interference. But if, in the absence of such complaint, the House subscribed to the proposed Address, it would, in a Parliamentary acceptation, imply blame where no cause for blame existed or was charged. Although they had not found it necessary to call for a renewal of that Act, yet the subject had been brought before the Government on too many occasions to allow them to overlook the necessity of an application to Parliament for a power which they did not possess, of putting an end to such societies. As all secret societies were bad, it was intended to make them all, without distinction, amenable to the proposed law, and therefore he trusted the Hon. Member would not press his motion.

Sir J. Newport congratulated the House on the approaching suppression of all secret societies.

Mr. Dawson observed that whenever any little petty dispute occurred between a Protestant and a Catholic, it was immediately magnified into one of those Orange outrages which were made use of by demagogues to inflame the people in Ireland, and which he had afterwards heard repeated by Members in that House. The Hon. Member went into a description of the origin of Orange Societies, and said they were first founded for the purposes of mutual defence and support of the Constitution and laws as established by the revolution, against the factions that were ravaging the country in 1795. His Right Hon. Friend should, therefore, have his entire support in the measure which he intended to bring forward. Independent of the oaths, he agreed most cordially in the principles of these societies. Their acts had always been beyond reproach. When the unnatural union took place between the Catholics and Presbyterians, and they had a committee in Dublin for organising troops and other rebellious objects, it was the Orangemen who resisted them, and formed the rallying point of loyalty and patriotism. Their acts were the constant theme of admiration and praise in the Irish Parliament.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald said, when the Hon. Member stated, that the Orange Societies arose out of a wish to defend the peace and tranquillity of the country, he denied it, on the authority of the acts of the Irish Parliament.

Mr. Secretary Peel distinctly declared that he had never in his life recognized an Orangeman in that character. He was once thanked by a Grand Jury for a defence which he had made for the Orange Societies. Last year some papers had been sent him, containing the laws and regulations of an Orange Institution in England, with the opinions of several eminent legal gentlemen, declaring their belief that the institution, as formed, was legal. The answer which he sent he had indorsed on the letter containing the Resolutions. The letter was dated the 22d of Feb. 1822, and the endorsement ran thus—"Desired Mr. Hobhouse to call and say I do not approve of the establishment of Orange Lodges in England; and that, legal or not, I think they will do no good." He thought he should have little difficulty in finding out clubs and associations which addressed the people, though they were not bound together by oaths, and the oaths all were now agreed to provide against. It would be of little use to prevent the oath, if the spirit which dictated the oath became embittered by the prohibition. The open manifestation of the spirit might be prevented, but sullen obedience would follow, aggravated by feelings of irritation. He could refer the House to the proceedings of a Whig Society in 1789, which had published resolutions signed 'T. Conolly, by order of the Society,' and which contained resolutions not very different from, and not less strong than those of the Orange Clubs. But did he object to these proceedings? Not at all. We were in a free country, and had a right to the expression of our sentiments individually or collectively. Upon general constitutional grounds he disapproved of the motion, though he again deprecated the idea of a triumph. Before he sat down he would take that opportunity of stating that he entirely concurred in the preventing of the dressing of King William's Statue last November, and that the prevention had received the approbation of His Majesty's Government.—Mr. Grattan supported the motion.

Mr. Secretary Canning, with reference to the subject of debate, was disposed to congratulate the House on their escape from what he considered a perilous discussion, likely to excite animosity; but which, from the temper then apparent, would lead to a different result. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had been informed by his Right Hon. Friend, that the measure required to be brought in, was resolved on before the present motion was announced; but although it was desired by Government, it was considered best to defer it until heat and animosity subsided. The Government entertained the hope of seeing very soon, some symptoms of abatement.—The motion was withdrawn.

THURSDAY.

A petition was presented from certain Merchants and Traders of Bermondsey Parish, in Surrey, praying for a repeal of the Coal Duty. Petitions were also presented from the same Parish, and from New Sarum, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

In answer to a question from Col. Davies, respecting the transfer of collections from the Customs to the Excise, Mr. Herries said, it was more for convenience than saving as far as the collections were concerned.

A similar message from the King, respecting copyhold and freehold land belonging to the Crown, was presented by Mr. Secretary Peel.

Colonel Davies presented a petition from Colonel Allen, who, in the year 1817, was with his regiment in Guernsey, where General Bailey was at that time stationed. Colonel Allen was accused by General Bailey of making false returns. These charges were, that he had tried men by Drum-head Courts-martial—had placed more men in certain barracks than they were calculated to hold. On the first and third charges he was found guilty as to mere technical errors and misconstruction of orders, and the decisions of the Court were qualified accordingly. On the second charge he was convicted without any similar qualification of the verdict. The Prince Regent had confirmed the finding of the Court, and had sentenced Colonel Allen to be reprimanded. He had subsequently removed from the 55th Regiment, his continuing in the command of it having been considered to be inconsistent with the well being of the corps. The Honourable Gentleman quoted from several military authorities, to shew that the Crown could legally make no alteration in the sentence of a Court Martial, unless it were by exercising the prerogative of mercy to mitigate its rigour.

Lord Palmerston said, no practice was more ancient or more undisputed than that which was now complained of. The Sovereign had always exercised the right of dismissing his officers, whether they had been condemned by Court Martial or not, and assigning, or declining to assign, reasons for such removals, at his pleasure. This power was necessary, not for the sake of the Crown, but for the benefit of the people, and the security of the Constitution. The Noble Lord adverted to the charges and the orders given by General Bailey to diminish the frequency of corporal punishment, if possible. Finding that species of punishment so often inflicted in the 55th Regiment, that between January and April, 79 men had been tried, who had received 4878 lashes, General Bailey called for a return every morning of all offences which had been committed after 11 o'clock on the preceding day, with the names of the offenders, the punishments they had received, and their dates. Upon enquiry it was found, that between January and April, there had been 15 men tried whose names did not appear in the returns, who had received among them 1750 lashes. It was a most extraordinary misconstruction of the orders which had been issued, that these names should have been omitted. If he did not understand them, such a person was not fit to continue in the command of a regiment. The next charge against him was, that he had tried seven men by a Drum-head Court Martial in the course of 14 days, during which time General Bailey had been absent. The offence which it was thought necessary to try before a Drum-head Court Martial was, that a man had put two cartridges into the breast of his jacket, instead of placing them in his cartridge-box. For this the offender had been sentenced to receive 25 lashes. The next case was that of William Kingston, who was charged with offending against a General Order of March, but where, when, or how the offence had been committed, did not appear; so that had notice been given him of trial two days before, he could not have known how to defend himself. Another case was that of an individual who had *supported* arms without being ordered to do so; this offence had been punished with 25 lashes. The next case was that of James Stenton, who was tried for misdemeanour-like conduct in being drunk when the regiment was in the field. If there were any offence which ought not to be tried before a Drum-head Court Martial, it was that of drunkenness. He had been sentenced to receive 100 lashes. The next case was one of the same nature, and had also been punished with 100 lashes. He would only refer to one other case, that of Private John Sutton, who had been charged with unsoldierlike conduct in levelling his piece improperly. Such was the conduct of Colonel Allen, who represented himself to be a much-injured and persecuted individual. Looking at the facts of this case, might they not turn round upon him, and ask, "*Quis talia fuscheus sedtiones querentes?*" Colonel Allen had been treated in the most lenient manner. He had been allowed to sell his Commission. Yet he, forsooth, represented himself as having suffered severely in his private fortune, by not being enabled to dispose of them as he could have desired to do, though the fact was, he had received every Commission which he held from the favour and grace of the Crown, and had not paid for any of them a single shilling.

Colonel Davies, in reply, begged to explain the situation in which he stood with respect to Colonel Allen. He had never seen him in his life; and after what had been stated by the Noble Lord, so far as he (Colonel Davies) was concerned, he felt disposed to throw down his brief and leave the Court.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a commutation of tithes in Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that it would be his duty to offer two separate Bills. The first, which related to a composition of tithes for a limited period, was founded on the principle of a voluntary arrangement between the parties who owned, and the parties who paid them. It would be proposed that the Lord Lieutenant should have the power, upon a requisition made from the Incumbent of any benefice, or the Incumbent of any parish, or from a certain number of persons paying tithes in that parish, of directing the assemblage of a body, to be denominated a Special Vestry. He should propose that the body be composed of those who paid tithes to the incumbent to a certain amount, and not of all who paid tithes at all. Because the House would see that an assembly of that description would be calculated to lead to little result but that of extreme confusion. The Bill would contain within itself the means of clearly ascertaining who the persons were in the parish that paid the necessary amount, and of excluding all who paid a smaller. In Vestries so constituted, it was intended to vest the power of appointing certain persons properly qualified, to enter into negociations for a composition of the tithe of the whole parish for a limited time.—It was proposed that the Incumbent should appoint Commissioners to negociate such composition. These Commissioners would not only have the interests of the Incumbent to protect, but also those of an infinite variety of persons who were interested in the Tythe system of Ireland, even in the smallest parish. It was, therefore, thought necessary to guard against the appointment of improper persons. To do this it was intended to give power to the general body of negativing, upon proper cause shewn, the appointment of the Commissioner named by the Incumbent. He meant to apply the Bill to all—whether ecclesiastical or lay Incumbent. If the Commissioners failed in settling the amount of compensation, it would be competent for them to appoint an umpire; and, upon the decision of that umpire, would rest the conditions of the composition. The Commissioners would be called upon to inquire the price of corn for a series of three years, and to regulate the amount of composition by the average. At each succeeding three years the measure provided that the average was again to be ascertained, and a variation in the amount of the composition made according to the differences in the prices. The next point for consideration was, the manner in which the Clergy were to be paid; and it would be proposed that they should be paid by persons appointed by the Vestry, or by Special Assessors, and that the proportions should be annually assessed upon the different holdings of land, and according to the value of such land. Of course, land which was tithe free was necessarily exempt from contributing to the general amount of compensation. But the House would be aware that throughout Ireland there was a considerable quantity of land exempted from the tithe of agistment. Upon this he thought there was a claim for the payment of the composition—not in the same proportion as other lands, which paid that tithe, but an amount should be fixed and settled as its fair proportion. The only other part to which he thought it necessary to call the attention of the House, was the ultimate remedy to be granted to the Incumbent in case of non-payment of his compensation. It would be proposed that the Incumbent should continue to have the first claim, and in addition to that, such means of enforcing his claim as would secure to him the advantages he already possessed, and such as he trusted would excite no apprehension to any person who would give the subject fair consideration. In every case where the Incumbent should express a desire to receive, in place of the compensation, a commutation in the way of land, the Bill should give him authority to apply to certain Commissioners appointed by the Bill. It would then be left to those Commissioners to select in the same parish, or in an adjoining one, so that the distance should not be inconvenient, and purchase and assign to him, such a portion of land as, upon a full and fair valuation of its rent, shall be equal to the amount of compensation, or to what he at present received from his tithes. It was proposed to apply to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to appropriate money for such purchases. As soon as an estate was thus purchased, the right of tithes, and the claim upon the compensation would cease. The money arising from the composition would be then paid over to the Commissioners of the National Debt, in remuneration for the principal and interest of the sum laid out for the purchase of the particular estate. He was not certain that he had detailed the measures clearly to the House, but they would be before the country; and whatever may be thought of the ultimate effects they were calculated to produce, no one would doubt their having been conceived in the wish of ameliorating and tranquillizing the condition of the people of Ireland.

Sir H. Parnell, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Col. Barry, Mr. Grattan, Col. French, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ricardo, joined in expressing their thanks to the Right Hon. Gent. for his attention to the situation of Ireland, and their approbation of the measures in contemplation.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

On receiving the Report on the National Debt Bill, Mr. Calcraft moved an amendment, "that the further consideration be postponed till the 20th of April," with a view to ascertain whether a further reduction of taxation could not be effected.

Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Benett, Sir J. Shelley, Mr. Monck, Mr. Baring, &c. supported the amendment; and Col. Wood, Mr. Ald. C. Smith, opposed it. On a division the numbers were—For the amendment, 57—Against it, 93—Majority against the amendment, 36.—The Report was then agreed to.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The press of important matter induces us to request pardon of our numerous correspondents for not noticing their favours.

We trust our advertising friends will excuse us, for the same reason. Remarks on the Spanish Dinner will be found in our last page.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Our Money Market has not fluctuated materially during the past week, and the idea of our Government keeping decidedly neutral in the impending war is gaining strength. There have, however, been strong rumours, during the last two days, of a fresh Spanish loan being brought into the market. Spanish Bonds were done at 29¾ as early as the middle of this day. At the close Consols for the Account were 73¾ ⅛.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	India Bonds 22 23
3 per Cent. Consols 73¾ ⅛ ¼	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000. 11 9 10
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent.	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 93¾ ⅛	Con. for Acc. 73¾ ⅛ ¼
Long Annuities .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, March 6.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . 78	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-50 3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 66¾

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

"NASCITUR RIDICULUS MUS!" Some of our readers may, perhaps, recollect *the genuine* account we ventured to publish of a SECRET WHIG dinner, holden for the express purpose of planning the campaign previous to the opening of the Session of Parliament in 1822—if they do, they will also call to mind that an attack upon the Clergy and its revenues was most appropriately entrusted to the command of Mr. JOSEPH HUME, who being—if any thing—a PRESBYTERIAN in his creed, might be justly considered as having none of the prejudices of education to encounter in his advances towards this sacred depository of Constitutional Church-principles.

The pioneers in the CHRONICLE were ordered on immediate duty—and, it must be confessed, never were men more fitted for such a service. The disciples of LOYOLA, and the descendants of JOHN KNOX, have united their forces upon more occasions than one—but, we verily believe, never with such indefatigable zeal and good fellowship as in the present instance. The perversion of every principle—binding or influential, upon morals, faith, and common honesty, was resorted to, in order to work upon the selfish passions of the people—and every falsehood, calumny, and distortion of facts that ingenuity or malignity could suggest, pressed into the service to direct those passions, so as to let loose the "dogs of war" against our national Church Establishment. The greater portion of our readers are fully aware that we speak to *literal* FACTS—and we have no ambition to shine as rhetoricians.

The *Morning Chronicle*—to leave the lesser hirelings out of the question—are still filed, because they have been filed before, and to these we simply refer for the evidence of those facts. The hostility against our Government in Church and State is no longer covert or problematical. Circumstances arose which induced the postponement of the intended Parliamentary attack at the period alluded to, but the note, or as MR. HUME would call it, the "nottice" of preparation was given, and it was found expedient—for jesuitical policy is always crooked—to avoid, in the first instance, the appearance of a direct impeachment of the Church of England, by striking at that branch of the union where certain vulnerable points were supposed to leave it more open to assault. MR. JOSEPH HUME accordingly, after a labour of twelve or fourteen months, is delivered of this Quinbus Flestrin—this man mountain—destined to swallow up the Church and its revenues, not "at one fell swoop," but at two mouthfuls—Ireland being destined for "a snack," and England afterwards for a "belly-full."

But this is no joking subject; it leads back our minds to contemplations, which, if they be not callous or hardened by the cold and malignant philosophy of the times, must necessarily awaken us to a sense of what is *intended*, by knowing what *has been done* under PRECISELY SIMILAR MODES OF PROCEEDING.

If the newspaper reporters are to be believed, and, of course, upon those only can we comment, MR. HUME is made to declare upon opening his project, that "nobody had the same view of the question as himself; and we really should have been ready to take the Honourable Gentleman at his word, and have dismissed him and his project altogether, had not the event proved, that either by the constitutional view of the case, as displayed in his insulated adoption of it, or the *power* and *energy* of HIS *eloquence* in enforcing it—for to no other motive can we possibly refer so rapid a conversion—seventy-two other Gentlemen were found in the end to coincide with him!

We are dependent upon reporters, and, we confess, it appears that they must have been wantonly guilty of garbling; for we find nothing but assertion and declamation, and in vain seek a single argument, or any thing in the shape of one, of sufficient weight to influence a clause in a turnpike bill, much less to overthrow one of the main pillars of the State. As for the assertion, that in civilized society a man (it matters not what his calling or profession) is never to receive beyond what an exact calculation of labour *given in return* may warrant; or, in MR. HUME'S phraseology, "*receive change for it*;" it is, upon the face of it, an absurdity; and an absurdity which, if acted upon, would break up the very foundations of society.

What are the speculations of commerce—what are the balances of trade—what the incitements to industry, but all parts of a system, whose principle is *to gain more than the previous position* of the individual, or bodies of individuals, afforded them—to make a progression—to advance and ameliorate their condition? Take, for instance, this MR. JOSEPH HUME himself—of his early views or claims upon society in his native village—take him as a man first acting in a subordinate rank as a medical practitioner—in India, probably, that is, we know nothing to the contrary—he regularly performed his duty, and thus balanced his account with his employers, who paid him an equivalent for his services, which, by accepting, he acknowledged to be all that his services were worth.

Here MR. HUME stood upon the *only* ground on which he had a right to claim remuneration, because he was in the prosecution of the only pursuit for which he was *regularly* qualified; we say *regularly*, because of the intrinsic merit of his services we again profess to know nothing. But MR. HUME, some how or other, becomes a bullock contractor! We profess again to be ignorant of the worth of MR. HUME'S talents in the market, but if we take his own estimate of them by his previous barter, which looked no further than to an advance in his profession with *more rank and pay*—and *certainly with not more to do*—we must necessarily infer, that "some how or other" he has subsequently overrated his worth, or it has been overrated by others, in a pursuit *to which he was not regularly bred*, when we see him return to his native village, a *qualified* candidate for the East India Direction, and an ACTUAL MEMBER OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE! What would this gentleman say to a minute examination into the balance of debtor and credit, between his WORTH and his PROFITS, dependent upon our calculation? And yet little disposed as we are to challenge largely on the score of our pretensions, we will venture to affirm, that we possess infinitely readier means of doing so, than the Honourable Gentleman can pretend to have in deciding upon the *constitutional claims of the* ESTABLISHED CHURCH, or the respective merits of the established Clergy!

The life and adventures of MR. HUME are, in themselves, therefore, an ominous illustration of the absurdity of what has been imputed to him as a legislative argument! We mean the proposition of rating a man at his exact value in the complex state of civil society.

If MR HUME had unfortunately—whether for the Church or himself is not now the question—served in India as CHAPLAIN instead of SURGEON, he never could have been a bullock contractor, nor have become a nabob—nor have had a seat in Parliament—and yet we may leave the public to decide whether the surgeon or the chaplain, both being rated *ad valorem*, would be best entitled to some consideration in the shape of premium, if such could in any manner be bestowed, according to the equalizing system—the one who had incurred the heavy expense of an education to fit him for a profession which *barred him from all others*, if he expected respectability—or the other who had, with little or no education, worked his way by pounding in a mortar, and was free to turn tinker or tailor, if he could not be regularly employed, as best suited his own views or convenience! But enough of MR. HUME as an individual. We are to consider him, alas! in another point of view—and only recurred to him personally, as an individual refutation of his own general proposition.

This gentleman is reported to have denied, in the progress of his speech, the indisputable, and hitherto undisputed, fact, that Church property stands secured by the same title as *that* which guarantees every other species of property. When we say this denial is against an undisputed authority, we correct ourselves with the exception only of CROMWELL and his adherents, who, however, approached the subject more cautiously, and even respectfully, than MR. HUME is reported to have done. He says the one is "*perpetual* and *inalienable*," the other redeemable by the public at will; a position as untenable as the facts upon which it is pretended to found it are inapplicable; and we shall proceed to shew that the Constitution, if any difference can be said to exist between the sacredness of one portion of property over another, throws a greater degree of protection over that connected with the Church revenues.

In the case of awful depravity to which MR. HUME refers, and which so justly stripped the individual of the revenues of the See he had contaminated, left the *revenues themselves untouched!*—the penalty of forfeiture was incurred and taken upon the individual, but the property, which belonged not to him, but to the CHURCH, *remains sacred*—whilst, if the Honourable Gentleman will condescend to go so far back into the history of the country, he will find that the *property*, as well as the *person*, of a man coming under the highest penalty of the law, is confiscated, or RESUMED BY THE CROWN, as in the case of LORD DERWENTWATER and others, concerned in the cause of the PRETENDER.

The Fact is, the Honourable Gentleman appears, through the whole of this mis-shapen species of argument, to have con founded *person* with *property*; and upon the same ground as his national prejudices, very naturally blind him to the securities with which our forefathers have surrounded a Church, which they redeemed with their blood and treasure from the desecrating hands of FANATICAL and HYPOCRITICAL SPOILERS—he might deny the validity of the claims of every Corporate Body in the country, because the individuals composing it are subject to removal, by law or by death.

MR. HUME is represented by the reporters to have repeated over and over again, his ignorance of "what the CHURCH is!"

"If I know what the inside of a church is made of, I am a pepper-"corn or a brewer's horse!"

—says FALSTAFF: and MR. HUME appears, upon his own shewing—and indeed through the whole tirade which is attributed to him—to be pretty nearly in the same predicament; though far be it from us to confound the humours of the jolly knight with a grave and sententious Member of our Legislature.

We give MR. HUME full credit for his confession; and this will go far to vindicate much that has been imputed to him upon the occasion; but what shall we say to the following instance of historical accuracy?

"*It is a* CURIOUS *fact*, (says HUME,) *that during the sway of the (Ro-*
"*man) Catholic Church, no man was permitted to hold a Benefice who*
"*did not perform the duties on the spot—and it was left for the Reforma-*
"*tion, which was said to have established Religion in its purity, to en-*
"*title a man to a large income for the Cure of Souls in a district*
"*which he never visits.*"

Now every School-boy, who has only just escaped from the lower School, can point his finger to the history of his country, which affords in every page a direct confutation of this "Curious Fact"—There is scarcely a reign from that of JOHN to HENRY VIII. in which we have not authenticated records to prove the enormous extent to which the Papal Church carried the *favorite system* of pluralities. We have before us one single list—contemporaneous with ARCHBISHOP PECKHAM, who was honest enough to desire some check should be imposed upon such a corrupt practice, but without effect. We select a few at random for the benefit of those of our Readers who may not have the same means at hand.

"BOGO DE CLARE held THIRTEEN BENEFICES with Cure of Souls in
"the Province of Canterbury, *besides several Prebends*—but *all this*
"*was inconsiderable to what he held in the Province of York*, in which
"his spiritual preferments did, according to the Tax of those times,
"amount to the yearly value of 1980 marks, as appears by certificate
"of the Archbishop in the Register of the Church of York."

We leave MR. HUME to calculate the value of the marks, and just take as they come a few more *proofs* of that gentleman's "*Curious Fact.*" "GALFRIDUS HASPAL held FIFTEEN BENEFICES." "*Curious*" "SAMSON SIX Benefices in so many several Dioceses of the Province." "HENRY" "ADAM DE STRATTON held TWENTY-THREE Benefices!" "ROGER DE" "LALEY held SEVEN Benefices in the same province, besides ARCH-" "DEACONRIES and PREBENDS," and so on. So much for the Roman Catholic sway "*which permitted no man to hold a Benefice who did not perform the duties on the spot*!!!!"

But this would be warring with windmills, and breaking lances on the wheel, were it not that such opinions are recorded in newspapers, and put into the mouths of those to whom our dearest rights—and all that is worth living for—aye, and dying for, are trusted! Is it possible to see and hear such things, and be silent to trust to the chance of assertion of such a tendency standing unrefuted, when they are scattered over every part of the country as a sanction that might stagger many who are better qualified to come to a right conclusion, than the great mass of the people.

The liberality of sentiment, which goes the length of imputing to a large class of learned and enlightened men, for two centuries, the odious character of slaves and time-servers—may be placed on a par with those enlarged notions of British policy, which would prevent the same men from the right of petition, when they really feel themselves aggrieved. MR. HUME cannot, we admit, plead "Benefit of Clergy,"—although whatever may be our opinion of his "learning," we do not doubt his capacity for "reading:" but if such sentiments are here imputed to him, have really a place in his breast, we bid him look round upon the assembly in which, by a peculiar concurrence of circumstances, he is placed—and ask to whom the LEARNED, the MOST ABLE, and the MOST ELOQUENT of its members indebted for the developement of those powers, and for the education under which they have come forth, but to the CLERGY of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH! But we forget ourselves—we are appealing to a much higher tribunal—not to—but from MR. HUME and his partisans—to the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

The first motion—the first step taken in opening the Constitution, the inroads which led to the overthrow of Church and State, and faced by a speech not unworthy that which is imputed to MR. HUME, was, in the year 1640, made in the House of Commons, and carried "prohibiting all clergymen the exercise of any civil office;" and this simple motion *incapacitating the Bishops from sitting in the House of Peers*. It was at first thrown out by the House of Peers, who, through the veil intended to conceal the real object; but this judgment was afterwards RADICALLY removed, by dispensing with a House of Peers itself—which was swept away into one common mass with the Church, and a mock Constitution erected upon the ruins of monarchy, episcopacy, and nobility, precisely in principle—the only one nominal distinction, an Usurping Protector instead of a lawful Monarch—as that to which MY LORD HOLLAND has the audacity to pledge the sanction and approbation of the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, and is at this moment seeking to be established in Spain!

One word more for the good people of England. The motion which we have alluded, as having been thrown out by the House of Peers, whilst they yet had the power to do so, was not suffered to remain a dead letter; and in strict analogy, the MORNING CHRONICLE assures us, that MR. HUME'S is only an initiatory measure, and that already done "*great good.*" In the same year, namely, 1640, a Committee was therefore elected, in the House of Commons, as a Court of Inquisition upon the Clergy, as HUME informs us, (NOT JOSEPH!) "was commonly denominated the Committee of *Scandalous Ministers*."

"The *politicians* among the Commons"—(he says)—"were apprehensive
"of the great importance of the pulpit for guiding the people:
"*bigots* were enraged against the prelatical Clergy; and both of these
"knew, that no Established Government could be overthrown
"*strictly observing the principles of* JUSTICE, EQUITY, and CLEMENCY.
"The proceedings, therefore, of this famous Committee, which continued
"for several years, were CRUEL and ARBITRARY, and caused a
"great havoc both on the Church and the Universities. They began
"with *harassing, imprisoning*, and *molesting* the Clergy—and ended
"with *sequestrating* and *ejecting* them. In order to join CONTEMPT
"to CRUELTY, they gave the sufferers the epithet of SCANDALOUS. They
"endeavoured to render them as odious as they were contemptible.
"The greatest vices, however, which could reproach to a great part
"of them, were bowing at the name of JESUS—placing the communion
"table in the East—reading the King's orders to the people on
"Sunday—and other practices, which the Established Government
"both in CHURCH and STATE, HAD STRICTLY ENJOINED THEM."

Such are "*the tender mercies*" of Saints and Reformers! and if we are so blind to our own safety, as to remain passive spectators of what is in agitation, abroad and at home, under one GREAT COMBINED and ACTIVE CONFEDERACY against the peace and happiness of Society, we may rest assured OUR FATE IS SEALED. If we FALL, we *fall* with a record of our fate before our eyes, blotted with the tears and blood of our forefathers who lacked the experience which they have afforded us. If a nation such as this, become a second time a prey to hypocrites and incendiaries, it will fall *despised*, and *no man will shed a tear upon its fate!*

Let the *moderate* WHIGS, if such are yet to be *found*, remember that men, well-meaning and patriotic, who only sought the good of their country in opposition to the mistaken policy of the Court, found too late, that they had contributed to raise a power sufficient, as now directed to its destruction! When the HYDES and FALKLANDS seceded from the faction—the PYMS, the VANES, the HOLLIS's, and the CROMWELLS, no longer required their aid—and they could only abide with the sufferers, who shed tears of blood over the ruins of the Constitution!

It was a COMMITTEE on *imputed* Church grievances, that struck the first effective blow upon the Constitution. We have lately heard a COMMITTEE called for, to consider the most effective mode of doing away EPISCOPACY! Are we BLIND—OR INFATUATED?

WE noticed in our last a proposal submitted to us for setting on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a Statue of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, in which a wish was expressed by our correspondent, that the subscription should begin with the army.

Our happening to mention this wish of the writer, who is himself an officer, has produced a communication from another officer of rank, in which he shews that our mode of expressing ourselves last week, was not sufficently clear. When we spoke of the ARMY as originating the subscription, we did not mean, as our friend imagines, with the ARMY *collectively*, but with those individuals who compose the army, and who like both our friends, feel that a tribute is due from the nation to the illustrious person who has so long and excellently filled the important office of Commander-in-Chief.

With respect to the suggestions of our former friend, from whom the proposal came to us, we suppose it is hardly necessary to refer him to p. 372 of the "General Regulations and Orders of the ARMY," for an answer to (what we still imagine) to have been) his view of the case.

"Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men having the object of conveying praise, censure, or *any mark of approbation towards their superiors* or others, are strictly prohibited as being subversive of discipline, and as an assumption of power which belongs to the KING alone, or to those officers to whom His Majesty may be pleased to entrust the command and discipline of his troops."

We have made this explanation and extract at the desire of a valued correspondent, to obviate any erroneous impression of the want of affection and every proper feeling on the part of officers or soldiers, which our suggestion might possibly convey. Having done so, we shall feel proud and happy in forwarding the object of our former correspondent, which without *combination* or *deliberation*, will, no doubt, meet with the support, not only of military individuals, but out of the people at large.

WE have seldom felt more pain than we experienced in reading the newspaper reports of MR. PEEL'S Speech, in the Debate of last Wednesday, upon the subject of ORANGE LODGES—not because we differ with him upon the benefit derivable from political combinations, but because we perceive that HE felt it necessary to state that the prevention of the Dressing of the Statue of KING WILLIAM, in Dublin, was with *his* approbation, and that of the GOVERNMENT generally.

It appears by the Report, that the Right Hon. Gentleman said—"That we are in a free Country, and have a right to our expressions of our Sentiments, individually or collectively and further, that he 'deprecate d the idea of a TRIUMPH of either Party'—he was, in fact, a strenuous Advocate for Conciliation."

Knowing as we do that the Cause of all the agitations

RELAND is POPERY—encroaching POPERY;—POPERY that ust begins to taste the intoxicating sweets of Ascendancy, we reat that we were pained to find in MR. PEEL, to whom the rotestants of England and Ireland look with confidence for upport and advocacy, taking the line which is called in eland—CONCILIATION.

Most true it is, that *the word* conciliation was used by our acious KING, on his late visit to that part of his dominions—I that his Majesty said and did was marked with grace, proiety, taste, and benignity. That part of his Majesty's conct, advised by his Ministers, was a judicious effort *really* conciliate, and an attempt to bring back an infatuated peoe to reason and to loyalty.

We say an infatuated people—what other word can we use? Vhy are peace, charity, laws, and liberty thrown away upon em?—Why does Ireland, of all the nations in the world, one retrograde in civilization?—Why of all people does her's ew, not merely an insensibility of kindness, but why is very fresh indulgence—why is every new attempt at conciation followed by volcanic eruptions and rebellion? We ain say—the cause is POPERY!

We mentioned last week, as an undeniable fact, that whenever e Protestants were strong, Ireland was tranquil, and whener the Papists were encouraged, Ireland was proportionably isturbed. We write a newspaper, not a history, and must ot enter into the long details of former insurrections; but we ntreat our readers to refresh their historical memories, and ey will find abundant proof of the fact we have stated—a ct which would be ludicrous for its absurdity, if it were not orrible for its atrocity.

Well, then, let us see how the pestilent leaven of this Popery ured the milk of human kindness in his MAJESTY'S most acious visit. HIS MAJESTY'S visit spoke CONCILIATION; ut the meaning of the word had already been perverted in e minds of the Irish people—a factious press, the priesthood, nd furious demagogues, had confounded conciliation with *Catholic Emancipation*," and shortly after his Majesty's deparure several occurrences shewed the *real* meaning which he Irish affixed to the word—it is no other than the necesary degradation of the Protestant ascendancy—no other than he spoliation of the Protestant Church—no other than the ubversion of the Protestant Government.

If therefore the experiment upon the gratitude of the Irish eople has failed to tranquilise, it has not failed to enlighten —we *now* know and see the hidden spring of Irish disturbnces. MR. PLUNKETT, who is about shortly to bring in a *ill* IN FAVOUR of the PAPISTS, has *publicly denounced those apists*, as holding clubs, and meetings, and societies in the ery metropolis of the country, which (*we state it upon that ight Hon. and Learned Gentleman's official authority*) were onstructed so as to exclude Protestants from admission into em, and whose objects avowedly were, as we have just said, o other than the degradation of the Protestant ascendancy—o other than the spoliation of the Protestant Church—no ther than the subversion of the Protestant Government!

As our object at this moment is to defend the Protestants om any wish to "*triumph*," as MR. PEEL says, over their opish brethren, rather than to adduce fresh proofs of Popish rocity, or even to question the policy of the present Irish overnment, touching the Roman Catholic population; we merely wish to refer to that *particular circumstance*, to which R. PEEL alluded in his speech. We mean the dressing of he Statue of King William.

In the first place, it may not be amiss to mention, that the itizens of Dublin, who had escaped the Popish persecution JAMES—the triumphant soldiers of the BOYNE—all the rriving Protestants of IRELAND, who felt—as we feel, that ur GLORIOUS REVOLUTION was achieved and consolidated IRELAND—erected, in a principal street, in Dublin, a tatue of our great benefactor, KING WILLIAM THE THIRD, GLORIOUS and IMMORTAL MEMORY! whose isionary sword, like that of the Cherub, still defends our aradise, and by the memory of whose name every noble rinciple of the Revolution is excited and sanctified!

With respect to the dressing this Statue, we think it right lso to state, that it consists in giving His Majesty a belt of lue ribband, and a cockade, and sword knot of orange.

We think we hear our English readers exclaim, and where the harm of that? We reverence the name of KING WILIAM; we make no procession to a Statue in London it is true; ut the Liturgy of the united Church of England and Ireand consecrates his character, and offers to GOD an annual ibute of thanks of the nation for having vouchsafed to us ur great deliverer.

And this offends the Irish Papists. A Persian slave would ardly have been pleased at the celebration of the victory of ARATHON. An English Jesuit does not witness with much tisfaction the burning of GUY FAWKES on the 5th of Noember. WATERLOO itself does not please MR. JOHN CAM OBHOUSE; but is it to *conciliate* the slaves and sycophants f a defeated despot, that a nation should abandon all recolections of her glory, all gratitude to her deliverers?

If on the 4th of November, 1822, any *new* measure had been dopted by the Protestants with respect to this dressing of the atue—if any disposition to *triumph* had been evinced, then, s a *new* cause of irritation, or as a new display of feeling, unalled for, perhaps, at the moment, we should have been as eady as MR. PEEL to stop the proceeding, or approve of the roceeding which stopped it.

But observe! for one hundred and thirty years this statue id not merely been adorned by the people, with a feeling hich was classical, though the taste of the ornament might ot be so, but the VICEROY of the kingdom, the Houses of ORDS and COMMONS! annually made a solemn procession ound it—the image indeed of a MAN, but the monument and pe of civil and religious LIBERTY!

To a mind like MR. PEEL's there must be something deeply teresting—truly touching in such rites—they remove the pproach which CICERO addressed to the vanity of Posthuous Fame!—they unite the past with the present—they reind us that we renew the wreaths of laurel with which the ands of our fathers had entwined the head of the hero; *they* ad renewed the garlands of *their* fathers, whose hands had athered the living laurels of the BOYNE.

Who, we ask, would be thought to TRIUMPH in that naional CONCILIATION, which should command us to erase, rom national gratitude, not only the most glorious victory of n immortal hero, celebrated invariably for one hundred and hirty years, in the presence and under the very authority of he Government itself, but which attempted to eradicate from ur minds the remembrance of that particular providence of ion which made *that* hero the instrument of the deliverance f our ancestors—and of the happiness—the wealth, and the lory we now enjoy,

Such, however, should it be remarked, was the Loyalty of the Irish Protestants, that they submitted, at the desire of the Government, to relinquish (for the first time since its Establishment) the Celebration of their greatest National Festival.

That the Statue was subsequently dressed, would be no farther important to notice than as it might go to prove that an *equal* certainty about the wisdom of the *former prohibition* did not exist on both sides of the Channel at that period.

It is not our object at present to go into the great question of the conduct of the Government of Ireland, nor is it our intention here to allude to the results of the measures which have been taken. We know nothing of the Government—we do not affect to know any thing of it; it may have reasons for its conduct inexplicable by us; and we have little fear, but that *further consideration* will induce the eminent personage at the head of affairs in IRELAND to cede, at all events, some *points*, which, though trifling in themselves, are, *in fact*, of great importance, as affecting the dignity and character of the respectable part of the community there, and which, however trying to affection and feeling, it is most reasonably expected that he should yield. As it is, when the circumstances we have mentioned are coupled with the *various* recent prosecutions of PROTESTANTS, charged with a variety of crimes, from HIGH TREASON, progressively downward to—*nothing!*—and with the present desolation and disorder of Ireland—and with the dismissal of certain Protestant officers from the Government—and with the unparalleled and unpunished attacks of titular Bishops, and infuriate Friars, upon the PROTESTANT Church and its acknowledged PRELATES, we do certainly say, that there appears to us no great probability of a PROTESTANT TRIUMPH, which MR. PEEL seems so particularly anxious to avoid. Indeed, we KNOW, and we tell MR. PEEL—because to him we look with hope and reliance—that the TRIUMPH to be dreaded, is beginning to be FELT ALREADY.

We speak boldly and honestly; for we believe conscientiously that the Protestant Constitution of IRELAND is in peril; and as we are convinced that the word CONCILIATION bears a different meaning in DUBLIN from that which it conveys in LONDON, we sincerely trust that a too earnest disposition to CONCILIATE, according to *the English notion of the word*, may not lead us to the very point anticipated in that of the IRISH one.

SIR HARCOURT LEES.

THE annexed MORCEAU is handed by the Parish Priest of Meate to each of his female communicants, and ordered to be laid under their pillows, to prevent their reading the anti-popish works, or even dreaming of that vile heretic SIR HARCOURT LEES.

Sunday—Invoke nine choir of angels.
Monday—Invoke John the Baptist.
Tuesday—Invoke the Patriarchs.
Wednesday—Invoke the Prophets.
Thursday—Invoke the Bishops.
Friday—Invoke the Confessors.
Saturday—Invoke the Blessed Lady, the Mother of all the Saints, not forgetting your Angel Guardian St. Michael, and all his angels.

We have received a letter from Dublin, stating that the Irish Government have withdrawn *the privilege of franking* from SIR HARCOURT'S brother, who is Secretary to the Irish Post Office. We have not heard this from SIR HARCOURT LEES himself—but if it be true, we are not very much surprised at the following paragraphs, which have appeared in the Irish papers.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday se'nnight contains the following paragraph:—

"We are requested, by undoubted authority, to contradict a paragraph which appeared in this morning's *Freeman's Journal*, under the head of "Official Changes," stating that COLONEL BARRY had been *removed* from office. COLONEL BARRY, contrary to the express wishes of the English Government, *resigned* his office, being desirous to feel himself at liberty to act as he might think best upon the questions that are likely to arise out of the late transactions in Ireland."

Another of the Irish papers says:—

"Four of our County Members, hitherto strenuous supporters of Administration, and the warmest friends of the British Cabinet, waited on Ministers on Tuesday last. They expressed their indignation, without qualification or reserve, at the conduct of the Irish Government. They declared that they would not lend themselves to the system now pursuing in their ill-fated country. One of these Members, the heir to the Earldom of Farnham, the Representative of the county of Cavan, resigned to LORD LIVERPOOL, as an earnest of his feelings, the situation of a Lord of the Treasury. The other Members, it appears, are, SIR JOHN STEWART, Member for Tyrone; MR. BROWNLOW, Member for Armagh; and MR. FORDE, Member for Down: and it is announced in the same paper, that "the alienation from the British Government of several other most powerful and influential personages will be declared in a few days."

GRAND CLIMAX FOR IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1823.

"MR. HUME gave notice, that he meant to submit to the consideration of the House, on Tuesday, April 30th, a motion respecting the removal of the Lord Lieutenant, Secretary, and Vice-Regal Establishment of Ireland."

This is what may be called clearing off the "*tottle of the whole!*"—We say nothing.

EVERY body remembers the alarm taken for the sake of their *dignity* by the Committee of Underwriters and insurance people at Lloyd's some time since, because the Secretary of the Admiralty informed them, that he had something particularly interesting to tell them, if they would take the trouble to come and hear it.

Every body who does remember it, must also remember what a ridiculous figure these people cut; nor can it be forgotten, that in revenge for a breach of *etiquette*, (which was no breach of *etiquette* at all) they, and their partisans spread reports, not only of the *ill-treatment* they had *personally* received, but insinuations that the Secretary of the Admiralty was either ignorant of the subject on which he wrote to them, or that *he* wilfully deceived them by misrepresentations.

The latter part of the story was as little believed as the former. The fact is, that rates of insurance are (as even HUME knows) kept up proportionably to the *risk*; and not content with affecting to disbelieve MR. CROKER'S *written* assertions, the underwriters resolved *not to* have a verbal communication, which *must have convinced them* that every means *had* been taken to check the piracies of which they complained.

As time wore on, letters were received day after day—some contradicting accredited stories of piracies, others correcting gross mis-statements—the rhodomontades of some masters of merchant vessels were exposed, the falsehoods of others made evident—but still MR. MARRYATT, the hero of the affray, remained unsatisfied, and nothing appeared likely to heal the wound which his *dignity* had suffered, less than impeaching MR. CROKER, or hanging him, for all we know.

MR. MARRYATT gave a notice of his most important motion; the day came, big with the fate of MR. CROKER'S veracity and MR. MARRYATT'S importance. Whether the one required no support, or the other was not thought worth supporting, we cannot pretend to say, but this we know, that on the day appointed for the discussion only thirty-six Members appeared, and the House adjourned.

On another occasion some equally important affair of MR. HUME'S interfered—till at length we really were afraid that poor MR. MARRYATT would go unrevenged, and the misrepresenting and ignorant Secretary unpunished. At length the affair *did* however come on, and when we saw the Secretary of the Admiralty come into the House upon the occasion, we anticipated some amusement, at the expence of the Honourable Gentlemen from the City with the offended dignity; but, alas! we were disappointed—the bubble burst, and MR. MARRYATT did more for MR. CROKER by his charges than MR. CROKER could have done for himself with the most elaborate defence.

In the first place MR. MARRYATT confounded dates, ships, circumstances, and places—his determination to make Cape Antonio and Saddle Hill one and the same, in spite of hints, and nods, and winks from correcting friends, was ludicrous enough—but the speech of SIR GEORGE COCKBURN convinced them, joking apart, that independently of the errors of the coffee-house people as to the *etiquette* and regulation observed towards them, the insinuations—charges we will call them—which were made day after day by the Whig-radical journal against the Admiralty, and the Secretary of the Admiralty, were false—utterly FALSE, and wholly groundless.

MR. MARRYATT said, that at LLOYD'S Coffee House, on of one thousand persons *three* only dissented from *his* view of the case. As LLOYD'S Coffee House has not a Speaker—no Usher of the Black Rod, nor HENRY GREY BENNET for a Member, we may venture to observe, that MR. MARRYATT at LLOYD'S was like that beautiful bird, who, with admirable noise and dignity, "gives salutation to the morn," and is of vast importance upon his own unsavoury domain.

For MR. MARRYATT, in his Parliamentary capacity, we have, as we are bound to have, the highest respect, and therefore regret that he was induced, by the success of his proceedings at the coffee-house, to trouble himself so much as he did (*we beg to say we did not see the inside of his hat!*) to make a speech, and to bring forward a motion, merely to withdraw it.

MR. CANNING, whose conduct was most liberal and conciliatory, expressed a hope that the communication between the public bodies would be renewed, and continue as usual, for the good of the service; and SIR ISAAC COFFIN, upon the modern principle of *conciliation*, observed that many of the people at LLOYD'S had not a *coat to their backs;* which assertion raised a laugh at a somewhat ticklish crisis for the respectability of that body and the re-union of parties.

We rejoice that the affair has terminated so satisfactorily, with respect to our naval administration, although we never had the slightest doubt of the result. MR. MARRYATT is a man of sense, (though no geographer) and, we are sure, must lament having taken up a matter, in which he was backed only by the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE and the other *under-writers*.

AN Irish gentleman having tendered his vote for MR. SCARLETT at Peterborough, it appeared, through some *blunder*, that he was not qualified, and, therefore, the vote was rejected. "So, Sir," said MR. WELLS, (the rival candidate) as the gentleman passed him, "we have detected the fraud—the im"position won't do, Sir; good morning, Sir."

"Upon my honour," exclaimed the Irish gentleman, "I "never was so inconveniently situated in all my life. O! that "ever I should have lived to be called an impostor by a man "who has not *got a* NOSE *to be pulled*."

WE have at times joked upon his HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD of SAXE COBURG. Shall we be censured if we candidly confess that we are sorry for it, and acknowledge ourselves mistaken in the opinions we have expressed, touching that illustrious personage?—We think not; we are sure not; when we submit to our readers an extract from the MORNING POST of last week, which gives so decided a negative to all the aspersions which have been cast upon His Royal Highness's generosity and liberality, as to convince us of our former blindness and error.

"The PRINCESS of KENT, the daughter of the DUCHESS of KENT, is a remarkably fine, interesting child. Her Royal Highness will complete her fourth year in May next. The Princess speaks the German, as well as the English language, remarkably well. *The expense attendant on her* ROYAL HIGHNESS'S *bringing up, for the Princess's nurse, governess, &c. are paid by her Royal uncle,* PRINCE LEOPOLD, with whom the Princess is now on a visit at Claremont, where she is *expected to remain several weeks.*"

Who has conferred the title of PRINCESS of KENT, (unless indeed, it be MR. SHERIFF PARKINS) upon this interesting child, we cannot pretend to say; nor is it indeed any concern of ours; but it is impossible not to eulogize, in the strongest possible terms, the munificent conduct of her *Royal uncle.*

This Noble Prince, having only fifty thousand pounds per annum, from mere affection for *his own niece*, a Princess, *growing up* too, with *no very bad prospects*, sacrifices, out of his miserable pittance, the enormous charges of her "*bringing up*," which amount, we understand, for nurse and governess, to somewhat exceeding *one hundred and forty pounds per annum;* without calculating board-wages during their stay at CLAREMONT!

We are not surprized that the MORNING POST should celebrate conduct so truly admirable.

SAM ROGERS says, that the *gens d'armerie*, who forcibly removed the refractory Member from the Chamber of Deputies, in PARIS, were fully justified—they merely performed a part of the MANUEL exercise.

LOTTERY.

WE made a few observations last week on a particular point relative to the last Lottery, and according to our pledge, give a place to the communica ion which follows. We certainly disclaim the remotest intention of casting a personal reflection upon any party concerned; and it is because we would give the fullest explanation of the subject that we publish the following letter; which will most effectually satisfy those, who like ourselves, were anxious for an explanation:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Claiming the promise given in your Paper of Sunday last, to allow a fair space to any one competent to answer the questions therein proposed respecting the last Lottery; I request you will insert, in your next Number, the following observations, *or so much of them*, as you may conceive necessary to dispel the doubts created by the nature of those questions:—

The last Lottery consisted of 6,000 Tickets, and was, as you correctly state, drawn in two classes; No. 1 deciding 3001, and so on in numerical progression—the two corresponding numbers when fortu-

nate, to be each entitled to a prize of the same value in every instance, *except one*—and you demand to know in what way it was decided in that one instance, which of the two corresponding numbers should have the preference, that is, by what rule or right one of the numbers became entitled to 20,000l. and the other to only 16,000l.

You also require to know by whom such arrangement was made, and when? And conclude, by the assertion "that most decidedly such arrangement never was made public."

In reply to your first question, I beg to describe the mode adopted to determine which of the two fortunate numbers should take the highest, and which the lowest of these two prizes, when drawn. The 20,000l. and 16,000l. were put into the prize wheel, *on one paper*, to be drawn in the usual manner, at such period of the drawing, and against such numbers, as chance might direct. There being only the numbers 1 to 3,000 in the wheel, it was announced, that if the first prize drawn should be any number from 1 to 1500 inclusive, then the *lowest* of the two numbers (drawn against these capitals) should take the 20,000l. and the *highest* the 16,000l.; but if on the contrary, the number of the first prize should be *above* 1500, then the highest number of the two should take the 20,000l. and the lowest the 16,000l.

I am sure I need not point out to you that it was exactly an equal chance, *before the drawing commenced*, as to which *moiety* of the tickets in the wheel would produce the first prize.

The drawing began at 4 o'clock, and within a few minutes after, it chanced that 1714 was drawn a 10l.; which being the first prize drawn, and falling to a number *above* 1500, decided that the 20,000l. *when drawn*, should belong to the *highest*, and the 16,000l. to the *lowest* of the two numbers that might be drawn against them. Four hours afterwards these capitals were drawn, and 4467, as the *highest* number, became entitled to the 20,000l., and 1467, as the *lowest*, received the 16,000l.

This rule, by which the prizes were allotted, is at once clear, fair, and simple, and being *entirely dependent on an event of chance* to take place *after* the drawing had commenced, will I trust convince you that no undue preference was, or could have been intended to any particular number or set of numbers.

In regard to your second question as to "who made the arrangement, and when," I have to state that this mode of drawing (copied from the Lotteries in the year 1812) was submitted by the Contractors, with the scheme, to the Lords of the Treasury, *and approved by them, as every scheme and plan of drawing must be, before a single ticket can be issued from the Bank.*

In answer to the concluding accusation, "that such arrangement never was made public," I beg in the first place to refer you to the *London Gazettes* of January 21st, and February 1st, in *each* of which you will find the whole detailed at full length, and published by authority, with the signatures of the Lords of the Treasury; and then I request you will have the goodness to peruse the enclosed explanatory bill, of which thousands were distributed in every part of the kingdom. I trust, after this explanation, you will believe that all the requisite publicity was given in this matter, as you must perceive that there was no motive for concealment, nor any possible advantage to be derived from secrecy.

The fairness and candour of your general observations on this subject, and the just and liberal conviction of the correctness of the system of Lotteries, which you have heretofore opposed to the assertions of your correspondents, demand that I should lay before you the mode adopted by the Lords of the Treasury, for the fullest investigation of every scheme and plan of drawing proposed by the contractors—from which you will perceive, that such things, as have been *suspected by some, and asserted by others, can never happen.*

Every scheme must be framed according to certain regulations in the Act of Parliament, and others inserted in the Bond given by the contractors, to Government, and then submitted, together with the proposed plan of drawing, to the Lords of the Treasury. When received, their Lordships transmit it to the Board of Commissioners of the Lottery, with directions *to analyze it in every part*, and ascertain that *every ticket has an equal value of chance*; that every prize is to be decided by chance, *and chance alone*; and that such chance is equally applicable to every ticket sold. If the Board report in the affirmative on these points, then their Lordships grant their sanction to the Scheme, and give official notice thereof to the Bank, that the Tickets may be issued to the public.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OFFICE KEEPER,
BUT NOT A CONTRACTOR.

"SMALL LOTTERY OF 6,000 TICKETS, TO BE DRAWN 25TH FEBRUARY, ALL IN ONE DAY.

"The Tickets in this Lottery are numbered from 1 to 6,000, in two classes, A and B.

"The A class consists of Nos. 1 to 3,000; the B class consists of 3,001 to 6,000. The drawing of the A class will decide the Numbers in the B class in the usual manner—that is, No. 1 will decide 3,001—No. 2 will decide 3,002, and so on in numerical progression.

"This Lottery being divided into two classes, it is necessary to state that the two first Prizes in the Scheme, viz. the 20,000l. and 16,000l. Prizes, will be drawn together, and that the number of the very first Prize will decide, in the manner described below, which class shall have the 20,000l. and which the 16,000l. *when they are drawn.*

"There being only No. 1 to 3,000 in the wheel, as above stated, if the first Prize should be any Number from 1 to 1,500, then the class A will have the 20,000l. and the B class the 16,000l.; but on the contrary, if the first Prize should be any Number above 1,500, then the B class will take the 20,000, and the A class the 16,000l. In every other instance the Tickets in the two classes will have the same fate.

THEATRICALS.

MR. CHARLES KEMBLE, it seems, is pleased to say in society, that little faith is to be put in our Theatrical Reports. If he means little reliance upon our constant praise, he is quite right. We are, in so far, extremely unlike the "*gentlemen* of the press," who take the free-admissions of playhouse proprietors as a pledge of mutual civility. We speak exactly as we think, and although wavering *politicians* and half-measured persons may be reckoned as of little avail at Westminster, we are quite sure that "more faith" ought to be put, (and, we can tell MR. KEMBLE, IS put) in criticisms purely and entirely impartial and unbiassed, than in those which take a *decided* line, and according to the amount of *value received*, mete out their praise or censure.

We suspect that MR. C. KEMBLE'S cause of complaint against us, is our having praised ELLISTON and Drury Lane this season, whereas, we censured ELLISTON and Drury Lane last season; but we will easily justify ourselves to the public for that change, upon our own established principle of impartiality. We have no personal liking or disliking to MR. ELLISTON or MR. KEMBLE; we know them only in their public characters, as managers of theatrical concerns; and as for the *mere walls* of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, one *house* is as much a favourite with us as the other—it is *that* which is offered to our notice within those walls, which pleases or annoys us. We do not hate the MORNING CHRONICLE *newspaper*, and love the COURIER *quoad* newspaper; the *paper* of one, and the type of one, are as good as the paper and type of the other, for aught we know; it is the politics—the sentiments—the opinions—which in the one we admire, and in the other abominate. If the incendiary nonsense of the CHRONICLE were to be exchanged for the constitutional talent of the COURIER, we should forthwith, without any consideration about *their names*, discard the COURIER and take in the CHRONICLE. So MR. KEMBLE should know, and our readers (about whose opinions we care considerably more than for those of MR. KEMBLE)—should understand, that as it was *not* COVENT GARDEN that we praised last season, but the performers and performances; so, it was not ELLISTON and DRURY LANE which we satirized, but the wretched acting, and singing, and every thing else which we saw abominable in the concern.

We might in this *particular instance* go still farther and say, that even supposing we *did* feel a prejudice against the appearance, the shape, or, as we have already phrased it, the "mere walls" of Drury Lane; we could justify our change of opinion *even upon that point*, for, from a vast straggling, inconvenient, ill-arranged, vulgar-looking place, which it decidedly *was*; it has been transformed into a commodious, and beautiful, and splendid theatre.

MR. C. KEMBLE should remember, when he speaks reproachfully of our opinions, that when we praised Covent Garden, and "that highly too," that *all the* most powerful attractions to Drury Lane, this season, were *then* at *that* theatre.

MR. C. KEMBLE cannot be so blind, or prejudiced, (though it must be admitted, that most theatrical people are both) as to think that YOUNG'S acting is less admirable, less attaching, or less attracting, in Little Russell-street, in 1823, than it was in Bow-street, in 1822; or that MISS STEPHENS has lost the sweetness of her voice by singing a few hundred yards nearer the River Thames, or that KING LISTON, the incomparable, has suddenly grown dull and handsome by being nearer the Strand, than he was when he was parable, has suddenly grown dull and handsome by being conveyed the length of Great Russell-street from his former dominions. We think not: and yet MR. C. KEMBLE talks of putting no faith in us, because *he*, or his Committee, have chosen to part with most of the objects of our former applause and of public approbation.

It is but due, however, to Covent Garden, to say, that the *remnant* of its forces is excellently good, that it has good Tragedians, admirable Comedians, excellent *Farceurs*; and, in its female department, talent, grace, and beauty enough for three theatres.

It is impossible, however, on the other hand, not to perceive the exertions made by ELLISTON, and the effect of those exertions—to be sure he prints the names of his attractions in letters so that "they who run may read," and if we are to estimate his personal opinion of the merits of his actors by the size of those letters, MISS CLARA FISHER is the greatest card he has in his hand—at least, small as she is, she appears in the largest *characters*—in the bills, while the manager himself figures in a smaller and less conspicuous type—a striking proof at once of his *modesty* and *judgment!*

Put faith in us or not, MR. KEMBLE, we *will* praise merit and zeal—activity and talent wherever we see it, and it is neither place nor person, nor prejudice nor *party* that shall guide us! As if to try us, this very MR. KEMBLE chooses to play FALCONBRIDGE in SHAKESPEARE'S KING JOHN last Monday—a part which in our mind is identified with *him*; his conception—his execution of FALCONBRIDGE, are, perhaps, as just and fine as any thing in the whole round of the drama—it has always been a favourite character of his, and on Monday he reaped fresh laurels by its performance—never did he look or act better—never did the public more thoroughly appreciate, or more liberally applaud his merits.

MACREADY'S KING JOHN is the work of a clever, polished mind, and met with its full meed of approbation. With respect to MR. BENNETT, we have not made up our minds about him; part of the audience, perhaps the free people, seemed to admire him.

MRS. FAUCIT exerted herself upon the occasion in LADY CONSTANCE, and succeeded in maintaining her deserved reputation, and in gaining the plaudits of the public.

On Tuesday FONTAINEBLEAU was revived at the same theatre, but we—*malgre nous*—were obliged to make the amiable at the Opera, whither we went in an ill humour for such a purpose, and were not, we believe, half so well pleased as we ought to have been.

To the Opera again would apply very much of what we have said about ELLISTON. There appears in all the arrangements and engagements an activity, a desire of procuring the best entertainment for the town, and it is more meritorious at the Opera than any where else; because, in point of fact, it is less expected. Give us our snug boxes, our own conversation, the society of those we love best, whose eyes are brighter to us than the "sparkling chandelier," as the learned Author of NIGEL (the play) was wont to sing in other days, and whose voices are sweeter than Italy can produce or manufacture; and Madame, whoever she is, may hold a note for half an hour, or Mademoiselle shake her pretty little foot in the air to a fiddle accompaniment for twenty minutes, unheard and unlooked at. At the English Theatre, the *play* is the *business* of the night. At the Opera, the performance is a well got up excuse for *amusing ourselves* after our own fashion; and certainly the present management, Lords or Commons, or whatever they may be, have succeeded perfectly in their endeavours to satisfy the public.

FROM the nature and construction of our Paper we can seldom afford much space for the review of literary works, unless they are connected with political subjects, but we are inclined to mention a novel—or romance as it is called—which was published late in the last year, and which we have just happened to read.

It is called "BLIGHTED AMBITION," and, although we are totally ignorant who the author is, we must say that we were not only much pleased and interested by the work, but surprized at its vast superiority over the general run of similar publications—we might, perhaps, excite too much expectation, and even injure its effect, by mentioning the name of SIR WALTER SCOTT, or any of his historical novels, in the same paragraph, because there is, in every thing he writes, the brilliant, outshining touch of the master, "unequalled and alone," but we have no hesitation in saying, that *next after those* talented works we should place the historical tale in question.

It contains the history of the "Rise and Fall of Somerset," and we lament that we cannot afford space for some extracts, which, we are quite sure, would justify our praise to our readers. Our sincere feeling when we had read the book was, that of regret that any thing so superior should be so little known, as it apparently is, and that an author (whoever he may be,) so capable of enlightening and entertaining us, should, perhaps, be deterred from making valuable additions to the literature of our country merely because his *ambition* might in truth be *blighted* by neglect in his outset. With this sentiment we again beg to recommend his volumes to the notice of the public.

THE question which has been raised in the French Chamber of Deputies about M. MANUEL'S speech appears to us to be a most absurd one. We do not pretend to judge from reading garbled extracts, or ill-translated reports of the proceedings of the Chamber, how far MANUEL was actually guilty of the regicide doctrines attributed to him, but certain it is, that the right of expulsion or exclusion is IN the body of which he is a Member, and as it seems to us they are the best and only judges of his punishment. If the Chamber of Deputies is corrupt, we shall [illegible] revolutionists say of every legal assembly in the [illegible]

Our object in alluding to the circumstance [illegible] attention of the French Ambassador here, to the CHRONICLE newspaper. In the true spirit of [illegible] own Government perhaps will not interfere; but [illegible] that the Minister of LOUIS XVIII. *should* [illegible] would undoubtedly obtain, at the hands of [illegible] bunals, redress and reparation for the unexampled [illegible] invectives heaped upon his Royal Master and [illegible] We have tried and convicted a Frenchman in [illegible] a libel on BUONAPARTE, within the last twenty [illegible] submit to the French Ambassador the following [illegible]

Speaking of MANUEL'S affair, the CHRONICLE [illegible]

"This is probably the first act of *a great drama*, which has given so much pain to the admirers of the [illegible] fairly destroyed. *The next act will be the great struggle, commence for the acquisition of a real constitution, or of a* COMPLETE DESPOTISM. To the next accounts look forward with a painful interest. *We fervently hope* [illegible] momentous an occasion, *will not be found wanting*; [illegible] BLE FACTION *will no longer be allowed to trample on* [illegible] *zens, and to waste their resources in mad attempts against of other nations, and that we may soon have the satisfaction France in the list of free nations*—no longer the [illegible] of the prosperity of her neighbours. The most difficult [illegible] when the national guard took its side. *It was an act to spire universal confidence.* How much Europe owes [illegible] band, whatever may be the issue of the struggle! The *friend of* GOOD GOVERNMENT *throughout the world will* [illegible] *their success.*"

In the account dated "City, Thursday even[illegible] same paper, speaking of the present French Gov[illegible] writer says—"The only wonder is, *how such* [illegible] "enabled to bring about so much disorder in so [illegible] in a similar manner, and in equally dignified [illegible] continues to assail the Throne and Government [illegible]

Surely, it is our duty to our ally, to abate this [illegible] if be not, it is most clearly the duty of the Min[illegible] ally to require it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

In answer to a question from MR. HUME, respecting [illegible] of the Window Tax, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER [illegible] not intend to make any alteration in it.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL (in a Committee of the whole [illegible] for leave to bring in a Bill (in conformity with the Kin[illegible] the preceding day) to regulate the disposal of Crown [illegible] property belonging to His Majesty.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply [illegible] Estimates, MR. CREEVEY objected to the motion for [illegible] millions of the public money without some notice [illegible] the country. He went over the old grounds of objection [illegible] the votes for the same service for 1792 with the pro[illegible] an amendment to the effect, that the present estimate [illegible] 6,084,898l. whilst those of 1792 only amounted to 2,3[illegible] was expedient to bring them as near to those of 179[illegible] amendment was negatived, and then the House went [illegible]

LORD PALMERSTON then moved the Resolutions. He observed, that the variations from the estimates [illegible] trifling—there was a small addition of two companies [illegible] Indies to take charge of culprits; there was, however, [illegible] the various articles in the first class of estimates, and [illegible] charges for the year was less by 900l. than that fixed by [illegible] of 1817, as a reasonable one in time of peace. He th[illegible] 69,144 men be granted for the land service, from the 25[illegible] 1822, to the 24th December, 1823.

MR. HUME thought the Foot Guards and Cavalry might be reduced.

SIR A. HOPE defended the character of this branch of the [illegible]

MR. DENMAN trusted that the moment the French war be[illegible] Britain would resolve to attack that power.

MR. H. SUMNER hoped there was no treaty in exist[illegible] could compel England to enter into war. The Resolution [illegible]

The following Resolutions were then granted, (on which observations were made by MR. HUME, LIEUT. O'GRADY, MR. SIR T. LETHBRIDGE, MR. F. PALMER, MR. BENETT, MR. FAR[illegible] &c.) 1,841,658l. 18s. 8d. for Land Forces in Great Britain; [illegible] 12s. 8d. ditto for Ireland; 93,503l. 2s. 1d. for the General [illegible] Britain; 18,565l. 17s. 3d. ditto for Ireland; 114,370l. 5s. [illegible] Public Departments; 9,107l. 16s. 11d. ditto for Ireland; [illegible] the Medical Department in Great Britain; 4835l. ditto for [illegible] 134,000l. for Volunteer Corps in Great Britain; 19,384l. 4s. [illegible] for Ireland; 19,576l. 16s. 10d. Corps in the East Indies; 11,2[illegible] for the Royal Military College; 182,820l. 10s. 1d. for General [illegible] 29,150l. 4s. 1d. for garrisons; 126,750l. for the half-pay of [illegible] 69,648l. for military allowances to reduced officers; 32,48[illegible] sions; 14,000l. for Kilmainham hospital; 1,224,000l. for Ch[illegible] sioners; 114,000l. for half-pay to foreign corps; 136,000l. [illegible] to retired officers; 26,075l. for the Royal Military Asylum [illegible] for widows' pensions; 179,798l. for the compassionate list; [illegible] superannuations in England; 6,854l. ditto for Ireland; [illegible] Exchequer fees for passing army accounts; 81,869l. for [illegible] talions.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE brought in a Bill for more effectually [illegible] taining the sub-divisions of counties, to promote the ease [illegible] Magistrates at Quarter Sessions.

MR. HUME gave notice, for the 30th of April, of a mo[illegible] moving the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Secretary, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, when the order [illegible] was called on, for discussing the proposition of M. de la Bo[illegible] respecting the expulsion of M. Manuel, M. Girardin ascend[illegible] bune and demanded to be heard upon the *question preju*[illegible] President called upon M. de St. Aulaire, whose name stood [illegible] the list of those who intended to offer their sentiments, to [illegible] ward, M. de Girardin grasped hold of the tribune and exc[illegible] shall remain; I will speak; your clamour shall not overpow[illegible] will oppose whatever violence is offered to me." Much [illegible] course ensued. At length, after much agitation, M. Hyde [illegible] ville suggested, as an amendment, that the expulsion should [illegible] for the remainder of the session, leaving it to the majority of [illegible] ber, in the next session, to determine whether they will [illegible] return. A fresh debate now arose upon the amendment, [illegible] carried on with the same acrimony and violence. M. Manuel [illegible] the Chamber. After a few general observations, he said, [illegible] in you, not my judges, but my accusers; I expect from you, [illegible] but vengeance, and I will not submit. The moment reason [illegible] comes a right, it also becomes a duty; it will be so for [illegible] shall know how to take an example of courage from you, [illegible] deans, whose energy was so conspicuously displayed in [illegible] hither. I owe to them the example they have set me; and [illegible] will of those brave electors into the bosom of the National Re[illegible] tion, I ought not to quit it except by the violence of those [illegible] made themselves my accusers." (Bravo, bravo! on the left.)

M. de Girardin—Tear him from the Tribune!

M. Manuel—Whatever may be the result, I will yield to [illegible] lexce; often the field of liberty has been rendered fruitful by [illegible] blood. (Cries of "Bravo!" on the left, and a profound silence [illegible] right.) Much tumult ensued. At length the proposition [illegible] by the whole of the right side and the right centre. The left [illegible] tumultuously, and withdrew, exclaiming, "We protest!"

On Tuesday almost all the members of the left side had [illegible] in the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus, at half past one o'clock [illegible] tered the Hall in a body with M. Manuel at their head, [illegible] himself in his usual place. The murmurs, which commenced [illegible] appearance, increased every moment, and were participated [illegible] those in the Tribunes. The principal Huissier went up to [illegible] dent, who addressed to him some reproaches, as the Huissier

ill by saying that he could not prevent the entrance of M. ucl.

two o'clock, the President rang his bell. Profound silence en- and all eyes were directed upon M. Manuel.

tlemen, (said the President,) the 91st article of your regulations :—The maintenance of order in the Legislative Hall (*la e*) is vested in the Chamber. Authority to this effect is exercised name by the President, who gives the necessary orders to the on duty." The result of the deliberation of yesterday's sitting that you excluded M. Manuel from your sittings during the e of this Session. I had in consequence written to MM. the ors, that they might give orders to the Huissiers not to let M. el enter this Hall. The order was given agreeably to my in- ions; but it has been violated, and M. Manuel has been intro- . I invite M Manuel to withdraw.

Manuel (addressing the President from his place) I stated yes- that I would only yield to violence; to-day I shall keep my

The President suspended the Sitting.

three o'clock a number of the Deputies of the right came into ssage leading to the Hall. The door leading to the anti-chamber -Perdus was opened. The principal Huissier at the head of huissiers advanced to M. Manuel, and invited him to retire, but used. The principal Huissier went out to obtain the assistance armed force. A piequet of the National Guard and Veterans d immediately, their bayonets were not fixed. The Chief Battalion advanced, and begged M. Manuel to quit the Hall.

Manuel—I declare that I will not go out.

officer communicated the orders which he had received to the nt of the platoon: the serjeant as well as his men refused to

On the left—Bravo! bravo!—This exclamation was repeated ne persons in the public tribunes.

Chief of Battalion went out; shortly afterwards a strong de- ment of gendarmerie, led by the Colonel, the Chief of Battalion, he Lieutenant, entered the Hall.—(Violent murmurs on the left.)

Colonel—I invite M. Manuel to retire voluntarily.

Manuel—I will only leave by force.

Colonel to the Gendarmes—Lay hold of M. Manuel.

left side rose and cried—Lay hold of us all!

gendarmes went up to M. Manuel, the officers at their head; f the latter seized M. Manuel by the collar; his honourable s pressed around him, to wrest him from the hands of the gen- es. M. Manuel descended the steps leading to the anti-chamber Perdus, and was hurried out, followed by all the left side, ex- M. Sebastiani. The left centre continued in their places. The violent agitation prevailed amongst them.

the sitting on Wednesday the Vote of Credit for 100 millions of s was passed by an overwhelming majority—239 to 19. A protest claration against the arrest of Manuel was presented. After er tumultuous scene, the President put the reading of the decla- n to the vote. The left and the right centre rose, tumult was at ight on the left side, all the members of which quitted their places sting, and left the hall. The Chamber then passed to the order of ay—the debate on the project of law relative to the grant of ex- dinary supplies for 1823.

e *Journal des Debats* says—"As early as four o'clock, the Place uis XV. the Quay d'Orsay, that of the Tuileries, and the Rue lle, were incumbered with an immense crowd, which at intervals ted out, 'Long live Manuel!—long live the Left Side!'—The d force drove the multitudes from the Place of Louis XV. the de Revoli, and the Rue Royale; and the great mass of the factions d off to the Rue St. Honoré, and took post before M. Manuel's e. Cries were heard of 'Long live Liberty!—Long live Manuel! ng live the Left Side!—Death to the Right Side!—Death to Ty- !' The individuals who uttered these cries belonged to the st class of the people. Some young men have joined them. Se- were taken up."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Monday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Fo- Office, in Downing-street; the Duke of Wellington and Earl urst came expressly from Brighton to attend the Council. The sters were in deliberation till a quarter past four in the afternoon. ednesday, at two o'clock, another Council was held at the Fo- *Office*, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers.

Thursday Afternoon the Duke of York arrived in town from a to the King at Brighton.

vernment has ordered the building of thirty brigs of ten guns to be employed in the packet service, six of which are to be in Chatham Dock-yard.

Trower, King's Counsel, was sworn in a Master of Chancery ednesday morning before the Lord Chancellor, at Lincoln's Inn, Mr. Jekyll, resigned.

he Spanish Ambassador has contracted with one manufacturer only 0,000 barrels of gunpowder. A vessel left the River on Saturday 5000 stand of arms on board for Corunna. This is the second ex- of arms for Spain within a short period.

he Marquis of Hastings is now on his voyage from India to England. consequence of the misunderstanding between Sir Colquhoun tt and Colonel Thornton, Deputy Adjutant-General, the latter er is recalled, and is to be succeeded by Colonel Gardiner, As- nt-Adjutant.

Thursday the despatches for Bombay and China, by the ship sby Castle, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to Purser of that ship. The Castle Huntly, London, and David , were at Penang on the 27th August last. The Castle Huntly been dispatched for China.

uel took place lately near Kew Bridge, between the Neapolitan al Carascosa and Lieut.-Gen. William Pepe, late commander of apolitan forces. The weapons were swords. At the second General Pepe's sword snapped short near the guard, on which conds interfered. A second encounter then ensued, and after al passes on both sides, General Pepe, seizing his adversary's ll with his left hand, disarmed him; but General Carascosa, on ering his sword, renewed the combat, which was warmly main- d, until he was finally disabled by a thrust from General Pepe in ght shoulder.

the Court of King's Bench, on Friday, Charles Trust was tried lling Palmer's Principles of Nature. The defendant was one of le's shopmen; an officer sent to purchase the book proved the f defendant's being in the shop when the book was handed to him eans of the machinery in use.—The Jury found him Guilty.

the Common Pleas, on Friday, in a case Jones v. Brougham. An n for false imprisonment, and the damages were laid at 5000*l.* plaintiff was a surgeon atd passenger, and the defendant Captain e ship *Arrow*: the imprisonment took place on board that ship er voyage from India to England last year. The defendant ed a justification. A number of letters and notes to the defend- m the plaintiff were read, in which the latter stigmatised the r, Major Howieson, and several passengers, as "villains, black- s," and "scoundrels"—that they were "a disgrace to society, he vilest creatures the Almighty ever suffered to exist." He en- ured to induce the sailors to take part with him.—The Jury said ad heard enough, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Bow-street, on Friday, twelve gamblers were apprehended at 3, Pall-Mall, and twenty at No. 15, Bury-street, St. James's. fficers broke in to both houses, and destroyed the gambling ap- s. After a long examination, it concluded with six being held to appear at the next Sessions. Six others were held in their ecognizance to appear at the next Sessions: 18 in their own re- ance for their good behaviour; and the rest discharged.

he Surrey Sessions on Friday, Jane Agar, not more than twelve f age, was arraigned on two indictments for shoplifting, to the t of 12*l.* and upwards, though laid at much less sums in the in- ents. The property was stolen from the shops of two tradesmen, mond, and traced to a pawnbroker's. She was found Guilty. entence was, that she should be imprisoned at Brixton for the of six calendar months, and kept to hard labour.—George Wise und Guilty of unlawfully obtaining, under false and fraudulent ces, the sum of 3*l.* from Thomas Lown. He was sentenced to mprisoned for seven years.

the Buckinghamshire Assizes, on Monday, the trial of the Revd. Eyre came on. He was charged a few months ago, at Worship- Police Office, with committing a rape, when a long examination place, and he was sent down to Buckinghamshire on the charge. rand Jury threw out the bill for the capital offence, and found a misdemeanor. The trial lasted six hours, and he was ac- A crowded chamber of respectable persons attended, and were good character. Joseph Corker and Thomas Randal were tried esday last, for the murder of Edward Needle and his wife, e of the toll-gate. The evidence was conclusive, and the Jury verdict of *guilty*—death. On Thursday morning they were ed in front of Aylesbury Gaol.

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A DINNER was given on Friday to the Spanish Ambassador at the City of London Tavern, which was attended by H. R. H. the DUKE OF SUSSEX and a large party of disposable Whigs.

If it had been at all difficult to understand the intention of holding this assembly, the Spanish guests themselves would have saved us the trouble of puzzling about it; for, after the usual routine of toasts, and the farcical ceremony of drinking the "Constitutional KING" of Spain, had been gone through with becoming gravity, a very long address was read to the company by our friend COLON, of which, perhaps, we may be able to give our readers the very "pith and marrow" in the following short extract:—

The Spanish Ambassador said, amongst many other things, that

"The Spaniards are resolved not to degenerate from their forefathers—not to degenerate from themselves. They will be in 1823 the same men as in 1808. They did not submit to receive another King from NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—they will not now consent to receive another Constitution from the legitimate successor *of that illegitimate Usurper.* They will not compromise their honour by yielding to the least alteration in their Bill of Rights—when that alteration is dictated at the point of French bayonets. They have *hearts and hands*—courage and virtue. *What do they want then?* IRON and GOLD. IRON TO FIGHT—GOLD TO DEFRAY THE EXPENCES OF THE WAR. They will sacrifice every thing—but still they shall require much. HERE, IN THE EMPORIUM OF MATERIAL OPULENCE and moral worth, here IS THE SOURCE *from which such an assistance can only be expected.*"

Really!—so that if we maintain a neutrality as to fighting, we are to take a part with our purses?—restore the salt tax—the leather tax—the malt tax—the horse tax—the Irish assessed taxes—and all the other duties and burthens from which we have just been relieved, to find iron and gold for the Spanish revolutionists. We conclude, by the request, that they have no need of BRASS.

The absurdity of the request appears to us to be only equalled by that of considering a compliance with it a part of the system of anti-international interference.

If, as my LORD LANSDOWNE eloquently argued, in speaking against our assisting France in the struggle, we have no right to meddle with the affairs of that kingdom, what right have we to interfere in the affairs of Spain against France?

A strict neutrality is the thing desirable for our national prosperity, for our comfort, and for the restoration of *universal* content; and so the Whigs would say, if they happened to be IN OFFICE instead of out of office. The hope of the Opposition is to excite a feeling in the country in favour of a WAR which may force the Administration into hostilities, the results of which measure, these very WHIGS will, in their turn, charge upon them as high crimes and misdemeanours, and make the effort, upon the *new cry,* to "push them from their stools."

Thus, we have shewn the purposes for which a certain proportion of the guests attended the feast. The motive of the majority, doubtless, was the desire to see Spaniards—to listen to fine speeches—to eat a good dinner—and to hear MESSRS. BROADHURST AND CO. sing; but there occurred some little whimsicalities on the occasion, for some of which we cannot so easily account as we have accounted for others.

First of all—the dinner was fixed to take place *on a Friday in Lent,* which, considering that the guests are, or ought to be—rigid Papists, was tantamount to tantalization. We fancy, however, that whatever their political views may be, their religious doctrines did not spoil their appetites. The thing, nevertheless, was in bad taste.

Secondly—my LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK was in the Chair, (his Lordship is brother-in-law to MR. CANNING,) but that is nothing compared with the fact, that His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, in proposing his Lordship's health, told the company that his Lordship was the *fittest person in England* to fill that chair; because, his ancestors had come to England with KING WILLIAM THE THIRD—we must add of GLORIOUS and IMMORTAL MEMORY—not that we are the least surprized at what his Royal Highness said *upon this occasion;* except, as it certainly does not accord with what he finds it right to say upon others.

Thirdly—SIR JAMES MACINTOSH made a speech about guns, trumpets, drums, bayonets, and freedom, and concluded with toasting "*The preservation of Peace all over Europe.*" If the Learned Baronet had been an Irishman instead of a Scotsman, this would not have been so wonderful.

But fourthly and lastly—my LORD HOLLAND could *not get leave* to attend the dinner, which he had contributed so zealously to get up. Of this Nobleman's conduct we had intended to have spoken more at large than we have now space to do.

His letter to M. ARGUELLES, offering Spain the protection of the English people, (over whom his Lordship must know he has no influence) if the Spaniards will *reject* the overtures which LORD HOLLAND *believes to be making,* is not safely to be characterised by us. His uncle Fox played the same game with RUSSIA, and sent a *man* to thwart the measures of our Ambassador at that Court, instead of a message. So that the heroic epistle of LORD HOLLAND has not even the merit of novelty in its design—it is merely new words to the old tune of ROBIN ADAIR.

MR. BURKE, FOX's friend, called that act, if not treasonable, at least a highly treasonable misdemeanour. Let LORD HOLLAND, as HUME says, "take his change out of *that.*"

With respect to the dinner itself, hastily as we are compelled to look at it, we can safely pronounce it, in spite of the eulogies of the MORNING POST, neither more nor less than HUMBUG.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Whatever the world may say of you, neither *Whig* nor *Tory* can lay to your charge the sin of *cant and hypocrisy;* but, on the contrary, you have been foremost in exposing both, let the rank or dignity of the *person* or *party* be what it might, assuming either *modesty, charity, religion,* or *patriotism.* I therefore send you the following information, accompanied by a play bill for the theatre of that *pure, patriotic, Whig* Borough, Arundel; for which one of the *Saints* of the present day has waded through corruption, thick and thin, to obtain a seat in St. Stephen's *Chapel.* What can his friends in the Methodist *Chapels* say to such conduct, when it comes to be exposed before the House; and still more, what will the public say of the canting Methodists, when they are informed that *all* MR. KEMP'S *saintified* Methodistical friends in Arundel *congregated* in *Satan's Chapel,* the Theatre. It was quite amusing to see the effect produced on MR. KEMP'S *friends* by my presence, when I appeared at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night in one of the front boxes. I understand, the Mayor was taken *very ill,* and obliged to go Sir, with several others of the *independent Whig Corporation,* before the finishing of the piece! Mr. KEMP is so great a *Reformer* in religion, as well as in politics, that it is said, he contemplated, in conjunction with the DUKE OF NORFOLK, to convert, or pervert the Protestant Chapel, at Arundel Castle, into a kitchen, and the Baron's hall into a regular Catholic chapel, where MR. K. is to be received with absolution into the bosom of the Church of Rome; so that, after ringing changes upon the *Protestants, Independents, Methodists, and Catholics,* it will be hard if the worthy *preacher* cannot find some of the gates of Heaven open for his admission. Prior to my return to town from Brighton, yesterday, I was informed, upon unquestionable authority, that this religious gentleman attended his devotions one half of last Sunday, at the *King's* chapel, and the other half at his *own* chapel. The question may be fairly asked—What does he contemplate in returning to Parliament, which he left with disgust on the 4th of March, 1816? Surely, it is not to *reform* or reconcile the wicked, *canting, hypocritical* ways of the (*pre-tendedly religious*) Protestants, Papists, and Methodists?

This is at your service; and I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
9, Essex-street, Strand, March 7, 1823. J. W. PARKINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

SIR—My attention has been called to your last Review by the following passage, contained in "A Letter from a Friend:"—"In the *Monthly Magazine,* published yesterday, is a very fair criticism on your pamphlet, entitled *Reform in Parliament;* and in the *Monthly Review,* it is noticed, in terms which I think quite disgraceful to that publication. It is mere abuse."

I am fully aware how little candour I, *who hold neither Deistical nor Democratical principles,* can have to expect from the writers in the *Monthly Review.* But I have a right to demand that they shall not substitute their own nonsense and falsehood for the sentiments of the author, whose work they pretend to criticise. The nonsense the Reviewer may not be able to help, but the falsehood he may; and I desire that to know upon what he founds his assertion, that the plan which I suggested is proposed *as a panacea for all the complaints of the Reformers.* It is expressly submitted as a *constitutional* mode of preventing bribery at elections—too constitutional, indeed, to be grateful to the vitiated palates of the Monthly Reviewers.

The reviewer states, that the remedy proposed is not *a new one.* Let him point out when and where it has ever before been suggested.

Very little mischief *can* arise from misrepresentation or falsehood in a publication of such limited circulation as the *Monthly Review*: a work which has outlived the indulgence of its friends, and the notice of its political enemies; and which is purchased only by those, who, possessing the earlier numbers, endeavour to complete the modern ones for the mere purpose of completing their sets. And as the measure which the reviewer quarrels with, has the acknowledged approval of men of eminence of either political party, who have expressed an opinion that, as it is constitutional in its principle, so it would be found easy in its application, and effectual in its result, I trust I may be forgiven for not suppressing the pamphlet, although I thereby fail in a due submission to the *Radicalism* of Mr. George Griffiths and the Monthly Reviewers.

—I am Sir, your obedient servant,
March 3, 1823. J. BICKNELL.

LATEST NEWS.

Bayonne papers, to the 28th ult. arrived yesterday. They state that at Bayonne, and the environs, every thing assumes a warlike appearance. The troops continue to arrive, and most of them go into cantonments before Bayonne, and in the villages on the frontiers of Spain.—It is positively affirmed that orders have been given for a corps of the Army of the Faith to be formed here, and ready to take the field at the first orders.—The Spanish, on their side, are preparing, as well as they are able, to receive the French army; and they spare no sacrifices to place St. Sebastian and Pampelusa in a respectable state of defence.—The resolution to defend the territory is incontestible in all the great towns this side of the Ebre.—The inhabitants of Sarragossa, especially the national militia, amounting to 3,000 men, have sworn to bury themselves under the ruins of their city, and to reduce it to ashes, rather than suffer the Constitution to be overthrown or modified by a foreign army.—Preparations are carrying on with the greatest activity, so that 18 or 20,000 may be ready to act by the 1st of April, who, preceded by the bands of Navarre, and of the three provinces, which are to be raised to 12,000 men, and seconded by those of Arragon, especially that of Bessieres, will form together 40,000 men. With this force, supported by a reserve, which will be immediately organized at Bayonne, an advance will be made to the capital in three directions, leaving St. Sebastian and Pampelona closely blockaded.

There were no arrivals direct from Paris; but the last accounts state, that violent scenes took place at the different Cafes, in which the Ministers, the Chamber, the Garde Royale, and the Gendarmerie, were reviled. Small groupes formed near the Chamber, and on the Pont Louis XV. who used violent and menacing gestures, but the gendarmerie dispersed them. Another groupe before Manuel's house, hoisted an Englishman, who came from the house, on their shoulders, crying out "Vivant les Anglais!" "Vive la Liberte!" Thirty or forty persons had been taken up for rioting, and several of them committed for trial.

Advices from Constantinople to the 25th Jan. all concur in stating that an extraordinary change for the better had taken place in that city since the fall of Haleb Effendi. Lord Strangford arrived on the 14th, after a long and tempestuous passage. He was saluted with 18 guns at the Dardanelles, and Officers of the chief departments of State immediately waited upon him.

We regret to state that Mr. Canning suffered considerably on Friday from a smart attack of the gout.

On Friday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Blanchard was sworn into the command of the Marquis of Wellington, for Madras and Bengal.

A Meeting for Reform took place at Huntingdon on Friday, at which Lord Milton, Lord J. Russell, and some other persons were present. A Mr. Roper moved several resolutions, stating, according to him, "the inadequacy of the House of Commons to protect the liberties of the people." A Mr. Wells called the resolutions "maudlin ones," and he proposed others as amendments, but the meeting hissed him down, and the original "maudlins" were carried.

At Oxford, the following Degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS—Rev. S. Reay, St. Alban hall; Rev. A. Crymes, Baliol coll.; J. S. Boone, Student of Christ Church; Rev. J. Birkett, Christ Ch.; Rev. F. Borradaile, Brasenose coll.—BACHELOR OF ARTS—P. W. Mure, Christ Church; and the Rev. A. Briscoe and the Rev. T. Bradley, Masters of Arts, of Queen's college, were elected Fellows of that Society, on the old foundation.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. John Kemble, so long an ornament of the British stage, expired of an apoplectic fit, at Lausanne, on the 25th of February.

Just published, in 2 vols. 12mo. price 16s. boards,

HORTUS ANGLICUS; or, the Modern English Garden; containing a familiar Description of all the Plants which are cultivated in the climate of Great Britain, either for use or ornament, and of a Selection from the established favourites of the Stove and Green-house; arranged according to the System of Linnæus; with Remarks on the Properties of the more valuable Species.

"This work is calculated to diffuse a knowledge of ornamental Gardening and a taste for Botanical Studies, which, indeed, are now justly considered to form an essential part of an accomplished and scientific education. It is also written in an easy, intelligible, and compendious guide to an acquaintance with our native plants. The descriptions are clear, and the remarks on the different genera useful and interesting. Along with an account of each species, the time of flowering, the native country, and the date of its introduction into this kingdom, are stated."—Monthly Censor, Dec. 1822.

"The Hortus Anglicus is chiefly founded on the list of plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew. The generalcharacters are extracted from Willdenow's Species Plantarum, and the place of each genus is inserted, both according to Linnæus and Jussieu. Many other works of acknowledged merit have been used to supply the remaining parts of this useful compilation, and the whole work is put together very clearly and methodically."—British Critic, Nov. 1822.

Also lately published, by the same Author,

THE BRITISH BOTANIST; or, a Familiar Introduction to the Science of Botany, explaining the Physiology of Vegetation, and the Principles both of the artificial and natural Systems of Linnæus, and also the arrangement of Jussieu; to which is added, a Synopsis, or View of the British Genera; in which the Derivation and Meaning of the Name of each Genus are given, the whole intended chiefly for the Use of Young Persons. With 15 Plates, 12mo. 7s. 6d. or with the Plates coloured, 10s. 6d.

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"In this Treatise we have one of the most unexceptionable preliminary guides that has fallen within the range of our cognizance; for it is perspicuous without prolixity, correct without pedantic formality; and comprehensive without intricacy or irrelevant digression. Altogether, therefore, this publication promises to conduct the young Ladies and Gentlemen of our Island into the Temple of Flora, without a greater expenditure of trouble or effort than they often bestow on the most frivolous amusements."—Monthly Review for Dec. 1821.

In the volume for 1822 of "Time's Telescope" this work is also spoken of very favourably.

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MARRIED.

Yesterday, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Robert Raymond Stewart, Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, of Watton green, Herts.

March 6, H. R. Reynolds, jun. Esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.—On Monday last, John Leckmere, Esq. R. N. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Andrew Foley, M. P.

DIED.

On Friday, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Willis, Villiers-street. On the 6th, at Hampton, the infant son of the Rev. Geo. Hemming. Park, Essex, aged 21, Wm. Harvey, Esq. only son of Admiral Sir E. M.P.—On Sunday, at Stoke Cottage, near Guildford, Lady Burnaby, Admiral Sir Wm. Burnaby, Bart.—March 5, 71, Lieut.-Gen. G. The very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury.—At Glasgow, Capt. Mackay, of Commander in the Navy.—Lady Lydia Turnour, daughter of Lord Winchilsea. Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.—Lady Lilford.—Mr. Hewitt, the celebrated vocalist. In Stratton-street, Mrs. General Crauford, 48.—C. Drummond Esq. of Cross.—At Bath, Lady Blount.—Lord Ashburton.

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JOHN BULL.

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

No. 118. **SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

WAR OFFICE, March 4, 1823.

THE ANNUAL ARMY LIST, with an INDEX, is in course of publication, and may be had of T. Egerton, bookseller to the Ordnance Military Library, Whitehall.

MR. T. COOKE most respectfully returns his grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility and Gentry, Subscribers to the " ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC," for the very obliging and effective support which has placed his Son at the head of the Poll for Boys, at the late Election of Students for the Foundation of that Institution. His Son, fully sensible of the honour he has received, will be ever anxious to render himself worthy of such exalted patronage.

10th March, 22, Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

NEW ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—MR. F. CRAMER most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY the 12th, at the above Rooms, particulars of which will be duly announced.

MESSRS. GREATOREX, W. KNYVETT, and F. VAUGHAN, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends generally, that their respective CONCERTS take place this Season on the 25th of April, the 2d of May, and the 9th of May, at the King's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. Particulars will be duly advertized.

OXFORD TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Public are respectfully informed by the Stewards of the Music Room, Oxford, that the Vice-Chancellor has consented that the COMMEMORATION CONCERTS shall take place in the SECOND WEEK in JUNE NEXT, and the Curators have granted the use of the Theatre for the occasion. Extensive Preparations are making upon the grandest scale to render the Orchestra as complete as possible in the Vocal as well as in the Instrumental Department. An arrangement has been adopted for regulating the Price of Lodgings during the Festival.—Oxford, March 9, 1823.

MOZART'S MUSIC.—In the press, and shortly will be published by CLEMENTI AND CO. 26, CHEAPSIDE.

MOZART'S celebrated Symphony, " THE JUPITER," newly adapted for the Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by Muzio Clementi. The other Symphonies of that great Master will follow in succession, with as little delay as possible, and the series is intended to correspond with *Clementi's* well known arrangement of Haydn's 12 Grand Symphonies. Also, in a few days, will be ready, a new Edition of the Single Pieces from Haydn's celebrated Oratorio, " THE CREATION," arranged with a Piano Forte accompaniment, by M. CLEMENTI.

☞ C. and Co.'s complete Catalogue of Vocal and Instrumental Music, for 1823, is now ready for delivery. Price 2s. 6d.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTE.—" Introduzione ed Aria all'Inglese," by J. B. Cramer, price 3s. 6d.; Rondo on the admired Duet in " Maid Marian," by F. Kalkbrenner, pr. 3s.; " Rondo on the popular Duet " As it fell upon a day," by T. Ries, pr. 3s.; Caledonian Fantasie, (originally by *Boehm*, for the Harp) with " Scots wha hae," by G. Kiallmark, price 3s.; a second French Air, varied by J. Jay, Mus. Doc. pr. 3s.; Airs in the " Beggars' Opera, as Duets, by J. F. Burrowes, in 3 books, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Airs in " Maid Marian," as Duets, by D. Bruguier, in books, pr. 4s. each.—HARP—Caledonian Fantasie, with " Scots wha hae," price 3s. 6d.; " Celle que j'aime tant," French air, with variations, pr. 3s. 6d.; fifteen brilliant and short preludes, price 4s. all by N. Ch. Bochsa.—VOCAL—The whole of the Music in " Maid Marian," composed by H. R. Bishop, pr. 18s. The Overture, Songs, Duets, and Glees may be had separate. " Young Ellen," Romance by H. R. Bishop, pr. 1s. 6d.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street, The Night is Rainy, glee for three voices, sung by Mrs. Salmon and Messrs. Evans and Welsh, at the British Concerts, composed by T. Welsh, price 2s. 6d.; Sleep Baby Mine, sung by Miss *Goodall*, at the British Concerts, composed by W. Hawes, price 2s.; Lady, this *Wilhier'd Rosebud* take, ballad, composed by F. W. Crouch, price 2s. The following Songs and Duetts from the new Opera of La donna del Lago, composed by Rossini:—Aurora che Sorgeral, the favourite cavatina, sung by Carioni, price 1s.; Elena! oh ti n, ch'io Chiamo, cavatina, sung by Madame Vestris, price 2s.; Oh Mattutini albori! duett, sung by Madame Ronzi de Begnis and Signor Curioni, price 3s.; Vivere in non Potro, duett, sung by Madame Ronzi de Begnis and Madame Vestris, price 1s. 6d. First set of Scotch Quadrilles, (chiefly selected from Mr. Hawes's arrangement of Scottish Songs) adapted for the Piano-forte, by J. T. Craven, price 3s.; Rondoletto, on a favourite Notturno, by Paer, for the Piano-forte, composed by Ignace Moscheles, price 3s.; Air Martial, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, with an introduction, in which is introduced the favourite air of " The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian," composed by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon, price 3s.

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The great success which attended the publication of Mr. Hart's First and Second Sets of Scotch Quadrilles, has induced him to offer a Third Set to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, which he trusts will prove worthy their patronage.

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London: Mayhew and Co. Music-sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

New Editions of Hart's Fifth Set, from " Il Turco in Italia;" also his Fourth Set, including, George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz," Celebrated Hussars," with the admired " La Cendrillon," and Irish Quadrilles, containing the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, Emerald Isle, and the Sovereign, all of which are in constant demand.

SPANISH GUITAR.—Signior BERTIOLI, Teacher and Professor of the above Instrument and Singing, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he gives LESSONS on both, on moderate terms, either at home or abroad. Signior B. has published several Sets of Ariettes, of his own composition, which may be had at Mitchell's Music-shop, 28, New Bond-street, or at his own residence, 3, Lower John street, Golden-square.

HEATHER on the PRESENT STATE of PIANO FORTE STUDY.—Just published, by H. Falkner, 3, Old Bond-street, a new edition of the above Work, price 10s. 6d.

" Mr. Heather sets out with a preface, which, we confess, strongly biassed us in his favour; it is not only well and sensibly written, but it also shews that the author thinks and feels rightly on the subject of which he treats. We regret that our limits prevent us from giving an extract of his judicious observations on practice, expression, &c.; they are eminently worthy of the serious attention of every Pupil that wishes to be a proficient in the art. In the work itself we met with many occasional remarks, which equally shewed the author's good sense, the justness of his views, and, we may add, considerable experience in the art of instruction."—Vide Musical Review.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Peristrephic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the Coronation, Procession and the Banquet, painted on 10 000 square feet of canvas, displaying nearly 100,000 figures, upwards of 500 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Finger Organ and Trumpets, who perform the Coronation Music.—WILL OPEN TO-MORROW.—Day Exhibitions to commence at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of Modern Artists IS OPEN Daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. (By Order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The Subscribers to the Print from Mr. West's picture of " Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them, upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution daily.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of HIS MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habits of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

CHAPEAU DE PAILLE, by P. P. RUBENS. This celebrated Picture of the renowned Antwerp Beauty is now exhibiting at Mr. Stanley's Rooms, No. 21, Old Bond-street.—Admittance, One Shilling, Memorandum of the Picture, Sixpence.—Open from 9 till 5.—It is expected that no person will attempt to sketch or copy from the Picture.

MR. HAYDON'S GREAT PICTURE of LAZARUS, which has been nearly three years on the easel, is NOW OPEN at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Ground Floor to the right. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

DRAWINGS by the Late BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ. P. R. A.—THE NEW GALLERY, 14, Newman-street, is NOW OPEN, with the addition of a Room appropriated to DRAWINGS by the late President of the Royal Academy. Open from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dark.—Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

THE GERMAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES TAUGHT, at home and abroad, and also at 155, Cheapside, by A. BERNAYS, a native of Germany, educated in a French Lycée, and a married man. To the efficacy of his plan of tuition, and respectability of character, Mr. B. can refer to the great number of respectable Pupils he has had the honour to teach since his arrival in this country. For particulars apply at his residence, 26, Hadlow-street, Brunswick-square, or as above.

TWO CLERGYMEN and SCHOOLMASTERS.—A GOOD SALARY is offered to a Gentleman of extensive and respectable connexions, who is able to bring with him, at Easter or Midsummer next, a few Pupils to an old established School, twelve miles from London. He must be fully qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, and assume the direction of the School in the absence of the principal. To any Gentleman having views to succeed to the Establishment at such period as may be agreed upon, the present affords an opportunity rarely to be met with, as the situation and the premises are equal to the most favoured in the kingdom.—Letters, containing real name and address, and otherwise candid and explicit, post-paid, to B. B. Read's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, will be answered in the course of a few days, and an interview appointed.

Just published, by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane, London, price 2s. boards,

BLIGHTED AMBITION; or, THE RISE AND FALL OF SOMERSET.

A very popular critic, speaking of this work, says, " We were not only much pleased and interested by the work, but surprised at its vast superiority over the general run of similar publications—we might, perhaps, excite too much expectation, and even injure its effect, by mentioning the name of Sir Walter Scott, or any of his historical novels, in the same paragraph, because there is, in every thing he writes, the brilliant, outshining touch of the master, " unequalled and alone," but we have no hesitation in saying, that next after those talented works we should place the historical tale in question.—It contains the history of the " Rise and Fall of Somerset," and we lament that we cannot afford space for some extracts, which, we are quite sure, would justify our praise to our readers. Our sincere feeling when we had read the book was, that of regret that any thing so superior should be so little known, as it apparently is, and that an author (whoever he may be) so capable of enlightening and entertaining us, should, perhaps, be deterred from making valuable additions to the literature of our country, merely because his *ambition* might in truth be *blighted* by neglect in his outset. With this sentiment we again beg to recommend his volumes to the notice of the public."—JOHN BULL, March 9.

" We think very highly of this performance: the writer has practised habits of thinking; a correct and manly style of delivery; keen perceptions of character; with much of that most desirable quality in authorship—self-command; and he is in possession of one important requisite for a novelist—an extensive knowledge of localities and costume. Old boundaries are marked, old places and buildings are described, and old dresses, manners, and peculiarities painted, with a minuteness only equalled, and scarcely excelled, by that chronicler of chroniclers, the author of 'Waverley.'"—Literary Register.

NEW TRAGEDY.

To-morrow, will be published, by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria-lane, JULIAN; a TRAGEDY, in Five Acts, as performing at Covent Garden Theatre.

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☞ An edition has also been lately printed in 12mo. price 5s. 6d. bound.

Of the same Bookseller may be had, The PRACTICE of TRUE DEVOTION, in relation to the End, as well as the Means, of Religion; with an Office for the Holy Communion.—Printed uniformly with the above. 8vo. price 7s. in boards. Also, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. bound.

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Shortly will be published, dedicated, by permission, to His Majesty,

A COLLECTION of the most approved PSALM TUNES, newly harmonised for four voices, and adapted for Congregational Service. By THOMAS GREATOREX, conductor of His Majesty's Concerts of Antient Music, and Organist of Westminster Abbey.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon; and the Earl of Erroll to be one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of Lord Amherst.]

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Radnor.

The Hon. W. Wilkins and J. H. Powell, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenants.

Royal Radnorshire Militia: Lord Hatley to be Major-Commandant, vice the Earl of Oxford, res.; J. Barnes, Esq. to be Capt. vice J. Meredith, res.

Commission in the Western Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia.

W. Beaumont, Esq. to be Capt. vice Winship, dec.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. TURQUAND, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, broker.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES MAGNALL, Manchester, merchant—T. PARKER, Fawlett, Somersshire, coal-merchant—J. BYERS, Blackburn, chapman—J. CUZNER, Lullington, Somersetshire, fuller—W. CLEGHORN, Ratcliffe-highway, cheesemonger—T. MEREDITH, Sen. Bishopsgate-street without, leather-seller—A. AGNEW, Great Yarmouth, draper—J. GODFREY, Leicester, plumber—T. WELCHMAN, Rathbone-place, feather-maker—J. CHAMBERS, Wolverhampton, agricultural machine-maker.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

JAMES MAGNALL, Manchester, merchant—T. PARKER, Fawlett, Somersshire, coal-merchant—J. BYERS, Blackburn, chapman—J. CUZNER, Lullington, Somersetshire, fuller—W. CLEGHORN, Ratcliffe-highway, cheesemonger—T. MEREDITH, Sen. Bishopsgate-street without, leather-seller—A. AGNEW, Great Yarmouth, draper—J. GODFREY, Leicester, plumber—T. WELCHMAN, Rathbone-place, feather-maker—J. CHAMBERS, Wolverhampton, agricultural machine-maker.

CHILE LOAN.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Second Half Yearly Dividend, due on the 31st March instant, will be paid on that and every subsequent Day (Sundays excepted) at our Counting-house, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.—The Holders of Warrants are requested to leave them, with Lists in numerical order, for examination, on Saturday the 29th instant, or one day previous to the application for payment.—London, 6th March, 1823. HULLETT BROTHERS, and Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—For BOMBAY Direct, to SAIL early in MARCH Next, the fine new teak Ship, CHARLES FORBES, Burthen 1000 Tons. THOMAS BRYDIN, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. Inglis, Forbes, and Co. 2, Mansion House-place; or to William Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane.

TO BE DISPATCHED IMMEDIATELY, for POYAIS, the fine, fast-sailing, coppered Brig ALKNOMACK, N. WILLIAMS, Commander; burthen 200 tons, lying in the London Docks. For freight or passage apply to WM. WALKER and Co. Ship and Insurance Brokers, No. 5, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

WESTERN PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION, for the RELIEF of the necessitous and deserving POOR.—The ANNUAL BENEFIT, in aid of the Funds of the above Institution, will take place at the THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. when will be presented the tragedy of Hamlet; the part of Hamlet by Mr. Macready, being his first appearance in that character for two years. To which will be added the Two Pages of Frederick the Great, and the Irish Tutor.

DESIRABLE PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS.—An opportunity now offers for an active Gentleman who may have a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, or of the BOOKSELLING Business, to establish himself in one of the oldest concerns in Bond-street. The principal is retiring from business. Apply personally, or, by letter, post-paid, to G. R. 64, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

WANTED, by a Widow Lady of great respectability, aged 40, a SITUATION in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, as Nursery Governess, or as Superintendant of a Widower's House and Family, she having been long accustomed to the management and tuition of children, and only seeking this mode of employing her time from a combination of adverse circumstances, flatters herself she might be an acquisition in either of the above capacities. Address (post paid) to A. S., Mr. Souter's School Library, St. Paul's Church-yard. The most respectable references given.

OLD PORT 35s. Superior SHERRY 36s. and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen.—One dozen of each of the above Wines, Bottles, Hampers, &c. included, will be forwarded by a remittance of 5l.; or one dozen Port, and one dozen Sherry, bottles, &c. for 4l.; or two dozen Cape Madeira, bottles, &c. 2l.—Champaignes, last landed, sparkling, creaming, Red and White, (Pris Sclons, Aviae growers,) 4l. 4s. per dozen.—Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia, Calcavella, 40s. per dozen.—Old Cognac Brandy, (Otard and Hennesie) 25s. 6d. per gall.—Particular Old Rum, 16s. 6d. per gall.—Old Cordial Gin and Shrub, 12s. per gall.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's, and opposite the Haymarket, Theatre, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, London, who pledges his honour and reputation that the above Wines are genuine as imported.—Fresh emptied Wine Pipes, 17s. each.—Postage to be paid.

Now landing, CHAMPAGNES, from the Duke of York, London Docks, first quality, 64s. per dozen.

CHARLES FOSTER, Wine Merchant, 128, High Holborn, (four doors from the corner of Southampton-street,) invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, but more particularly the Inhabitants of the adjoining squares, to his extensive STOCK of WINES, which from the superior advantages he derives by purchasing every thing for Ready Money, he is enabled to offer upon most eligible terms, and by Pledging himself to sell nothing but what is really genuine, flatters himself that a trial is only needed to give satisfaction. C. F. has made the qualities of his Wines his particular study, and confidently affirms they are not to be surpassed by any House in the trade. A single bottle may be had; one dozen sent free of expence, to any parts of town; and six dozen and upwards, to any part of England.

SPLENDID DRAWING-ROOM and DINING-ROOM CURTAINS and BED FURNITURE, at half their former prices, in Swiss Chintzes, Spanish Merino Damasks, Silk Tabborets, Merino Tabborets, Moreens, &c. With the astonishing advantages of an immense and superb assortment, just manufactured, for ready money, and a determination to persevere in their present system of doing business, MILES and EDWARDS challenge all attempts at competition from long established houses, who can only offer Goods which have been accumulating for many years, and which must have cost them full double what they are now worth. Families furnishing their Town and Country Residences, will find, by an inspection of the above matchless Stock, that between Miles and Edwards's prices, and the prices at which other Houses are now selling the same articles, there is a difference of at least 30 per Cent.—No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

THE late WILLIAM SCOTT, Army and Navy Clothier, and Tailor, of Pall Mall, (who was lost in the Earl Moira Irish Packet in the month of August, 1821,) and JUDITH, his widow, who died the 3d inst. All Persons indebted to the Estates of the said William and Judith Scott, are requested to pay the same to the Executors and Executor of the said Judith Scott, widow, at No. 63, late 70, Pall Mall; and all Persons having any demand on the said Estates, are requested to transmit the same. M. and W. SCOTT respectfully beg leave to return their grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends, for the liberal favours experienced by their deceased parents; and to inform them they intend to continue the business in all its branches, hoping to enjoy the support and patronage of a liberal Public, in their endeavours to provide for themselves, and their orphan sisters; to merit which, their best exertions shall not be wanting.—63, late 70, Pall Mall, March 15, 1823.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances MONEY to any extent, at Moderate Interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Lifehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business to sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters (post-paid) to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, Glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had. Reversions are purchased.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine *Burton*, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the prices of several articles.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid so comfortary a species of Dentistry, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLS begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give any demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-street.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, March 7, 1823.

Royal Regt. of Artillery—Sec. Capts. J. Grant, vice Marlow, retired; and J. Gordon, vice Walsh, retired, to be Sec. Capts.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Lieut. J. Radcliff, to be Sec. Lieut. vice Burgess, retired.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Johnson and Burgess, York-place, City-road—Atkinson and Price, Leeds, surgeons—T. Lowe and Co. Derby, common brewers, so far as respects H. and G. Lowe—M'Adam and Henderson, Shrewsbury, tea-dealers—Richards and Horden, Deepmoor Mills, millers—Crouch and Evcans, Wandsworth, wheelwrights—H. and M. Bidwell, Norwich, woollen drapers—Knowles and Shawcross, Manchester, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

L. H. MARTELLY and J. DAYRIE, Finsbury-square, merchants, from March 15 to April 12.

BANKRUPTS.

T. and J. TAIT, Dover-road, Southwark, brewers—C. EICKE, Aldermanbury, dealer—L. THOMPSON, Hessle, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—April 5, J. Carey, Raquet-court, Fleet-street, merchant—April 19, G. Smeeton, St. Martin's-lane, printer—April 22, F. Forbes, Greenwich, druggist—April 12, W. F. A. Dufoir, Berners-street, Oxford-street, jeweller—April 5, J. Burgie, Mark-lane, carpenter—April 5, R. Barrett, Poultry, linen-draper—March 22, R. B. Roxby, Arbour-square, Commercial-road, merchant—April 1, W. D. Goodeve, Wimborne, Minster, Dorsetshire, brewer—April 16, S. Bulmer, Oxford-street, linen-draper—April 15, W. Dallas, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, merchant.

April 12, R. Bowman, Manchester, grocer—April 1, R. Brown, Sheffield, draper—April 11, J. Boad, Mansley, Herefordshire, coppice-dealer—April 11, T. Hill, Ledbury, Herefordshire, surgeon.

CERTIFICATES—April 2.

J. Lee, Charles-street, Horsleydown, Bellerman—W. C. Dewsnop, St. Bride's-court, Blackfriars, painter—J. Giddens, Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer—T. Molyneux, Holborn, boot-maker—E. Woodward, Derby, innkeeper.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE reported His Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address of this House.

LORD REDESDALE presented a petition from Macclesfield, praying for the establishment of a Court for the Recovery of Small Debts.

In answer to a question from the EARL OF DARNLEY, (who wished to know what was intended to be the measures of Ireland, as to commutation of tithes,) the EARL OF LIVERPOOL observed, that he could not consistently, with the forms of the House, state the precise nature of the measure.

TUESDAY.

The Scotch Creditors' Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND presented a petition from Lynn against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH, adverting to the present state of the Marriage Laws, reminded their Lordships, that besides the Bill for legalizing the marriages solemnized under licences ignorantly granted which had received the Royal Assent this Session, they had passed another to repeal the prospective parts of the Marriage Act, and to replace the country for a time under the old act, with the exception of the clause which abolished the nullity of marriages. This Bill had been sent down to the other House, where it had not obtained a second reading. He did not mean to complain of the conduct of the other House, but to call the attention of their Lordships to the real state of the case, and to let the country know that up to this period no alteration had taken place in the existing Marriage Act, and that until the Bill to which he had alluded should have passed through both Houses, and should have received the Royal Assent, all marriages must be had under that Act. Whatever inconvenience might accrue to the public, in consequence of the delay, their Lordships had done their duty, and were not responsible.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from Oldham, Sunderland, Derby, and Monkwearmouth, against the Insolvent Act; and one from Derby against the Hawkers' Act.

FRIDAY.

The Assessed Taxes Reduction, the Irish Arms, and the Severn Bridge Bills, were read a first time.

A petition was presented from the Clerk of the Crown for Limerick, complaining of the late Act which reduced his fees of office.

Petitions were also presented from the Rev. W. Burgess against the Marriage Act, and from Wakefield against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

A petition was presented from the parish of Bethnal Green, against the Vestry Bill for that parish.

A new Writ was ordered for Corfe Castle, in the room of George Bankes, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Petitions were presented from Ipswich, Monmouth, Darlington, Bursleem, and Newcastle, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

MR. T. WILSON presented a petition from J. W. Parkins, Esq. complaining of an undue return for Arundel.—Ordered for consideration on the 17th of April.

Petitions were presented from Greenwich and Tavistock, against the Coal Duties; from Gloucester and Sussex, against the Hop Duty; from Hungerford, against the Beer Duty; from Somerset, against the New Turnpike Act; from Middlesex, against the Poor Rates; and from Liverpool, against the Window Tax.

LORD A. HAMILTON postponed his motion on the subject of Scotch Representation, until Tuesday se'nnight.

MR. ABERCROMBIE gave notice, that he would, on the 22d of April, bring forward a motion for altering the Trial by Jury in Criminal Cases in Scotland; also, that he would, on the 29th of the same month, bring forward a motion respecting William Murray Borthwick.

On presenting a petition from Ayr, complaining of the Export Duty on Scotch Coal, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he did not intend to make any alteration in the Duty on Coals.

MR. GRENFELL hoped, if any further remission of taxes was intended, the Duty on Coals would be considered.

Some further conversation arose on this subject, when MR. ALD. WOOD observed, the duty was but 6s. 9d. on coals, unladen beyond Gravesend, while it is 9s. on the City side; therefore, the City of London had most cause for complaint. SIR M. W. RIDLEY said, the Tyne Coal-owners often received but six shillings a chaldron for coals, which sold in London for sixty shillings—the highest price they ever obtained was fifteen shillings—the Coal-owners profit was but small.

MR. LITTLETON thought a remission of the duty would not benefit the public. The petition was ordered to be printed.

LORD PALMERSTON moved the Order of the Day for bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

MR. HUME made several observations to prove that the expectations of economy held out in the King's Speech had not been fulfilled, those of last year amounted to 6,103,000l. while the present amount was 6,057,000l. He moved therefore an amendment to the question for bringing up the Report, "that so small a reduction as 15,000l. upon an expenditure of upwards of six millions, does not realize the expectation held out by the Speech from the Throne."

COLONEL DAVIES would not oppose the vote for the numerical amount of the Army, as he feared that war was inevitable, not only between France and Spain, but between France and England.

LORD PALMERSTON observed, that with regard to the Army Estimates, he had last year stated, there would probably be an increase in their amount this year of 50,000l. They were, however, reduced by 18,000l. for there was a misprint of 3,000l. He was therefore entitled to say, that the Army Estimates were substantially reduced by sixty-eight thousand pounds.—The amendment was negatived, and the Report was brought up.

On the Resolution, respecting the Recruiting Department, COLONEL DAVIES expressed himself dissatisfied with the present mode of recruiting; besides there was a charge for recruiting two Regiments of Cavalry. What has become of the old horses?

LORD PALMERSTON was convinced the present mode was the best for recruiting, the two regiments alluded to had just arrived from India, and the charge belonged to last year's account. The horses had been sold.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET suggested the propriety of removing the most intolerable nuisance of the Life and Horse Guards being allowed to exercise in the Parks, to the great disturbance of persons riding there, and of those who lived within sound of their fire arms.—The Resolution was agreed to.

On the Resolution for a Vote of Supply for Public Departments,

MR. HUME thought the whole Establishment for the Audit of Old Accounts ought to be put an end to, the only effect of it being to give vexation to the persons on whom it operated. If Government had been negligent in passing public accounts, it was not fair to individuals to bring them in debtors after a lapse of upwards of twenty years.

LORD PALMERSTON admitted the hardship of the case. As to the expence of the department, it cost last year 8000l. and had recovered public money to the amount of 60,000l. The defalcations discovered in the Accounts of Agents were deducted from the issues due to them for the year in which the balances against them were struck. In this way 45,000l. had been recovered, and 15,000l. in addition had actually been paid into the Bank of England. He anticipated an early termination to the labours of this office.

On the Resolution for the Irish Volunteer Corps, MR. HUME renewed his objections to the Irish Yeomanry Corps. Many of these corps would not allow a Catholic to enter them, and thus it was that instead of maintaining the peace, they were the first disturbers of it. He asked the Attorney-General for Ireland, whether these men had not treated him, in effigy, with every indignity on account of his acting in a manner which marked his hostility towards Orange principles. He believed they were more opposed to the Government than not—He believed they were more opposed to the Government than not—He believed they were more opposed to the Government than not—

and went on to the commission of crimes of a much deeper description. Twenty or thirty of these persons were often found in the same prison, and when they came out, they were prepared for the perpetration of any acts whatever.

Sir J. Shelley opposed the motion. A few years ago, the House had rejected a similar proposition by a large majority, and he was sorry that the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite had now consented to it. He believed that poaching arose from the want of employment, and not from the nature of existing laws.

Mr. Curwen considered the present to be an odious system of laws. It would be impossible to put an end to the sale of game, and the harder the laws were made, the higher would be the price. The only means of preventing poaching would be to allow game to come into the market.

Mr. Secretary Peel thought the question one of great importance, and which demanded the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He could not agree that poaching was to be attributed to the distress which now existed, because in the year 1817, which was comparatively prosperous, the number of committals was 200. The preservation of game ought to be attended to as much as possible, but he was still more anxious for the preservation of public tranquillity. With respect to the sale of game he had not made up his mind whether the permission would increase or lessen the number of poachers. A consolidation of these laws would be a very desirable object. They contained many anomalies which required correction.

Mr. R. Cooper said, he had the misfortune to have seen the bad effect of these laws upon the morals of the people. He thought the sale of game likely to increase poaching.

Colonel Wood congratulated the House upon the altered feeling with which this question had been received, in comparison to the manner in which it was met when he had some time ago brought it forward. He thought the thanks of the House and of the country were due to the Noble Lord for the perseverance with which he had followed up the subject.—The motion was then carried, and a Committee was appointed.

On bringing up the Report of the National Debt Reduction Bill,

Mr. Tierney observed, that the resolution now before the House, was formed upon one passed in 1819, declaring "that for the maintenance of public credit, it was necessary to preserve a clear surplus of revenue, over expenditure, of five millions." By adopting this resolution, he thought the House went the length of declaring, that in case of any deficiency of revenue, fresh taxes must be imposed, in order to keep up this five millions of surplus. All that he wanted to know was, whether by the word "surplus" the Chancellor of the Exchequer really meant an actual excess of income over expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained with respect to this assumed surplus, speaking in round numbers, the total of income was 50 millions, after deducting the two millions of taxes repealed. The annual expenditure, including the charge on the unfunded debt, was 47 millions, leaving a surplus of three millions. He was entitled to calculate on the benefit to be derived by the sale of annuities to discharge the half-pay pensions, and thus calculating the benefit in question, being two millions added to the three, would make five millions. If Parliament agreed with the individual holders of this half pay to pay them two millions and upwards, for 45 years certain, instead of now paying four millions and upwards, with the chance of paying less as the different lives dropped, how would the case stand? The four millions formed part of the 47 millions expenditure he had just mentioned; and therefore that 47 millions would be relieved of two millions of the agreement. This, then, would reduce the expenditure to 45 millions, which, deducted from the 50 millions of income, would still leave a surplus of five millions.

Mr. Hume, adverting to the Resolution of 1819, observed that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had improperly added three millions of taxes, to make up the Sinking Fund of five millions. Two millions of the present Sinking Fund, in like manner, were made up by granting an annuity for forty-five years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might just as well have made up the whole Sinking Fund in this way by granting the annuities for 60 years. He (Mr. H.) thought it was better to tie the Government down to a real actual surplus, and with this view, he moved as an Amendment to the Resolution, that the words "five millions annually" be struck out; and these words substituted: "The actual Surplus Revenue, not exceeding five millions, such actual Surplus to be ascertained by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury."

Colonel Davies disapproved of the present Bill; the only part of which he approved, being that which declared that the Bill might be altered or repealed during the present Session. He thought that, although taxes might be nominally diminished, they had virtually increased since the war.

Sir H. Parnell and Mr. Maberley supported the amendment.

Sir F. Blake observed, that there were but three millions of the alleged five millions in existence. The other two millions were contingent only. What would be said of a married man, who had three children, and said, "I will have two children more." Would it not be said "he was counting his chickens before they were hatched?" Yet this was the case with the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the Sinking Fund. He (Sir F.) should vote for the amendment. The House then divided, when there appeared—For the original resolution, 82—For the amendment, 38—Majority, 44.

On the third reading of the Assessed Taxes Reduction Bill,

Mr. Ald. Wood suggested the propriety of relieving shopkeepers from the hardship of paying one guinea per year for each person temporarily employed by them not selling goods. He proposed a clause to that effect, which was withdrawn. The Bill was then passed.

In a Committee on the Seamen's Apprentice Bill,

Mr. Huskisson stated, that the object of this Bill was to remedy the inconvenience arising from the unequal distribution of apprentices in the merchant service. His proposition was, that all vessels, engaged in whatsoever trade, should be obliged, according to size, to take apprentices, diminishing the number in those who at present were exclusively bound to do so, and adding to those who were exempt. Those above 80 tons and under 200, he proposed should take one apprentice, and so on in proportion. He also proposed to give greater protection to apprentices against impress.

Mr. H. Twiss obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enact the appointment of Assessors at Elections.

The Bill for re-building London Bridge was read a first time.

FRIDAY.

The Bill for appointing Assessors at Elections was read a first time. Second reading on Monday.

Sir J. Mackintosh gave notice of a motion for the 13th of May, on the subject of the Criminal Law.

The Irish Grand Jury Presentment and the Prisoners' Regulation Bills were committed for Monday.

On the motion for going into a Committee on the King's Property Bill, Mr. Henry Grey Bennet observed, that the King, so he believed the late Marquis of Londonderry to have said, had presented the freehold of Brighton to the public—he asked whether the repairs of that palace had been paid out of the Civil List, or out of the privy purse?

Mr. Secretary Peel was convinced the Hon. Member was in error in respect to the assertion of his late Noble Friend; such a measure was never in the contemplation of the King, though he had most liberally presented the library of his Royal Father to the public. The object of the present Bill was merely to enable his Majesty to dispose of his real property.

Dr. Lushington gave notice of a motion for Tuesday se'nnight, on the subject of forgery.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill,

Col. Davies moved an instruction to the Committee to insert a clause for preventing the dismissal of any officer, and to prevent the infliction of a greater punishment on any officer than that awarded by sentence of court. He had no desire, he said, to attack the just prerogative of the Crown, he only wished to shew that the power of which he complained was neither just nor legal. He alluded to the dismissal of the Hon. Member (Sir R. Wilson,) which was in direct violation of the Mutiny Act. By the 35th section of the Mutiny Act, the Crown was enabled to make articles of war. The question then was, who was to be the judge of the violation of those articles? not the King surely; for that would be to make the King legislator, accuser, and judge. By a return made to the House, in consequence of a motion he had made for that purpose, he found that, since the year 1795, no less than 989 officers had been dismissed his Majesty's service, without the previous sentence of a court martial. Here there were, at once, 989 cases of injustice. He was entitled to call them, and should call them cases of injustice. The Honourable Member then named some other cases, that of Colonel Rose, Sir William Rawlins, Capt. Isaac Coffin, and an Officer of the Blues. In all these cases he wished to be understood as distinctly stating, that it was not the Sovereign personally whom he was charging with injustice, his complaint was against the advisers of the Crown. He next alluded to Sir Robert Wilson's case. Upon that case he would say, that he did not believe there was one man in the House who would say, upon his honour, that he believed Ministers had not acted upon false information which had been given them; and yet the House had, by a large majority, refused all inquiry, and had refused to call upon Ministers to state the grounds on which they had advised the dismissal of his Hon. and Gallant Friend.

Lord Palmerston objected to the motion, because it tended to abridge what had been a prerogative of the Crown from the earliest periods of English Monarchy, and which was necessary for the maintenance of the Constitution. He (Lord P.) would not accept a prerogative shackled with such conditions as the Hon. Member proposed with regard to a prerogative which was given for the benefit of the people. He need not go into any research to prove that the prerogative was derived from the earliest practice of the Monarchy. In the Statute Book of the Realm would be found an Act passed in the beginning of the reign of Charles the Second, which declared, "that the supreme government of the militia, and of the whole of the land and sea forces, is, by the laws of England, and ever was, the undoubted right of His Majesty;" and it further went on to say, "that neither House of Parliament, nor both, can pretend to the same." This was as clear as language could make the matter, that the power of commissioning and displacing had from ancient time been the right of the Crown. The Noble Lord, at some length, contended, that in many cases the exercise of the prerogative, by dismissal, in place of the sentence of the Court Martial, was on the side of mercy. When the Hon. Member said that the 989 officers who had been dismissed the service since 1795, had been the victims of injustice, he denied that that was a just assertion. The majority of those officers had been dismissed on account of being absent without leave—than which nothing was more common up to this day, nor more justifiable.

Mr. C. Hutchinson justified the conduct of his Hon. Friend, on the occasion which led to his dismissal from the army.

Mr. Hume was willing to admit that His Majesty, as had been contended, ought to have the power to dismiss all his servants: but he denied that the army was his army—it was the army of the State, and His Majesty was the Chief Magistrate of it, and held his powers over it for the benefit of the army.

After some observations from Mr. C. Wynne, Lord Hotham, and Sir T. Blake, in support of the prerogative of the Crown, the amendment of Col. Davies was negatived, and the House went into a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

In a Committee of Supply Sir John Osborne moved the remainder of the Navy Estimates. In the Ordinance department some items occurred which had now been brought into these estimates for the first time, for the purpose of simplifying the accounts. The wages of the labourers in the docks—the extras for timber would be here included, and the charges for pilotage and salvage which had heretofore been paid by the Treasurer of the Navy. Comparing the present estimates with those of last year, it would be seen that there was a reduction to the amount of 216,864l. He then moved his first resolution, which was a grant of 65,466l. for Contingent Expenses of the Admiralty.

Mr. Hume wished that two millions sterling had been taken from the estimates—he objected to a paymaster of marines, with a salary of 1000l. a year, also to a paymaster of widows' pensions, with their clerks, which amounted to 3,450l. per annum. He moved an amendment, deducting this sum from the vote.

Sir George Clerk contended for the necessity of retaining these officers, and contended that the office of Paymaster of Marines was one that could not be spared without great detriment to the public service, for he knew of no officer on whom greater labour and responsibility devolved. With respect to the Paymaster of Widows' Pensions, he, with his assistant, received but 680l. per annum, for paying away 100,000l. in quarterly payments.

Sir Joseph Yorke considered the situation of Secretary to the Admiralty afforded considerable facilities for carrying on the business of some of the situations referred to.

Mr. Hume said the Treasurer of the Navy, it appeared from the letter of Mr. Croker, had formerly been Paymaster of the Widows' Pensions, and what had been once might be again.

Mr. Croker entered into some explanations of the Offices in question, and said the Hon. Gentleman had spoken of his letter in answer to the Lords of the Treasury. It appeared that the Hon. Gentleman who had spoken of it had not read it himself. He had described it as sanctioning the idea that the office of Paymaster of Widows' Pensions had once been united with that of Treasurer of the Navy. It was not so; but it stated that the duties of that office had once been performed by the Paymaster of the Navy. He would pledge any credit he might have with the House, that in the whole range of his Majesty's service there was no situation more efficient and necessary than that of Paymaster of Marines, and no one from which greater benefit had been derived to the public.

Mr. Hume said he might have named the Treasurer of the Navy by a mistake for the Paymaster; but the situation of Paymaster of Widows' Pensions had been held by another Officer.

After some further conversation, the following resolutions were agreed to:—For the salaries and contingent expences of the Navy Pay Office, 32,454l.; for the Navy Office, 63,819l.; for the Victualling Office, 35,267l.; for the Deptford Yard, 18,687l.; for the Woolwich Yard, 31,509l.; for the Chatham Yard, 24,531l.; for the Sheerness Yard, 16,134l.; for the Portsmouth Yard, 36,211l.; for the Plymouth Yard, 30,905l.; for the Outports, 8,882l.; for the Wages of artificers and labourers in the yards at home, &c. 476,902l.

Sir G. Clerk stated that the different yards had been visited and inspected, with a view to reduce this estimate as low as possible.

Mr. Hume complained that the wages of labourers in the yards had been reduced 20 per cent. and the salaries of the clerks only five.

The following sums were then voted (after some observations,) for Timbers, Stores, &c. of Dock-yards, 524,364l.; for the charges for Pilotage, Maintenance for Distressed Seamen in foreign parts, and other contingences, 40,000l.; for the Foreign Yards, 62,188l.; for the Victualling Yards, 63,110l.; for Medical Establishments, 51,631l.; for the Wages of Officers, Ship-keepers, and Men in Ordinary, 105,284l.; for the expence of Victuals for the same, 53,253l.; for the Half-pay of Naval Officers, 933,400l.; for Superannuations, Pensions, &c. 137,635l.; for Bounty to Chaplains, 1,500l.; for deficiency in the Funds for the Relief of the Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, 100,000l.; ditto for defraying the charge of the Out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, 300,000l.; for Superannuations, Pensions, &c. granted to Commissioners, Secretaries, Clerks, &c. formerly employed in the Civil Department of the Navy, 170,149l.

Sir J. Osborn then rose to move the Extra Estimate, upon which he had neglected to state that there was a reduction of 60,000l.;—For Ships of War building in the East Indies, 20,000l.; for defraying the expence of Improvements in the Yards, 124,000l.; for the purchase of Provisions for Troops and Garrisons upon Foreign Stations, &c. 205,000l.; for the Transport Service, 184,300l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of 59,192l. to pay the remainder of a grant for the year 1817, upon the Consolidated Fund for Ireland; and 20,000l. to supply the deficiency for the maintenance of the poor Clergy in Scotland.

The National Debt Reduction Bill was postponed till Monday.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the following resolutions:—That the sum of 51,000l. be applied to satisfy certain grants outstanding; 469,000l. to be paid out of the Exchequer from the remaining grants of the preceding years; 4,800,000l. to be paid into the Exchequer for the Sinking Fund, according to the Act of last Session; the amount of the balances of unclaimed Dividends and Lottery Prizes remaining in the hands of the Bank of England; 8,700,000l. being the estimated surplus of the unappropriated produce of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending the 25th of April, 1824.—These resolutions were severally agreed to.

The Irish Yeomanry Bill was passed.

The Merchants' Vessels' Apprentice Bill was read a first time.

At the adjourned Worcester Sessions, John Harper, skinner, of Stourbridge, an insolvent debtor, was brought before the Court for his discharge. The insolvent swore that his debts amounted to upwards of 1200l. and that his assets did not amount to 1s. in the pound; but in the course of his examination, he proved himself to have been guilty of a gross fraud and concealment of property. He was immediately remanded for two years.

Last week, at Newcastle, a quack doctor, calling himself Geo. Cook, the *seventh son of a seventh son*, was convicted under the Vagrant Act of being a rogue and vagabond, he having imposed upon Ann Jennaway, a sailor's wife, by pretending that he could cure her of her lameness by means of certain mystic charms, and by a certain spurious medicine with which he furnished her, and for which she paid him 4s. 6d. A chemist gave it as his decided opinion that it was nothing but an infusion of some simple herb, and that it was not calculated to relieve any complaint whatever, and could not have cost him more than one halfpenny. The doctor was sentenced to be kept to hard labour upon the tread mill for two months.

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If the writer of the letter dated March 13, will appoint an interview, the person to whom it is addressed will meet him any evening before Thursday. It would be quite impossible to adopt the measures alluded to without much and explicit conversation.

The VETERAN ACTOR, *although his letter came too late for insertion, will perceive that we felt, and have expressed ourselves as he feels. We were quite glad to hear from him.*

We are requested from authority to contradict the statement reported to have been made by Mr. HUME, *on the subject of a deceased Irish Bishop—such statement being utterly void of foundation.*

If MNEMONEUMENOS *will authenticate his statement, we shall most readily give it a place.*

All our other correspondents must remain unanswered till next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The Money Market has been much agitated this week, and the fluctuations have been so great as to occasion a considerable decline, and Consols for the Account have gone down. They opened to-day at 73¼ ⅛, and fluctuated not more than ¼ per Cent. from the opening price. At the close they were 72⅝ ⅜. In the Foreign Market, the Spanish Bonds have fallen; to-day they were lower, being done as low as 27⅝ at one part of the day.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	India Bonds 23
3 per Cent. Consols 73¼	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l. 11
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent.	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 93	Con. for Acc. 73¼ ⅛ 72⅝ ⅜
Long Annuities .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, March 13.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . 78	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-50 3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 66⅜

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, The Merchant of Venice—Tuesday, The Marriage of Figaro—Wednesday, an Oratorio—Thursday, Siege of Belgrade—Friday, A Selection of Ancient and Modern Music—Saturday, The Haunted Tower.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

THE outrageous and insulting conduct of FERDINAND'S Ministers to their King and master, cannot we think fail of exciting a feeling in the hearts of those who read the Spanish papers of the 2d and 3d instant somewhat different from that which has been attempted by every means to be created; a REGENCY is openly talked of, and the Monarch is to be removed from the capital—removed, we suspect, most effectually. For a view of the policy of the Whigs, upon this affair, we refer our readers to the following article:—

THERE is a waywardness in the character of the PSEUDO WHIGS, which more, even than the want of fixed principle, urges them on to inconsistencies which would disgrace the circle of goody gossips round a village tea-table. They seize upon circumstances and events, as children do upon toys, and are never satisfied till they have pulled them to pieces, or applied them to purposes to which they were never destined or adapted; and then, like their juvenile exemplars, they give vent to their disappointment in passionate invective, and unmeaning reproaches, against those who know and apply them to their proper purposes. If they happen to stumble upon a right opinion, or a sound principle, they are sure, by making it their own, to disfigure, or *ultra-ize* it, till it is rendered either mischievous or ridiculous, or probably both.

The policy upon which France is acting, is, we verily believe, fundamentally wrong; and the very object, the attainment of which they profess to seek, is more likely to be baffled than secured, by the measures they are about to adopt. Our Ministers have anxiously endeavoured to impress this, their own conviction, upon the minds of the French Monarch and his Ministers, and by every possible means of counsel and conciliation, to avert, if possible, the impolitic measure of re-kindling the European war.

The WHIGS could not condemn our Ministers on the score of a policy, so sound and so intelligible to every man of common sense in the country; they were therefore profuse and hyperbolical in their admiration, and put forth their best speakers to pronounce inflated eulogies upon Government, for having taken so "enlightened and liberal" a view of the question. We saw clearly what they were about.—

"Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."

We knew that, like MRS. CANDOUR, they had a "but" in reserve, to which all their extravagant and unusual approbation was to give increased effect; and that they only waited the opportunity of playing over again their old "fool's game" of ULTRA-ISM, and of throwing away, as usual, the only chance in their power of being in the right—that is, of according with men of sound, honest, and constitutional views and principles.

Because the French betray a want of good sense, and correct notions of policy, we are called upon, goaded by these shallow politicians, to rush headlong into measures which lead precisely to the same issue, with the certainty of involving Europe in a general war instead of a partial one, without *a single national object*, and *without a pretext*, as plausible even as that, put forth by the French, for engaging in it. The attempt to confound the circumstances and situation of the country at the commencement of the war, in 1793, with the present crisis, is too absurd to require comment; not only had the French Republic committed acts of *decided hostility* against us; not only had she raised *the standard of Revolution in* OUR COUNTRY, and received *accredited agents as republican agents from the societies for* "PARLIAMENTARY REFORM;" but she had, in the face of treaties, *opened the Scheldt*, which they knew and *avowed to be* tantamount to a *declaration of war*, independently of the direct overt act of laying an embargo on our ships in their Ports;—not a single *act, word*, or *expression*, on the part of the present French Government, can be distorted into the remotest intention of a hostile disposition towards this country, whilst, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe, that although she prefers to abide by her own policy, she received, without the slightest feeling of offence, our remonstrances and arguments against it.

But if we were to admit that black is white, which is a concession almost necessary if we would come to anything like close quarters in discussion with a WHIG, if we were to grant, for the sake of argument, our position to be precisely the same as in 1793, are the WHIGS, the partisans, successors, and sworn disciples of MR. FOX, the persons to urge us on to the adoption of measures, which *they professed to believe the English language did not afford words strong enough to stigmatize as the most rash, unnecessary, and wanton that ever disgraced the country!* MR. FOX, the parent and apostle of NEW WHIGGERY, admitted, that the "French had conducted themselves in such a manner as to induce him to believe that the power of France MIGHT be formidable to this country." Though without allies, and with almost ruined finances, she *was more formidable* than she ever had been; she was formidable *now from her* FREEDOM, *the animating effects of which were beyond human calculation.* All the inhabitants of Europe, who felt anything in the *cause of* FREEDOM, *held a sympathy for them, and wished them success*, regarding them as men, struggling with TYRANTS and DESPOTS, *whilst they were endeavouring to form for* themselves a FREE GOVERNMENT.

En passant, it may not be amiss to notice to our readers, in order to shew, in what a *free Government* really consists, according to the NEW WHIG CREED, that the exact period which SAINT FOX selected to make this declaration was December, 1792, *a few short months from the exhibition of the* MASSACRES of the 10th of AUGUST, and the 2d and 3d of SEPTEMBER, and whilst *the dethroned Monarch*, LOUIS XVI. *and his family, were languishing under the demoniacal persecution of the wanton barbarians*, ROBESPIERRE, DANTON, and MANUEL, the CHAMPIONS and DISPENSERS of THAT FREEDOM, "the animating effects of which," MR. FOX declares, "*are beyond human calculation*," and which were hailed by him, and his cheering partisans, in the House, and in the taverns of London, as the first fruits of that "NOBLEST MONUMENT of HUMAN WISDOM, the FRENCH REVOLUTION!!"

This by the bye: but what will the younger portion of our readers, who may not be so well informed upon the politics of the period attluded to—what will *they* think, was the inference drawn by MR. FOX from this FORMIDABLE STATE of the French power, and its increasing means of insulting and degrading his native country? He argued, "from the actual situation of Europe, but particularly from those Powers on whom we should look for aid, that WAR *would be a very dangerous, if not ruinous measure for this country.*" He argued, "that if discontents did really exist (at home) *the taxes which must be raised for the support of a war would certainly increase them*, and urged an *immediate negociation* with the Executive Government of France, *to prevent the approaching horrors of war.*" He moved an amendment to the Speech from the Throne, beseeching His Majesty "to employ every species of honourable negociation in order to *prevent a war with France!*" That is, to send a British statesman to men whose hands were yet reeking with the blood of thousands of their fellow-citizens! who, (singular coincidence!) on the *very day* on which the patriot Fox made his motion to this effect, passed a decree, "*declaring as enemies* ALL PEOPLE of ALL NATIONS *desirous of preserving* KINGS or PRIVILEGED CASTES, *or entering even* INTO ACCOMMODATION WITH THEM!" And who, whilst their armies were invading the RIGHTS, and *trampling on the* LIBERTIES of *surrounding* NATIONS, were debating the means of *aggravating the miseries, and finally bringing to the block, an unoffending and virtuous* MONARCH and HIS FAMILY!!!

Even all this, and more, which will, to all posterity, blacken the history of that eventful volume of European suffering—the scenes of ruin and devastation carrying on at home and abroad by what MR. FOX calls the "French Executive," were not sufficient to excite in the breasts of himself and his "little Senate" a sentiment to disturb that *fixed principle of* PHILANTHROPY, and a LOVE OF PEACE, which was in future to be the watch-word of the party, and which so continued to be as long as the *triumphs of Britain* resounded over the plains of Europe, and down to the period which terminated in the SECOND CAPTURE OF PARIS, and the glorious release of our loved and glorious country from all the canting, dastardly, prophetic, and annually repeated denunciations of ruin and disgrace by MR. FOX, and his yet more degraded disciples!

MR. CHARLES GREY may perhaps afford a lesson to my LORD GREY—somewhat in point in the present crisis, and we therefore quote that Gentleman's opinion on this memorable occasion in 1793, merely because it catches our eye at the moment, and may have slipt his Lordship's memory:—"We are "not to be hurried away by our *feelings* or our *indignation* "*against the perpetrators of the crimes* committed in France." —(How delicately the charge is shifted from the REGICIDE GOVERNMENT, then dragging the Monarch to the scaffold, to some straggling "perpetrators of crime.")—"WE ARE TO "DECIDE ON NATIONAL POLICY—NOT PERSONAL FEEL-"ING!" There! gentlemen WHIGS, "to breakfast—with what appetite you may!" Be it recollected, and let the WHIGS tremble at the retrospect, that it was on this great question that their commander and his skeleton regiment were thrown overboard by the sound CONSTITUTIONAL WHIGS. It was this fatal devotion to ANY cause or ANY principles which might aid in forcing a desperate faction into the Councils of the State; that carried the standard of the OLD WHIGS out of the FOXITE CAMP, and planted it on the side of GOVERNMENT and SOCIAL ORDER!

It is true, through intrigue, hard labour, and mutual sacrifice, the SPENCERS, the FITZWILLIAMS, and others of the old school, have, in the progress of years and circumstances, been induced to rejoin their ranks; and, it must be confessed, have rather yielded to the muddy current of the new policy, than succeeded, or perhaps attempted to direct it into its purer channel; but the GRENVILLES have again been revolted by their unprincipled policy, and flown from all contact with them.

But what would the spirit of the patriot PITT say, could he behold the man, whom he placed at the head of our Naval fading glory—committing himself to the counsels, and following in the train of a JOSEPH HUME, a GREY BENNET, and a to find the son of the illustrious Duke, who headed the noble band of seceders from revolutionary councils, selecting the office of tavern leader to a WHIG CABAL, congregated for the purpose of reviving the old jacobinical creed, and giving encouragement for the propagation of the system of KING KILLING!

Whatever may be the charitable virtues of my LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK—and we know him to be, in every relation of private life, an exemplary man—however strong may be his Lordship's motives for casting the veil of oblivion over the infamous and insulting conduct of the WHIG OPPOSITION towards him during the period of his services in Sicily, we do not—nor ought the country to forget, that these political hypocrites, so far from *feeling sympathy in the misfortunes and grievous oppression of the Spanish people*, under the usurpation of BUONAPARTE and his satellites—so far from urging the claims to protection from foreign invasion of their rights, and from an armed intervention in their internal policy—the spirit which animated our Councils, and spread through every rank and station in the country, was alone OPPOSED, STIGMATIZED, and REPROBATED, by *these men*—these WHIGS, who are now urging the country TO WAR, to which they have hitherto declared *any peace* preferable: and upon the principles, *whose validity they denied, and whose tendency is made the subject of their diatribes against Government during the whole of the Peninsular war!*

Nothing was spoken of but the impolicy of embarking in a contest, which could entail nothing but disgrace upon our own country, and defeat upon the "rash and quixotic *attempts at* resistance on the part of the *Spanish Insurgents*." The resistless WELLINGTON was lampooned by the WHIG LAUREATS, as the "gallant Baron of Douro," and Lord GREY declared in the House of Peers that "he saw much *blame in the conduct of that commander, in a military point of view*, (poor LORD GREY,) and with regard to the BATTLE OF TALAVERA, *he condemned that unsaintlike calculation which presented it as a* VICTORY *gained over an enemy of double force!*" So delicate and fastidious is your NEW WHIG who is never known to doubt the *authentic details* of a FRENCH CONSUL or an EMPEROR, whose armies were "covered with glory"—even when they were compelled to decamp with a beat of drum! Ministers were proclaimed "imbecile, weak, and puerile," in adopting the cause of the Spanish Patriots!

"What," (says MR. PONSONBY, the most moderate man of the Whigs) "has been published by the ENEMY—a constant Whig reference, which bespeaks *a strange sympathy*—what has been published by the enemy, on the subject of the last campaign, JUSTLY *held up the* BRITISH GOVERNMENT *to the derision of Europe.*" The British Government, as MR. HUME would classically observe, "took their change out of that!" He goes on to shew what the WHIGS *would have done*: "if our forces had been concentrated in the north of Germany instead of being dispersed in SPAIN, Walcheren, and Sicily, AUSTRIA would have received effectual succour, *and perhaps been delivered from her perils with glory!*" What!—relieve a DESPOT from peril—and to cover him with GLORY: leave the PATRIOTS of SPAIN to shift for themselves! Fie, fie, gentlemen WHIGS! and yet, Britons, this is the *noble policy* which we should have been governed—this the love of freedom which would have inspired our councils had we been blessed with a WHIG CABINET at that period—and these are the men who have the unblushing effrontery to talk of their *hatred of oppression*, their *indignation at foreign interference*, and to call upon the country to join with them in involving us in a new war, to carry at the point of the sword *the very principles*—and among *the very same people*, whom they never ceased to hold out to contempt and obloquy, during the whole and entire period of their resistance against the usurpation of THE BUONAPARTES!

We only ask—and we ask it in truth and sincerity—if there is any one reason that can be assigned for this glaring inconsistency but the substitution of a LEGITIMATE MONARCH for a MILITARY USURPER? That FERDINAND may be a weak man makes nothing in their favour. We are discussing PRINCIPLES, not INDIVIDUALS—and they would gain little if the character of their idol BUONAPARTE were to be admitted into the consideration in its moral influence upon Constitutional Britons. But in this, nevertheless, consists the whole difference of the two periods as far as the *general question* is concerned—in the details—if we were to refer to the odious tyranny which *forced a Queen to declare her child illegitimate—to decree by the basest falsehoods, the Monarch and his family out of his dominion, to incarcerate them in France*—which *placed a brother on the throne, thus vacated, at the point of the bayonet*—and enforced *an indiscriminate massacre of peaceful citizens, who did not yield immediate and implicit allegiance to him.* The WHIGS would, we suspect, find it difficult to account for the "glow of indignant feeling, and that enthusiasm of abhorrence" which they profess to feel at the conduct of ROYAL FRANCE, or reconcile it with the cold and phlegmatic derision with which they formerly treated every attempt to disconcert the measures under the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT!

What is all this in plain English? What was the love—that idolatry, with which the Whigs tracked every step of NAPOLEON, from the *ranks of the* REGICIDES to his death in exile,—but a covert hatred of the genuine establishments of civil liberty in their own country? Why do men change their principles, and, like the countryman in the fable, blow hot and cold in the same breath, but that they have a PARAMOUNT OBJECT in view, which they prefer even to an appearance of consistency? And what is THAT OBJECT in the present hour? To give *aid, currency*, and *effect*, to principles which *have deluged Europe with blood for thirty years last past*, without producing ONE SINGLE BENEFIT *to human kind*, and which in their *full uninterrupted and most successful* career ripened into that pestiferous and anti-social monster, a MILITARY DESPOTISM, whose effects were felt *to the utmost limits of the earth!* To hold out to the *ignorant masses* of society the illusory promises of LICENTIOUS FREEDOM, in order to direct their worst passions against KINGS and EXISTING GOVERNMENTS, which are made to appear the only barriers to their possession of the promised land, and to involve the country in NEW WARS, TROUBLES, and EMBARRASSMENTS, because Ministers have baffled their efforts to *excite trouble at home*; and because, with one temporary exception, which cannot long hold to their purpose, the country stands proudly on the elevation gained by the glory of her conquests and her fame abroad, RICHER, MORE POWERFUL, MORE FREE, and MORE TRULY GREAT and HAPPY, than any people of any country, in any period of history ANCIENT or MODERN!—

HINC ILLÆ LACRYMÆ!

and long, long may they flow, from the same combination of causes!

IN a recent Number we had occasion to remark upon the election of a preacher to Lincoln's Inn, and incidentally upon the *sanctity* of the REV. MR. CUNNINGHAM, the Vicar of Harlow, author of a "World without Souls," the "Velvet Cushion," and many other works, who was one of the candidates for that office.

We have received a letter from MR. CUNNINGHAM, informing us that he has withdrawn himself from the contest with

R. MALTBY, and expressing his anxiety to remove from our inds the impression which we appear to have taken, and to be eirous of making upon the public, with respect to his clerical aracter, and forwarding to us a volume of Sermons, where- the Reverend Gentleman wishes us to form a judgment of s religious opinions.

It is true enough that with the powerful influence we pos- ss we should be cautious of lightly or carelessly throwing t a word which might be injurious to the interests of an in- vidual, but the case of the election in question is different om most others—we considered it our duty to declare that e think it a matter of vital importance, at this particular me, that orthodoxy should be supported, and that the *ightest dissent* should be marked by public reprobation: it as because we think so, that we pointed out the difficulty of eciding between two persons, who, whatever their merits d excellence may be, are strongly suspected of entertaining ligious doctrines not *exactly* in accordance with those by law tablished.

We have not had time to read MR. CUNNINGHAM'S Ser- ons, but we will give them every attention: his preface we ve read, and nothing can be more diffident than its tone, or ore soothing than its language: with respect to his *private rcumstances* we know nothing, and in saying what we did y, we merely intended to advocate the cause of the Estab- shed Church, without any reference to the conduct of MR. UNNINGHAM'S *private life*, of which, at present, we know othing—*to his published* books and his *public* reputation we luded, when we spoke of his doctrines and principles; and e repeat, that at this juncture, when every effort is making every side to shake the establishment, it is an imperative ty in electors to clerical offices and patrons of Church pre- rment, to maintain the Constitutional Religion in its purity d vigour, by advancing those men whose doctrinal princi- es are known, and against whom no suspicion of dissent ists.

If we have contributed to MR. CUNNINGHAM'S relinquish- ent of his object at Lincoln's Inn, we have done *part* of our blic duty; if we should succeed in beating DR. MALTBY t of the field, we shall think we have completed it; and in ying this, we would have it understood that we have a high spect for DR. MALTBY and his talents—but there *is* a ubt with respect to the orthodoxy of *his* opinions. "He at is not with us, is against us;" and we confess that we ould feel pleased to see a situation so honourable as that of eacher to Lincoln's Inn filled by such a man as we before entioned (when speaking on this subject), who would add *tural* zeal to natural talent in support of the English urch as by law established.

If we needed any excuse for pressing a second time upon the ctors of Lincoln's Inn the name of MR. RENNELL, as a man ly worthy of their votes, the last and recent display of MR. ENNELL'S talents would of itself justify our earnestness on is head—to his able pen is attributed the Letter to MR. ROUGHAM on the Durham Speech, and on the three articles the Edinburgh Review; and, to adopt the words of one of r correspondents upon the subject, "a more triumphant re- ply to the malevolent attacks which have been so unceasingly made upon the Church, never was written. He grapples so manfully with the subject in all its bearings—he detects the errors and exposes the sophistry of the Reviewers with so much power and ability, that they cannot find a loop-hole whereby to escape."

We repeat it is by the efforts of such men that our Church to be supported and defended from the attacks of its various nemies—such men should fill responsible situations—such en should be rewarded.

MR. HUME on Friday outdid himself: he referred to a tter of MR. CROKER'S, in which he said, MR. CROKER de- ared that the office of Paymaster of Widows' Pensions was *ld by the Treasurer of the Navy*; and this the Hon. Member r Aberdeen stated as a *reason why* the office of Paymaster Widows' Pensions *should be abolished*. The document upon hich this *reasoning* was founded being referred to, it ap- ared, that MR. CROKER had said no *such thing*; and that oreover the document actually contained a *positive* decla- tion, "that *any person* was eligible to be Paymaster of idows' Pensions, always excepting one, and that one THE REASURER OF THE NAVY!"

THERE is no portion of society which does not feel at once miration and gratitude for the noble gift which HIS MA- STY has made of his Library to the public. MR. BENNET ems alone dissatisfied, and on Friday observed, in the House Commons, that he understood the KING was also going to ve his residence at BRIGHTON to the public. How MR. ENNET got this notion into his head it is quite impossible r us to imagine, nor does it much signify. To the actual ft of the books of the Sovereign we again recur, because the laises which it has called forth from all classes, have not been accompanied by a *desire of rivalry* on the part of those whose olitics, generally speaking, are hostile to the things that be.

We have been furnished with a Prospectus for establishing *public library* in the vicinity of Charing-cross, by the con- butions of WHIGS, RADICALS, and *Independents*—flattered o a hope of making a figure by the approaching annihilation the Surrey Reading-room near Blackfriars'-bridge, and mulated by the establishment of another thing of the same t in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street, the united forces of se who cannot praise without envying, nor envy without empting to imitate, have been mustered; and so much pro- ss has already been made, that the following persons have ually sent in their contributions.

At a meeting of the Chairman and Committee for establish- a public library, on Saturday, March 15, 1823, present—

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K. G. in the Chair.

LORD HOLLAND — EARL GREY
LORD DUNCANNON — SIR R. WILSON
Treasurer, SIR J. MACINTOSH
W. COBBETT, Esq. Registrar.

It was communicated to the Committee that the following ooks had been already received, as contributions, from the ubscribers:—

His R. H. the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, CHANCELLOR of the *University Cambridge!* presents *A Syllabus* of Lectures on the Discovery of Longitude, to be written in Latin by himself.

LORD HOLLAND—"WEBSTER'S Companion to the Altar," and a rtuguese translation of "Rule a Wife and have a Wife." *(scarce).*

LORD DUNCANNON—BROOKES'S *Gazetteer!*

LORD GREY—BARON GRIMM!

SIR R. WILSON—BELISARIUS, (Imperial copy) and POOR ROBIN, *unbound.* Subscriber's edition.

LORD ERSKINE—BUCHAN'S *Domestic* Medicine.

LORD TANKERVILLE—TOM THUMB, and the *Beauties of* GRAMMONT.

MR. H. G. BENNET—The Newgate Calendar, and *Walton's* Complete Angler.

MR. CHAD—Curious MS. Life and Adventures of Cardinal Puff; or, "onne foole makyth manie."

LORD NUGENT—STERNE. Folio.

MR. HUME—COCKER. Foolscap copy.

MR. W. BANKES—HERVEY'S Meditations.

MR. H. BANKES—CUMBERLAND'S Memoirs of Himself.

SIR F. BURDETT—*Miss*-cellany from the Harleian MSS. with a striking likeness.

MR. WELLS (*Huntingdon*)—A Treatise on NOSOLOGY.

MR. PLUNKETT—POPE'S Essay on Man.

MR. MACKENZIE—Peregrine Pickle.

MR. CALCRAFT—History of *Chester (MS.)*

MR. MABERLEY, SEN.—"*Strutt's* Antiquities."

MR. R. GORDON—Voyage to *Bombay*.

EARL GROSVENOR—MOORE'S *Fugitive* works.

MR. MARRYATT—New edition of LLOYD'S *Elocution*.

ALDERMAN WOOD—"Blighted Ambition."

MR. SCARLETT—"The Touchstone of Modern Assurance."

MR. RICARDO—HEBREW MELODIES!

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON—"A *Tale* of Wonder."

MR. CREEVEY—Slang Dictionary—*Grose*: Tom I.

MR. E. ELLICE—THE SPY; *a Tale of the Neutral Ground!*

MR. LAMETON—"*Le nain jaune*," and *Coleman's* Vagaries.

MR. WAITHMAN—The Draper's Letters.

MR. COKE—Sheep Shearing, a Pastoral; the Pleasures of Memory, and a Series of Weekly Essays.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR—The *Cook's Oracle*, with *Plates*, and a *Table* of Contents.

COLONEL DAVIES—Fac-simile Copy of HUME'S Essays, Calf.

LORD BLESSINGTON—"BROWNE'S Vulgar Errors," and the Balance of *Power*.

SIR CHARLES VERNON—Chamberlain's Travels.

MR. HUGHES BALL—Rejected Addresses!

MR. BROUGHAM—"OLD NICK," and "YELLOWLY on Convulsions."

A Lady—(by the EARL OF ESSEX)—YOUNG'S Night Thoughts.

HON. B. CRAVEN—Clarissa, translated into French, beautiful edition (sheets.)

S. ROGERS, Esq.—JOE MILLER, and *Paley's* Philosophy, with a Coloured Portrait.

MR. BENNAL—*Moses* in Egypt, an Oratorio, and a Collection of *Jeux*-d'esprit; also a parcel of Sealing Wax, for the use of the Subscribers.

MR. N. FELLOWES—The Guardian.

LORD CLANMORRIS—CAIN, *a Mystery*—with *Cuts*.

LORD SEFTON—HUDIBRAS—GREY'S Folio Edition.

Several of the Irish Titular Bishops have contributed Roman *Translations*; and BROOKS'S Club have presented the Society with a splendid copy of "The Court and Parliament of Beasts," translated from the "Animali Parlanti of GIAMBATISTO CASTE."

We shall continue to announce any further contributions which may be made.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION.

IN the MORNING POST of yesterday, MR. ROBINS, of Covent-garden, announces the "sale of a nobleman of acknowledged taste and liberality." We have heard of venality in Governments, but we believe this is the first time that a Peer of the realm has been publicly put up to auction in the metropolis.

TO those who are still sceptical, even after the public denunciation of MR. PLUNKETT, the King's Attorney-General, and *Catholic Advocate*, we address the following copy of the Test of the *Secret* Societies established in IRELAND; it has been transmitted to us from extremely high authority, and its authenticity may be relied upon:—

THE ROYAL UNITED IRISHMAN'S TEST.

DEC. 26, 1822.

1st. I do, in the awful presence of God, solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelist, to keep secret of my committee-man, and all those here present, until death.

2d. That I will obey every awful summons from my committee-man, at any time that I am called upon by day or night, or when doing my lawful business, and no other's on earth of any rank or situation whatsoever in life, while ever any of my committee-men lives or is in Ireland.

3d. That I will not associate, join, aid, or assist, or be present, if possible, at any one act, that might coincide or come within the limits of the present patriotic system, prevailing at present in Ireland, without the consent of my committee-man, until death.

4th. That if I hear of any boon brother, or loyal brethren that will violate or break through the above vow, that is, by aiding, assisting, or being present at such act, without the consent of their committee-men, when I know them to be duly bound by the same, that said to go and make it known to my committee-men, and by transgressing against such vow, that I am content to suffer the punishment due to such crime—that is, to be shot, or hanged, or consumed to ashes, or any other punishment inflicted on me by the Central Committee.

5th. That I will never see a brother or brother's wife in distress, without relieving them as far forth as I can; and that I will not pay any such subscription to any member or members belonging to this Royal Society, but to my Committee, or to the Treasurer appointed by the Committee.

6th. That I will not have a carnal knowledge of a brother's wife, sister, or mother, when I know them to be so nearly connected, except by the awful sacrament of matrimony.

7th. That I will not rob, steal, or plunder, except fire, side-arms, or ammunition, or something belonging to them, but in time of an open rebellion.

8th. That I will join, aid, and assist to destroy all tyrants, kings' suppressors, and heretics, not of the true Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion, until death.

9th. That I will not go before Judge or Jury, Court of Enquiry, Coroner's Inquest, or any other trial whatsoever in life, so as that any member or members, collectively or individually, might suffer the slightest hurt or harm thereby.

10th. That I will not wrong any brother or brother's wife to the value of one shilling, without making restitution therein.

11th. That I will not quarrel, brag, nor boast of the strength of our confederates to any living human being, except to a brother; and that I will not quarrel nor fight but against those who would do me or some of my Royal Brethren harm.

12th. That I will plant the Tree of Liberty in as many hearts as I can depend my life upon, and no others of any rank on earth, until death.

13th. That I will fight knee-deep in Orange or any other heretic's blood. That the crying of children, the moaning of women, or the groaning of men shall never terrify or undaunt me without fighting for the long-promised liberty of the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church.

14th. That I will not hint, dint, write, post, engrave, cut, paint, nor print, in any one form or shape whatsoever, in life, so as to give information against any of my loyal brethren, or break any of my lawful vows until death.

SECOND LAST CATECHISM.

Dear Sir, or Gentlemen, I find myself very happy.—Question. In what respect?—Answer. On the visit of our late Sovereign; that's pleasing to all men.

QUARRELLING WORDS—Sir, or Gentlemen, I detest ye, or you; respect the law.

NIGHT WORDS—Your attempts are good, and God will prosper them.

COMMITTEE WORDS—There are but few in number, and their merit shall be rewarded.

Q. When will have full moon?—A. When the two ends will meet.

A GENERAL TOAST—Here is fortitude.—A. Perseverance; be it so.

LAST CATECHISM.

Q. Where is the oak stick you promised me?—A. It is not strengthened as yet.

Q. Where did it grow, that it's not straight?—A. It grew in Austria, flowered in England, and took root in Ireland.

Q. It's a gloomy day, or night, or it's a dark day, &c.—A. It's not so very dark or gloomy but that when two gay fellows or brothers meet they may know each other.

Q. What o'clock is it?—A. Twelve o'clock.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE GRAND REVOLUTION!

TUNE—"*The Tight Little Island.*"

"YE Whigs now attend, and list to a friend,
"If you value a free Constitution,
"Ev'ry nerve let us strain for the Patriots of Spain,
"And cry up their brave Revolution.
"Huzza! for the brave Revolution!
"Success to the brave Revolution!
"We'll all to a man, bawl as loud as we can,
"Huzza! for the brave Revolution!

"When BONEY invaded their country, and waded
"Through oceans of blood to make JOE king,
"We ne'er made a push, and cared not a rush
"If Spain had a king, or had no king:
"But then there was no Revolution!
"No enlightening, wise Revolution!
"They only fought then, for their king back again,
"And not for a brave Revolution!

"We once made a rout, most valiant and stout,
"For Naples to throw off her yoke, Sirs,
"But Tories so wary, vowed base Carbonari
"Were thieves, and their valour all smoke, Sirs!
"To naught came their grand Revolution!
"Upset was their grand Revolution!
"Poor, thick-headed calves, they were rebels by halves,
"And made nought of their grand Revolution!

"Then we spouted for weeks, in aid of the Greeks,
"But they proved rather lax in their works, Sirs,
"For the brave Parguinotes, in cutting of throats,
"Excelled e'en the murderous Turks, Sirs;
"So we gave up the Greek Revolution,
"None thought of the Greek Revolution,
"Folks cared not a straw whether Turkish Bashaw
"Ruled the roast—or the Greek Revolution.

"But Spain, with true bravery—spurning her slavery,
"Vows she'll have freedom, or die now,
"And all that she'll need will be trifles indeed,
"Such as arms, ammunition, and rhino!
"Success to her brave resolutions!
"And just to collect contributions,
"At dinner we'll meet, in Bishopsgate-street,
"In aid of her brave resolutions!"

So to feasting they *went*, on a Friday in Lent,
And mustered what forces they cou'd, Sirs,
There was DUKE SAN LORENZO, with plenty of friends, O,
Great SUSSEX and ALDERMAN WOOD, Sirs!
The Spaniards pushed hard their petition
For *money* to buy ammunition,
But they met with a balk, for Whigs are all *talk*,
With *nought else* would they help their petition.

They didn't ask HUME, for fear, in a fume,
At the cost of the war he'd be nibbling,
So they left him to fight in the Commons all night,
With PALMERSTON'S estimates quibbling.
He there with much circumlocution,
Moved many a wise resolution,
While the still wiser Whigs were feasting like pigs,
In the cause of the grand Revolution!

DON HOLLAND, of Kensington, while his Whig friends in town,
Grand tavern speeches were planning,
Wrote a note just to tell the brave ARGUELLES
How much wiser the Whigs are, than CANNING.
"All England one feeling displays, Sir,
"Never mind what the Minister says, Sir!
"At him you may hoot—and the Council to boot,
"For England is all in a blaze, Sir!"

As the Whigs had for years rung peace in our ears,
When for *war* the whole nation did burn, Sirs,
'Twould surely be hard, if they now were debarred
From crying for *war* in their turn, Sirs!
So MACKINTOSH made an oration,
As bold as a war proclamation,
Then finished his boast, with this apposite toast,
"May *peace* be preserved to the nation!"

Then leave 'em to prate, and spout, and debate,
We all know there's nought but a *show* meant,
Let 'em blow hot and cold—be shy, or be bold,
As the humour prevails at the moment:
Let 'em cry up the grand Revolution!
The gallant and brave Revolution!
And all to a man—bawl as loud as they can,
Huzza! for the brave Revolution!

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD GAMBIER.

St. Petersburgh, 11-23 Nov. 1822.

MY LORD—Your Lordship's well-known character, as a friend to truth, induces me to address the present letter to you, under the conviction, that the remarks which I shall have occasion to submit to your notice, will be favourably received, as being connected with the real interests of religion, and those of the Church of which we are members.

I once doubted the propriety of addressing your Lordship on the subject of certain events which have lately occurred in this city, and at the port of Cronstadt, and have been the occasion of deep and sincere regret to the most considerable and respectable portion of the British residents at these places; but my doubts were removed on seeing the *Morning Herald* of the 3d October, which professes to give an account of a Meeting of the *Bethel Union Society*, at which your Lordship presided.

It is not for me to pretend to enter into any discussion as to the propriety of giving public encouragement to the itinerant preaching of Laymen and Sectaries, more especially where there are regularly educated preachers of the Gospel, in the full discharge of their important duties; nor will I attempt to dwell upon the extreme caution which appears to me to be requisite, in entrusting the inculcation of divine truth, and the explanation of so important a subject as religion, to those, who, from their profession and education, can have had but little or no opportunity of paying to it that exclusive and serious at-

tention which it demands. My more immediate concern, at present, is with our Church Establishment at Cronstadt, which has been attacked with all the art and subtilty that its opponents have now become masters of by constant practice. At the meeting above alluded to, a certain master of a merchant vessel, calling himself Captain Higgins, for the edification of his auditors, or the gratification of his own vanity, is stated to have indulged in the following remarks:—

"Would you believe it, Ladies and Gentlemen, our meetings excited the alarm of the Clergyman at Cronstadt. The Rev. Gentleman did me the honour to send a message to me, demanding by what authority I held these meetings. I replied, I knew no authority except that general one breathed into our hearts by the Almighty, to do all the good we can to our fellow-creatures. I thought it no harm to send a simple Sea Captain's compliments to him, to say that the seamen were anxious for a more intimate acquaintance with the life and conduct of our Lord. They had as yet but scraps; they wanted now to feed on the word; they were not so interested about the Gospel, when it was preached to them by men, whose lives and conversation were not suitable to its spirit and precepts."

If my Lord, I had been present at a meeting, where such language as that reported, and now quoted, had been used, feeling as I do, a warm attachment to our excellent Church as by law established, and a great anxiety for its respectability and security, I should have thought that this individual had not only been guilty of impertinent interference, but that the message which he had sent to the Clergyman in question, whose province he was thus deliberately invading, was gross and insulting in the extreme. Had the character and conduct of the "Rev. Gentleman" been as adverse to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel as he would wish to represent it, (and I can assure your Lordship that nothing can be further from the truth), it surely was the duty of every charity rather to have concealed the faults and failings of an erring brother, than to have thus unnecessarily obtruded them upon the notice of the public; and the fact, if true, when mentioned at a meeting of persons assembled for a professedly religious purpose, would, to my mind at least, have been a more fit subject for silent regret, than for "*long and vehement applause*," which the newspaper report asserts to have been the immediate effect of the statement in question. But your Lordship will, no doubt, be surprised to find, that the paragraph I have quoted, contains not a syllable of truth from beginning to end; and Mr. Blackmore has written to that effect to the editor, stating, that so far from any communication having taken place, either directly or indirectly, between this Captain Higgins and himself, *he was not even aware of the existence of such a person, till he saw his name in the newspaper.*

As your Lordship may not be aware of the circumstance, I think it right to state, that at the sea-port town of Cronstadt, most ample provision has been made for the religious worship of British seamen. There is a church expressly for their accommodation, not far distant from the shipping, and full service is regularly performed there.

It is undoubtedly the duty of every master of a vessel to attend to the moral and religious conduct of his crew. He is the head of the family, and they are his household; thus, if he privately instructs them in their duties, he is highly to be commended. But when in port, and within musket-shot of a convenient church, *where all the sittings are free and open*, and in which there is ample room *for every sailor who is willing to attend*, I feel persuaded your Lordship will agree with me in thinking that a self-appointed teacher, who collects men from different ships for the purpose of haranguing them, is actuated by motives of pride and vanity, more than by those of wishing to inculcate the great truths of the Christian religion—*and thus may eventually be the cause of serious evil.*

May not this practice be employed, or rather is it not, in many instances, by the political demagogue, and made the vehicle of propagating his "pernicious sentiments?" Is it not possible, *nay probable*, that the mask of religion may (as our own history proves,) be the pretence or cover for such a detested project? And in these eventful days, when so many hands are raised against the ALTAR and the THRONE, is it wise to incur the risk of such a momentous evil as that which I have thus ventured to deprecate?

Independently, however, of political motives, I cannot but think that the plan is not well calculated to serve the purposes of *real* and *pure* RELIGION, however well it may be planned to promote sectarian views. In the present instance it is absolutely unnecessary and uncalled for, and, IN ALL CASES, it is to be feared, will abet and encourage the cause of schism, and have a decidedly hostile effect upon the ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Situated as we are, in a foreign country, political and religious concord is, in an especial degree, necessary to be preserved among the subjects of Great Britain; but it is my firm opinion, grounded, indeed, on what has already happened, that the BETHEL UNION "WILL BE THE CERTAIN PROMOTER OF DISU[illegible]ION.

It would be too long, and perhaps too disgusting, to trouble your Lordship with a detailed account of the manner in which the project has been endeavoured to be carried into effect. I will only assert, that the plan of establishing a Bethel Union here *has been exclusively in the hands of the* ENEMIES OF OUR CHURCH; and, I may fairly state, that it is entirely adverse to the *wishes* and *views* of almost every person of *credit, honour, and respectability, both here and at* CRONSTADT.

That there are, however, some of our countrymen residing in this country, who have the mischievous design to injure our Church, and who leave no stone unturned to effect their purpose, admits, unfortunately of no doubt; but I trust that the cause of truth will triumph, and our Church be unmoved by the attacks of her enemies, both by sea and by land.

I have already made this letter too long; when I commenced it was mainly with the view of shewing how your Lordship's name had been in a manner brought forward, to countenance a foul and wicked attack upon a most respectable clergyman. I shall conclude by begging your Lordship's attention to the enclosed copy of the REV. R. W. BLACKMORE'S LETTER, *containing a denial of the whole story, as stated to have been delivered by* CAPT. HIGGINS, *at the Meeting* at which your Lordship presided; at the same time informing you of my intention to cause this letter to be published in the English newspaper which has the greatest influence and circulation, in order that the above exposition of facts may be made as public as the story has been which has rendered it necessary.

AN ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

THEATRICALS.

WE had intended in this department of to-day's paper to have presented our readers with a plan for rendering dramatic performances *strictly moral*, with which we have been favoured, and to which we once before cursorily alluded; but an event has occurred in the theatrical world which calls for more immediate attention;—we mean, the death of KEMBLE!

It is true, that having retired from the stage, we have not *now* to regret his loss as an actor; but it is not only as an actor that one must lament such a man, for great as his acting WAS, the obligations under which the British public cannot fail to feel themselves, to his talents and genius, are due to him, as the conductor of the national stage, as the director of the national taste, and as the most luminous *practical* illustrator of our national bard, rather than as a *mere performer!*

To the refinement and acquirements of KEMBLE are attributable that splendid propriety, that classic dignity, that "second nature," with which our drama is now adorned and beautified. What would the immortal SHAKSPEARE have felt could he have seen his MACBETH as it was represented at the opening of the new Covent Garden Theatre? What would the age, in which he lived, have thought of his plays, had they seen them so acted, and so gotten up? Was there, we will ask the oldest theatrical critic living,—was there *ever* a more powerful combination of dramatic excellence presented to a British audience? We mention this play, because it united with the personal powers of him, who is gone, the gigantic talents of his unequalled sister, the wildest flights, the most magnificent poetry, of our SHAKSPEARE—the witching charms of music—the splendour of pageantry—the mimic power of magic. But it is useless to dwell upon his professional merits to the present generation—To those who are to follow us, we can give, from the inspired pencil of LAWRENCE, a faithful portraiture of his fine countenance, and of his magnificent figure—his powers of acting can only be conveyed traditionally to our children, as those of GARRICK have been handed down to us. But his genius, the classicality of his mind, the extent of his acquirements, and the excellence of his taste, can never be forgotten so long as the system he introduced and perfected continues to characterize, refine, and ornament our theatre.

There is, however, due to KEMBLE, and to his family, vast praise, for conduct not strictly professional, but which has given a tone to the profession, and raised it in the scale of society to a place which, till the predominance of their influence it most decidedly did not hold.

We shall not be thought to violate the sanctity of the grave, nor to speak with unnecessary harshness of theatrical men and women who are gone, when we say that fifty years since, with the exception of two or three "perfect miracles," actors were a different race of beings from what actors are now.

An actor in those days was generally a loose unprincipled person, unknown in society, except as a butt or a buffoon; his habits were intemperate, his manners low; his language immodest, his conduct licentious; his leisure hours were passed in the taverns and pot-houses round about the theatre, and his recreations were dicing or drinking, smoking, sotting, and dissipating.

What are the principal actors now?—The associates upon equal terms with our nobility and gentry. What are their pursuits—their manners—their habits?—Those of scholars, of artists, of gentlemen. We name no names, for that might be considered invidious, but it is quite impossible to look round in society and not perceive the vast improvement in the conduct and relative position of the players.

We have no hesitation in saying, that to the influence of the KEMBLE family this change is principally owing; and if any members of the profession were mean enough to shrink from the idea of following one of themselves, although we should be sorry if there existed any who possessed such feelings, we should still nevertheless attribute the change to the same influence.

The sight of so much talent and so much propriety united, the sight of so much attention as it produced, and so much respect as it excited, perpetually before the eyes of young and rising performers, would insensibly produce the effect, and the whole community be unconsciously and gradually elevated by the force of an example, which, if offered to them authoritatively, might have been disdainfully rejected, but being left open to their observation, could not fail of exciting in the well-dispositioned a desire of emulation;—perhaps, in the malevolent, an accompanying spirit of envy. Be that as it may, we believe, however varying *professional* opinions may be, as to the precise point of excellence to which KEMBLE had attained in his art, there will not be found, in the whole theatrical world, a being so unjust, or so insensible, as to deny to that great man the merit which we have just attributed to him;—at least, we trust not;—for by him not only has the art itself been improved, but the position of the artist. He has shewn it compatible to appreciate the *actor* on the stage, and esteem the *man* in society.

JOHN KEMBLE was born in the year 1757, at Prescott, in Lancashire: he was bred a Roman Catholic, and being, we believe, intended for the priesthood, was, after a suitable education at Sedgely Park, entered at the University of Douay.

He did not appear in London till after MRS. SIDDONS had made that indelible impression which remains as fresh as ever on the public mind. He performed HAMLET, for the first time, at Drury-lane, in September, 1783; in 1796 he became manager of that theatre, from which period until his secession, the energies of his mind and body were directed to the advancement of his art. The farewell dinner, which was given him on leaving the stage, where men of all parties and professions rallied round him to offer the tribute of national respect to exalted merit, is as an honourable testimony of public favour unequalled in the annals of our country.

MR. KEMBLE was the author of some light dramatic pieces; of some lectures, which he delivered before his appearance in London, at Edinburgh; and of several alterations from SHAKESPEARE.

In private life, MR. KEMBLE blended, with the acquirements of the scholar, the accomplishments of the gentleman—his manners were distinguished by a winning softness and mildness—his disposition was social and endearing—his smile was full of kindness and benevolence—and his mind, stored as it was, and active in pursuit of knowledge and of fame, was as single and as simple as that of a child.

His enemies have attributed failings to him, which were known to him only by name; and those who have seen him mingling with men of the world, or who have had occasion to touch him upon business, where even his own interests were vitally concerned, will bear testimony that *he*, who was counted by the envious few, a thing of art, was the most confiding, the most unsuspicious, and the most natural of human beings.

We could have wished that Covent Garden Theatre had been closed for the night on which the news of his death reached town: it was a mark of respect due to him, not only as the brightest ornament the stage possessed, but as a principal proprietor. Perhaps a sense of delicacy towards his partners, induced his brother not to press it. In mercantile speculations, feelings are never suffered to interfere with trade.

PORTSMOUTH, March 13.—Last night arrived the Success transport, Lieut. Church, R.N. Agent, from Barbadoes, which she left on the 13th February. Commodore Owen's squadron had been separated in a heavy gale of wind off Lisbon, in consequence of which the Forte, Sir Thomas Cochrane; Billette, Capt. Leith; Eden, Capt. Lawrence, and Valorous, Capt. Murray, arrived at Barbadoes before the Commodore, and immediately began refitting and watering. On the arrival of the Commodore the above ships, with the Surinam, Capt. Crole, and Icarus, Capt. Watkins, on the West India station, were ordered instantly to sea, with sealed orders, and at sunset they were nearly out of sight, steering different courses. The Commodore in the Gloucester, with the Phaeton, Capt. Sturt, were refitting in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes.

OXFORD.—The Professor of Geology having presented to the University a large and valuable collection of specimens illustrative of that science, in a convocation holden on Tuesday last a vote of thanks for this liberal donation was unanimously passed; and also a grant of 300l. for providing cabinets, and making such alterations in the Museum as may be requisite for the due arrangement and preservation of the same. Wm. Howard was admitted Scholar of New College. The following degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS—Rev. Stephen Reay, St. Alban Hall: Rev. Amos Crymes, Baliol College; J. S. Boone, Student of Christ Church; Rev. J. Birkett, Christ Church; Rev. Frederic Borradaile, Brasenose College.—BACHELOR OF ARTS—P. W. Mure, Christ Church.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Fox Hounds meet to-morrow at Platt's Green; Wednesday, at Horse-hills; Saturday, at Capel.—The Surrey Fox Hounds, to-morrow, at Riddlesdown; Thursday, at Godstone; Saturday, at Farley Green.—The Sanderstead Harriers, to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday, at kennel.—The Oakley Hounds, Tuesday, at Clapham at Park; Thursday, at Marston Thrift; Saturday, at Swineshead.—The East Sussex Fox Hounds, to-morrow, at Hellingly; Thursday, at the Devil's Dyke; at half-past 10.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MARCH 12.—The departure of the Duke d'Angoulême appears to be fixed for Saturday next. The last part of his baggage was sent off some days ago. Marshal Oudinot (Duke of Reggio) left yesterday.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Saturday se'nnight, when fifteen Members of the Left Side attended. No business of importance was transacted, and an adjournment took place to Friday.

The Duke de Cornegliano (Marshal Moncey) took leave of His Majesty on Monday, previously to his departure on the following day for the Pyrenean army. We believe most, if not all, the superior officers have now set off to assume their commands, and it remains unpredicted that the Duke d'Angouleme himself would leave Paris on Saturday.

The Duke de Reggio, previously to his departure for the South army, resigned the command of the National Guard of Paris into the hands of Major-General the Duke de Clermont Tonnerre.

Count Bulgari, Ex-Chargé d'Affaires of Russia at Madrid, reached yesterday a courier from St. Petersburgh. His Excellency immediately afterwards went to the residence of Count Pozzo di Borgo, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, at the French Court.

Count Amede d'Escars, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke d'Angoulême, set off this morning. The Prince Generalissimo will depart on Sunday. All the arrangements are made for commencing hostilities between the 1st and 5th of April. The Duchess d'Angoulême will set off, it is said, on Wednesday in Easter week.

Lieutenant-General Baron d'Eroles is very actively employed in organizing the troops of the Faith, who are in the department of the Eastern Pyrennees, and along the frontier line.

A letter from Stutgard, dated the 7th inst. states, "The Queen of Wurtemburg was yesterday, the 6th inst. delivered of a prince."

LISBON, Feb. 27.—*Extraordinary Sitting of the Cortes.*—The Letter of Justice said, a dispatch has just been received at his office, by the Governador du Justiça of Oporto, which, in truth, does contain agreeable news. His Majesty has ordered them to be communicated to the Sovereign Congress, that the Government was authorized to act in such form as the Cortes shall think advisable. The Conde de Amarante, after having traversed a great part of the province of Minho, went to Villa Real, and on the 21st, at the head of some militia and some countrymen, mounted his horse, and cried "Death to the Constitution, and all its followers." United with all of his party, he proposed to overthrow the constitutional system which happily governs us. In the city of Oporto, where the greatest tranquility and energy prevail, speedy measures were taken as soon as this was known, as well as in the province of Minho. This is when His Majesty orders to be signified to the Congress, that the measures to be adopted which the Government needs to remedy the evils that may arise from so fatal an event. The Minister of State, at the request of the President, read some of the documents received by the Government, and assured the assembly that Oporto was perfectly tranquil and devoted to the Constitution, and that Minho was protected by the arrival of the brave General Luiz de Rego.—A committee was appointed, which was declared permanent.

MADRID, MARCH 1.—A letter from Fernandez Gasco of this date from the Palace, addressed to one of the Ministers, signifies the King's Assent to the resignation of the Ministers, after expressing his satisfaction for their services. It is said, and we have it as certain, that His Majesty has appointed the following individuals as his new Ministry:—D. A. Florey Estrada, Secretary of State; D. Jose Maria Torre, Minister of War; D. J. Calvo de Royas, Minister of Finances; D. Jose Zorraquin, Minister of Grace and Justice; Brigadier Regato Romay, Minister of Marine; and Antonio Dias del Moral, Minister of the Colonies.

OPENING OF THE CORTES, MARCH 1.—The Session was opened this day. An official dispatch was read by the Secretary of Grace and Justice, stating, that as his Majesty's health did not permit his assisting at the opening of the Session, the Secretary of Dispatch would deliver to the President the Speech which his Majesty would have had the satisfaction of pronouncing. The Secretary of the Government delivered the said discourse to the President, who read it as follows:—"Gentlemen Deputies—The extraordinary circumstances under which the Session is opened, presents an immense field to the patriotism of the Representatives of the Spanish people, and will make it famous in national annals. Spain, now the object of attention to all nations, to solve the grand problem which occupies the minds of Kings and people. On the event are depending the hopes, the fears, the interests of humanity, and the caprices of ambition and arrogance.—The Continental Monarchies of the Holy Alliance have raised their voices against the political institutions of this country, which has obtained its independence and liberty at the price of its blood. Spain, answering the insidious intimations of those Potentates, has solemnly manifested to the world, that its fundamental laws must not be dictated but by itself. This principle, clear and luminous, can only be attacked by sophistry aided by arms, and those who appeal to this last reason, in the nineteenth century, give the highest testimony of the justice of her cause.—His Christian Majesty has said that 100,000 Frenchmen would come to arrange the domestic affairs of Spain, and to amend the errors of her institutions. When was it that the office was given to others to amend laws? In what code is it written that military invasions shall be the forerunners of happiness to any people?—It is a mockery of reason to combat such anti-social errors; and it is not becoming the Constitutional King of Spain to make any apology for the just national cause, especially when, to avoid all sentiments of shame, they cover themselves with the mantle of the most detestable hypocrisy.—I hope that the energy, firmness, and constancy of the Cortes will be the best answer to the Speech of his most Christian Majesty. I hope that, firm in their principles, and resolved to tread in the path of their duty, they will always be the Cortes of the 9th and 11th of January, and will prove themselves in every respect worthy of the nation which has confided to them its destinies. I hope that reason and justice will prove more strong as the spirit of oppression and slavery. The nation which capitulates with a foe, whose bad faith is notorious, is a nation already subjugated: to receive laws which an enemy wishes to impose by force of arms, is the greatest ignominy. If war is already the irreparable evil, the nation is magnanimous, and will again hasten to combat for its independence and rights. The road to glory is already known to the nation, and the sacrifices which this struggle may require will be trivial. Firmness and patriotism offer a thousand resources, which in the hands of Spaniards will always produce the happiest results. For my part, I again offer the National Congress to co-operate by my efforts towards realizing the hopes entertained by the friends of the liberal institutions in Spain, by putting in execution all the means in my power to repel force by force. My seasonable removal, and that of the Cortes, to a place less exposed to the influence of military operations, must paralyze the plans of the enemy, and avoid the suspension of the influence of active Government, which ought to be communicated to every corner of the monarchy.—The army, whose services in the present cause are so great, is in a state of organization, and is recruiting, according to the late decrees of the Cortes. The victories which they obtain against the factious will be the forerunners of other more interesting ones over foreign enemies.—The provinces display in general the best spirit. The misfortunes they have suffered from those who call themselves the Defenders of Religion, have dissipated the illusions of the Government, and convinced all that the Constitution is the true road.—The altercations in our diplomatic relations have not diminished the national spirit. The timid, who never calculate on their resources, and the wicked, who avail themselves of their weakness, will never alter the sentiments of illustrious nations that are not accustomed to sanction injustice.—In general the various branches of the public Administration present a prospect the most favourable. The Cortes will continue, with their usual zeal, the important tasks they have undertaken, and the national prosperity which they have in view will consolidate the Constitutional system, defended by valour and enthusiasm."

"Palace, 1st March, 1823."—(Signed) FERDINANDO.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an Address in answer, consisting of Arguelles, Valdes (D.C.), Salvato, Prado e Ieturi. The President concluded the Sitting, amidst the loudest acclamations of the spectators in the galleries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 7.—Lord Strangford has now resumed negociations with the Porte, and not the smallest doubt is entertained that peace will be preserved in the East.

On Thursday, Mr. Hunter, the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office from Vienna.

Lord Amherst and family sailed from Plymouth on Thursday, in the Jupiter, for India.

Gen. Humbert, the French officer, who, at the commencement of the war, landed in Ireland with a small force, died lately at New Orleans.

The equinoctial gales of last week were extremely violent, and its effects were severely felt. Several ships were wrecked on different parts of the coast; and in many counties, trees, houses, and other buildings experienced considerable damage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Jackson left the Foreign Office for Madrid.

Tuesday the Duke of York held his first Military Levee since his long and severe indisposition, at the Commander-in-Chief's Office, which was attended by the following distinguished Military Officers:—Generals Sir G. Nugent, N. Bulfour, Marquis of Huntly; Lieut.-Generals Sir W. Clinton, Sir J. Vandeleure; Majors-General Sir J. Byng, Sir G. Airey, Pigot, Turner, Blunt, and nearly thirty others.

On Sunday, arrived at Dover, His Majesty's packet the Arrow, with the Duke of Devonshire and suite, and about 100 other persons; the French packet Henri IV. with about 30; the Sovereign, with the Marquis of Sligo and suite; and the Dasher, Post Office packet, with 130 passengers and upwards.

Orders have been transmitted from the Admiralty to the different public dock yards, immediately to build thirty sail of gun brigs, and it is supposed they will be ready for sea in less than three months. A powerful squadron is also fitting for the Mediterranean. Twelve sail of the line, it is reported, are about to be put in commission.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the immediate equipment of the Queen Charlotte, 120 guns; Ramillies, 74 guns; the Albion, 74 guns, the three guard ships.

Lord Corry has been elected Member for Fermanagh.

On Wednesday, a respectable meeting, consisting of upwards of 300 Merchants, Planters, &c. was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the adoption of a measure prayed for by the East India Company—namely, the equalization of Duties upon all Sugars imported into the United Kingdom.—Charles Ellis, Esq. in the Chair. A petition to that effect was adopted.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. W. Hay, of the ship Charles Grant, took leave of the Court, previous to departing for China direct.

The East India Company's ship Berwickshire arrived off the Wight early on Thursday morning. She sailed from Macao the 21st of November, and from St. Helena the 27th of January. All the ships of the season had arrived in China except the Regent and Thames.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall. A petition was presented from a Mr. J. B. Benard, which stated, that the petitioner had presented a design for London Bridge. In the advertisement published by the Committee that body had expressed its determination to open only those letters which accompanied and corresponded with the motto upon the three best architectural designs; the design of the petitioner was returned to him, but he had strong ground for believing that it had been broken open and resealed; he therefore prayed to state at the bar of the Court the grounds upon which his suspicions were founded. The petitioner was heard, and his petition referred to the Committee of City Lands.

The Army.—It may not be unacceptable to our numerous readers of the Army generally, to inform them (particularly those Captains of the standing of the years 1808 and 1809) that, in the event of a Brevet taking place, as there are at present only thirty of that rank on the full pay of the year 1808 (independent of twelve for the Ordnance, and nine for the Marines) that those Captains of the standing of 1809 will fall into the List of Brevet Majors, viz.:—Dragoons, 2; Foot Regiments, 25; Artillery, 11; Engineers, 1; Marines, 9—51.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the undress of the Infantry, to consist in future—Short jacket, single breasted, with gold or silver lace, sash, &c. blue foragine cap, gray overalls, with red seams.

It is ordered, that in future all Yeomanry and Volunteer Regiments shall be out at least 14 days permanent duty; the remainder of the days, 28 in number, are to be divided in drills and parades, at the option of the Commanding Officers.

The *Aberdeen Chronicle* states that Mr. Hume has been elected, by a majority of the Students, Rector of Marischal College. The Professors were against such a proceeding, and supported the Earl of Fife. The numbers were—For Mr. Hume, 98—Lord Fife, 94—Majority, 4.

On Saturday se'nnight, a meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held in the Caledonian Theatre, to petition Parliament to confer the right of voting for the Member for the City on the householders, under such limitations as to Parliament shall seem proper.—Resolutions and a Petition to that effect were agreed to.

The Kent Assizes commence to-morrow. Notwithstanding the extra Assize in Dec. last, there are already no less than 77 persons for trial.

Cambridge.—Wednesday last, John Musgrove, Esq. M.A. one of the Junior Fellows of Caius College, was elected a Senior Fellow of that Society; and Charles Beauclerk, B.A. was elected a Junior Fellow of the same Society.

A woman, named Mary Edwards alias Brinkley, who recently escaped from St. Alban's Gaol, was taken to Hatton Garden, Saturday, charged with telling servants' fortunes, and exciting them to rob their masters. She was adjudged to three months' imprisonment, and afterwards to be sent to St. Alban's.

A few days since, as a lad in the service of Mr. Cramp, a butcher, in Whitechapel, was passing down the steps of the slaughter-house, a large meat-hook caught his arm, and he remained suspended by it until his master lifted him off. The poor lad was conveyed to the London Hospital, where the sinews of the arm were found to be so much injured, that immediate amputation was resorted to as the only method of preserving life.

Saturday se'nnight, one of the workmen at the lace manufactory, Kensington, named Fisher, being indisposed, incautiously drank four or five glasses of rum; on Sunday morning, his head was swelled to an unusual size, entirely closing up his eyes, in which dreadful situation he lingered insensibly till Friday morning, about four o'clock, when he expired.

Last week, a fine girl, about nine years of age, was found drowned in the river above Beeleigh Mills, near Maldon, Essex; and upon inquiry, she was found to belong to the parish of Woodham Walter.

A Carlisle paper says, that, during a storm last week, "a poor man of the name of John Sharp, while returning to his own house, about a mile from Thornhill, was blown into a ditch filled with water, where the next morning he was found a corpse."

Tuesday, late in the evening, as Mr. Fawcett, of St. John-street, was coming to town from Kingston in a single horse chaise, he was addressed on the road by a person of very gentlemanly appearance, who asked as a particular favour if he would give him a seat in the chaise. Mr. Fawcett complied; but some time after he had set him down at Smithfield bars, he discovered that the grateful stranger had picked his pocket of his watch, and a purse containing ten sovereigns and some silver.

The Paris Papers mention that a favourite actor had lately been killed at Berlin by a grandson of Prince Blucher. Count Blucher is a young man about 21 years of age: in the house of Stieb the actor a scuffle took place, which ended in the Count's stabbing him with a dirk. It is further said, that Stieb returned hastily home from the Theatre, in consequence of receiving a letter advising him to do so, and that he found the Count in the passage of his house, and immediately struck him several blows. On the Count's being seized, it is added, a loaded pistol was found upon him besides the dirk. He was then taken before the Commandant, who asked him why he had the dirk and pistol about him. He answered, "What would the world think if they heard that the grandson of Prince Blucher could be defeated, and suffer his insulter to escape with impunity?" He was then asked for what purpose he was there? He said he would answer that in the proper time and place. Mr. Stieb is not expected to live. Blucher has paid court to Mrs. Stieb for a year past; she is a very handsome woman, 28 years of age.

Destructive Fire at Chatham.—The fire began at the City-wall at half-past nine o'clock, on the evening of the 1st of November, and spreading with fury along the westward of the Creek, continued to rage without abatement until five o'clock in the morning of the 3d. The whole of the Company's and European factories at Canton are destroyed. The re-construction of the buildings is estimated at 12,700,000 dollars. The number of houses burnt is officially returned at 13,700, but it is supposed amounts to 16,000. Five hundred Chinese lost their lives during the fire. The Company's loss is estimated at one million sterling. Woollens, raw silk, nankeens, and 30,000 chests of young green tea, were the principal articles destroyed.—The fire began at a baker's, about one quarter of a mile from the factory, and spread along the extent of buildings from Manhope, the wind blowing a perfect gale. The Chinese would not assist in pulling down the houses to allow the Europeans to exert their benevolent efforts. It was some time before four fire-engines could be put in motion. The seamen belonging to the Company's ships exerted themselves to save the factories, but they could not prevent the destruction of the whole of the Company's warehouses. All the British woollens were burnt, with the exception of 600 bales of broad cloth, which have been saved. Many thousand of the inhabitants were wandering about houseless, having lost the whole of what they possessed. The loss of British private property was small, except what may hereafter be sustained by the Hong, or Security Merchants, not making good their engagements.

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BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE LINEN, Welch Flannel, India Long Cloth, Irish Linen, French Cambric, and General Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, and Silk Mercery Warehouse, 59, Oxford-street, next door to Binter's old established Fur Warehouse.—KINNING and CO. now offer to the Nobility and Families in general a new and singular Stock in the above branches of business, not at half prices, as advertisements generally puff, but at such low prices as K. and Co. can with confidence assert will meet their entire approbation, and ensure to them their future commands.—Real Witney Blankets at the following low prices, proved only by inspection—1¼ yds long, 4s. 9d.; 2 yds do. 5s. 6d.; 2¼ yds 7s. 6d.; 2½ yds, 11s.; 2¾ do. 14s. 6d.; 3 yds do. 17s. and in proportion to four yds: Counterpanes, 2 yds square, 6s.; 2¼ yds do. 7s.; 2½ yds do. 8s. 6d.; 2¾ yds do. 11s.; 3 yds do. 12s. 6d.; Marseilles Quilts, 2¼ yds square, 13s. 6d.; 2½ do. 15s.; 3 yds do. 18s.; 3½ yds do. 18s. 6d.; all warranted to measure as stated above; Servants' Sheetings, 8d. per yd.; the best made, 1s.; yd wide Russia, 11d. per yard; 1¼ wide do. 1s. 2d.; 1½ wide do. very stout, 1s. 8d.; 2¼ yds do. require no seam, 2s. 3d.; Table Linen, Damask Napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Breakfast Cloths, 1¼ square, 1s. 10d.; 1¾ ditto, 2s. 3d.; 1¾ ditto, 4s. 9d.; 2 yards ditto, 6s. 6d.; 2¼ ditto, 8s. 3d.; double damask do. 11s. 6d.; 3 yds long 6s. 6d.; 3¼ yds long damask do. 11s.; 3½ yds do. 12s. 6d.; 4 yds do. 25s.; and in proportion to the largest made. Several boxes of Irish Linens, of the most approved makers, warranted, from 1s. per yard; a fine quality, for Gentlemen's wear, 1s. 8½d; Real Welch Flannels, very fine, 1s. 6d. and 1s 8d. per yard; India Long Cloths, perfectly free from dress 12½d. and the finest made 1s. 3d. per yard. Several boxes of French Cambric Handkerchiefs, the largest size 24s. per dozen; fine Irish sheetings, yard and quarter wide, 1s. 3d. per yard, will be very useful in family use for household purposes. Their Stock of plain, figured, and striped Grande Naples are now offered to the public at a great reduction in price; purchasers of these articles, and of washing Silks, will find an advantageous market. White Flounced Dresses of every description are still at their reduced prices, and some new Spring Patterns just purchased for trendy money will be sold at the same reduction. K. and Co. embrace this opportunity of informing the country friends and those who may in future honour them with their commands, that they have extended their Business by adding to it the general Haberdashery, Silk Mercery, Glove and Silk Hosiery departments, which they pledge themselves to offer upon the lowest possible terms, and to sell articles of the best manufacture. A per centage allowed upon all purchases amounting to 10l. and upwards at Kinning and Co. 59 Oxford-street.

SIR R. JEBB'S STOMACHIC APERIENT PILLS, for the Cure of BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, violent Head-ache, Indigestion, &c. (prepared only by G. WATTS and Co. Chemists, No. 478, Strand, opposite Craven-street). These highly-estimated Anti-bilious Aperient Pills of the late Sir R. Jebb, Physician Extraordinary to the late King, are eminent in removing all indispositions of the stomach and bowels, arising from an excess of bile, indigestion, flatulence, &c. &c. Their action upon the stomach is mild and pleasant, and are extremely cooling. They are particularly calculated for preventing habitual costiveness, and will be found to possess those assistive qualities that will remove a long series of diseases which ultimately result from a confined state of the bowels; they correct a bad digestion, create an appetite, and are of distinguished excellence in removing giddiness, head-ache, and sickness, occasioned by biliary derangements, or by too free a use of wine.—Sold also, by their appointment, at the Taverns, Sutton and Co's. Bow Church Yard; by Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Messrs. Newbery and Sons, St. Paul's Church-yard; also of T. and C. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside, and Sackville-street, Dublin; in boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 6d., duty included. There is ample allowance on the large boxes. These Pills are greatly approved of in the East and West Indies, where liver complaints are so prevalent and fatal. Where may be had the Effervescent Seidlitz Powder, possessing all the medicinal qualities of the Seidlitz Spring, in Germany. 4s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who find experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or stiff beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Cheapside and 62, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, by their especial authority, and most of the Nobility throughout Europe, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, (the original and genuine) which for many years has been universally admired, and is the best and cheapest article for nourishing the hair, preventing its falling off, or turning grey; preserves it to the latest period of life; promotes a luxuriant growth on the baldest places, whiskers, eye-brows, &c.—Curly Hair—It produces and makes the curl firm during exercise, or damp weather; renders hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, glossy, elegant, and beautiful.—Infantile Disposition, &c.—In short, during which this Oil should be regularly applied, as it prevents the hair being injured.—Children's Hair—A due attention to Children's Hair is of the greatest importance. This Oil is invaluable; it eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, and is superior to combs, soaps, &c.; makes the hair firm in its roots, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. Price 3s. 6d. 7s. 10s. 6d. and 11. 1s. per bottle.—Mustachio and Whiskers, Eye brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hattou-Garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

☞ Ask for Rowland's Oil, or Rowland's Dye, and particularly observe the signature on the label to each bottle, as impostors sign their trash A. Rowland-son; the genuine is signed "A. Rowland and Son," with the address, No. 20, Hatton-garden.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOBILITY, GENTRY, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey by now using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, as it is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, that, though much has been made this Oil the very nourisher and preserver to the hair in the Universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off, or ever turning grey, and by such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often it will never turn grey again, and is sure to clear the scurf from infancy to old age, and when dressing with it, will always keep the Head and Hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen on shaving their hair, and leave the edge of roots of hair receiving, by using regularly, for a few months, Prince's Improved Russia Oil, will, the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published, in the Gazetteer of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any oil for the hair; and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done.

It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to their hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits.

Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and some more so deceive, falsely have printed on their counterfeit covers "the original," or "genuine Russia Oil," and some even are so daring, although they know it is painful to put the Original Proprietor's Name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders.

Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals, and his address, "A. Prince, No. 8, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The purchase bottle five shillings, or a large bottle, containing five ounces, one pound, which is a saving.

Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 8, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, at No. 26, London-road, near the Floor-cloth Manufactory, Surrey, and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, and it will be forwarded immediately by coach.

Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday have arrived. The Duke de Reggio set off for the army on Tuesday; on which day all the Ambassadors dispatched couriers to their respective Governments.—The Ordinary Cortes of Madrid, in their Sitting of the 2d, unanimously passed a Decree, in which they ordered the Ministry, within 24 hours, to report the execution of the Decree for the removal of the Government. A Proclamation, signed Ferdinand VIII. has been published throughout Madrid. It announces that war is definitively resolved upon, and that the Spanish Government will take all possible means to oppose the intended aggression. Another Decree orders the transfer of the Government, the Cortes, and the person of his Majesty to Badajoz. Mina remained but a few hours at Barcelona; he asked from the Municipality of that town 60,000 piastres—80,000 were supplied to him on the spot.—Great numbers of the English are quitting France; very few are now met with in the saloons of the capital. It continues to be asserted that the Duke of Angoulême will depart on Saturday the 15th for the army. It is reported that Count Mole will make a proposition in the Chamber of Peers on the exclusion of M. Manuel, and that a proposition for the re-admission of M. Manuel into the Chamber of Deputies will be debated on Saturday.

The *Journal des Debats* says, on the 19th, in the Council of Ministers, the King of Spain opposed the plan for the removal of the Government and Court to another city. The Ministers answered that they were responsible to the Cortes, and that it would not be in the power of the King to reject a measure of high policy decreed by the Cortes, conformably to the articles of the Constitution. "Then should I be taken away against my will?" said the Monarch. "Yes, if the Cortes order the removal of the Government." replied the Minister of Justice, "I will sign, without hesitation, the order to take you away *bound*, if it be absolutely necessary." The Ministry went away humming the Tragala, while the unfortunate King shed tears of indignation.—In the sitting of the 2d, a Deputy announced that the French troops, to the number of 35,000, would enter Spain on the 5th March at the latest.—The Ministers, in a Secret Sitting, declared that the invasion of 35,000 French is certain; that they had taken all measures in their power to repulse it, but that they find obstacles to the removal of the seat of the Government.

Mr. Secretary Canning, we are happy to state, is considerably recovered from his severe attack of the gout.

An additional number of artificers, of different denominations, have been put on at Deptford dock-yard. In consequence, Deptford assumes an air of bustle, &c. which has not been seen for some time.

In the Palace Court, on Friday, a person appeared as bail, who said he was a bankrupt two years and a quarter ago, but was now possessed of 1,500l. and a house worth 600l.—The dividend on his bankruptcy was a penny farthing, in the pound. The Court refused to accept him as bail, and advised him to be honest enough to make over some part of his large property to his poor creditors.

At Bow-street, yesterday, James Tooke, porter to Mr. Dollman, of Bond-street, was charged with robbing his master. During the time that Tooke was in Mr. Dollman's employment, the latter, and his foreman missed, from time to time, various new garments; the prisoner was watched, and it was discovered that he had purloined a new coat and several waistcoats, some of which he had pawned in a fictitious name. He was fully committed.—William Toms, a notorious thief, and Thomas Meadowbank, an accomplice, were apprehended while engaged in committing robberies in the parish of St. Giles's. They were committed as well-known characters.

At the Essex Assizes, Felix Reynolds was indicted for violating the person of Mary Totham, spinster, at Harwich, and Timothy Quilligan, Francis Fitzpatrick, and John Butcher, were indicted as accessaries to the same fact. In the evening of the 26th of February, she was walking with her lover on the Esplanade, when they were accosted by the prisoners, two of whom laid hold of her and hurried her off towards the barracks, leaving the others to secure Finch, who struggled to follow his sweetheart, and protect her from violence. The prosecutrix spoke with certainty as to the identity of Reynolds, and other evidence was adduced to show, that the remaining prisoners had been absent from the barracks at the time the transaction took place, and shortly afterwards returned and hurried to bed. The case in its details excited universal horror. The unhappy prosecutrix was deeply affected, and her situation produced general sympathy.—The Jury found the prisoners Guilty.—Death. The awful sentence of the law was immediately passed, and they were left for execution. At the close of the case, a liberal subscription was entered into by the bar, the magistracy, and the spectators, on behalf of the prosecutrix, it being understood that Finch, her lover, intends to marry her, notwithstanding the dreadful outrages to which she had been subjected.

The Oratorio on Friday night was excessively well attended to witness that masterpiece of composition the Creation of Haydn, which was got up in a style worthy the conductor. A pupil of Kalkbrenner (Mr. C. Wigley) performed a fantasia on the grand piano, in which was introduced the national air of "God save the King," which he executed in a masterly style, and produced an effect seldom surpassed.

Advertisement.] *Grand Suite*—Our readers may remember, early in the season we announced it was the intention of a "noble personage" to offer, during the Spring, a collection of articles, that for good taste and splendour, would equal any thing in the list of previous fashionable auctions. The time is at length fixed, and next week consigns to the hammer this rich melange of costly property. We are unable to give the wishes of such of our readers as may be "curious overmuch," by even hinting at the name; it is very properly kept a profound secret. All that can be inferred must be from the words of the announcement, which states it to be "the property of a noble personage, whose good taste and liberality have so long been proverbial in the fashionable circles;" and again, "that the most correct taste will be found to have presided in the selection of every item connected with this splendid exhibition;" beyond this we have no means of throwing light upon the subject, except, that having been favoured by a private view, we can with confidence assure our readers that the description is by no means overcharged. The tout ensemble is one mass of splendour and good taste combined. The public view commences to-morrow. Mr. George Robins presides over this sale.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

The attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed to that inestimable ornament of the human Hair, so fast attended in its youth by a scarce preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. The only article that really possesses nutricious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowlands' Macassar Oil, which eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens and produces beautiful flowing Curls, and renders Hair that is harsh and dry, as soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. As imposers purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition instead of the genuine, it is indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands'," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. and each genuine bottle is wrapped in a book, signed on the outside in red "A. Rowland and Son."

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those, who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their attention to the cure of those disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works, "The Ægis of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No 20, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and 7, Jermyn-street, St James's London.

ROBINSON'S PREPARED BARLEY, AND PREPARED GROATS.—These Preparations are entirely from the Finest Pearl Barley and Emden Groats, from which Barley Water and Water Gruel are made in ten minutes. Their superiority, and delicacy of flavour have obtained the most distinguished support from the Medical Profession of the first eminence, and the general satisfaction of all who have used them. The Inventor confidently recommends them to the Nobility and Gentry, and Merchants trading to the East and West Indies, &c. and to the Public in general. Warranted to keep in any climate.—The above articles are esteemed essentially beneficial as Food for Infants: the Barley is particularly fine for thickening Broths, and making an elegant Pudding.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by the sole inventor, M. Robinson, No. 64, Red Lion-street, Red Lion-square (the corner of Eagle-street,) in packages of 1lb. or 2 sailors 2lbs. each likewise by the following appointed Agents:—Hickson and Co. Italian Warehouse, No. 72, Welbeck-street: Hill's Italian Warehouse, No. 62, Tavistock-row; J. Wright, Grocer, the corner of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street: James Ball, oilman, 265, Oxford-street, near South Audley-street; Joseph Tomsey, grocer, Weymouth-street; Edward Withers, grocer, 26, ½ Bitesby Lane, C. Shuttleworth, chemist, 140, Leadenhall-street; H. Davies, oilman, 126, Leadenhall-street; T. Gilbert, grocer, Clifton-street, Finsbury square; Hale and Fenning, oilmen, Poultry; G. Colk, chemist, 29, Fleet street; Buttenshaw and Son, grocers, corner of Fleet-market, Holborn Bridge; and Mrs. Barry, 2, Bridge-street, Westminster.—As spurious imitations are now offering to the Public, M. R. begs families, &c. to desire their servants to be particular in asking for Robinson's Prepared Barley, or Prepared Groats, and to observe that the name of Matthias Robinson, with directions for use, is printed on every package.

Just published, price 12s. Dedicated by permission, to the Lord Bishop of London.

VOLUME VIII. of LIGHTFOOT'S WORKS. Edited throughout by the Rev. J. R. PITMAN, A.M.

The Edition of Dr. G. Bright and Strype forms the basis of the present Work. The eight volumes, already published, contain five hundred and fifty pages of original matter, not comprised in the English folio-edition. Among the original additions, which will enrich the subsequent volumes, will be found, Lightfoot's Journal of the Proceedings of the Assembly of Divines, convened for the work of Reformation in the Church, by the authority of both Houses of Parliament, Anno 1643, 1644.

Clergymen, subscribing before the first of June next, will be allowed twenty per cent.—Subscribers are requested to transmit their names and addresses to the Publisher.—Printing by J. F. Dove, St. John's-square, London.

Just published, price 16s. illustrated with Maps, and dedicated by permission to the Right Honourable the Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, &c.

A STATISTICAL and COMMERCIAL HISTORY of the KINGDOM of GUATEMALA, in SPANISH AMERICA; containing Important Particulars relative to its Productions, Manufactures, Customs, &c. &c.; and an Account of its Conquest by the Spaniards, and a Narrative of the Principal Events down to the present time. From Original Records in the Archives, with an Account of its Conquest by the Spaniards, and a Narrative of the Principal Events down to the present time. From Original Records in the Archives, and other authentic sources. By DON DOMINGO JUARROS, a Native of the City of New Guatemala. Translated by J. BAILY, Lieut. R. M.—Printed for J. Hearne, 81, Strand.

In six Vols. price 10s. 6d. half-bound,

EVENINGS AT HOME; or, the Juvenile Budget Opened; consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the Instruction and Amusement of Young Persons. By Dr. AIKIN and MRS. BARBAULD. The Thirteenth Edition, carefully revised, and corrected throughout by Arthur Aikin, Esq. F.L.S. &c. and with some additional Pieces by the Authors.—Lucy

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 119. **SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS; REGENT-STREET.—MR. MORI most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his FIRST BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 26, at the above Rooms, when will be performed a Selection of the most admired Vocal and Instrumental Music.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

MESSRS. GREATOREX, WM. KNYVETT, and VAUGHAN respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends generally, that their respective CONCERTS will take place this Season, on the 25th of APRIL, the 2d of MAY, and the 9th of MAY, at the KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover square.—Particulars will be duly advertised.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—MR. GREATOREX respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends generally, that his ANNUAL CONCERT is fixed for FRIDAY the 25th of APRIL next.—Tickets (Half a-Guinea each) to be had of Mr. Greatorex, No. 70, Upper Norton-street, Portland Place; at the Music Shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co. No. 133, New Bond street; Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent street.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, REGENT-STREET.—Mr. HAWES most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1823, at the above Rooms, when will be performed a Selection of the most admired Vocal and Instrumental Music, Ancient and Modern. The following eminent Performers have already kindly promised their assistance:—Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Miss Vance, and Miss Goodall; Mr. Sapio, Mr. Terrail, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. Evans, Mr. Goulden, Mr. Mullineux, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hawes, Mr. J. B. Sale, and Mr. Bellamy. Leader of the Band, Mr. Mori, who will perform a Solo on the Violin; Principal Violoncello, Mr. Lindley; Double Bass, Mr. Dragonetti; Conductor, Mr. Attwood. The Band will consist of nearly the whole of the Performers of the Opera, and the Philharmonic Concerts. A new Organ (built expressly for Mr. Hawes) will be opened on this occasion by Mr. Adams. The Orchestra will be enlarged to admit of a full and efficient Chorus, selected principally from the Concert of Ancient Music. The First Part from the Sacred Works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, &c. commencing with the Four First Movements of the "Dettinger Te Deum;" and concluding with the Grand Coronation Anthem, composed by Attwood. A Miscellaneous Selection of Songs, Glees, &c. by Modern Composers, will form the Second Part. In the course of the evening, (by particular desire), Mozart's favourite Duet, "Dove sentre;" and the popular Trio called "Lessons of Love," by Paesiello, will be performed; now published by Miss Bartleman from her late Brother's manuscript. The Choral Department will be assisted by the Young Gentlemen of St. Paul's Cathedral and His Majesty's Chapels Royal.—Tickets, Half a-Guinea each, to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; Birchall's, and Chappell's, New Bond-street; Goulding's, Pall Mall-square; Preston's, Dean-street, Soho; Clementi's, Cheapside; Betts', Royal Exchange: and of Mr. Hawes, 7, Adelphi Terrace.—Parties of Six and upwards may be accommodated with Boxes by an early application to Mr. Hawes.—The Concert will commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Further particulars in a few days.

Just published by Wessel and Stodart, Foreign Music Sellers to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.

MAYSEDER'S favourite POLONOISE, in E major, for the Violin, &c. as performed by Mr. Kesewetter, price 5s.; "Oh, mattutini albori," Cavatina in "La Donna del Lago," by Rossini, pr. 1s. 6d.; Overture to Paer's Opera "Sophonisbe," arr. for Flute, two V. T. and Vello, by C. R. Wesset, pr. 4.—W. and S. respectfully announce to the Public, that they have just received extensive additions to their former Collection of Foreign Music, comprising several new Compositions not yet known in this country, as well as elegant and correct editions of Operas by Mozart, Paer, Rossini, De Weber, Mercadante, &c. arr. for Pianoforte and Voice, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.—Catalogues may be had gratis, at their Foreign Music Warehouse; No. 1, Soho square, three Doors from the Bazaar.

MUSIC.—No. 162, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street. J. GOW and SON respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry they have just published the under-mentioned new music:—La Donna del Lago, a favourite set of quadrilles from the above celebrated opera, composed by Rossini, 4s.—Overture and Introduction to ditto, 2s 6d.—"Oh, mattuni alborl," sung by Madame de Begnis, 1s. 6d. and the favourite song "Aurora! che Sorgerai," sung by Signor Curioni in the above opera, 1s.—A fourth set of Quadrilles from Scotch Airs, including "the Bonnie Rowe," "Cadid Kail in Aberdeen," and "the Campbells are Coming," &c. and where may be had all the original sets of Scotch quadrilles, and a favourite set of quadrilles by Spagnoletti, 4s.—J. G. and Son have just received from Edinburgh the following new music, viz. Gow's ancient curious collection of Scotland, consisting of genuine Scotch tunes, with their original variations, 8s.—The Vocal Melodies of Scotland, arranged for the flute, 4s.—The Sixth collection of Strathspeys, Reels, and Slow Tunes, by Niel Gow and Sons 8s. Instruments let on hire and tuned.

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC.—Just published, by T. Boosey and Co. Importers and Publishers of Foreign Music, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street, (late 9, Broadwood's), A CATALOGUE of their own Publications of NEW and CLASSICAL MUSIC, by the most admired Foreign Composers, for the Pianoforte, Voice, Flute, Violin, Violoncello, &c. &c.: also, T. Boosey and Co.'s extensive Catalogue of Foreign Music, consisting of upwards of 6000 works, Vocal and Instrumental. All the Operas of Rossini and Mozart, (the best Foreign Editions) arranged for the Piano, with and without the Words, may also be had.

NEW MUSIC, just published by Mayhew and Co. No. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S THIRD SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES, including the celebrated and admired Airs of "The Campbells are coming," "Argyle is my name," "Corn rigga," "O whistle, and I'll come to you," and "Loch Erroch side," with entire new figures, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Grey, by Joseph Hart. 3s.

The great success which attended the publication of Mr. Hart's First and Second Sets of Scotch Quadrilles, has induced him to offer a Third Set to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, which he trusts will prove worthy their patronage.

Also just published, HART'S SIXTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's popular Opera of "La Gazza Ladra," as danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls. Arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp. Price 4s.

London: Mayhew and Co. Music-sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

New Editions of Hart's Fifth Set, from "Il Turco in Italia;" also his Fourth Set, including, George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, "Celebrated Hussars," with the admired "Cossack Quadrille," and Irish Quadrilles, containing the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, Emerald Isle, and the Sovereign, all of which are in constant demand.

NEW MUSIC, published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.—Triumphal March, a duett for two performers on the piano-forte, composed by Ignace Moscheles, price 3s.—O'er the Water to Charlie, arranged as a rondo for the piano-forte, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon, price 2s. 6d.—Indian Rondo, for the piano-forte, composed by J. N. Hummel, of Vienna, price 2s.—The Life, Pandore, and the French air of "Partant pour la Syrie," arranged for the piano-forte, with flute ad. lib. by T. A. Rawlings, No. V. price 2s 6d.—The Eglantine, Polacca, and the Italian air of "Fra tante angosche," arranged for the piano-forte, with flute ad. lib. by T. A. Rawlings, No. VI. price 2s. 6d.—The single songs, duets, &c. in the new opera of La Donna del Lago, composed by Rossini.—A selection of airs from the most favourite operas of Rossini, arranged for the piano-forte by Camille Pleyel, price 4s.

LOGIER'S SYSTEM of MUSICAL EDUCATION.—DR. ESSEX respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his Academy, 18 NOW OPEN for the reception of Select Classes of Pupils on the above System, with the able assistance of MR. CLIFTON, as additional Lecturer, every Wednesday and Saturday during the Season. Playing from FIGURED BASES, and the ART of SINGING ITALIAN and ENGLISH at Sight, by a knowledge of Harmony, in parts of Duets, Trios, &c. will be Taught at the Academy, 5, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, or at private residences.—Terms known by applying as above.

OPERA BOX.—AN EXCELLENT BOX, on the Ground, or First Tier, to be DISPOSED OF for the Season.—Boxes for the Night. —Hookham's Library, Old Bond-street.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

MR. HAYDON'S Great Picture of LAZARUS RISING FROM THE DEAD is NOW OPEN.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, ground floor to the right.—Admission 1s. Catalogues 6d.

ZACHARIAH MACAULEY, ESQ.—The BRONZE STATUE of this eminent Philanthropist and disinterested friend of Africa and her Sons, may be inspected for a few days prior to its embarkation for Sierra Leone. —Apply for Tickets at No. 16, George-street, Mansion-house.

On the First of April, will be Published, Part I. of

PICTURESQUE VIEWS on the SEVERN; (To be continued on the First of every succeeding Month until completed, in Eight Parts, Royal Quarto, and Royal Octavo) from Original Designs of the late MR. SAMUEL IRELAND, Author of Picturesque Views on the Thames, Avon, Medway, and Wye, with Illustrations, Historical and Topographical. By MR. HARRAL. This work, the intended publication of which was announced some years ago, and suspended only in consequence of the lamented death of the artist, has been long sought for, as a companion to the late Mr. Ireland's Thames, Medway, Avon, and Wye, and as completing the series of that gentleman's Picturesque Delineations of River Scenery. Mr. Ireland's Designs, in number, Fifty-two, embrace the Scenery of the Severn, from the source of that river, on Plynlimmon Hill, and in its progress through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, till it falls into the Atlantic Sea, at King Road, Bristol. These Views are now submitted to the public, coloured, or on tinted paper, in the first style of lithographic execution, so as to present perfect fac-similia of the original drawings. The respective Parts of the Publication (price Fifteen Shillings each, in Royal Quarto, coloured, or Seven Shillings and Sixpence, in Royal Octavo, plain) will alternately comprise Seven Views, with Seventy-two Pages of Letter-press, and, when finished, will form Eight Volumes of Letter-press, Price, the Plates, with their connected Historical and Topographical Illustrations, will form Two handsome Volumes, corresponding with Mr. Ireland's preceding works. The accompanying Text historically and topographically illustrative of the Cities, Towns, and Villages—of the Churches, Castles, Seats, and other distinguished Buildings—which enrich the natural Scenery of the Severn, will be arranged by Mr. Harral, from the Manuscript Notes of the late Mr. Ireland, taken in the course of his tour; from the original communications of resident individuals; and from various other sources of actual survey and literary research.—Orders are received by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane, London; and all Booksellers.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, CONDUIT-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE. Encouraged by the success which has attended the great improvements recently introduced into this Library, for the more regular transmission of Books issuing from the press, Messrs. Colburn and Co. beg leave respectfully to acquaint their subscribers and the public, that they have now added to their former extensive and valuable collection, a complete series of splendidly engraved, and beautifully coloured, Picturesque Works, illustrative of the Scenery, Antiquities, and Manners of every age and country; the whole of which is reserved, together with the entire contents of the library, for the use of Subscribers only.—Cards of terms to be had on application.

THE NAPOLEON MEMOIRS.—The Second Edition of Napoleon's Own Memoirs, written at St. Helena, the publication of which has been unavoidably retarded, will appear on Saturday next.—Printed for M. Bossange and Co. and Henry Colburn and Co.

In the press, and speedily will be published,

MEMOIRS of WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ. the Friend and Biographer of Cowper. Written by Himself. And containing a variety of Letters and Anecdotes of the most eminent men of his time, extracts from his Private Correspondence, &c. &c.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; and Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-hall-court.

On Saturday next, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

LETTERS ON ENGLAND. By the COUNT DE SOLIGNY. Published from the Original Manuscripts. Containing free Remarks on the present state of Society and Manners, Public Institutions and Amusements, the Arts, Literature of the Drama, &c. &c.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

On Saturday next, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE ETONIAN. Third Edition. A Series of Essays, Criticisms, and Delineations of Life and Manners.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street, and Charles Knight Pall-mall East.

Just published, the 3d and 4th Parts, in French. 9s. each, English, 10s. 6d.

COUNT LAS CASES' JOURNAL of the Private Life and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon at Saint Helena.—Printed for Henry Colburn & Co. Conduit-street; and M. Bossange & Co. Great Marlborough-str.

Just published, price 6d.

THE CRISIS OF ENGLAND; an Appeal to the People. By a COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

"Who's here so base that does not love his country?"

J. P. KEMBLE, ESQ.

IN the Third Number of the Improved Series of the LADY'S MAGAZINE (to be published April 1) will be given a Memoir of that celebrated Actor, accompanied with a Portrait, beautifully engraven from a Drawing of Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. in the possession of Charles Mathews, Esq.—London: printed for S. Hamilton; published by S. Robinson, Chapter-House-court, Paternoster row; and sold by, all the Booksellers of the United Kingdom.

Just published, price Two Shillings,

THE SPEECH of the Right Hon. F. J. ROBINSON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered in the Committee of Ways and Means, on Friday, 21st of February, 1823, on the FINANCIAL SITUATION of the COUNTRY. To which is added, an Appendix, containing various Accounts referred to.—London: printed for J. Hatchard and Son, No. 187, Piccadilly.

In 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

NARRATIVE of an ASCENT to the SUMMIT of MONT BLANC, August 18th, 1822, with an Appendix upon the sensations experienced at great elevations. By FREDERICK CLISSOLD, Esq.—The profits of the sale to be applied to the benefit of the Guides of Chamouni.

Printed for Rivingtons and Cochran, 148, Strand: sold also by C. and J. Rivington, 3 Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and 62, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just published, price 6s. in bds.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS; Volume the First. By the Rev. J. DENNIS, B.C.L. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of the Castle of Exeter.

"The cat's let out of the bag."—Old Proverb.

Exeter: printed by E. Woolmer, and sold by all the Booksellers; Cadell and Hatchard, London; Parker, Oxford: Deighton, Cambridge.

CLEMENZA; or, the Tuscan Orphan. A Tragic Drama, in Five Acts. By WHITELAW AINSLIE, M.D. M.A.S. F.L. Author of the Materia Medica of the Hindoos. To which are added, Lithographic Impressions of the Scene of the Lake of Geneva, the costume of the Swiss Peasants, and the Music of the Songs.—For Rodwell and Martin, New Bond-street, London; Manners and Miller, Edinburgh; and Upham, Bath.

Just published, in 8vo. with Eight Engravings, price 16s. boards,

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE to the NORTHERN WHALE FISHERY, including Researches and Discoveries on the Eastern Coast of West Greenland, made in the Summer of the Year 1822, in the ship Baffin, of Liverpool. By WILLIAM SCORESBY, Jun. F.R.S.E. Commander.—Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Cheapside, and 6, Pall-mall, London. Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

An ACCOUNT of the ARCTIC REGIONS, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery, 2 vols. 8vo. with twenty-four illustrative Engravings. Price 21. 2s. boards.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, 27, Old Bond-street, London.—MR. EBERS begs leave respectfully to announce that he has greatly extended the arrangements at his British and Foreign Library, so that the following superior accommodations are derived by Subscribers to his Establishment:—1st. They are entitled to the IMMEDIATE PERUSAL of the NEW PUBLICATIONS.—2d. The Proprietor engages to purchase for Subscribers any works of general interest that may not have been previously added to the Library.—3d. Subscribers have the right of choosing from a most extensive collection of the established works in the various branches of English, French, and Italian Literature.—And 4thly. Subscribers are admitted to the use of a costly series of Publications, embellished with highly finished and coloured Engravings, which illustrate in a beautiful manner the History, Antiquities, Costumes, Sports, Pastimes, &c of the Ancient and Modern World, together with Maps and Atlasses.—New Catalogues, with terms, to be had on application.—Books regularly forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom, and the Continent.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card sofas, and loo tables, and an assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expense within twelve miles of London.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointments of Colonel James Russell to be Gentleman Usher to the Privy Chamber, and H. T. B. Mash, Esq. to be Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies to the King.]

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, March 21, 1823.

Ordnance Medical Establishment: First Ass.-Surg. R. Cooke to be Surgeon Sec. Ass.-Surg. R. Vowell, M.D. to be First Ass.-Surg.—Surg. E. Simpson to be Surg.; First Ass.-Surg. C. Inglis to be First Ass.-Surg.; Sec. Ass.-Surg. T. Whitelaw to be Sec. Ass.-Surg.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cardigan.

To be Deputy-Lieuts.: T. Lloyd, G. Jeffreys, P. D. Saunders, T. Bowen, Rev. T. Bowen, J. R. L. Lloyd, T. Powell, J. Jones.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. ARMSTRONG, Arundel-street, Strand, tailor.—J. WYCH, Ashton-under-Line, timber-merchant.—J. ISHERWOOD, Worsley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

G. W. SAGE, Walcot, Somersetshire, timber-merchant.—A. WATSON, Warwick-place, Bedford street, carpet and floor-cloth dealer.—S. SCOTT, W. SCOTT, and J. SMITH, Ashford, Kent, grocers.—J. G. GRANT, Oxford, bookseller.—J. SMITH, Bath, wood-merchant.—W. GOOCH, Harlow, wine-merchant.—E. C. SOUTHBROOK, Covent-garden Chambers, merchant.—J. H. GARNONS, Newgate-street, silversmith.—B. WOOD, Liverpool, mathematical instrument maker.—J. HOPKINS Jun. Chalcot, Berkshire, farmer.—R. JOHNSON, Holy Oaks, Worcestershire, farmer.—C. MOSS, Cheltenham, fishmonger.—W. BROWN, Cannock, Staffordshire, miller.—R. NEWHOUSE, Huddersfield, plumber.—J. and T. POWELL, Bristol, malsters.—J. TAYLOR, Leominster, skinner.

BANK of ENGLAND, 20th March, 1823.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. from Ten o'clock in the Forenoon till Four in the Afternoon, to take a Ballot in pursuance of the following demand, viz—

"We, the undersigned Proprietors, of more than Five Hundred Pounds Bank Stock, demand a Ballot, on the Amendment for a Dividend of Five per Cent.

"Nath. Gundry,	"P. Laurie,
"James Nisbett,	"W. Horton,
"Wm. Thwaytes,	"Thos. Courtenay,
"Jas. Pattinson,	"Thos. Butts."
"Geo. Reveley,	R. BEST, Secretary.

CHILE LOAN.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Second Half Yearly Dividend, due on the 31st March instant, will be paid on that and every subsequent Day (Sundays excepted) at our Counting house, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.—The Holders of Warrants are requested to leave them, with Lists in numerical order, for examination, on Saturday the 29th instant, or one day previous to the application for payment.—London, 8th March, 1823. HULLETT, BROTHERS, and Co.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of Modern Artists IS OPEN Daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.

(By Order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The Subscribers to the Print from Mr. West's Picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution daily.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Peristreptic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the Coronation Procession, and the Banquet, painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and displaying nearly 100,000 figures, upwards of 500 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Finger Organ and Trumpets, who perform the Coronation Music.—IS NOW OPEN.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

TRIAL of the LATE QUEEN.—The Picture by Mr. George Hayter, Member of the Academy of St. Luke, &c. will be exhibited on Monday, the 31st of March next, at Mr. Canty's Great Rooms, 801, Pall Mall. As the limits of an advertisement prevent an adequate description being given of this extraordinary picture, it will therefore be simply stated, that it contains more than 300 figures; and that every peer or person of distinction in the picture has sat to Mr. Hayter, whose rank as a portrait painter will, it is trusted, excite public curiosity towards the exhibition.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—For BOMBAY Direct, to SAIL early in MARCH the fine new teak Ship, CHARLES FORBES, Barthen 1000 Tons. THOMAS BRYDIN, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. Inglis, Forbes, & Co. 2, Mansion House-place; or Wm. Abercrombie, 4 Birchin-lane.

WANTED, by a MEMBER of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS, who has a retail Shop, a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, as APPRENTICE; he must be 16 years of age, and will be articled at the College for the term of six years; he will be treated in every respect as one of the family. Address, post paid, with real signatures, to J. H., Mr. Edwards, Druggist, &c. Aldgate.—A premium expected.

ORANGE and LEMON TREES, ARABIAN and CATALONIAN JESSAMINE PLANTS, and TUBEROSE ROOTS. The above in the most perfect state; the Trees from 5s. to 16s. each; the Arabian Jessamines 2s 6d. to 4s. each; the Catalonian 3s. to 4s. the bundle of four plants; the Tuberose Roots 6s. the doz. at C. BARRONS Foreign Warehouse, 19, Pall-mall (late partner with Mr. Barto Valle). White and Green Turkey Cucumber and Spiral Cypress Seed, 1s. the packet each; early and late Roman Broccoli and Malta Cauliflower Seeds, Egg Plant and Spanish Melon Seeds, 1s. 6d. the packet. Printed instructions for the management of all the above, as well as lists of these and many other recent importations, may be had. A supply of New Salad Oil, &c.

NEW INN BLACKBURN.—C. WILCOCK begs leave respectfully to inform his Friends, Gentlemen, Travellers, and others, that he has now fitted up the above Inn in a superior style, with additional new apartments, which he flatters himself will meet with general approbation; he has also laid in a choice selection of Wines and Spirits; and by kindness and attention to those who may please to honour him with their company, he hopes to ensure their future support. C. W. cannot but avail himself of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for favours already received from his numerous friends.—N. B. Coaches daily from his house to and from the north and south.

New Inn, Blackburn, March 15, 1823.

CHARLES FOSTER, Wine Merchant, 128, High Holborn, (four doors from the corner of Southampton-street,) invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, but more particularly the Inhabitants of the adjoining squares, to his extensive STOCK of WINES, which from the peculiar advantages he derives by purchasing every thing for Ready Money, he is enabled to offer upon most eligible terms, and by Pledging himself to sell nothing but what is really genuine, flatters himself that a trial is only needed to give satisfaction. C. F. has made the qualities of his Wines his particular study, and confidently affirms they are not to be surpassed by any House in the trade. A single bottle may be had; one dozen sent, free of expence, to any part of town; and six dozen and upwards, to any part of England.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Weisl Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine order for sale. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub, and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the prices of several articles.—22, Hearletta-street, Covent Garden.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE that must be SOLD, consisting of real Rosewood Chairs, Tables, and Sofas, with three of the handsomest Silk Damask Curtains in London; in addition, the property of a nobleman, a very superb Glass and Table, for the end of a large room; with them is a very superior town built Landaulet, to be sold for half the cost price, by Nias and Co. agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

CABINET FURNITURE.—The Nobility, and Gentry, are requested to inspect the Warehouse of C. MILLS, 77, High-street, Marylebone, which will be found to contain a STOCK unrivalled by Houses of the first Denomination, and at less than two-thirds their prices, for Ready Money. To name only a few of the leading articles, it is hoped will be thought sufficient for the Dining-rooms are patent Tables, of large dimensions, Sideboards and Chairs, corresponding; Drawing rooms, are Loo, Writing, and Card Tables, Tea Trays, &c. But the most novel, and particularly deserving notice, is, the Zebra wood, consisting of about nine dozen Chairs, and two sets of Cottage and French Loo Tables, Couches, &c. of the same wood; Bed-room Chairs at 40s. per chair.—Please to observe, the No. is 77.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, March 17, 1820.

The King has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Clarence, K.G. K.T. and G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet, to be General of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of the Earl of St. Vincent, dec.

CROWN OFFICE, March 18, 1820.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

County of Fermanagh—Lord Viscount Corry, in the room of Sir G. L. Cole.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Renfrew.

Sir R. C. Pollock, Bart.; Major J. Marvey, to be Deputy Lieuts.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Kent.

West Kent Regiment of Militia.—P. H. Dyke the younger, Esq. to be Capt. vice Chapman, dec.—East Kent Regiment of Militia.—G. Bourne, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col vice Pemell, dec.; J. Brockman, Esq. to be Major, vice Bourne, promoted.

Commission in the 2d Somerset Regiment of Militia.

W. Newberry, Gent. to be Ensign.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. A. and J. Hunt, Southampton street, Bottars—J. J. and E. H. Echalaz, London, commission-agents—Spooner and Hunt, Kingsland-road, linen-drapers—Henry and Brown, Nottingham, drapers—S. and R. Frogcett, Sun-street, tailors—Fergusson and Lindsay, Greenock, merchants—Williams and Webb, Newport, brewers—Thackrey and Co. Leeds, dyers, so far as respects W. Haigh—Hatton and Bowker, Salford, iron-founders—Stable and Evans, Wood-street, whole-ale-druggists—Wollan and Jefferson, Watling-street, warehousemen.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. BROWN, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, nursery-man, from March 22 to March 31.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. BROWN, London, army-clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

G. WHITE, Cherry Garden-street, Bermondsey, shipwright—G. NEWMAN, Kingsdown, Box, Wiltshire, victualler—J. TEE, Hemsworth, Yorkshire, shopkeeper—D. S. NORTON, Uxbridge, brewer—W. and G. Cook, Canterbury, wine-merchant—E. BUTLER, Alcester, fellmonger—D. HOLMES, Thrum Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant—J. WALKER, Great Smith-street, Westminster, carpenter—W. and J. W. and F. G. Hamilton, New City Chambers, London, and J. H. RIDSDALE, Leeds, merchants.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—April 6, J. Drake, Lewisham, master-mariner—March 25, G. Otley, New Bond-street, tailor—April 12, C. Glover, Albemarle-street, upholsterer.

April 9, J. Wheeler, Abingdon, grocer—April 9, S. Moore, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Leicestershire, milliner.

CERTIFICATES—April 6.

W. Young, Bernard-street, insurance-broker—S. Yonden, Dover, carpenter—J. Wiltshire, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, saddler—J. Wiltshire, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, draper—J. Pearson, Beeston Royds, Leeds, clothier—J. Birch, Birmingham, jeweller—F. Evans, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, corn dealer—C. Holly, Lancaster, twine-manufacturer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The General Turnpike Act Amendment, and the Irish Yeomanry Corps Bills, were read a first time.

Petitions were presented from Waterford, in Ireland, and Rugby, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Witney, and Plymouth, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

The Bill for enabling the King to dispose of his private property, was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Assessed Taxes Reduction Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Transfer of Aids, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland's Appointment, the Lanarkshire Roads and Bridges Act Rectification, the Haw Bridge, the Scotch Creditors, the Ireland Assessed Taxes Repeal, the England Assessed Taxes Reduction, and the Croydon Enclosure Bills.

Petitions were presented from Blackburn against the Hawkers and Pedlars; from Liverpool and Frome Selwood, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from Romney, praying for the Reduction of the Hop Duties.

The Marquis of Lansdown wished the Noble Earl to lose no time in laying before the House documents which were supposed to be necessary, if not indispensable, to a right comprehension and understanding of our relations with Foreign Powers.

The Earl of Liverpool assured their Lordships, that at the very first convenient opportunity, it was the intention of His Majesty's Servants to lay ample information before their Lordships on the subject of the Noble Marquis's solicitude. With respect to the State of France and Spain, the hopes of accommodation, it was true, respecting those Powers, had abated; but the Noble Marquis was deceived if he concluded that, therefore, all hope of pacification was essentially lost.

Lord Ellenborough, in reference to the Bill concerning the disposal of the King's property, asked how far His Majesty was empowered by the existing law to dispose in any way of the library that devolved to him after the decease of the late King, who died without a will. He apprehended that under such circumstances the library fell under the designation of a *jus coronæ*, and was disposable like all other property so devolving to the throne.

The Lord Chancellor said, that had it pleased the Noble Baron to put his question as to whether His Majesty had any right to dispose of his personal chattels, the question might easily be answered.

The Earl of Liverpool was satisfied that His Majesty had an equitable and legal right to dispose of his Royal Father's Library in any manner he himself might deem proper.

Earl Grey said, if the argument of his Noble Friend had any weight, that the King had possessed this library as an inheritance of the Crown [From the Ministerial Bench—*Personal property!*]—and, if so, the question put by his Noble Friend was important. He was surprised that the Noble and Learned Lord upon the Woolsack had intimated a wish to take time to consider of the question.—His Majesty's Property Disposal Bill was read a second time.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill was passed, and messaged to the other House.

THURSDAY.

The General Turnpike Acts Amendments, and the Irish Yeomanry Corps Bills were passed—the Army and Marine Mutiny, and the National Reduction Bills were read a second time.

FRIDAY.

The Earl of Darnley, noticing the number of appeals before the House, suggested the propriety of adopting some remedial measure to forward the hearing—225 remained undecided. In 1821, only 36 were decided, and in the following year 35—the appeals from Scotland were five to one compared with those of England.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the House, to effect the object which the Noble Earl had in view, decided to sit three times a week to get rid of the arrears, still the evil existed—the Scotch appeals were a main cause, but he would early after the recess bring the subject before the House.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the House to go into a Committee on the National Debt Reduction Bill, and stated the general principles of the Bill, as detailed in the other House.

The Marquis of Lansdown approved of the Bill, which went to simplify the Sinking Fund, a measure which he had formerly recommended.

Lord King contended that the Bill was a delusion.

After some observations from Lords Ellenborough and Bexley, the Bill was committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from St. George's, Middlesex, Whitchurch, and Chester, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from Ilfracombe, and St. George's, Middlesex, praying for a repeal of the Coal Duties; from the City of London, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Sewers' Act; and from the Chambers of Commerce, in Dublin, and the City of Cork, against any alteration in the Coal Duties.

Mr. Whitmore postponed his motion respecting the Duties on West India Sugar, till the 21st of April.

The Division of Counties Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for the 5th of April.

On the third reading of the National Debt Reduction Bill, Mr. Henry Grey Bennet deprecated the violation of Mr. Pitt's pledge, and contended that the Sinking Fund should be applied to the reduction of the debt, and should be placed beyond the power of Ministers. He moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read this day six months.

The House divided on Mr. Henry Grey Bennet's amendment—Ayes, 59—Noes, 109—Majority against it, 50.—For Mr. Baring's amendment, 72—Against it, 100—Majority against it, 28.—The Bill was then passed.

On the question for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Creevey submitted his motion respecting the four and a half per cent. duties in the Island of Barbadoes (which he had annually submitted for several Sessions) for applying these funds to the original purpose, namely, reparation of the forts, and other charges of the Colonial Government. He proposed an Address to the King to that effect.

Mr. R. Ward contended, that the motion of the Hon. Member was out of season; there was no charge whatever connected with the Island of Barbadoes in the present Estimates.

Mr. Hume was willing to admit that those charges which were for the support of the naval station were of a different character; but some of the Estimates must be intended for public works. If this question had been brought forward year after year, ever since the reign of Anne, they would have had no occasion to bring it forward so long.

Sir Charles Long observed, that the Hon. Member had said that the subject should have been brought forward every year since the time of Queen Anne; and he had no doubt that if the life of the Hon. Member could have extended over that period, he would not have neglected to perform that duty.

The House divided—For the original motion, 80—For the amendment of Mr. Creevey, 56—Majority against it, 24.

In Committee, Mr. Ward brought forward the Ordnance Estimates. Under the head of Ordinaries, the sum required was 460,534l. being a diminution of 13,500l. on a comparison with the same head of expenditure last year. For the Extraordinaries, 269,464l. being a diminution of 21,375l. on a like comparison. Under the head of Unprovided, there was substantially a diminution of 10,761l. The whole amount of the Estimates was 1,199,000l.; and the whole substantial reduction would be found to be 130,000l. He concluded by proposing the first vote for 48,027l. for the salaries of the Master-General, Lieut.-General, and other officers of the establishments at Pall-mall and the Tower.

Mr. Hume disapproved of the Estimates altogether; the boasted reduction was absolutely trifling—it was not more than four per cent.—The vote was agreed to.

The next vote was for 7,025l. for salaries in respect of length of service on the Civil Establishments.

Mr. Hume alluded to the Gunpowder Mills at Faversham, which, he understood, were let to a private individual, and yet there was an establishment attending them which cost no less than ten thousand a year.

Mr. Ward said, the Hon. Gentleman laboured under a mistake respecting the mills at Faversham. Those at Waltham Abbey were preferred for the manufacture of powder, and on that account the mills at Faversham had been let. The establishments belonging to them, however, afforded certain local facilities which could not be dispensed with.

After a few words from Sir John Newport, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Bennet, the Vote was agreed to.

8,555l. were voted for Salaries on the Home and Foreign Stations, First Class: 12,227l. for the Second Class; 8195l. for the Third Class; 6561l. for Salaries and Allowances in the Store-keeper's Department; 10,829l. for Civil Contingencies; 40,829l. for the Corps of Engineers: 26,304l. for Sappers and Miners; 4,293l. for Master and other Gunners.

On the vote for 241,235l. for the Artillery,

Mr. Hume proposed, as an Amendment, a reduction of 15,000l. from this vote, not for the purpose of diminishing the numerical force, but that the staff expence might be saved.

Mr. Ward said it would be better to reduce the men than the officers. This was the opinion of the present Master-General, the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Hume said, the Hon. Member had, last year, stated that the Duke had said not a single man could be spared; that he had gone over the Estimates man by man; and if his present opinion was what it had just been stated to be by the Hon. Member, and was advanced as authority, he (Mr. H.) would say, "a fig for such authority."—The House divided. The numbers were—For the amendment, 30—Against it, 69—Majority for the Vote, 39.

The sum of 29,435l. 17s. 7d. was voted for the Royal Horse Artillery.

On the question that 6,937l. be granted for the expence of the Medical Department,

Mr. Hume moved to reduce the sum to 5,842l. on the ground that the pay of the Director-General ought to be discontinued.—The House divided—Ayes, 27—Noes, 60—Majority for the Estimate, 33.

The following sums were then voted:—6,159l. for the Royal Academy at Woolwich; 6,466l. paid by the Treasury for Ordnance Estimates in the present year; 14,600l. for the Office of Ordnance, independent of extraordinaries of last year; 906,661l. 12s. 5d. for the Ordnance Land Service of Great Britain; 90,332l. 3s. 5d. for the Ordnance of Ireland.

The sum of 307,401l. for Superannuation allowances of officers in the Ordnance Service having been proposed,

Mr. Hume complained that the allowances made by the Board of Ordnance to superannuated officers was too great.

Mr. Ward said the Hon. Member made so many sweeping observations, that it was impossible to follow him. All his objections had been stated before, and refuted over and over again.

Mr. Hume could not admit his objections had been refuted. The whole of the superannuations were on a scale too large, with reference to the salaries of 1798.

Mr. Ward in reply, said it was impossible to combat with the Hon. Gentleman, intrenched as he was in errors. The Hon. Member brought forward against the Board of Ordnance the sins of the Whig Administration, and complained of the superannuation of the Storekeeper of Ireland, on a salary of 500l. per annum. The individual was superannuated by Lord Moira.

The estimate was then voted.—10,721l. was also voted for the Ordnance Superannuations in Ireland, Widows' Pensions, &c. in 1823; 43,817l. for Emoluments and Widows' Pensions in the Ordnance of Great Britain; 6,256l. Compensation to persons in the Ordnance Department of Ireland; 100,000l. for the Barrack Department in Great Britain for the present year; 107,985l. for Barracks in Ireland.

Mr. Brogden then reported progress.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Stourbridge, Liverpool, Ulverstone, Birmingham, Reading, &c. against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.—From Ipswich and St. Saviour's, Southwark, against the Duty on Coals. From Liverpool, against State Lotteries.—From Aryleshire, complaining of Agricultural Distress.

Mr. Secretary Canning laid on the table papers alluded to in the King's Speech, relative to the treaties entered into with Foreign Powers on the subject of the Slave Trade.

Sir J. Macintosh, adverting to the negociations, upon the issue of which depended the peace of Europe, asked whether there was any reason to hope that this Government would prevent, by negociations, the aggression of France upon Spain.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that when the conduct of Government during as difficult and awful a crisis as ever any former Ministers were engaged in shall come to be decided on, he wished it to be judged by no other standard than those principles which sanction the sacred independence of nations, by the balance of power in Europe, by a reference to the faith of treaties, and by an attention, not only to the interests but both the honour and station of this country. Actuated by the same spirit of frankness which he trusted had ever marked the former communications of Government on the subject, he must state, unequivocally, that the hopes of averting war between France and Spain by an amicable adjustment, if not totally extinguished, are, at least, so far diminished as to leave no longer any reasonable expectation of peace. Unless, therefore, something should interpose to vary entirely the view which Government entertains of the affairs of Europe, it was intended on the first open day after the recess, to recommend to the King to communicate a message to Parliament respecting all the transactions during the late negociations, but without going to the extent of calling for an opinion from the House. However, the Right Hon. Gentleman observed, we might despond about the practicability of an appeal to arms on the part of governments of other countries, he did not see in present circumstances any thing specific which could lead to involve this country in hostilities.

Lord Althorpe asked, whether Government intended to erect a monument to the memory of Earl St. Vincent?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered in the affirmative, for it would be entirely in conformity with the course pursued by Parliament in respect of Lords Rodney, Howe, Nelson, and Collingwood. On looking to those precedents, he regretted that a motion in respect of Lord Duncan had not been made; he, therefore, should couple that distinguished Officer's name with Earl St. Vincent's, and thus render a tardy justice to the merits of a Commander whose services the country were bound to recognise.

Lord Althorpe gave notice of a motion for the 14th April, for repealing the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, adverting to the noble and munificent gift of the King to the nation, namely, his late Majesty's Library, said, though oppressed with most important cares, the late King, from the period of his accession to the Throne down to the moment when he experienced the most awful visitation with which evidence can afflict humanity, had been actively, zealously, and constantly engaged in collecting the works which formed this Library. His Illustrious Successor, with that acknowledged taste, liberality, position, and polished mind, which he was known to possess, had determined on bestowing it on the public. He should, therefore, move to refer the Correspondence and the Treasury minute relative to the donation of the King's Library, to a Select Committee.

Sir Charles Long seconded the motion, and observed that the Library, added to the British Museum, and to that of Sir J. Banks, would make one of the finest libraries in Europe. A large collection of medals, by the late King, formed part of the donation. The motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed.

Mr. Maberley moved a variety of resolutions, consisting of a tax upon every head of Assessed Taxes, stating the amount, and contending that they should henceforward cease and determine. He then went into several calculations to shew that the land tax might be purchased saleable, that in two years the whole capital amounting to 40 might be redeemed, and a balance of 7,200,000l. would remain, which would give him a surplus revenue, which he expected would enable him to pay off the 4 per cents, and thus an annual saving of 2,000,000l. would be effected. He then described the taxes which he proposed to repeal, the first was the unrepealed Window Tax, which brought in 1,205,000l. In one parish the Window Tax and House Tax together amounted to 33 per cent. This operated as a partial Property Tax on the inhabited house tax amounted to eleven and a half per cent. The land tax was a partial one, and he should therefore propose to repeal it. The next tax which he desired to take off was that on male servants, including clerks and shopmen. He next proposed to take off the duties on four-wheeled carriages, two-wheeled carriages, taxed carts, and coachmen's licences. The total charge on a four-wheeled carriage, two horses, servants, and armorial bearings included, amounted to more than 36l. 5s. 6d. The next tax which he would repeal was that on horses and mules. The next resolution would be for a repeal of the Composition for Assessed Taxes, amounting to 35,000l.

Sir W. De Crespigny seconded the motion. He had a particular objection to the Window Tax; the collection of it was odious and unsupportable, owing to the visitation of Assessors and Surveyors. He had before mentioned a case to the House, in which a lady was rendered into fits by the intrusion of one of these persons into her private apartment.

Sir F. Blake wished the House had not in its wisdom passed the National Debt Reduction Bill.—The House divided upon the resolution—For it, 48—Against it, 94—Majority, 46.—The other Resolutions were then negatived without divisions.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a Bill to increase and extend the power of the Welch Judges, and to amend the laws relating to them.

Mr. P. Moore moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better relief of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. The Hon. Gentleman said, he had described the Act as not meriting amendment, and others as not deserving it; and he had therefore come forward to destroy it altogether.

Lord Althorpe did not think that the petitions formed a sufficient foundation for repealing the Act altogether, and he could not, therefore, support the motion of his Hon. Friend. By the law as it stood before the enactment, debtors were liable to confinement for life, and the consequence was, that the prisons became so crowded that every one of them, a fresh Insolvent Act was necessary. The honest man and the dishonest and fraudulent debtor came out upon the same terms. Imprisonment under the present Act was far too short a time. There was another amendment of which he thought the law capable: that was power to the creditor, under certain circumstances, to allow the charge of the debtor.

Mr. C. Wynn was willing to admit that for one cruel creditor there were nine fraudulent debtors: but still, when the question of imprisonment came to be considered, he could not admit that the creditor was the proper judge of the degree.

Mr. Abercrombie was not friendly to the motion.

Mr. Hobhouse thought that, if the Hon. Mover really wished any alteration in the present law, he could not do better than leave it to be proposed by the Solicitor-General.

Sir R. Wilson was happy to say, that there was not one of the petitioners who did not approve of the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Bright wished to see a material alteration of the present Bill which appeared to be easy of evasion.

Mr. Sykes approved of the present Bill on the ground of principle.

The Solicitor-General collected that the feelings of the House were in favour of the principle of the Bill. He did not deny that abuses existed under the present law; but he believed they were much exaggerated. He thought that whenever a debtor appeared to have acted fairly, his person should be discharged. This was the principle on which he approved of the law. The debts discharged under the Act were stated to amount to ten millions; but this was a mistake. Every person legally educated was aware, that a person who had given bills of exchange, which had circulated among several persons, was compelled to put each of them in his schedule, lest he should not give the proper person to whom the money was due. This circumstance rendered necessary the insertion of many debts several times over, so that the nominal amount of debts appeared to be not unfrequently ten times more than their real amount. The deficiency of assets would be accounted for in the circumstance that persons discharged under the Insolvent Act were generally persons in an inferior situation of life, whereas those generally a person in an extensive business, and on a considerable capital. He could only assure the House that he had no desire to withdraw from the pledge he had given to direct his attention to the subject. He should do so most assiduously, and would, in due time, state to the House the result of his labours; and if he thought he could do so effectually, would suggest an improvement in the present law.

Mr. Peter Moore withdrew his motion.

Dr. Phillimore, referring to the New Marriage Act, observed that it contains a Clause, directing that it should be read by the officiating Clergyman in every Church at least four times a year, under penalty of 5l. He therefore proposed to bring in a Bill to repeal that part of the Act. The Hon. and Learned Member accordingly moved for leave to bring in the Bill.—Leave given.

Mr. Hume, adverting to the notice of motion which he had given for dispensing with the office of Lord Lieutenant, Chief Secretary, and other great officers of Ireland, stated that he wished for certain information upon various points, in order to support the case he intended to lay before the House. He therefore moved for several returns of the Income and Expenditure of Ireland for the year ending January 1823; his object being to shew that England had to contribute between two and three millions towards the expenditure, &c.

On the third reading of the Mutiny Bill,

Sir F. Burdett hoped Ministers had determined to put an end to the cruel practice of flogging soldiers of the English army; had an observation made on a former evening by a Noble Lord (Palmerston), relative to the dismissal of an Officer, he was induced, though reluctantly to give up his hope. He gave notice that, on the first open day, he should bring the subject before the House in the form of a substantive motion. The Hon. Baronet then alluded to the conduct of Government respecting the state of affairs between France and Spain. The pretence which long had been made for keeping up a standing army, was that Government might be enabled to preserve the balance of power. We had in fact allowed that balance to be destroyed: we had delivered Europe into the hands of two or three aggrandized coalesced Despots.

Mr. Secretary Peel deprecated discussion on the subject. The Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Canning) had given notice of his intention, early after the Recess, of laying full information before the House of the state of the question betwixt this Government and Foreign Powers, and also a connected statement of what had been done by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Hobhouse defended the Hon. Bart. for the course he had taken, and said, if England permitted Spain to become a province of France, her name was blotted from the map of nations.

Mr. T. Courtenay maintained that the power of dismissal had been exercised invariably from the time of the Revolution. He defended the honour of England was compromised because she did not go to war in the war.

Sir Robert Wilson was of opinion, that the people of England would not be satisfied with this country remaining neuter in the contest between Spain and France. He was an unworthy Briton who could sit tamely by, and see France trample on the rights of Spain.

Mr. T. Wilson was not afraid of being charged with a chivalrous spirit because he was not anxious for war.

Sir F. Blake was of opinion that Ministers, to be entitled to the thanks, should act with an increased degree of liberality towards Spain.

Col. Davies expressed his surprise at what had fallen from the Hon. City Member. He was at the meeting which was convened by the

making a sort of confession of faith with regard to Spain. Why, in the name of God, had that Hon. Gentleman, holding such opinions as he now professed, given his countenance and aid to that solemn ceremony? They were at liberty to call it a dinner, or whatever else might please them. The Hon. Member said he had regretted the recent illness of the Right Hon. Foreign Secretary, because he thought he was really concerned for the fate of Spain. If the object of that Right Hon. Person, in coming down this evening, was merely to damp the ardour and repress the energies of a brave and struggling nation, he wished to God that he were still confined to his bed.

Mr. Ricardo protested against the inference taken by his Hon. Friend, with respect to those (he having been one) who attended the dinner given to the Spanish Minister. He felt a deep sympathy with the Spanish people: but he was very far from intending by his attendance at that meeting to pledge himself to engage the nation in a war.

Mr. Denison said, that he had refused to attend the meeting, because he would not in any way be considered as pledging himself to support a war on behalf of the Spanish nation. His opinion was in favour of preserving the national honour, without the hazard of war, if that were practicable.

Sir J. Newport said, no man could feel greater disgust at the maxims and proceedings of the deputs; yet he could not forget the calamities of the late war—the vast increase of debt.

Mr. Jones expressed his astonishment at the sentiments of the Hon. Baronet.

Mr. W. Williams was present at the dinner given to the Spanish Ambassadors, but he did not therefore pledge himself to support a war on that account.

Mr. Hume called the Bill a mass of incongruities, and said it wanted reducing by one half. The Noble Lord (Palmerston) had asserted, in answer to a question he had put to him on a former evening, that the words respecting the preservation of the balance of power had always been inserted in the Mutiny Bills, from the Revolution to the present time. That assertion he had ascertained not to be quite correct.

Lord Palmerston was sorry that the Hon. Gentleman's memory did not serve him more correctly as to the question he had formerly put. He had stated that he (Lord Palmerston) had said in answer to his question, that the preamble of the Mutiny Bills had always contained the allusion to the maintenance of the balance of power from the time of King William. He could assure him he had said no such thing. The Hon. Gentleman had asked him to explain the reason of what he called an absurdity; and, in reply, he had said, that if it was an absurdity, it was one which the present Parliament shared in common with that of King William.—The Noble Lord added a clause subjecting officers in the East India Company's service, and who also held a commission from his Majesty, to the provisions of the Bill.—The Bill was then passed.

The Report on the Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill was ordered to be considered on the 9th of April.—The Irish Tithe Commutation Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the 21st of April.—The Welch Judges Jurisdiction Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the 18th of April.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Blackburn, complaining of hawkers and pedlars—from Dumbarton, against the Cottage Tax—from the Armagh Potteries, praying for a repeal of the Union Duties—from St. Peter's Parish, Dublin, complaining of local taxation—from Dominica, against the equalisation of duties—from St. Vincent's, Virginia Islands, Antigua, Barbadoes, and Montserrat, complaining of mercantile distress—from Bridport, Plymouth, and the Proprietors of Coal Mines near the Forth, in Scotland, against the Duties on Coals—from Plymouth, Wakefield, &c. against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Mr. Goulburn brought in a Bill for facilitating the Commutation of Irish Tithes.—Ordered for a second reading on the 23d of April.

Mr. J. Smith asked whether it was intended to establish a packet to Corunna?

Mr. Secretary Canning had some doubts whether the establishment of a packet to Corunna would insure a more speedy communication; but some measure would be adopted to facilitate communication with Spain.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from the Society of Friends praying for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. The Hon. Member made a variety of observations in furtherance of the prayer of the petition, and the necessity of a total abolition of slavery.

Mr. F. Buxton gave notice of a motion for the 22d of April to take into consideration the state of slavery in the British colonies.

On the motion of Mr. S. Rice the 9th and 11th reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Irish Courts of Justice and the letter of Baron O'Grady, were referred to a Select Committee.

In a Committee of Supply Mr. Lushington moved that a sum of 620,000l. be granted for the army extraordinaries for the year 1823.

Mr. Hume admitted that the details of the present accounts were so clear as to do away with many of his objections, but still he objected to the heavy expense kept up in the colonies, particularly that of 2 or 300,000l. in constructing a harbour at Bermuda; the balance to be supplied for the Cape of Good Hope was 170,000l.—he thought the colony ought to support itself. He complained of the manner in which the Crown lands of Canada were disposed of to favoured individuals. In the Mediterranean establishment a reduction ought, in his opinion, to take place. With respect to the Ionian Islands, no colonies could be more unfortunate—no country was more cursed than were the Ionian Islands by the protection of Great Britain. The state in which the inhabitants of those islands were kept by the Lord High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Maitland, was hardly credible; but he congratulated the country upon the change that had taken place within these two or three months in our conduct respecting the unfortunate Greeks; and that happy alteration he could not but attribute to the accession of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to the situation of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. To that Right Hon. Gentleman he ascribed the liberal line of policy that we had followed since his entrance into office.

Mr. Wynn said, with respect to the Crown lands, he could assure him, that the subject had been for some time under the consideration of Government. With regard to the Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon, a Commission had been appointed to inquire into the state of these colonies; and he would therefore only say, that there was no subject connected with those colonies into which the Commissioners had not been instructed to inquire. The Hon. Gent. expressed his surprize at the attack on Sir T. Maitland. With respect to the policy adopted towards the Greeks, he was bound in justice to say, that the only communication which had been made by this Government had enforced a system of neutrality. Before the Hon. Member attacked the character of the Officer who held the Administration of those Islands, he should state some distinct fact which might prove that neutrality had been departed from, instead of indulging in general observations. With regard to the general prosperity of the Ionian Islands, at no period had their prosperity been greater than that which they now enjoyed. The Resolution was agreed to, as was one for voting 253,000l. for the Commissariat Department of Great Britain for 1823.

On the Vote for 40,000l. for repairing Public Buildings,

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet was desirous upon this vote of calling the attention of the House to the neglected state of the Parks. They were left open during the night, and the scenes which frequently occurred within their walls were such as to baffle all description.

Mr. Secretary Peel admitted that it was very desirable that the Parks should be placed in a very different situation from that in which they were at present; and he was quite sure that the public would willingly incur the expense of placing them in a more suitable condition.

After some observations, the following sums were voted:—5000l. for the extraordinary expense incurred in the prosecutions for debasing the coin of the realm last year; 25,030l. for law expences of last year; 62,000l. for maintaining the convicts at home; 18,000l. for the Millbank Penitentiary; 3000l. for the National Vaccine Establishment; 40,000l. for the expense of Abolishing the Slave Trade; 22,650l. for making good the deficiencies of the Fee Fund from the Treasury Department; 15,000l. ditto the Exchequer; 26,000l. ditto the Foreign Department; 13,303l. ditto the Colonial Department; 16,386l. ditto the Privy Council Department; 10,000l. for the contingent expenses of Messengers and their Bills on the Treasury; 10,996l. for similar expences in the Home Secretary's Office; 39,026l. ditto the Foreign Secretary of State; 8276l. ditto the Colonial Secretary of State; 9277l. ditto the Board of Trade; 5870l. for the Salaries of Officers of the Court of Exchequer: 9040l. for the Salaries of the Commissioners' Clerks, and for the contingent expences of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; 1058l. 5s. for paying the salaries of certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; 15,440l. for the expences of the Houses of Lords and Commons; 23,237l. for the Salaries and Allowances of the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons; 4800l. for the Extraordinary Expences in the Office of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household; and for the furniture and fitting up of the two Houses of Parliament for the year 1823; 50,000l. for Foreign and Secret Service Money; 10,147l. 13s. 11d. for Printing Public Records; 17,000l. for Printing Acts of both Houses, and the Bills, Reports, and Evidence before the House of Lords, for 1823; 3500l. for printing 1750 copies of the 78th vol. of the Journals of the House of Commons; 3500l. for printing the Votes of the House of Commons; 881. 8s. for making good the deficiency of a grant for printing the Votes of the last Session of Parliament; 20,000l. for printing Bills, Papers, &c. by order of the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament; 3000l. for reprinting Journals and Reports of the House of Commons; 16,150l. for the relief of Toulonese and Corsican emigrants, &c.; 7000l. for the relief of American Loyalists; 2300l. for the expence of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics; 6136l. 8s. 10d. for paying poor French Protestant Clergy and Laity, and for the poor of St. Martin-in-the-fields, &c.; 10,567l. 16s. 8d. for the allowances and compensations granted to persons retired from public offices and the public service.—The House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY.

At five o'clock only 35 Members being present, an adjournment, of course, took place.

FRIDAY.

Petitions from Waltham and Sudbury, against the Coal Duties; from Hereford, complaining of Hawkers and Pedlars; from Glamorgan, complaining of Agricultural Distress; from Southwark, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; and from the Forest of Dean, complaining of restrictions on the carriage of Coals up the river Severn.

On the motion of Sir J. Newport copies of all Letters and Reports transmitted from the Board of First Fruits in Ireland to the Irish Secretary, were ordered to be laid before the House.

A petition was presented by Sir Ronald Ferguson from the incorporated Weavers of Leith, complaining of injustice to John Hay from the Court of Session.

The Lord Advocate informed the Hon. Member that Mr. John Hay was unworthy his attention, nor was it the first time he had come before the House.

Mr. Hobhouse said the character of the individual had nothing to do with the question.

Mr. Hume defied the Lord Advocate to get better testimonials to character than Mr. Hay; these testimonials came from members of the Scotch Church.

The Lord Advocate, in alluding to Mr. Hay, merely pointed to the state of his head, and not to his moral character.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Hobhouse gave notice, that he would, on the 15th of May, move for a total repeal of the Window Tax.

On the question for going into Committee on the Warehousing Bill,

Mr. Robertson was of opinion, that the machinery of the Bill tended to destroy the efficacy of it; he wished it to be deferred, in order to make it more complete.

Mr. Bright, and Mr. S. Wortley, concurred in the same opinion.

The Bill was supported by Mr. Wallace, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Phillips, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Hume, &c. The House divided—For going into Committee, 82—Against it, 8—Majority, 74.

In the Committee, on the clause for depriving Foreign Silks and Linens imported into this country of the benefit of the Bill,

Mr. S. Wortley proposed an amendment for the protection of the woollen trade.

Mr. Huskisson said the introduction of foreign wool would not affect the English wool trade.—The amendment was negatived. The clauses were agreed to, and the Report ordered for Monday.

In a Committee on the Beer Regulation Bill the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed certain resolutions for giving to the poor a cheaper beverage; any person taking out a license for one guinea might sell beer of not better quality than six barrels of 36 gallons to one quarter of malt. The price was to be 27s. a barrel, subject to a duty of 8s. Any person taking out a license might sell it in shops as they sold sugar and coffee, then the publicans and brewers would not be injured by the measure.

Ald. Wood, Mr. Buxton, and Ald. Bridges opposed the Bill, chiefly on the ground that the new brewers would not be taxed so high as the old brewers.—The resolutions were agreed to.

The Marriage Bill was passed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 17.—The Duke d'Angouleme set out on Saturday for the army; he left the Palace of the Tuileries about nine o'clock, after breakfasting with the King. He proceeds to Perpignan, and thence along the Pyrenees, and the different divisions of the army, to Bayonne. The Duke and his suite occupied two carriages, his servants and baggage had been sent away some days before. The Duke d'Orleans paid a visit to the Duke d'Angouleme on the morning of his departure; it is said the Duke de Belluno will not retain his place as War Minister, but will be succeeded either by the Duke de Ragusa, or Viscount Dijeon, Aide-de-Camp to Monsieur. In the Chamber of Peers, the vote of credit for 100 millions of francs was opened

A courier arrived on Saturday morning at the English Ambassador's at Paris from Madrid, which capital he left on the 7th. Every thing was then tranquil, and the Court was preparing to transfer itself to Seville.

Fire was set in several places to the arsenal and powder magazine at Toulon. It was perceived in time to prevent the infernal hopes of the tri-colour incendiaries from being realized.

In the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday, the first business on which it proceeded was, the project of law relative to veterans. Count Molee was the only name inscribed in opposition, and Baron Montalesubert, and Viscount Dijeon, the only names in support of the law. Having delivered their sentiments, the House divided, when there appeared 107 for, and 61 against it.—Baron Pasquier then submitted a proposition that the King might be entreated to present a law, relating to the taking from Councils of War, cognizance of the crime of seducing individuals—against all but military men. After a discussion, in which Count Jules de Polignac, Count Lanjuinais, the Duke of Albufera, and others, took part, the proposition was rejected, on a division of 88 to 56. The Chamber then adjourned *sine die*.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, the Chamber proceeded to the Order of the Day on the public accounts. The project was then read. On a division on the question, there appeared, for it 233—against it 17. At four o'clock the Sitting was adjourned to Friday.

Bayonne, March 11.—According to the detailed statements of the regiments and battalions, which have hitherto arrived at Bayonne, or which are to arrive by the 24th of April, the grand total is 47,420 infantry, and 9,310 cavalry.—As for the artillery and the train, as the organization takes place at Dax, Paw, and Orthez, we do not know their amount, but it may be taken at between 3 and 4,000 men, and 4,000 horses.—The household of the King, or of his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme, is stated at 300 men, and 500 horses, of which 100, belonging to his Royal Highness, are already in the city.—These troops are to form three corps, and a corps of reserve as follows:—First Corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio. This corps is to enter Spain from Bayonne, proceeding to Vittoria, Burgos, and Madrid, leaning on the 2d and 3d corps, and preceded by a corps of troops of the faith, under Quesada.—Second Corps, commanded by Count Molitor. This corps will enter by St. Jean Pied-de-Port, Roncesvalles, Pampeluna, leaning on the 3d corps, by Sanguesa, Olite, and Tudela, on the Ebro.—Third Corps, commanded by the Prince of Hohenlohe. This corps will enter by Oleron and Jaca, Huesca, Balbastro, Saragossa, Calatayud, in communication with the first corps by Siguenza, and with the 4th by Lerida. The 4th corps is forming at Perpignan.—The division of reserve, composed of 3,000 infantry of the guard, and 2,000 cavalry of the same corps, will remain at Vittoria, Logrono, &c.

It appears that the Constitutionalists are determined not to oppose any resistance to the advance of the army to the Ebro. Torrijos, with his troops, has quitted Navarre, directing his march towards Madrid, as we learn by reports from that province.

Lisbon, March 1.—An intrigue has been undertaken sufficiently strong to subvert the Ministry. A list for a new Ministry was brought to the King, but he firmly rejected it. The change of the Ministry was intended to be the first act in the counter-revolutionary drama. The Conde de Amarante has since raised the standard of rebellion; but the troops under General Riego are full of zeal for the constitution, and the affair will soon be put down.

Madrid, March 8.—In the Sitting of the Cortes on the 7th inst. a communication from the Secretary of State for Grace and Justice stated, that his Majesty was still confined with the gout in the great toe of the left foot; and that her Majesty is somewhat relieved. Several dispatches from Abisbal detail the complete destruction of the insurgent bands that had approached Madrid. It appears that several of the leaders are negociating for the amnesty.

It is stated as a certain fact in private letters, that Mequinenza has been taken. Balleseros had arrived at Saragossa, and was on his way received with the greatest enthusiasm. It was the determination of Spaniards of all classes at Madrid and in the provinces to defend their country against foreign invasion.—The King, Court, and Cortes were to depart from Madrid between the 12th and 15th.—Count d'Abisbal was about to enter that city at the head of 2,500 men, and that with this force he was to accompany the King to Seville.—The factious chief Bessieres, has been entirely overthrown, and his bands dispersed.

The Cortes had returned an address to His Majesty's Speech, or rather, they had given an answer to themselves. In this address they do little more than echo the sentiments of the speech. "We do not doubt," say the Cortes, "that as the nation sustained with so much constancy, and so many sacrifices, the throne of your Majesty against the formidable legions, the chosen captains, and the military genius of the singular man who for a time humbled all the rest of Europe—so will the nation, in like manner, defend with the same courage and patriotism, the dignity of your Majesty and of your throne, the independence, the rights, and the glory of the country."

General Mina has made a rapid journey through Catalonia, where he has personally visited all the towns and villages; and in which the male inhabitants, from 18 to 40, have risen *en masse*.

Stutgard, March 10.—Letters from the North announce, that since his return to Petersburgh, the Count de Nesselrode has had several important conferences with Sir Charles Bagot, Minister of England in Russia, in consequence of a Note presented in the name of the English Cabinet. The rumour was generally spread that it related to the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

From Valentia we learn, that a great part of the Castle of Guardamar was shattered to pieces by a violent shock of an earthquake at the early part of last month.

Recent accounts state that the Greeks are complete masters of the Morea; that the Christians may be said to be without an enemy; and that the most perfect concord prevailed among the Chieftains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday, at three o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which continued in deliberation till about half-past four.

On Tuesday, a courier arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, from Paris.

On Thursday, Mr. Canning came to town from Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, and transacted business at the Foreign Office. The Right Hon. Gentleman is still obliged to carry his right arm in a sling.

At a meeting of the Bank Proprietors, on Thursday, the Chairman, in proposing a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. accounted for the reduction of one per cent. by stating that there had been an important diminution of the usual profits of the Company. Mr. Goudrey proposed as an amendment, "That there be paid to the proprietors the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. on the 5th April next." The Court divided upon the amendment, when there were—For it, 43—Against it, 62—Majority, 19. The Court then proceeded to the consideration of a loan of ten millions, proposed to be advanced by the Bank to Government—to be paid in annual instalments of two millions, and for which the Bank is to receive an annuity amounting in the five years to 500,000l. It was finally resolved to confirm the loan.

On Wednesday, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors, a resolution for granting to Col. J. R. Carnac the sum of 30,000 rupees, for his meritorious services; and secondly, for the purpose of entertaining a motion relative to the equalization of the duties on East and West India sugar. The grant was agreed to. After some debate, the sugar question was adjourned. Mr. D. Kinnaird gave notice that he would move that a Petition be presented to Parliament, for the repeal of the clause of the 53d of his late Majesty, which rendered it compulsory on young men who were about to proceed to India in a civil capacity, to continue at Haileybury College during four terms.

The late fire at Canton will not interrupt the commerce between China and the East India Company. The Select Committee had engaged several suites of rooms for warehousing, and three private factories. The Company's factories will not be rebuilt until plans and specifications are received from England. The tea destroyed was 13,000 chests of Congou.

It is understood that after the 5th of April next, poor persons occupying houses with less than seven windows, and having three children, are to be entirely exempted from the window duty. Every farm house occupied by a tenant for the purpose of husbandry only, is exempt from the inhabited house duty; as is also every farm-house occupied by the owner, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only, which, with the household and offices, shall be valued (under the Act) at 10l. per annum, or any less sum.

On Monday, the anniversary of the Society of St. Patrick, was held at the City of London Tavern—the Duke of Buckingham was in the chair, supported by the Duke of Wellington, Marshal Beresford, Lord A. Hill, Lord Palmerston, &c. &c. A donation of 100gs. was announced from the King; and the subscription altogether amounted to 1180l. 7s.

On Monday his Majesty's stag-hounds met at Salt Hill, where a numerous field of sportsmen were waiting the day's diversion. A remarkably fine deer was turned out of the cart soon after ten o'clock. He went off with great swiftness across the fields towards Mr. Penn's, at Stoke, across the Common, leaving Bulstrode Park to the left, taking to the right of Uxbridge, where he ran across the country, and was taken at Hayes, to the left of Hounslow, after an excellent run.

On Tuesday, a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the Rev. Dr. Pooah was sworn in Minister of St. James's, Duke's-place.

On Thursday, at a Court of Common Council, a division took place on a report of the Bridge-house Committee for purchasing the Ieeehold ground occupied by the Philanthropic Institution, in St. George's Fields. For agreeing to the report, 49—Against it, 20. The Court also agreed to the report for building an indictment sessions house, at the Old Bailey, to expedite the business, provided the expence does not exceed 450l.

The Navy.—Besides the orders given for fitting out the guard-ships at Portsmouth, similar orders have been issued to the guard-ships at the other ports, which constitute, together, a force of ten sail of the line. The following are their names and stations:—At Portsmouth, Queen Charlotte, 108, Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed, K.C.B. Capt. B. Hay; Ramillies, 74, Capt. E. Brace, C.B.; Albion, 74, Sir W. Hoste, Bart. K.C.B.—At Plymouth, Britannia, 120, Admiral Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, G.C.B. Capt. Skeene; Windsor Castle, 74, Capt. C. Dashwood; Superb, 74, Capt. A. M'Kenzie; Bulwark, 74, Capt. T. Dundas.—At Chatham, Prince Regent, 120 (to be launched on the 16th of April,) Vice-Admiral Sir B. Hallowell, Capt. W. Parry.—At Sheerness, Genoa, 74, Sir T. Livingstone, Bart.; and Northumberland, 74, Capt. T. J. Malling.

A woman, a parish pauper at Selby, who has had two illegitimate children, and was pregnant with another, was found on Sunday se'nnight in the river. A man who cohabited with her has been taken up, and charged with murder.

Thursday se'nnight, as several of the workmen employed at the Methodist Chapel, in Cherry-street, Birmingham, were taking off the roof, the principal beam gave way, and precipitated a number of them to the ground. One man, named Green, was killed; another, called Moore, died of his wounds next morning, and two others were severely contused, but expected to recover.

On Saturday se'nnight, Mrs. Knight, an elderly widow lady, of Horsham, possessed of considerable property, put a period to her existence by hanging herself to the bed-post.—Verdict, "Insanity."

Friday se'nnight, one of the prisoners in Aylesbury Gaol met with a serious accident in leaving the tread-wheel; his head was so much injured by being jammed between the wheel and the post, that faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

An awful instance of sudden death occurred at Waddesdon on Friday se'nnight. William Griffin, a butcher, was employed in his business, when he fell down and expired instantly. He has left a wife and three children.

A sad accident happened in the house of Mr. Biden, of Queen-street, Portsea. A few days since, a chimney-sweeper, named Thomas Gunner, aged about 37 years, having been employed to clean the chimney, ascended for that purpose, and was so completely jammed by the shoulders that he could neither get up nor down. A bricklayer was immediately employed to extricate the unfortunate man, but which, from the strength of the brickwork, it took him upwards of half an hour to effect, when Gunner was found quite dead.—A Coroner's inquest, which sat on the body, returned a verdict accordingly.

In the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Friday se'nnight, Mary M'Kennon was found guilty of the murder of Wm. Howatt, who had strayed into a brothel kept by her, while in a state of intoxication. She was ordered to be hanged on the 16th of April, and her body to be dissected.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from a commercial traveller, complaining of innkeepers' charges, we cannot admit, because if he will inform us where he can get a dinner for half a crown, supper for two shillings, and his drink and bed for two shillings more, and find a waiter who will attend him civilly four-and-twenty hours for eight pence, or a man who will clean his boots and brush his clothes for two pence per diem, so far from publishing the inn's name reprovachfully, we will forthwith proceed to it, and live—upon a principle of economy.

All the jokes about Mr. Ball *are waste of powder. Who cares one straw about a man because he happens to have tumbled into a large fortune? We have a respect for the aristocracy, but we always feel inclined to laugh at the display of wealth made by persons who have unexpectedly acquired it—it is like "golden embroidery upon a linsey-wolsey petticoat," making its possessor very absurd while it hangs on, and generally apt to tear away, and leave the old material worse than it was before it was ornamented. As to the facts of* Mr. Balls' *disappearance with* Mercandotti, *we are as sick of the subject as we are of all the precautions which the* Herald *yesterday tells us were taken to prevent a clue to the discovery of whither they are gone. Heavens bless us! what is the world come to? Who cares about it, and who did they think were going to dance after them?*

We thought that Mr. Robins, *the Auctioneer, lived so much with wits and wags that he could take a joke. We repeat what we said—and we repeat it from the very advertisement he sent to refute us. The top of the advertisement runs thus:—"Unusually splendid* Sale of a Nobleman *of undoubted taste," &c. Now, the truth is, that* Mr. Robins *did take the joke, but he wants to attract as much notice as possible to this very Sale. He need not use much trouble, for the rarity and beauty of the articles themselves must do that, without the aid of puffing.*

Our other correspondents must stand over.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the past week the fluctuations in the British Securities have been but trifling. On Thursday a very important and unexpected measure took place at the meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, in the reduction of the half-yearly interest from 5 to 4 per Cent. As this was entirely without notice, confusion took place, and Bank Stock fell immediately from 237½ to 210, being a decline of above 27 per Cent. and it has been done as low this day as 205. Consols for the Account opened this morning at 74⅜. At the close they were 74, buyers. The French Rentes at the close on Thursday were 78-45.

3 per Cent. Red. .	Indin Bonds 21 20
3 per Cent. Consols 74⅜ ⅜ ⅛ 73⅝ 74	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l. 9 11 9
2½ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent.	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 94⅛ ⅜	Con. for Acc. 74⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅛ 73⅝ 74
Long Annuities . .	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, March 20.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . 78-40	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-50 3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at 66⅞

Just published by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane, London, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s.

FRANCE FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS, containing many Facts, and much valuable information hitherto unknown, with Anecdotes, Bons d'Esprits, &c. &c.—By W. H. IRELAND, Member and Ancient of the Athenæum of Science and Arts, at Paris.

"One of the most honest books that has appeared for several years relative to France, is Mr. Ireland's volume, entitled, "France for the Last Seven Years; or, The Bourbons." He therein proves that his feelings are of the true old British School, and that he is not one of those base panders of power, who, for years past, have subsisted by ascribing the crimes of their patrons to the principles of liberty."—Monthly Magazine, Vol. 53, p. 162.

A Monday's Edition, containing the Latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON. March 23.

Letters have been received from Madrid; that capital remained tranquil at the departure of the courier; every preparation was making with as much activity as possible for the removal of the Cortes, the Ministers, and the King. The church plate and other property of value, had already been sent off under a strong escort. It was suspected that some plot had been formed to prevent the King's departure, or to give it a different direction; but it was believed that there was no very strong Royalist corps near Madrid. The French army is concentrated on the frontiers. The engineers have pontoons sufficient for the construction of a bridge across the Bidassoa, which they can complete in less than twelve hours, which, it is said, will be thrown across on the evening previously to the French army's entering the Spanish territory. A very short time, we suppose, will elapse before we hear of that event having taken place.

It is difficult to rouse people to a sense of their danger, who judge only from the external aspect of affairs—or who consider events simply as they appear to interfere, favourably or otherwise, with the usual routine of their daily occupations. If the only effect of this indifference, or ignorance of what is passing beneath the immediate surface of society, were to limit the number of political *quid-nuncs*, and thus diminish the means and physical force of political intriguers, we doubt whether the evil would not be over-balanced by the general good resulting from it—but whilst men of sober views and habits of business are blinded to the ulterior objects of faction, the great masses of the people are left open to their vilest machinations, and their passions embarked in designs whose object and extent they have neither reason nor perception sufficient to fathom, or even to comprehend, when pointed out to them.

If it be answered—as it too frequently is—by saying, "this has always been the case, and yet we have weathered the storm whenever it has appeared ready to burst upon us"—we deny the fact *generally*, by a reference to our history—but we *specifically* deny it, as applicable to the existing state of public opinion—or rather the opinions which are daily making their way among the lower classes of people. Our laws have proscribed the writings of Paine and Carlile—but they are *universally circulated*, and the man who does not perceive their effect upon the minds of those who read them is little entitled to the character of a philosopher or a statesman!

Opinions are not what they have hitherto been—neither is their origin or foundation the same as formerly tended to divide political parties: Parliamentary leaders may carry on discussions touching this or that line of foreign and domestic policy, and we may find in them the ordinary modes of proceeding in other times, and matter for a second process of discussion over our eggs and roll, on the following morning, as our fathers did before us—but there is rising up an *imperium in imperio*—like the Jacobin and Landaburian clubs in France and Spain! They are not so obvious nor so prominent, because they are here multiplied into thousands of branches, acting under the established forms of a *really* free country, and have every facility at hand for conveying to every part and corner of the empire their crude notions of *abstract right*, *constrved into plain, practical precepts*, and calculated, in the result, to set parliament, laws, and monarch at open defiance!

When we see a weak, silly Nobleman, or prating coxcomb, pluming himself on Whiggery, and haranguing multitudes upon "the *necessity* of Reform," we can never divest ourselves of the prospective view presented to our imagination, of this same booby Lord or Esquire dangling at a rope's end, for the amusement of the very rabble he supposes he is duping, or making instruments for effecting his own stupid and narrow party views!

The principles which when displayed in their native hue and deformity during the progress of the French Revolution, revolted every honourable mind, and united this country in one common sentiment of horror and disgust, are now insinuated under *other combinations*, and received as part of the political creed which binds us to the Constitution of our forefathers. Every day, every hour is pregnant with the truth of our assertion, and even within the walls of Parliament, if we are to believe the published reports of them, these principles are now produced as the test or criterion of the fitness of every legislative enactment proposed for the government of the country. Why are not the same sentiments of national abhorrence expressed against the adoption of such principles now, as when Mr. Fox and his skeleton corps of apostate politicians sought accession of strength by an open alliance with Horne Tooke and the Corresponding Societies?—Why is the country acquiescent under the attempts now made to suppress every association which has the union, the conservation, and the integrity of the Constitution for its object—from the Constitutional Association in London to the Orange Societies of Ireland—when it so triumphantly repelled the insidious efforts of the new Whigs, in 1792 and 1793, to cast similar odium and suspicion upon Societies of the self-same origin and principles, and in whose suppression had they succeeded, *as they now are doing*, would have left our wretched country a naked and sure victim to the fury of Jacobinism, and the horrors of a sanguinary revolution?

Why was Mr. Fox, with all his eloquence, and the remnant of popularity which still stuck to the self-elected "man of the people," why was he expelled from all honourable intercourse with the statesmen of the country on both sides? For denying the existence of principles which were not even attempted to be concealed, and for decrying the association of honourable and constitutional men, whilst he defended and upheld combinations ramifying from the focus in Paris into every town and village of the country, and maintaining the regicide principles of French fraternization. Why, we ask, when such a man, having claims upon the admiration of the country for superiority of talents, however degraded by their employment, was not only unsuccessful, but exposed to public scorn for his efforts to deprive Government of its best and most legitimate resources in the hour of danger, should the puny race of Whiggamores in our day be suffered to obtrude their crude and mischievous theories, which are tending equally to subvert the main pillars of the Constitution, and debase the British character below that of the *Jacobin incendiaries* of Republican France?—Simply because *intrigue* more securely works its end than *open hostility*—because the system of sapping and undermining is carried on with less *eclat*, and the danger is less evident to casual and superficial observers, than overt acts upon the citadel of our Constitution—because the example of Revolutionary France *is no longer before our eyes, nor operative upon the senses of the present generation*;—and, lastly, because the principles of Jacobinism are concealed under the plausible veil of Reform, and the doctrines which open the avenues to anarchy and subversion are broached under the forms of a *liberal* and *enlightened philosophy*.

Every step—every advance on the part of the Whig Reformers, as well as of the Spanish Exaltados, in their present career, has its precedent in the progress of *liberal* and *philosophical* principles, promulgated as the harbingers of the French revolution. The same contempt for legitimate authority—the same hatred against old establishments—the same charges of general corruption—the same calumnies against the Church—the same system of enlightening and demoralizing the lower orders, are to be found in active operation at this moment, as they were in France, from the year 1770 up to the grand explosion in 1789!

Mr. Fox, and his new Whig Junto, in the full prospect of triumph, advised us to plunge into the volcano, whilst its eruption was at its height, but the nation at large revolted from Counsel which carried its own confutation with it; but his more subtle, though less able successors, would persuade us that the path is now secure over the "*cooled ashes*," and that fertility and the perfectability of human institutions are no where to be found, but in this new *el dorado!*

But still it will be asked, why have we gained so little by experience? why are we such dupes to principles? which, however disguised, must, to every man of common observation, betray their source—and thus submit ourselves to a monkey tribe of political experimentalists, when we spurned the heresy proffered by their comparatively giant predecessors? —We answer, that human nature is human nature, whether surrounded by the advantages of high culture, or left to the simple operation of external impressions. Every thing morsel of the best qualified, from self-knowledge, to discover our most vulnerable parts.

A free press is an instrument, in the hands of such men, more powerful than Cabinets or Legislative Bodies—more formidable than legions of armed men! By stigmatizing all who presume to oppose the career of revolutionary principles—by holding them up to contempt as bigots and narrow-minded zealots, they alarm and frighten into silence those who are of retired or unobtrusive habits, whilst, by dignifying with the title of patriots and philosophers, those who adopt their tenets, they hold out a bribe to the vanity—by far the weakest, the most general, and most vulnerable point in our nature—of those who are more *known* and *avowed*—as we shall, ere long, have occasion to shew—to be a covert term for revolution; and as such, professing to be the remedy for evils—of whose existence, by the bye, we never had a suspicion, from never having experienced their effects—the purification of existing establishments from the errors and corruptions which have engendered upon them by time, holds out something plausible, that if we could be made duly to feel the circumstances under which we labour, we might, indeed, consider it to be a duty to submit ourselves to the suggestion of a remedy short of what is *called* Reform! The prime object, therefore, of Whig and Jacobin agitators, is, to fix upon the existence of our *actual state of suffering*, and of *universal corruption* which has marked our career from the revolution downward—which, in our mistaken view of things we had, till very lately, made the constant theme of exultation and boast. In spite of our enlightened friends and Job-like zeal, we might still continue to entertain the opinion, from our existing station among the European Powers—from the vigour of our policy—the riches of the country and the universal prosperity which seems to distinguish it from every other people under the sun; but, although we are told, from what we yet deign to consider a high authority, that "men do not gather grapes from thorns," we are assured, by our practical Reformers, when they exclaim absolutely deny their existence, that these apparent advantages are mere accidental excrescences growing out of the *heat and corruption of the soil*,—and, like the deceptive feverish efforts of a dying man, are only the stronger indications of our approaching dissolution, unless the Parliament of Reform be immediately exhibited!

And do people really believe this? Verily, verily, they—and are converted by the mountebank politicians, by their fellow labourers in fanaticism, *by thousands a year*. And men—country gentlemen of education, who years ago would have dreaded to attend a meeting for Reform, as their fathers would have done a meeting for recalling Pope and the Pretender, are now ready at the summons of their London and Parliamentary leaders, to rasout sleeve folds and waggons, in order magnanimously to declare, that "they, *too*, are friendly to Reform!"

The process, as we have before observed, is easy,—and the transition almost imperceptible. Vanity—vanity, is undermining within, whilst public acclamations, and,—where it exists,—the power of stringing a few sentences, and having them in print afterwards, serves to pamper the abound craving appetite for distinction. Nothing, as is well kno is more calculated to please and gratify an Englishman, the assurance of "*his having a grievance*." This, strange may appear, may be reasonably accounted for, from his rent attachment to liberty, which is naturally tenacious jealous of incroachment, and is therefore apt to conjur shadows, or to catch at them if conjured up by others: what a field does this disposition open to the trading po cian—to the scheming revolutionist! What remedy will a man resort to, when he is made to believe, that *his Go* vernment is a mass of corruption—that Kings are *useless tyrants*, and that laws *are no longer of force* th *they are agreeable to the notions or particular circumstances individuals!* But if, in a moment of real privation and fering, though proceeding from natural causes, over wh the power of man has no control, this remedy be urge *sure, certain*, and *infallible*, can we be surprised that great mass of people, who cannot be brought to believe men of rank and education can be guilty of bearing money to barefaced falsehood, should join in clamo for the adoption of it, and swallow the hook, *thus* gil baited, for their destruction! It is, we repeat, the repetition—the starling-like cry of Reform—Reform—which sounded in men's ears, until they confound the meaning object of it, that *has gained*, and *is gaining*, proselytes to formidable and fearful extent.

Burke, in speaking of Jacobinism, and of its early progress in France, says,—

"The seeds are sown almost every where, chiefly by newspaper circulation, &c. They are part of the reading of all—they are the whole of the reading of the far greater number. The writers of these papers, indeed the greater part are either unknown or in contempt—but they are like a battery, in which the stroke of any one ball produces no great effect, but the amount of continual repetition is decisive. Let us only suffer any person to tell us his opinion morning and evening, for one twelvemonth, and he will become our master."

No government—no civil authority can stem the torrent of a corrupt press, determinately pursuing the object of demoralization, and the universal corruption of established principles—no law can meet it—no power resist or put it down and it is upon this conviction that Whigs and Radicals urge Ministers to *prosecute* for libels, whilst they stigmatize and *run down* every attempt to meet the enemy upon their own ground, either by *individual efforts* or the association of men *united by an honest and patriotic attachment to their institutions of their fathers!*

The inconsistent and contradictory conduct of the Whig upon the question of war is only part of the same system War *against* the Jacobinism of France was war against their newly-adopted principles;—war *for* revolutionary Spain must be *in support of them;* and if they can drag this country, at whatever cost—millions in money, or in blood —they will have gained their point of *committing* England *upon the question of* liberal principles! They will then only have to turn round upon Ministers, and demand for the *people of this country*, the rights which they had even gone to war to secure to the *people of Spain!* In all Whig policy—in all Radical morality, and in accordance with the "Monita Secreta" of the disciples of Loyola, part only of a scheme are to be developed beyond the line of demarcation for the *initiated*. Grattan, when he had wound up that curious passage in the history of Ireland which sent the volunteers home, and rewarded his patriotic labours with 50,000l. declared *that no further concessions could ever be demanded, with justice, by the Irish Roman Catholics!* and the pious Mr. Wilberforce, unless our memories egregiously fail us, did, when, some few years back, charged in the House with an intention of trying the *hazardous experiment* of emancipating the slaves in the West Indies, positively deny that his intentions exceeded the professed object he had in view, namely, that of abolishing the trade and traffic in slaves! and yet we not only perceive that this single hearted gentleman has announced his intention to originate a measure directly involving the question of slave emancipation, but that he has written a tract, no doubt to be dispersed, like the other manufactures of the Puritan Committees, throughout the "Christian world," to stir it up in its support.

This is all in the course of things with *ultra* professors and *ultra* politicians. What are massacres or revolutions to

nem? KING WILBERFORCE may yet reign, with a Royal ROUGHAM at his right hand—good fellowship! and as he, a w years since, at a tavern dinner, gave the health of the MPEROR CHRISTOPHE, "as the Monarch the *most legiti-ately placed on the throne of any crowned head in existence*," e may yet live to see himself toasted by the same legitimate tle. Thousands of whites may indeed perish ere the con-mmation be perfect; but what are slave-owners and anters to a Psalm-singing Saint, following in the blessed eps of those "*amis de noirs*," PETION, ROBESPIERRE, and ANTON, who only half completed their work that a WIL-ERFORCE might claim the consummate glory of the final chievement!

We hate and detest *humbug*—of all *humbugs*, most, that hich would wind itself round society under the *hypocritical aut of superior sanctity*. A *political* party founded by the *ader of a sect* must always be a subject of jealousy and doubt a lover of the English Monarchy; and such a coalition annot subsist without motives which dare not face the open lare of day!

We see the WILBERFORCIANS forced into every public ody in the State, and forcing themselves to power in each; at we have more to say on this head than we can find time r space for to-day. This man's trusty agent for the SIERRA eone humbug (and a pretty profitable one we believe it was) among the subscribers to the call for a Court of Proprietors n the East India Sugar concern. Why could not the great hau sign his name with JOSEPH HUME, instead of sun-ti-*hting his shadow*—praise-God ZACHARIAH MACAULEY! le is not ashamed of sitting cheek by jowl with BROUGHAM, Committees of Saints and African purification.

HALF PAY.

THE following article on the subject of Foreign Half Pay, ppeared in Wednesday's CHRONICLE:—

"A Correspondent informs us that the Duc de GUICHE, who has mitted Paris with his Royal Highness of ANGOULEME, on the Holy rusade against the Spaniards, as Commander-in-Chief of the Light avalry of the Royal Guard, *is at this very moment in the British rmy, and in the receipt of Half Pay as Captain of the Tenth Hussars.*"

"Another Correspondent *expresses his astonishment* that *the item Foreign Half Pay was, in the debate on the* Army Estimates, *passed er without remark*. He affirms (and no man has had better opportu-ties of informing himself on the subject), *that one half of the officers mposing the French Guard receive English Half Pay*, and every ree months, on the 25th and successive days, the British Consul's ffice is crowded with men who come to have their certificates signed, d whom you see the following day mounting guard at the Thuilleries. hese are the men to whom the Government look chiefly up for sup-rt in their iniquitous system, and who are now on their march to de-oy liberty in Spain."

Nothing can be more true than the information of the st correspondent of the CHRONICLE; nothing more natural an the surprize of the second. We also wonder that, while ch men as HUME and HENRY GREY BENNET sit in the ouse of Commons, such flagrant conduct on the part of e Ministers is passed over in silence.

We are certainly not so much surprized as the writers of the ove articles appear to be; and they will perhaps abate their tonishment when they know that this DUKE DE GUICHE, ho is on his march *to destroy liberty in Spain*, and to whom ir Government *look for support in their iniquitous system*, is e brother of the COUNTESS OF TANKERVILLE, the sister-in-w of MR. HENRY GREY BENNET. We wonder that the RONICLE did not know that—poor PERRY would not have ade such a blunder.

THE LORD RECTOR HUME, on Monday night last, when eaking of military matters, observed, "that he would not ve a FIG for such authority as the DUKE of WELLINGTON." The COURIER of Tuesday falls foul of his Lord-Rectorship, r having worded this opinion of the DUKE'S authority in nguage not technical, and blames him for not having made is *estimate* in apothecaries' weight. It must have been clear, e should have thought, to the COURIER, that his *Lord-'ectorship!* had got rid of all his *scruples* before he ventured adopt the *grocer* language.

We are extremely ashamed of having made this *pun*, but e COURIER set us the example, and the disease is terribly fectious. But while we *are* upon the subject of MR. JOSEPH UME and his *fig*-urativeness, we wish to congratulate the niversity of Aberdeen upon the high honour which it has ne itself by electing that exemplary person its Lord Rector. We thought till now that CAMBRIDGE was *singular* in the lvantages it possessed in a CHANCELLOR—but Aberdeen, e confess, may now lift up its head, and struggle for equality ith its *sister* University.

By the way, when his Royal Highness the DUKE of GLOUCES-ER—(who, by the way, also, we are happy to say, abuses BULL ost handsomely)—was elected to the high, honourable, and stinguished post, which he fills with so much credit to him-lf and satisfaction to Cambridge, he was a good deal puzzled ow to get through the arduous ceremony of installation, and herefore, on the evening previous to the day appointed for his evation, he made anxious enquiries what *he* was to do in the rformance.

His reverend councillor told him that there was not much r his Highness to do—that after he had reached the throne e Vice-Chancellor would leave it—and taking his Highness's nd induct him thereto—that then he would sit and hear e speeches of various professors, either touching upon the ppy event of his election, or upon the merits and virtues of ose to be presented for degrees, and that in all of these eeches, which would be in Latin, no doubt perpetual allu-ns would be made to his Highness personally, or to the il-strious family with which he is connected—"it will be ex-pected, Sir," said the Rev. Doctor, "that your Highness hould acknowledge these civilities by an inclination of the ead, or by one of those smiles which your Highness knows o graciously and so judiciously how to bestow."

"But, my dear Doctor," said his Royal Highness, "if hese speeches are all in Latin, how the deuce shall I know when to bow—or smile—if I don't understand the compli-ment—eh?"

The Doctor was not quite prepared for this; however, ter considering for a few moments, he told his Highness, that henever he or any of his Royal family were alluded to, he ould hear the words, 'Princeps,' or 'Principes,' or, perhaps, Principibus,' with such epithets as the orator might "feel it right to appropriate to them; and that, in short, when-ever his Highness heard the word *Princeps* in either of its numbers, or in any of its cases, he might safely bow, and smile."

Accordingly, my Highness made his procession, was re-ived by the Vice Chancellor, ascended the chair, and put his p upon his head—there was not much in that. In due course came the learned professors to pay their devotions and introduce their Doctors.

The speeches began—the words "*Princeps*" "*Principis*" "*Principes*" "*Principibus*" occurred, and occurred—and at every recurrence we saw the gracious bow, the winning smile from the Royal Chancellor: at length the Professor of Physic had the honour of haranguing his Highness, and all went on as usual, till having occasion to mention those two immortal personages GALEN and HIPPOCRATES, he designated them as "Omnium Medicorum *Principes*."

Whereupon his Highness bowed and smiled as usual, and the numerous congregation burst into a shout of laughter.—We mention this as a caution to the Lord Rector HUME in case there should be any body found even at Aberdeen silly enough to compliment him in a language which he does not understand.

AMONGST the Clerical Dignitaries in Ireland, enumerated by MR. HUME, as devourers of the public wealth, in virtue of their offices, are "Rural Deans." Now, Rural Deans in Ireland, are Rectors selected by their diocesans, previously to the Episcopal visitations, to inspect the Churches and Glebe houses of different parishes, and to report to their Bishops the condition of those buildings; and these Rural Deans, who, it seems, are, in consequence of their offices, *devourers of the public wealth*, enjoy *no emolument* whatever; unless personal inconvenience and trouble, and frequently *expence*, incurred in travelling, be considered in the light of *emoluments!*

THE CHRONICLE, after a three months' silence, which it perhaps considers a sufficient expiation for its former falsehoods against SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, ventures once more to the attack; but recollecting the unanswerable manner in which we exposed its untruths and blunders, it does it very prudently under the wing of MR. JOSEPH HUME, whose speech, on Wednesday, in the House of Commons, was pretty much on a par with the ebullitions of that paper.

He is reported to have said, that the *frequent* voyages of the Governor of the Ionian Islands to Malta, had destroyed all confidence in the neighbouring countries; that the rules of quarantine were not preserved as they ought to be. Now, the fact is, whenever SIR THOMAS MAITLAND has gone from Corfu to the ports of Italy direct, he has usually been permitted, by those Governments, whose confidence MR. HUME and the CHRONICLE assert he has so much *shaken*, to take *pratique* at as short a period of time as that imposed when he embarks for Malta.

It may also be remembered, that one of the serious charges against the General was, that he never went *near Malta*.

MR. HUME tells us of a Greek agent, who was so frightened by the conduct of the Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, that he dare not *even come to England*, for fear he should be put in prison; and yet this Grecian must have known, that when the disturbances first broke out in the Morea, hundreds of families came over to Zante, leaving their husbands and sons to combat the Turks; and it is more than probable some of his own relatives were among the number. He also knows that the destitute were housed and fed by this *terrible* Ionian Government; and that many of them remain to this day in the Islands.

That the British soldiery are employed to keep down the rising spirit of freedom among the people, is equally untrue; for the Ionians are perfectly aware, that had it *not* been for their presence, the possessions of many would, at this moment, have presented a spectacle of desolation similar to that of the unfortunate Scio, and other ill-fated islands of the Archipelago.

The proof of the *melancholy* effects of British protection, is oddly exemplified in the building of houses, the making of roads, the cultivation of land, the establishment of public schools for all classes—the security of shipping, that now fearlessly plough the sea, bearing the British union in the corner of their standard—and the increasing riches of the natives: they have not been oppressed by additional taxes; their principal exports have increased in price nearly 300 per cent. while their imports in grain have decreased almost 200 per cent.

MR. HUME states their present revenue at near 800,000 dollars, and yet, when he was among them, it did not reach 400,000 dollars. The expence of the islands to Great Britain is gradually decreasing—the mass of the people are satisfied—and so far from an Englishman being viewed with detestation, as MR. HUME asserts, he is often selected by the Ionians themselves, as the umpire in their arbitration cases.

The conduct of SIR THOMAS MAITLAND has been, throughout, such as fully to warrant the reply of MR. WILMOT, who explicitly stated to the House, that no new instructions have been sent out to him, and that the insinuations of MR. HUME are not founded in fact. We have no doubt the credulity of the worthy Member for Aberdeen has been imposed upon; for the Greeks are great deceivers, and for a time may obtain belief; but truth at last finds its way, and the public begin to be convinced, that the more the conduct of SIR T. MAITLAND is inquired into, the more satisfactory is the result. That his measures have been shamefully misrepresented—that the Ionians are at this moment elevated to a degree of opulence and comfort they never before enjoyed, and that those who were foremost in raising the clamour against him, are now endeavouring to hedge out of their dilemma by the equally untounded and ridiculous assertion, that *things are changed*.

Alderman WOOD in the Common Council supported the proposed measure of opening an additional Court in the Sessions House, Old Bailey, so that while the Judges are trying the heavy cases, the Recorder and Common Serjeant may be disposing of the lighter ones.—The Worthy Alderman spoke with great gravity on the subject, which he observed was one towards which he had for *fourteen years directed his attention*.

The following is an extract from the MORNING CHRONICLE report of a debate in the House of Commons, on *Wednesday evening last*:—

"The next resolution was for the expences of the Insolvent Court and Clerks 9,040l.

"Mr. Alderman Wood reprobated that enormous expence.—*The expences of four Courts in the City did not exceed* 70l. And yet the Committee were called upon to vote the present enormous grant for a Court, by which he would say the country was robbed ["No, no," from many Members]. He repeated what the numerous Petitions from various parts of the country asserted.

Mr. Secretary PEEL recommended the worthy Alderman to look more accurately *at the papers in his hand*, he would then find that the 70l. *which he stated to be the total, was the mere charge for coals and candles* (a laugh). The mistake was this—"for coals and candles," was at the head of one line—while the next was, "*for the Four Courts*, 70l." The worthy Alderman confined his reading and his argument to the last line (laughter), and thereon founded his comparative statement."

Considering that the "City Courts" have received the benefit of the Worthy Alderman's [illegible] years, the mistake is humorous enough to attention for 12 *Lords Rectors* than one in Parliament. There are more

WE seldom review books; we have no space for it—yet there *are* times when we feel it necessary to find room for an article on literature. At the present moment, we are under the influence of that feeling.

Many people have written and made books about BUONAPARTE; much of their contents must have been hearsay—much guess-work, and a still greater proportion invention; but at length, a person has published a work, upon which, reliance—implicit reliance may be placed: MR. LAS CASES has published four volumes of his residence at St. Helena; *which every body should read*; because, in them, BUONAPARTE is represented to the life. LAS CASES was his follower—his State Councillor—his amanuensis—his friend; had mingled with his Court—had attended him in his greatness, had abandoned him, and shared the misfortunes of his fall: in all the intercourse with LAS CASES, we have BUONAPARTE *en dishabille*—in his bath—in his bed-room—in his dressing-gown—in his retirement; he talks confidentially, throughout, to a man, who (to be sure, it was after having been an emigrant loyalist) absolutely worshipped him; the one, therefore, spoke candidly, and the other, perfectly delighted with the talents and virtues of his Imperial master, noted down, and has published every thing he said during four years.

Now, out of these four volumes, we will, in M. LAS CASES' own words, prove to our readers more against BUONAPARTE than his bitterest foes *ever advanced*.

It will be the shortest (which with us is the best) way, to go to the matter at once; and we will begin with an anecdote illustrative of BUONAPARTE'S regard for *truth*, and high sense of honour.

"It is well known," (says LAS CASES) "that SIR SIDNEY SMITH did every thing in his power to corrupt our army; false intelligence from Europe—the slander of the General-in-Chief—the *peaceful bribes* held out to the officers and soldiers—were all approved by him; the documents are published—his proclamations are known; at one time, they created sufficient alarm in the French general to induce him to seek to put a stop to them, which he did by forbidding all communication with the English, *and stating, in the Order of the Day*, that their Commodore *has gone mad; this assertion was believed in the French army*; and it so much enraged SIR SIDNEY SMITH, that he sent NAPOLEON *a challenge!* The General replied, that 'he had business of 'too great importance on his hands, to think of troubling himself about 'such a *trifle!*—Had he received a challenge from *the Great* MARL-'BOROUGH!!! then indeed, he might have thought it worth while to 'consider of it.'"

—We should think so—particularly as his Grace, at that period, had been dead some eighty years.

"But if the English *seaman* really felt inclined to amuse himself at a tilting match, he would send him a *tall bullying* grenadier, and neutralise a few yards of the sea-coast, where the *mad Commodore* might come ashore and enjoy his heart's content of it."—Vol. I. part I. p. 203.

Considering that the "*mad* Commodore" was somewhat of the same relative rank with the General, the answer does not appear in better taste than the LIE which the said General chose to publish, in the order of the day, to an army which had an *implicit reliance* upon him. But, considering that this *mad* Commodore utterly defeated this *lying* General, upon that very occasion, we think it injudiciously brought forward by M. LAS CASES—more especially as in a subsequent part of the work, BUONAPARTE attributes the loss of the East Indies and other incalculable advantages, from this particular failure at *St. Jean d'Acre!*

LAS CASES proceeds to give his readers, as it seems he gave BUONAPARTE, some proofs of his *Majesty's great popularity in France*.

"I saw, Sire," (says LAS CASES to BUONAPARTE), "in front of the residence of the Emperor of Russia, (*in Paris*), *men distinguished by their rank*, and calling themselves Frenchmen, exerting their utmost endeavours to induce the *rabble* to call out, 'Long live ALEXANDER, *our deliverer*.' I saw, Sire, *your monument*, on the Place Vendome, *resist thee efforts of a few wretches*," &c.—"In one of the corners of the Place Vendome, before the hotel of the commandant of the place, *I saw one of the officers of your household*, trying to prevail on young conscripts to enter another service than yours."—"It may with justice be affirmed," (says LAS CASES), "that the acts of *baseness* which then disgraced France *did not originate with the rabble!*"

But mark what follows:—

"At length the King arrived. He was henceforth our Sovereign. He appointed a day for the reception of those individuals who had been presented to LOUIS XVI. I *proceeded to the Thuilleries to await myself of this prerogative*. What were my reflections on entering those apartments which had so lately been filled with your glory and power! —and yet *I presented myself to the King sincerely and in good faith*. MY FORESIGHT NEVER LED ME EVEN TO THINK OF YOUR RETURN!"—pp. 357, 358, *idem*.

We care very little, however, about M. LAS CASES, our business is with his idol; but, after this speech to his Emperor, the following *angry* answer of the old Gentleman's to SIR HUDSON LOWE, mentioned in a subsequent volume, appears mighty comical.

SIR HUDSON LOWE complimented LAS CASES upon his "*Atlas*," a work which he mentions about one hundred and fifty times in the book, as we will presently shew, but told him he never suspected *he* was the Author; because, "he had been forcibly struck by some equivocal passages, which seemed to breathe hostility or reproach to the individual *who then governed (France;)* and thought it a singular contradiction to see him in the suite of *that* individual at St. Helena."

LAS CASES, replies, somewhat sharply to SIR HUDSON—"*that they*" (the equivocal expressions) "*could not have any "reference to* NAPOLEON."—Why? "Because," says LAS CASES, "I am *now* attached *to his person*." It was, as he is kind enough to mention, no fault of *his*, that he had not been attached to the person of LOUIS XVIII.

To recur to BUONAPARTE'S popularity, hear his own words. —Part III. p. 16.

"All our dangers did not come from without, *the worst* existed in our *internal discord*."

LAS CASES' eternal *toadying* we omit; but BUONAPARTE says—

"The measure I pursued (*running away*) was, I think, most advisable. *Friends and enemies—the good and the evil disposed were all against me!*"—Ibid.

This, it will be observed, is the confidential statement of the man, for whom the whole French nation are said, in five pages after, to be grieving, and weeping, and tearing their hair.

We might, perhaps, account for this hatred of BUONAPARTE, of the existence of which his dear friend has thought fit to satisfy the world, by many facts, recorded by the same affectionate hand. We take one which first occurs at p. 39. p. III.

The story is about FOUCHE, not material to the developement of character. BUONAPARTE discovered some underhand manœuvres of FOUCHE, and had the agent employed in them arrested, and brought to him as he was walking in the garden of the *Elysee*.

"'Do you know me?' said the Emperor. This commencement, and the feelings which the Emperor's presence inspired, greatly startled the stranger. 'I am acquainted with all your proceedings,'

continued NAPOLEON, in a tone of severity, at this moment, "you will be *taken from this garden* TO BE SHOT!!!"—and "laws!—constitutional government!" This is a considerable share of complacency. Good God! Of all the wretched, weakest, *wickedest* Englishman that ever lived, if such were to be treated thus in our country, what would the WATSONS, the HOBHOUSES, the WADDINGTONS, and the WILSONS say?

There is a *naïveté* about the following speech of BUONAPARTE which is exquisitely exciting to other feelings:—

"*What a fatality*, (he said) that my return from the Isle of Elba was not accompanied in; that every one *did not perceive* that my *reign was desirable*, and necessary for the balance and *repose of Europe*." p. 305, p. III.

"I was wanting in consistency, (says BUONAPARTE) or *rather, in confidence in the French*, because many of them *no longer placed any in me*."

In short, every page is a confession—a declaration that his popularity, except amongst a certain class, which infests all nations, *was gone*. Indeed, we candidly confess, that we had no idea how ill the mass of people thought of BUONAPARTE till M. LAS CASES was kind enough to publish the fact so clearly.

BUONAPARTE'S public policy few men can doubt, few now care about: although we must, in the course of this article, recur to that, we will here proceed to matter, which, though of less *real* consequence, is of more general temporary interest, as having, in his exile, created a spirit of enquiry.

First we will shew what BUONAPARTE said of the climate of St. Helena and of SIR HUDSON LOWE, then what he said of MARIE LOUISE, of JOSEPHINE, of the morals of women, of religion, and of himself; and, *out of his own mouth*, we will shew him to have been one of the greatest hypocrites—the worst husband—the worst man—no Christian—and the vainest mortal, that ever existed; and nothing more will we do *than use his own words*, as M. LAS CASES has kindly recorded them.

"The Emperor," (says LAS CASES) "observed, as we were walking with him in the garden, *that after all* as a place of exile, perhaps St. HELENA was THE BEST THAT COULD BE.—(Mark this on reader.)—In high latitudes we should have suffered greatly from cold, and in *any other Island* of the Tropic *we should have* dragged out a miserable existence under the scorching rays of the sun. This rock, *continued he*, is wild and barren no doubt: the climate *monotonous* and *unwholesome!* BUT, the temperature it must be confessed is *mild* and *agreeable!!!*"—p. II. p. 216.

The next memorandum of LAS CASES goes to illustrate SIR HUDSON LOWE'S *temper*.—SIR HUDSON LOWE had visited Longwood on a particular day, and BUONAPARTE referred upon *that* occasion to *his own* conduct to SIR HUDSON upon a former interview: these are his words,—

"*I behaved very ill to him, no doubt, and nothing but my present situation could excuse me, but I was out of humour and could not help it.* I SHOULD BLUSH for it in any other situation, had such a scene taken place at the Tuilleries I should have felt myself *bound in conscience* to make some atonement: never during the period of my power did I speak harshly to any one, without afterwards saying something to make amends for it, but here I uttered not a syllable of conciliation, *and I had no wish to do so.*"

So far for BUONAPARTE'S *disposition*—now mark—

"However, the Governor proved himself *very insensible* to my severity, his delicacy did not seem wounded by it. *I should have liked* for his sake to *have seen him evince a* LITTLE *anger or pull the door violently* after him when he went away: this would at least have shewn there was some spring and elasticity about him, *but I found nothing of the kind!*"—p. III. p. 367, 368.

And this is BUONAPARTE'S *own account* of the conduct of SIR HUDSON LOWE—the passionate, violent, indecorous, dreadfully tempered tyrant—that all the outrageous violence which his prisoner *purposely* used towards him, and of which he confesses *himself ashamed*, did not even ruffle him sufficiently to make him forget his respect for the fallen Emperor, or to induce him to *leave his presence in an ungracious manner!*

In the plenitude of his power, and when, we are taught to believe, he was adored, he was somewhat differently treated—at least so his friend LAS CASES obligingly informs us—that in a discussion in the Council of State GENERAL GASSENDI broached some opinion disagreeable to the Emperor, who said, "'Go, General, you must have fallen asleep in your office, and dreamed all this.' GASSENDI, who was *rather* irascible, replied, 'As for falling asleep in our offices, SIRE! I defy any one to do that with you, *you plague us* too much for that!'"

En passant, LAS CASES gives a capital account of this Council of State, of which he was one—and of all its gold chairs, and tables, and stools, and its lemonades, and its *eau sucré*, and its bonbons, and refreshments; and tells us, moreover, that he once tried to make a speech there, and could not.—p. IV. p. 237. But the following paragraphs are certainly not among the worst things in his work:—

"It was in *that* place that for nearly eighteen months I enjoyed the *inestimable* advantage, the *unparalleled satisfaction* of—*attending twice a week*, sittings so interesting by their special objects, and rendered still more so by the constant presence of the Emperor, who seemed to be *the soul and life of their deliberations*. It was there that I have seen him protract the discussions *from eleven in the morning* until nine at *night*.—(Charming!)—and display at the conclusion as much activity, copiousness and freshness of mind and understanding, as he did in the beginning, while we were *ready to sink down with weariness and fatigue*."—p. IV. p. 229.

We must confess that we do not exactly see what "inestimable advantage" or "unparalleled satisfaction" could arise from sitting in a place from eleven in the morning till nine at night, nor were we aware that "weariness and fatigue" were the usual symptoms of "unparalleled satisfaction," whatever their "inestimable advantage" may be. But our readers will hardly believe, with all the copiousness and freshness of mind and understanding which M. LAS CASES attributes to BUONAPARTE, that *His Majesty*, not only frequently took refreshment during the Council, but that he went out and dined, and subsequently had the "unparalleled satisfaction" of taking a comfortable doze, which, if all the orators in the Council were equally talented with M. LAS CASES (by his own account) must have been indeed an "inestimable advantage."

"Sometimes," says M. LAS CASES (p. IV. p. 231) "when the Emperor entered the Council, as soon as his dinner was ended, and after having undergone great fatigue during the morning, he would fold his arms upon the table, *lay down his head and* FALL ASLEEP!

But BUONAPARTE was never to be surprised by a *nap*, although LAS CASES was, for it appears that the

"Arch Chancellor proceeded with the deliberations without interruption (great men never snore), and the Emperor on awakening *immediately caught up the thread* of the *discussion*, though the previous subject might have been *ended and another introduced*."

This, we should think, will appear to MR. MANNERS SUTTON a most enviable faculty. That Right Honourable Gentleman is the only man who can duly appreciate it—and we think he would consider the possession of it, a most "inestimable advantage." But it is nothing for BUONAPARTE to do when compared with the traits which M. LAS CASES has recorded of him—our readers will hardly believe it, but they cannot doubt M. LAS CASES, when he informs the world that BUONAPARTE has DIED *more than once*.

The *first* instance occurred at St. Cloud,—

"He wished to drive his calash six in hand: the horses were startled by aid-de-camp Caffarelli inadvertently crossing in front of them; before the Emperor had time to recover the reins the horses set off at full speed, and the calash, which rolled along with extreme velocity, struck against a railing, the Emperor was thrown out to the distance of eight or ten feet, and lay stretched with his face downwards—he was said dead for a few seconds, he felt the moment at which *life became extinct*, which he called the *negative moment*."—p. III. p. 324.

The truth is that he was stunned—but, forsooth, it was *Napoleon*, and it *must be a miracle*.

"He was in 1786 *also drowned* and felt *life escape him* and 'even 'heard his comrades call out that he was drowned, and *saw* them go 'for boats to drag for his body;' *by a miracle*, LAS CASES says, he was saved, 'and *having dressed himself*, got home *while his friends* (on the 'spot we presume, or else they were fools) *were still in search of his 'body!!!*'"—p. 325.

Few things can be better than these, because, by the way, M. LAS CASES has put them down, it is clear that BUONAPARTE thought they were interpositions of a divine providence, [in which, *by the way, he did not himself affect to believe!*—(of his religion hereafter)—and that this poor old ratted royalist chose to think them so too.

But, as a mere matter of *natural* curiosity, the following feat of the Emperor, gravely recorded by his admirer, will, perhaps, be found still more interesting:—

"The most remarkable instance of the Emperor's activity and exertion was his ride *without stirrups*, from Valladolid to Burgos (a distance of *thirty-five Spanish leagues*) *in five hours and a half*, that is to say, upwards *of seven leagues an hour*."—p. I. p. 367.

That BUONAPARTE rode, taking the English league, one and twenty miles an hour for five hours and a half, we certainly believe, because he was a great man, and because *M. Las Cases* says he did—but why he should have chosen to ride without stirrups he does not mention—perhaps His Majesty could not use such articles when he had gotten his *seven league boots on!!*

We will now proceed to mention what M. LAS CASES says of BUONAPARTE'S feelings about women in general, and his wives in particular; or rather, what BUONAPARTE *himself* says.

In the first place, the Emperor fixes upon the two MISSES BALCOMBE, the daughters of a St. Helena shopkeeper—natives of the wretched desert to which he felt he had been sent *out of the world*, as standards whereby to judge and criticise English women; and LAS CASES tells a story of one of these *Yamstocks*, full of ignorance, as if it were a reproach to *our women*.

THANK GOD, the women of ENGLAND are above the calumny of BUONAPARTE or his editors; and it is only when they forget their national virtues and their national character, and mingle in political cabals and intrigues, that they become unamiable and deserve censure. We have never spared those who have chosen to *publish themselves* as political partizans in a most disgraceful cause; but we never can submit to have the women of our country sneered at, because a tradesman's daughter at St. Helena, did not happen to know who GASTON DE FOIX was, while reading FLORIAN'S ESTELLE. The other part of the same history is too ridiculous for the credulity of any human being.

"Speaking of MADAME COTTIN'S MATHILDE, an Englishman, with a *great round face*, to all appearance a true *vacuum plenum*, who had been listening earnestly, in order to turn his little knowledge of French to the best account, modestly ventured to ask the *Emperor!* whether the Princess, the friend of MATHILDE, whose character he particularly admired, *was still living?* The Emperor, with a very solemn air, replied, 'No, Sir, *she is dead and buried.*'"

Had the story stopped here, we should have been inclined to think that a guest of MR. BALCOMBE'S might have been sufficiently uninformed in French literature to have asked the question; but the joke is carried too far—the falsehood is overdone.

"The Emperor (says LAS CASES) was almost tempted to believe himself hoaxed, when he found that the melancholy tidings *drew tears* from the *great staring eyes of the Englishman*."

M. LAS CASES should know that Englishmen are not apt to cry upon such trifling impulses. To the crime of not being well versed in a flimsy fly-away French novel, we dare say MASTER BALCOMBE'S round-faced friend might plead guilty; but if BONEY was NOT hoaxed, then "am I a soused gurnet." The low-lived English are particularly shrewd.

It may not be amiss to observe how ready BUONAPARTE was to associate with these people, and how rigidly he declined an intercourse with the Governor and his family—that, by the way—those who know the sequel will not be at all surprised.

However, as the English women may now perceive the opinion BUONAPARTE had of *them*, we will take his opinion of *all women*, which his excellent friend, M. LAS CASES, has been so good as to deliver to the world.

"Woman—said he—(the ladies were present)—is given to man, to bear children to him; but one woman cannot suffice to one man for that purpose."

Another great character, (we mean CAPTAIN MACHEATH,) expresses himself nearly in the same terms.

"The man who loves money, might as well be contented with one guinea, as I with one woman."

But we shall see that the feelings of the highwayman are the more natural of the two.

"A woman," says BUONAPARTE, "cannot fulfil the duties of a wife, during the period of her gestation, whilst she suckles her child, or while she is ill; and (Oh! mark this, ye English readers!) *she ceases altogether to be a wife*, when she is no longer able to bear children!!! To man, on the contrary, nature has opposed no such obstacles at any period of *his* existence. *A man should therefore have several wives.*"

This, BUONAPARTE *said*, and poor M. LAS CASES has repeated!—Part IV. p. 109, 110.

(To be continued in our next.)

THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN, last Saturday, put forth one of those Melo-drames, which, in these degenerate days, are called *Tragedies*—under the title of JULIAN.

It is from the *pen* of a Lady, of the name of MITFORD, known to her publisher and her particular friends as the Authoress of some poems; and the very mention of this fact, would have induced us to have overlooked the sundry absurdities with which the performance is sprinkled, had she not, with a rashness, wholly unaccountable, *published it*.

This publishing, "with malice prepense and aforethought," is a widely different measure from *making a melo-drame;* for, though, as we will presently shew, it is impossible to suffer such a *published* work to pass unnoticed, there are, in the representation, pantomimic effects produced by sudden starts, shakings of fingers, partings of curls, rubbings of eyes, sprawlings, staggerings, groanings, and grimacings, sufficiently powerful to have dazzled and blinded us to the nonsensical stuff which the "poor players" have to utter; and we should have no more cared about MISS MITFORD'S dialogue, if MR. MACREADY made us shudder, than we should about the stage direction of a pantomime, by virtue of which the immortal GRIMALDI knocks his nose against a door or the up Pantaloon.

The construction of the plot is extremely inartificial, and not *very probable*, as our readers may perhaps believe, when we inform them that the story runs thus:—

A personage, called the DUKE OF MELFI, is obstructed in his passage to the throne of Sicily by his nephew ALPHONSO, which nephew, in a mode by no means unusual in novels, determines to kill, and much after the fashion of the *Tragedy*, he is about to exterminate the young Monarch in a wood, but in a valley—when his own son, happening to have been riding at the rate of "*a mile a minute*" in the neighbourhood, interposes, like WALTER in MORTON'S admirable after-piece, stabs his father, and rescues the Prince.

This having happened, and Sicily being without a king, and all the nobility and the people (curious unanimity) be of one mind, and anxious that the young ALPHONSO should be their sovereign, JULIAN, who has saved his life, brings him to MESSINA, *where the Prince assumes the character of a boy in his family*, during a week's space, in which Jul has never woke; but when he *does* wake, at the beginning the play, he tells his wife the story, as we have told to readers.

Having been mad, as well as asleep, during these h eight days, at the thought of having killed his father, wife says, when he gets up, that she does not exactly k but she rather thinks, that his father is come to town. LIAN is a good deal surprised at this, and does not believe it; but his wife informs him that she thinks her CONSTANCE knows more about it than she does; and call CONSTANCE, and sure enough the old gentleman stead of being food for what JULIAN calls

"Birds obscene, and wolf, and ravening fox,"

turns out to be as well as could be expected, after a good of stabbing, and actually in town on purpose to be crowned

Very shortly after his arrival JULIAN *goes and calls him*, and is extremely well received—they differ about shall be king, and MELFI, having procured an archbi proceeds to his coronation, but the crown is so little prelate (who is of an age to which all bishops live) cann it on his head—upon which the DUKE, who is undergoing sacred ceremony, calls the said archbishop an "*old dotard*," and would try and thrust it on himself, but JULIAN at the moment produces the real king, whose head—His Majesty but a lad—is of a proper and suitable size for the diadem for this reason, in addition to the other cogent one, his the lawful heir, it is settled that he shall wear it.

This enrages the old Duke, who endeavours to throw assassination on his son—their manœuvres, however, ar unsuccessful, and as the play wears on the principal cha are all banished, and afterwards murdered, together with or two subordinate personages, and this terrible mortality duces the young king to conclude the *tragedy*, with th natural and pathetic observation—

——"*He's* gone!"—

says LEANTE, meaning JULIAN, who (the then present company excepted) was the last survivor in the *tragic tableau*, upon which, his pretty Majesty, says,—

——"And I am left in the wide world
"*Alone*—my JULIAN!"

and the curtain drops.

MACREADY, as is usual in these cases, made the play; and as we feel how much, how entirely the piece depended upon him, we will use the words of MISS MITFORD herself, which she addresses to him in her *dedication*, and say that we say him perform JULIAN.

"With high esteem for those endowments which have cast new lustre on his art—with warm admiration for those powers which have ravished and *that taste which has fostered the tragic dramatists of his age* with *heartfelt gratitude* for the zeal with which he befriended the production of a stranger, for the judicious alterations which he suggested and for the energy, the pathos, and the skill with which he *more than embodied* its principal character."

In an advertisement—besides all this—MISS MITFORD, after lauding the talents of MISS LACY, MR. ABBOTT, MISS FOOTE and MR. BENNETT, without one syllable of *special* acknowledgment either to MR. LEY or MR. MEARS—or to their excellent droll who enacted the Archbishop—thanks MR. MACREADY—oh, *beyond all*, that her play has been honoured by particular approbation of *such a judge*, and has given occasion *to one of the most splendid exertions* of such an actor as "MIHI BEATI MARTINE," &c. &c.

In the advertisement, however, MISS MITFORD, who evidently means to shew off her *blue lights* in the midst of the rejoicings, informs us that the caution contained in the first scene, given by a lady to her foot-boy, not to make a noise and wake his master, "will be recognized by the classical reader as borrowed from the fine opening of the ORESTES of EURIPIDES," and—that the "incident of uncovering one of the dead bodies which accumulate towards the end of the piece, is taken from the ELECTRA of SOPHOCLES.

In the first place, with respect to the language of the drama we have no hesitation in saying, that the frequent, irreverent and unnecessary mention of the name of the DIVINITY is not only repugnant to the feelings, but absolutely appalling. We are by no means over-scrupulous, and have not a grain of *Hum-fumism* in our composition; but when we hear the walls of the Theatre ringing with the most sacred word, and with the most solemn appeals to the Creator, we are at a loss, while the more to be surprized at—the temerity of the writer—the supineness of the licenser.

We defended the stage against the *Saints* of Sheffield, upon principle and upon the conviction that in these days one might go to any play and run no risque of hearing *that* which cannot fail to shock and disgust. We are sorry to find one of the tragic dramatists, who have been fostered and inspired by Mr. MACREADY, affording so strong a plea for the enemies of the Theatrical profession.

In her descriptions MISS MITFORD is surely unnecessarily coarse, she seems to have an idea similar to that, which we once heard entertained by a simpler person than herself, that *perspiration* is a very important characteristic of men and animals—for

alludes to it repeatedly, by a shorter name.—D'ALBA when going to execution says,

"——" If I were not weary
" Of a world that *sweats* under a load of fools,
" Old creaking vanes that turn as the wind changes,
" Lords I'd defy ye now!"—

—and speaking of her husband, or his horse, *which* we cannot divine, JULIAN'S wife says—

"——" He on foot
" Thrun on the o'er-travelled horse, slow, yet all stained
" With *sweat!*"—

Shakespeare uses, it is true—but—we beg pardon for mentioning his name.

It is not to be supposed, that an unmarried lady should know any thing of the conduct of what our authoress calls—

" *Small* prattling pretty ones:"

but she displays a want of knowledge about children, quite curious—

D'Alba says to Julian, Act III. S. 1:—

" Can't thou not utter No?—'tis short and easy,
" *The first sound* that a *stuttering* babe will lisp
" To its fond nurse."

Now—important as is the use of the monosyllable NO to ladies in later life, it certainly is the last acquired by a child; the difficulty of pronouncing it is extremely great; and at all events, if the ordinary run of children were able to " lisp it to their nurses," a *stuttering* babe, which *Miss* MITFORD has unfortunately fixed upon, would make very comical work of it indeed.

In another place she indicates an opinion that children are *born ready dressed to their nurses hands*, perhaps she means to confine it to royal infants as a special privilege—D'ALBA says, speaking of Julian—

"——" Aye, there he lies in the ermined cloak
" Of royalty, his haughty shroud—*six ells*
" Of rude uncostly linen *serves* to wrap
" Your common corse:—*but this man was born swathed*
" *In regal purple.*"

This is certainly new to *us* as a matter of natural history.

In an earlier part of the play, one VALORE says, that he has heard a tale which—

" *Puts lead into men's heels.*"

Peas into shoes the pilgrims put, as Peter Pindar says, by way of penance, but unless *Miss* MITFORD is prepared to shew that PARIS hit ACHILLES with a *pistol bullett*, we are not aware that such an operation has been performed, or why a gentleman with a tale should walk slower than any other person—it is generally supposed that the tale-bearer is a great *gadder-about.*

Miss MITFORD frequently uses quaintnesses which savour much of affectation, and the perpetual substitution of adjectives for substantives is commonly absurd—a man says to his wife " yes, my *beautiful*,"—and a father to his son—" up you *unmanly*," &c.

In personal descriptions the authoress fails most completely—she seems to think a white hand the perfection of all excellence: all of the characters talk of beautiful hands—and delicate hands, and snowy hands—with respect to the size of the hand, we must judge for ourselves, for in the third act our friend D'ALBA says—

" He doth not clasp that loveliest hand which nature
" *Fashioned to gather roses*, or *to hold*
" *Bunches of bursting grapes.*"

In scenic description she is equally at fault: in the fifth act, there is a pretty bit of this sort of writing, where JULIAN recalls to his wife—an evening by the sea side; but it is copied so closely from MOORE'S last poem, " the Loves of the Angels," as to be evident to the dullest capacity.

In short, a more flimsy affair never was produced, and we lament to see that such a school of writing can be made endurable by acting. Most certainly MACREADY is strikingly great in such characters—and the effect is not a little heightened by the subdued colouring of the rest of the group. EGERTON should have played the DUKE—(judging by his figure, perhaps CALVI would have suited him better.) MR. BENNETT made but a botch of it. ABBOTT was, as he always *is*—in ALBA; and the sweet FOOT-BOY KING looked handsome enough for a queen. MISS LACY is not despicable. But we do not know why MISS MITFORD, in publishing the play, has withheld from us the name of the gentleman who enacted the Archbishop. *It is a great injustice*; and moreover we do not see why, in her *dramatis personæ*, the excellent prelate should take rank after an old huntsman.

There is a Prologue—and an Epilogue—suitable in every respect to the rest of the performance.

We have received some Theatrical intelligence, in a letter dated Arundel, touching the conduct of the manager of the playhouse there, which seems to require investigation, and we will thank our correspondent to authenticate the information with which he has favoured us, in order that we may bring the matter before the provincial public.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Hart stated, that a petition had been filed by W. Skirrow, Esq. praying that Mr. Draper Coombe should be appointed provisional committee of the person of Lord Portsmouth, until the Master's report was received, upon the order of reference made by his Lordship, on the 10th of March, to inquire who were the fittest persons to be the permanent committees of his Lordship's person and estate. In February, 1822, the Lord Chancellor appointed Mr. Coombe referee; and he had resided since July last in his Lordship's family. Mr. Coombe, at present, found it necessary to exclude some persons from having access to the Earl, in order to prevent the discussion of topics calculated to disturb his Lordship's mind; but not having his (the Lord Chancellor's) sanction to take upon himself this authority, he felt a degree of responsibility attaching to his conduct, which made him unwilling to act any farther in this character without the protection of an order from his Lordship. The petitioner thought, as Mr. Coombe's conduct was both mild and firm, he was the fittest person to be appointed provisional committee. The petitioner further stated, that as auditor and chief steward of the Earl's estates, there was a considerable sum of money in his hands, which he prayed he might be allowed to apply to the maintenance and support of the Earl.—The Lord Chancellor observed, that as, during the eight months before the Jury, and since the moment when it became necessary that some care should be taken of him, Lord Portsmouth had been in the custody of Mr. Coombe, and as the Noble Earl was supposed to be peculiarly attached to that Gentleman, he thought it right to order that Lord P. be removed by Mr. Coombe to Hurstbourn, where he begged every indulgence and attention might be shewn him. With respect to money matters, he felt that the regulation of those expences should be postponed until a permanent Committee should be appointed; he would, however, intimate to Mr. Skirrow, that all money advanced by him for the comfortable support of Lord Portsmouth, until such committee should be named, would be reimbursed to him, whether the proceedings in the Master's Office were or were not attended with delay.

At Oxford last week, the Rev. A. Briscoe and the Rev. T. Bradley, Masters of Arts, of Queen's College, were elected Fellows of that Society on the old foundation.—The Rev. E. J. Parker was admitted Fellow of Pembroke College.—The following degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS—Rev. T. W. Cockell, Wadham College; Rev. T. P. Michells, Merton College; C. H. Bosanquet, and the Rev. H. Stree, Baliol College.—BACHELOR OF ARTS—A. Rowlandson, Brasenose College.

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SMOKY FIRE-PLACES REMEDIED.—W. and M. FEETHAM, No. 9, Ludgate-hill, and 296, Oxford-street, beg leave to inform the Public, that they undertake to remedy the above evil, and by long practice and attention to this important object, with experienced and careful workmen, they can effectually Remedy every description of Smoky Rooms, with little or no inconvenience to the family during the process. W. and M. F. beg the Public's attention to their Warm Air Stoves, with an increased draft, for halls, large rooms, &c. Likewise Warm Baths, on a convenient and approved plan, and their Atemperating Shower Bath, by the King's Patent.

IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. BRADBURY, Private Tutor, Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of writing 1000 PENMANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six progressive Lessons. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand, calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and, moreover, will study the hand of the most illegible writer. Upwards of 3000 specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, and references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age. Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with inconceivable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

WRITING PAPER, of the best quality, made by the justly celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, to be sold at the following low prices:—Excellent copy 7d. the quire, or 1s. the ream: good laid post 8d. superfine thick 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 13s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; superfine Bath 9d. ditto. hot pressed. 10d. and 1s. the quire. or 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. 6d. the ream; very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d the quire, or 20s. the ream; good foolscap 1s. the quire, superfine 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or 21s. and 25s. the ream: superfine large bank post 1s. the quire, or 18s. the ream; best thick lined brief 1s. 4d. the quire, or 25s. the ream; very good copy books 3s. 6d. per dozen; best sealing wax 4s. 6d. the lb. Also for sale, price one shilling, Steel Nib Pen; it has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, price 1s. 4d. each. Strong brown 8d. 10d and 1s. 6d. small hand 4d. the quire; at H. and W. SMITH'S, 192, Strand, Second House from the Crown and Anchor Tavern.—Account Books made to order, of any size or pattern; Drawing Paper, and Bristol Boards, equally low in price.

DREADFUL FIRE at CANTON in CHINA.—An immense quantity of TEA and other Property having been destroyed by that awful calamity, there is no doubt of TEAS being dearer, as the East India Company have not a sufficient assortment for Sale.—FREDERICK and ROBERT SPARROW and Co. in announcing to their Friends the removal of their original Warehouse from No. 6. to those very extensive Premises No. 8, Ludgate Hill, feel much pleasure in stating, that at the East India Company's Sale, which ended on the 13th inst. there was a much greater proportion than usual of strong full-flavoured TEAS, which, selling at most favourable prices, induced them to purchase very largely, thereby enabling them to offer, not only on advantageous terms, from either of their Warehouses in London, or through the medium of their Country Agents, good Genuine Teas, cheaper and of better qualities at their respective prices than any other house in the kingdom. At the same time they request their Friends to be particular in the Direction, viz. No. 8, Ludgate Hill, (nearly opposite the Belle Sauvage), No. 138, Oxford street, (between Hollesstreet and Old Cavendish-street), and No. 6, Charing-cross, (Second House from Northumberland House), and to see that all Teas from these Warehouses are wrapped in Printed Papers, with Name, Address, and Price per lb. thereon, and those for the Country in Lead, free of expence.—Country Agents, Dealers, Families, Proprietors of Inns, Taverns, Coffee houses, and large Establishments supplied upon most favourable terms, according to Advertising to F. and R. Sparrow and Co. at their principal Warehouse, No. 8, Ludgate Hill, inclosing Cash Notes, Bankers' Bills, or Orders upon London for Payment, when the Change, if any, shall be inclosed in the Goods.—N.B. Two or Three clever Shopmen and Porters wanted.

LEVANTINE SILKS, FRENCH WIDTH, 28. 30. per yard, and a 15,000l. Stock of the newest and most fashionable SILKS and SHAWLS, both Foreign and British, that can be produced, in every novel and brilliant colour; also a most splendid selection of Parisian Silk Cloaks, trimmed in the most admired and prevailing fashion; fine habit Cloths, and foreign Cashmere ditto for Ladies' dresses, &c. at one half their real value, viz. Crape Dresses, 14s. 6d. each; Velvets, 5s. 6d. per yard; very rich ditto, 10s. 6d.; ditto the richest made, 12s. 6d.; Lapland Cords, 4s. 8d. per yard; Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard; very rich ditto, 4s. 6d.; rich Gros de Tours, 4s. 9d. per yard; Norwich Crapes, the widest made, 1s. 3d. per yard; rich Satins for dresses, 2s. per yard; Poplins and Lustres, 1s. 6d.; rich ditto, 2s.; Irish ditto, 2s. 6d.; figured Poplins, 1s. 6d.; ditto, 2s. 2d.; three yards wide figured Bombasins, the Black ditto, 1s. 2d.; fine ditto, 1s. 6d.; wide Sarsenets, 3s.; rich twilled ditto, 4s. 6d.; elegant Flounce Robes, 15s.; India worked Muslins, 2s. per yard; fine Jacconot ditto, 19s. the piece of 20 yards; white and coloured Trimmings, &c. unusually cheap; Shawls and Scarfs of the most chaste and elegant patterns, and scarcely to be known from the original Cashmere, from one guinea to five guineas each; those at 2l. 50s. and three guineas, are most superb pattern; Norwich Shawls, 12s. and 16s. each; Bombazine Shawls, the largest size, 5s. each; 400 Cloth Shawls, bound, &c. 7s. 6d. each; Seal and Erminet Shawls, 21s. each; every fashionable Article for the season, with a superior Stock of Family Linen Drapery.—The fullest value for India Shawls, Turbans, and Birds of Paradise, at RILEY'S India Warehouse, No. 118, Oxford-street.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, 37, Piccadilly, FASHIONABLE SILK, SHAWL, MUSLIN, and LACE WAREHOUSE, W. EDGINTON, from Swan and Edgar's, most respectfully begs to acknowledge the many favours and the very liberal patronage he has experienced from the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public since his commencement in the above establishment, and at the same time begs to recommend to their notice an extensive and choice collection of the most fashionable Silks, consisting of rich figured, plain, and shaded stripe Gros de Naples, Levantines, figured, stripe, and plain Sarsnets, Tabinets, Poplins, and Lustres, with a great variety of that new article for dress Crystal Gauze, so universally admired for the beauty and delicacy of its fabric; a large assortment of Lace Dresses, Lace Veils and Scarfs, long and square, Norwich and Scotch Shawls; Muslins of every kind, and Muslin Robes at very reduced prices, together with every article connected with the haberdashery, hosiery, glove, and lace trade.—The whole of the stock which he now offers to the public is, without an exception, of the very best manufacture, and will be offered at such prices as will convince him that it is his interest to make it the cheapest as well as the best respectfully solicits. The few following prices must at once convince every impartial observer of the decided cheapness, bearing in mind that they are in reality such goods as are advertised, and not of that inferior description by which such impositions are practised upon the public. Good stripe sarsnets from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per yard; white and coloured satin, from 3s. to 6s.; lace dresses from 2 to 5 guineas each; lace veils and scarfs from 7s. 6d. to 2 guineas; all-wide cambric muslins 9s. the piece 12 yards; muslin flounced robes from 4s. 3d. to 50s. each, and every other article proportionably cheap.

URLING'S LACE.—DIXON, WILLSON, and CO. at No. 237, Regent street, adverting to a representation contained in Advertisements of Urling and Co. of 147, Strand, that Urling's Lace is only to be had genuine at their House, and at no other Shop in London, feel themselves called upon in justice to the public and themselves, to state that they warrant to sell, and will continue to sell, upon the Terms of their Advertisements, the genuine Gassed Lace (introduced into the world as Urling's Lace) the same article as sold at 147, Strand, and in defiance of the puffs and boastings of that House, who thereby endeavour to appropriate to themselves the exclusive benefit of an article to which they have no right; and Dixon, Willson, and Co. are prepared to meet, and hereby challenge every investigation and competition. The truth is, there is no Patent for the exclusive sale of the Gassed or Urling's Lace, and Dixon, Willson, and Co. obtain it from the same source from which Urling and Co. themselves have always been, and are now, supplied with the article.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same: its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and to prevent disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed with their Arms, Name, and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS & SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOBILITY, GENTRY, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey by using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, after it has been improved with an extra valuable ingredient; through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the Universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often it will never turn grey again, and is sure to clear the system from Scurf and Scurvy, and when used with the Genuine Patent Shaving Cream, will keep the Head and Face free from Scurf. Gentlemen who have lost their hair, and have the least spot of roots of hair remaining, by using regularly, for a few months, Prince's improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published, in the Gazettes of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any other for the hair; and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what else possibly be done.

It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits.

Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as Impostors in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil as much like the genuine, and some, more to deceive, falsely have printed on their counterfeit covers "the original," or "genuine Russia Oil," and some even are so daring, although they know it is punishable, to put the Original Proprietor's Name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders.

Ask for Prince's improved Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and label, and observe, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London." is on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle five shillings, or a large bottle, containing five ounces, one pound, which is a saving.

Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street near the Pantheon, at No. 26, London-road, near the Floor-cloth Manufactory, Surrey, and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, and it will be forwarded immediately by coach.

LATEST NEWS.

Letters from Madrid mention that the state of the King's health interposed a serious obstacle to his removal. It was even alleged that an immediate removal would be attended with fatal consequences. The gout, which had hitherto been confined to his foot, was flying about from one part of his body to another. The Queen's health is also represented as being much worse.

Bayonne and German Papers, the former to the 14th inst. and the latter to the 16th, arrived yesterday.

Letters from Saragossa of the 5th say, that General Ballesteros was expected there every moment with 100 horsemen; and that orders had been received by the contractor for the supply of the army, to have provisions ready for two thousand horse and ten thousand foot. General O'Donnel had set out for St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, to organize the division of the vanguard of the French army which is to enter Spain by that road. O'Donnel is to command the troops of Juannito and Santos Ladron, who lately sent their refusal and formal protest against this nomination. General Quesada also goes backwards and forwards between this and St. Jean de Luz, proposing to organize his division; at present he has only one hundred and twenty officers, and an equal number of soldiers; the troops of Goroslidi and that of Zabala, having hitherto refused to assemble on the banks of the Bidassoa.

An article from Constantinople, dated Feb. 10, says—That Lord Strangford is on the point of issuing a declaration in the Greek language, that the Greeks are "not to expect assistance from the Christian Powers."

Both Houses of Parliament met yesterday for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent, by Commission, to the Mutiny Bill, there being no other business whatever before them. The time appointed for the Commission was a quarter before four, and previous to that time the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Shaftesbury were robed, and waiting in readiness to sit as Commissioners. The Speaker and several Members of the other House were also expected to be summoned by the Black Rod. Four o'clock arrived, and there being no appearance of a summons, the Right Hon. Gentleman was under the necessity of taking the Chair and proceeding to count the House, when it appearing that there were no more than 11 Members present, the House adjourned. This circumstance was immediately announced to their Lordships, who also immediately adjourned. It then appeared that owing to some circumstances, not yet accounted for, the Commission had not arrived in town from Brighton.

Mr. Secretary Canning, though considerably recovered, is still obliged to carry his right arm in a sling.

On Saturday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester honoured the Panorama of the Coronation at Spring Gardens with a visit.

The Duke of York is arrived in town from Brighton, where his Royal Highness had been on a visit to the King.

On Friday the adjourned General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, when the Chair having been taken, the consideration of the subject of East India Sugars was resumed. After some discussion a ballot was fixed for the 8th of April.

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in Whetstone Park, which communicated with the houses in Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Several houses, with their contents, have been entirely consumed.

At the Maidstone Assizes, on Friday, John Coleman was indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. James Smith, at Lewisham, on the 22d of Dec. last, by shooting him with a pistol. The House of Mr. Smith had been attacked on the night of his death by several fellows, and Mr. Smith, being alarmed, rose from his bed, and was shot dead by them at his bed-chamber window. On the following morning, a carpenter's stock and centre-bit were found under the window, which were traced to have been in the prisoner's possession, who was committed for trial. After he was in prison he confessed that he was one of a party of five or six men who made the attack, two of whom were Mr. Smith's nephews, one of whom actually discharged the pistol. A reward of 300l. was offered for the discovery of the murderers, and promising pardon to any who made the discovery, except the actual murderer. On this it was contended that the prisoner was protected by the King's Proclamation, but the Judge said that must be matter for future deliberation, and the Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.—The sentence was respited.

At the Exeter Assizes, John Bolt, was indicted for shooting at Jane Jusline, with intent to murder her. The unfortunate girl, aged about 20, and the prisoner were fellow servants in the family of Mr. Arundel, of Sefton Park; the former was groom, and the latter nursery maid, she had rejected his addresses repeatedly; and on the 22d Dec. he inveigled her into his bed-room, asked her if she would have him, on her saying no, and attempting to get away, said he would shoot her; and as she was running away, he took a pistol from the foot of the bed and shot her. The right side of her face was dreadfully mangled, her right eye nearly shot out, three fingers of her right hand nearly shot off, and were afterwards amputated. Several shots were extracted from the neck, fingers, and upper jaw. He was found Guilty.

At Bow-street, yesterday, Elias Lousarda, a Turkish Jew, appeared with his attorney and interpreter to a peace warrant granted at the suit of Mr. Edward Charles Southbrook, of Covent Garden Chambers, merchant, for threatening to do the said Southbrook some bodily harm. Lousarda arrived in this country about two months ago, and sold to Mr. Southbrook an assortment of French perfumery, value 200l. which was paid for by bills at short dates. A few days before the first bill for 40l. became due Mr. Southbrook sent word to Lousarda that unless he received 5l. 10s. in cash the bill would be returned unpaid. Lousarda paid the sum demanded, and got a receipt for the amount—but the bill was dishonoured. Mr. Lousarda went then to Mr. Southbrook's counting-house, and used some threatening language.—Lousarda was ordered to find bail, himself in 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each, which he did.—Southbrook was ordered to account for having, in addition to the goods above-mentioned, obtained the 5l. 10s. by a fraud upon Lousarda, and he not being able to explain the circumstances of the transaction, was remanded.

William Serson was charged with robbing his master, —— Gardner, Esq. of Drayton Green, near Ealing. Serson had advertised for a situation as a footman, and Mr. G. engaged him. The prisoner had charge of the whole of the silver plate, and two days (Feb. 28) after he entered into his new situation, while Mr. Gardner was in town, he decamped with the plate and other valuable property. On his person was found 3l. 18s. 6d. in gold and silver, and a mask concealed in his hat. In his lodgings was found a pair of loaded pistols, with powder-flask full, and balls, and some property belonging to the prosecutor, which he and his servants identified.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

CARROLL has the honour of announcing to the Public the Scheme of the New Lottery, which will commence Drawing on the 9th of next Month. A Grand Prize of 20,000l; Two of 2000l.; Four of 1000l.; Six of 500l. &c.; making, in the whole, a Grand Total of Fifty-three Capital Prizes, must be Drawn on the First Day in the first half hour. The Scheme contains Three Prizes of 20,000l. and every Ticket Drawn a Prize above 10l. on the First Day, will have a New Ticket for the Second Day; Shares in proportion. Carroll sold in the last Contract Two Prizes of 20,000l.; One of 10,000l.; and Fourteen other Capitals of 1000l. 500l. &c. at his fortunate Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street.

We understand the forthcoming "Letters on England," from the pen of a foreign nobleman, include, among a great variety of other subjects, an elaborate critical estimate of all our distinguished living Poets; and likewise a distinct notice of most of our Painters, Sculptors, Actors, &c.

NEW WEEKLY MEDICO CHIRURGICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE, published yesterday (Saturday, 22d) 32 columns 8vo. price 4d.—Contents: Sir A. Cooper on Injuries of the Spine, &c.—Interesting Memoir of the late Dr. Gordon, Edinburgh—Magendie on Vomiting—Granger's Oration on Injuries of the Brain, &c. concluded—Hospital Reports—Operations at St. George's, the London, and St. Thomas's Hospitals—Case of Cataleptsy in the Edinburgh Infirmary—On Uterine Hæmorrhage, by Dr. Good—Trials of Tar Vapour— various cases of supposed Pregnancy, &c. with a variety of other miscellaneous and interesting Medical Intelligence.—Published at Cox's Medical Library, St. Thomas's street, Southwark, every Saturday forenoon; by John Cox, Berner's street, Oxford-street; of whom may be had the First Part, containing six numbers, price 2s.; and of all booksellers.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those, who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works, "The Ægis of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Fetter-lane-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton-street, Dublin, or at new booksellers. Medicine can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons effecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The insured are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a licence from the Directors. This Company continues to advance Money on Annuity, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds. JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

No. 1, Cornhill.

TO THE PUBLIC.—PIDDING and Co. pledge their reputation that whoever makes a purchase at their Office, will now decidedly have a better chance of gaining Money by the Lottery than ever existed before; this is an absolute fact, for no less than 53 Capitals will be determined by the first 53 Prizes on the 9th of April, viz. with the first 5,000 Numbers of the Spring Lottery.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 120. **SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

KING'S THEATRE. Under the immediate Patronage of His Majesty.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Royal Academy of Music, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that A GRAND CONCERT of Antient and Modern Music will take place in the above Theatre, on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1823, for the Benefit of this Institution. The Sub-Committee of the Royal Academy of Music is happy to announce, that the following eminent Professors and Honorary Members of this Institution have, on this occasion, kindly consented to give their valuable assistance:—Mrs. Salmon, Madame Vestris, Miss Goodall, Miss Paton, Miss Stephens, Miss Travis, Miss M. Tree, Madame Camporese, Madame Ronzi De Begnis, Signora Caradori, Mr. Braham, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. Terrail, Mr. Hawes, Mr Durrnset, Mr. Penc, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Evans, Mr. Smith, Mr. Sale, Mr. Sale, Jun. Mr. Kellner, Signior Curioni, Signor Begrez, Signor Placci, Signor De Begnis, and Signor Porto. Harp, Mr. Bochsa; Flute, Mr. Nicholson; Horn, Mr. Puzzi; Double Bass Mr. Dragonetti; Leaders, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Spagnoletti, and Mr. Mori; Dr. Crotch, Principal of the Royal Academy, will conduct the Performance, and preside at the Organ. The Band will be on the most extensive scale. The Choruses, under the superintendence of Mr. Watson, will be selected from the Antient Concerts, the King's Theatre, the Oratorios, and assisted by the Young Gentlemen of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, the whole consisting of upwards of Two Hundred Performers.—Applications for Boxes and Tickets to be made at the Royal Academy, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. Pit 10s. 6d. Gallery 5s.—The Doors will be opened at Seven o'Clock, and the Performances will commence at Eight precisely.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Messrs. GRESATOREX respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends generally, that his ANNUAL CONCERT is fixed for FRIDAY the 25th of APRIL next.—Tickets (Half a Guinea each) to be had of Mr. Greatorex, No. 70, Upper Norton-street, Portland Place; at the Music Shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co. No. 133, New Bond street; Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent street.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Messrs. W. KNYVETT and VAUGHAN respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends generally, that their respective CONCERTS will take place on the 2d of MAY and the 9th of MAY next, at the above Rooms, on the grand scale of former years.—Particulars will be duly announced.

MR. SPAGNOLETTI has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS, on THURSDAY the 15th of MAY next; and that it will be on the same grand scale as the Philharmonic Concerts. On which occasion he is promised the assistance of the most eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers.—Further particulars will be speedily announced.

NEW HARP MUSIC, by N. C. BOCHSA,—Published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street, 'Cease your fanning, with variations, price 4s.; the Fall of Paris, a celebrated Russian air, arranged as a Rondo, price 3s.; My lodging is on the cold ground, a favorite Irish air, with introduction and variations, price 3s. 6d.; Se a casa madama, a favourite Duet in Mozart's Opera of Le Nozze di Figaro, arranged as a rondo, (Flute ad. lib.) price 4s.; Di Placer mi balzil cor, Rossini's favorite Cavatina, arranged with an introduction and variations, price 4s.

NEW QUADRILLES.—Just published, by CLEMENTI and CO. 26, Cheapside, Weippert's 4th Set, selected from the Opera of "Le Nozze di Figaro," and dedicated to H. R. H. Princess Feodore, of Leinengen, price 4s.; "Les Gendarmes," by Levien, price 3s.; where may be had, lately published, Weippert's favorite Sets, Nos. 1, 2, 3, each 4s.

C. and Co.'s complete Catalogue of Vocal and Instrumental Music, for 1823, is now ready for delivery, price 2s. 6d.

MUSIC.—No. 162, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street. J. GOW and SON respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry they have just published the ninth number of their NEW SET.—La Donna del Lago, a favourite set of quadrilles from the above celebrated opera, composed by Rossini, 4s.—Overture and Introduction to ditto, 2s. 6d.—" Oh, mattuni albori," sung by Madame de Begnis, 1s. 6d. and the favourite song "Aurora che Sorgerai," sung by Signor Curioni in the above opera, 1s.—A fourth set of Quadrilles from Scotch Airs, including "the Boatie Rows," "Auld Rail in Aberdeen," and "the Campbells are Coming," for the first time; they are the original sets of Scotch quadrilles, and a favourite set of quadrilles by Spagnoletti, 4s.—J. G. and Son have just received from Edinburgh the following new music, viz. Gow's ancient curious collection of Scotland, consisting of genuine Scotch tunes, with their original variations, 8s.—The Vocal Melodies of Scotland, arranged for the flute, 4s.—The Sixth collection of Strathspeys, Reels, and Slow Tunes, by Niel Gow and Sons 8s. Instruments let on hire and tuned.

THE MONTHLY MUSICAL WORK.

On the 1st of April will be published, with a Portrait, No. IV. price 2s. 6d. to be continued Monthly, of the

HARMONICON. Contents:—March, by Ferdinand Ries—II. "Lesbia live to love," Canzonet, by Vincenzo Righini, the Poetry by Dr. Langhorne—III. An Irish Melody, sung by Miss Stephens—IV. Duet, by Dr. Nares, (very rare)—V. Riego's March, the popular Spanish National Air, with Spanish and English words—VI. Divertimento for Piano Forte, containing a Spanish, a Russian, and a German Air—VII. "Ah non lasciarmi," by Anioli. Literary Department:—Life of Mozart—On the Italian Opera in England—History of Music in Germany—Royal Academy of Music—The German Musical Drama. Review of Music:—Critical Notices of the British, Ancient, and Philharmonic Concerts; the Theatres; Oratorios, &c.; Correspondence, comprising the Musical Intelligence of the Continent, &c. &c.—London: published by W. Pinnock, 267, Strand (by whom communications will be received); and sold by all Book and Music sellers.

Nos. I. II. and III. contain new compositions by Mr. Attwood, Mr. Braham, and Mr. Cramer; and an extensive collection of chaste and classical Music from British and Foreign composers.

HEATHER on the PRESENT STATE of PIANO FORTE STUDY.—Just published, by H. Falkner, 3, Old Bond-street, a new edition of the above Work, price 10s. 6d.

"Mr. Heather sets out with a preface, which, we confess, strongly blassed us in his favour; it is not only well and sensibly written, but it also shews that the author thinks and feels rightly on the subject of which he treats. We regret that our limits prevent us from giving an extract of his judicious observations on practice, expression, &c.; they are eminently worthy of the serious attention of every Pupil that wishes to be a proficient in the art. In the work itself we met with many occasional remarks, which equally shewed the author's good sense, the justness of his views, and, we may add, considerable experience in the art of instruction."—Vide Musical Review.

PAROCHIAL PSALMODY.—Shortly will be published, and dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, a COLLECTION of the most approved PSALM TUNES, newly harmonized for four Voices, and adapted for Congregational Service, by THOMAS GREATOREX, Conductor of His Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, and Organist of Westminster Abbey.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Wallace, with the Vision of the Sun, or the Orphan of Peru—Tuesday, The Marriage of Figaro—Wednesday, the new Tragedy, Julian—Thursday, The Rivals—Friday, Julian—Saturday, the Comedy of Errors.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, The Castle Spectre, with the Chinese Sorcerer, or the Emperor and his Three Sons—Tuesday, The Way to Get Married—Wednesday, Pizarro—Thursday, Wild Oats—Friday, Alexander the Great—Saturday, The Siege of Belgrade.

HIGH-METTLED RACER.

DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge, WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, Easter Monday, March 31, 1823, with the HIGH-METTLED RACER. Mr. Gray, the celebrated and most extraordinary Leaper, after the manner of his relation Mr. Ireland. Monsieur Lonquemare, from Paris, the first Rope Dancer in the World. Mr. Kemp, the distinguished Equestrian. A new Equestrian Melo Drama, with other Entertainments.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

MR. HAYDON'S Great Picture of LAZARUS RISING FROM THE DEAD is NOW OPEN.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, ground door to the right.—Admission 1s. Catalogues 6d.

THE magnificent EXHIBITION of His Majesty's Coronation Armour, with a costly and unique collection of Military Antiquities of every age and nation, including the much admired Equestrian figure of an Arab Chief, the rich Armour of Henry Quatre, Knights mounted on their barbed steeds for a Tournament, a suit of Plate Armour of gigantic size, the Fire Arms of Napoleon, Trophies from the Field of Waterloo, the rich pistols captured from Joseph Bonaparte by the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. is NOW OPEN in the New Gallery adjoining the Haymarket Theatre.—Admittance One Shilling.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Peristrephic PANORAMA of the CHREMONY of the CORONATION, the Coronation Procession, and the Banquet, painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and displaying nearly 100,000 figures, upwards of 500 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Pinger Organ and Trumpets, who perform the Coronation Music.—IS NOW OPEN.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

CHAPEAU DE PAILLE, by P. P. RUBENS.—The Exhibition of this universally admired Picture, known as the Chapeau de Paille, and acknowledged to be the chef-d'œuvre of Rubens in Portraiture, is now on view at Mr. Stanley's Rooms, No. 21, Old Bond-street. Admittance, 1s. Memorandum of the Picture, 6d.—It is expected that no person will attempt to take sketch or copy from the Picture.—Open from Nine till Five.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of Modern Artists IS OPEN Daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. (By Order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The Subscribers to the Print from Mr. West's Picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution daily.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

COSMORAMA.—A CHANGE will take place on MONDAY, the 7th of APRIL, when the Views of the Convent of Batalha, in Portugal; the Mosque of Abou Maudaw, on the Nile, in Egypt; and the Palace of Akbar, in India, will be removed. The other Views now exhibiting are the Tagus, from Bellem Castle; Two of Lyons; and the Exterior and Interior of St. Peter's at Rome, (lately put up again at the general desire of the Visitors of the Cosmorama, though already seen by many thousands of them several times over.)—This exhibition being lighted by artificial light, is totally independent of the weather.—Admittance One Shilling.—26, St. James's-street.

THE PICTURE of the TRIAL of the QUEEN, by Mr. George Hayter, Member of the Academy of St. Luke, in Rome, &c. &c. &c. Mr. T. H. Caute respectfully notifies, that having paid a large sum of money for the right to exhibit this great Historical Picture, the same WILL OPEN to the Public, at his Rooms, 80½, Pall Mall, from and after MONDAY NEXT, the 31st day of March, from ten till dusk.—As the limits of an advertisement prevent an adequate description being given of this extraordinary Picture, it will here be simply stated that it contains upwards of 300 figures, of which 199 are portraits, those Princes of the Royal Family, and every Peer and person of distinction in the Kingdom having sat to Mr. George Hayter, whose rank as a portrait-painter will, it is trusted, excite public curiosity towards the exhibition.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, 27, Old Bond-street, London.—MR. EBERS begs leave respectfully to announce that he has greatly extended the arrangements at his British and Foreign Library, so that the following superior accommodations are derived by Subscribers to his Establishment:—1st. They are entitled to the IMMEDIATE PERUSAL of the NEW PUBLICATIONS.—2d. The Proprietor engages to purchase for Subscribers any works of general interest that may not have been previously added to the Library.—3d. Subscribers have the right of choosing from the most extensive collection of the established works in the various branches of English, French, and Italian Literature.—And 4thly. Subscribers are admitted to the use of a costly series of Publications, embellished with highly finished and coloured Engravings, which illustrate in a beautiful manner the History, Antiquities, Costumes, Sports, Pastimes, &c. of the Ancient and Modern World, together with Maps and Atlasses.—New Catalogues, with terms, to be had on application.—Books regularly forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent.

Just published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LXXIV. For March 1823.—Contents:—I. The Candid. No. 2—II. There is a tongue in every leaf—III. Letters from Italy. Nos. 5 and 6—IV. Valperga—V. Clibber's Apology—VI. Mr. Rose's translation of the Orlando Innamorato—VII. Time's Whispering Gallery. No. 2; King James and the Sleeping Preacher—VIII. The Shepherd's Calendar, Class Second; Deaths, Judgements, and Providences—IX. Above a poem, &c. By Z. Edinburgh:—X. The Dalt Days. No. 2. Tale Second. The Old Man's Tale; or, Kilspindy Castle—XI. Analysis of Tucker's Vision—XII. Remarks on Mr. Owen's Plan—XIII. Nugæ Lyricæ. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—XIV. Lockhart's Spanish Ballads—XV. Public Affairs—XVI. Patriotic Ode. From the Spanish Gazette of Madrid, 1st March, 1823—XVII. Irish Affairs—XVIII. On the Scotch Character. By a Flunky—XIX. Edinburgh Pantomime—XX. Notes, Ambitious. No. 7. Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Just published, price 10s. 6d. in boards,

DISCOURSES principally on Subjects of SCRIPTURE HISTORY. By the Rev. CHARLES FORSTER, B.D. Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Limerick.—Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand; W. Blackwood, Edinburgh; and R. Milliken, Dublin.

Just published, price 4s. 6d.

THE ITALIAN WIFE; a Tragedy.
Printed for W. Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. The Third Edition, of

LIGHTS and SHADOWS of SCOTTISH LIFE. By the Author of the Trials of Margaret Lyndsay.—Printed for Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London. Of whom may be had,
The TRIALS of MARGARET LYNDSAY. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 9s. 6d.

THE ORLANDO INNAMORATO; abridged in Prose, from the Italian of Berni; and interspersed with Stanzas in the same metre as the original. By W. STEWART ROSE.

It is curious that the Orlando Innamorato, though necessary to the understanding of the story of the Orlando Furioso, which is a continuation of it, has never been translated into English; if we except a mere outline of the main action, which gives little notion of its innumerable episodes, and none of its poetry, or the spirit in which it is conceived. The present translation is an attempt to supply such a deficiency.
—Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

J. P. KEMBLE, ESQ.

On the first of April, price Two Shillings, embellished with—1. Portrait of Mr. Kemble, from a Drawing of Sir Thomas Lawrence; 2. Second Illustration of Loves of the Angels; 3. A Lady in a Morning Visiting Dress; 4. A Lady in an Evening Dress: both in colours,

THE Third Number of the Improved Series of THE LADY'S MAGAZINE; or, Mirror of the Belles Lettres, Fine Arts, Music, Drama, Fashions, &c. containing, besides the usual variety of interesting articles on various subjects, a Memoir, interspersed with Anecdotes, of the late celebrated Mr. Kemble.—A Review of, with Extracts from, Miss Mitford's new Tragedy of Julian.—Report of Music.—Fine Arts.—Drama.—Fashions.—The Letter-Box; or, Answers to Correspondents, &c.—London: printed for S. Hamilton; published by S. Robinson, Chapter-house-court, Paternoster-row; and sold by all the Booksellers of the United Kingdom.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. with two octavo plates, No. XVI. of

THE TECHNICAL REPOSITORY, for April, 1823, containing Practical Information on subjects connected with Discoveries and Improvements in the Useful Arts. By THOMAS GILL, a Chairman of the Committee of Mechanics, in the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi.—Printed for Cadell, Strand; and Blackwood, Edinburgh.

N.B. Vols. I. and II. are now ready for delivery, price 15s. each, in bds.

MEDICAL SCIENCES, for 1823.

Just published, price 4s. 6d. No XVII. of

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL of FOREIGN and BRITISH MEDICINE and SURGERY and of the Sciences connected with them; containing extensive Reviews of fourteen highly interesting Publications; and an arranged Quarterly History of the latest Discoveries and Improvements, both at home and abroad (upwards of sixty articles); and Critical Characteristics of New Books; forming a cheap and useful Library of reference to all classes of Practitioners.—London: printed for John Anderson, Medical Bookseller, 49, West Smithfield; Adam Black, Edinburgh; and Hodges and M'Arthur, Dublin.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the elevation of the Marquis of Londonderry, to be an English Earl by the title of Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham; and of Lord Beresford to be Viscount Beresford.]

WAR OFFICE, March 28, 1823.

11th Reg. of Light Drags.: Capt. T. P. Barlow to be Capt. vice White, who exch.—14th Ditto: Capt. Sir T. Ormsby, Bart. to be Capt. vice Ward, who exch. —2d Reg. of Foot: Lieut. L. F. Jones to be Adj. and Lieut. vice Nunn, who exch.—19th Ditto: Capt. N. Farewell to be Paymaster, vice Wildey, who exch. —21st Ditto: Serj.-Major A. Young to be Adj. with the rank of Sec. Lieut. vice Keane, dec.—28th Reg. of Foot: Ensign G. Berkeley to be Ensign, vice Stewart, who exch.—40th Ditto: Lieut. C. Hibbert to be Capt. vice Bowen, who retires; Ensign H. Master to be Lieut. vice Hibbert; J. A. Robertson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Master.—41st Ditto: Capt. J. A. Macleod to be Capt. vice Lord Bentinck, who retires.—44th Ditto: Lieut. H. Donnithorne to be Lieut. vice Dunlevie, who exch.—47th Ditto: Lieut. J. Peach to be Lieut. vice Macdonell, who exch.—59th Ditto: Lieut. J. Nunn to be Lieut. vice Jones, who exch.—61st Ditto: Lieut. C. Dunlevie to be Lieut. vice Donnithorne, who exch.—68th Ditto: Lieut. W. Bristow to be Capt. vice Richards, who retires.—99th Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Macfarlane, K.C.B. and G.C.H. to be Col. vice Gen. Sir G. Beckwith, dec.—Royal Staff Corps: Lieut. T. Harriott to be Capt.—To be Lieuts.: Ensign H. Cole; E. Wilford; Lieut. E. J. Cleather, vice Harriot.—To be Ensigns: R. M. Westmacott, Gent.; P. Shearman, Gent. vice Cole; Gent. Cadet C. Stoddart, vice Wilford.—2d, West India Reg.: Lieut. W. P. Cartwright to be Lieut.—1st Ceylon Reg.: Lieut. S. Braybrooke to be Capt. vice Abbey, who retires.—Cape Corps: Capt. C. Ward to be Capt. of a Company, vice Ormsby, who exch.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Capt. H. B. Hyde to be Capt. vice Macleod, app. to the 41st Foot.—East India Volunteers—To be Lieuts.: Ensigns P. Cameron, vice Richardson; F. F. Thompson, vice Carter.—To be Ensigns: W. E. Powell, Gent. vice Cameron; Edward F. Danvers, Gent. vice Thompson. Staff-Surg. Hastle to be Dep. Inspector of Hosps. by Brevet.—To be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces: Hosp. Ass. D. Mularky, vice Barry, super.; J. Carter, vice Dempster; J. O'Donel, vice Butler; A. Munkittrick, vice Dixon.—J. Frost, Fort Adj. at Fort Wellington, to be Town Major at Quebec, vice Lewlin, dec.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Lincoln.—R. Marriott to be Dep.-Lieut.

Commission in the Royal Eastern Regt. of Middlesex Militia, signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Middlesex.—J. Phillips, Gent. to be Surgeon

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. ARMSTRONG, Great Queen-street, auctioneer.

BANKRUPTS.

H. BERTHOUD, jun. Regent's Quadrant, Piccadilly, bookseller—W. NAIL, Lisson-street, Mary-le-Bone, ironmonger—C. BRANDT, Jermyn-street, watchmaker—J. OLIVER, Broad-street, woollen-draper—E. W. HENZELL, Upper Thames-street, corn-dealer—J. FROST, Newport, grocer—D. JONES, Brighthelmstone, stone-mason—R. LYNEY, Fore street, timeclouse, coal merchant—A. W. SHIELDS, St. John-street, cheese-monger—W. PIPER, Hammersmith, barge builder—W. FREELOVE, Brightheline on, grocer—F. CLEMENTS, Norwich, coach-maker—J. SINCLAIR, Bow lane, warehouseman—J. CUNNINGHAM, Birmingham, linen-draper.

CHILE LOAN.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Second Half Yearly Dividend, due on the 31st March instant, will be paid on that and every subsequent Day (Sundays excepted) at our Counting-house, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.—The Holders of Warrants are requested to leave them, with Lists in numerical order, for examination, on Saturday the 29th instant, or one day previous to the application for payment.—London, 8th March, 1823. HULLETT, BROTHERS, and Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply those substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that the continued attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give any gentleman the comforts derived from his efforts under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-st.

PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST.—Any Member of either of the Houses of Parliament (Ministerial) or other Nobleman or Gentleman with powerful Parliamentary connexions, may have an exposé laid before him of a plan by which considerable benefit must accrue to Government, with scarcely any expence and undoubted personal advantage to the proposer. The want of interest is the sole cause of this advertisement; and to prevent the possibility of misconception, it is here at once stated that the affair will be treated as one of honour between gentlemen, no remuneration being thought of, unless Government should accede to the proposal. Gentlemen will be waited on who send their real name and address to A. B. at Mr. Sainsbury's, Literary Agent, Bell's buildings, Salisbury-square.

NEWINGTON, SURREY.—NEW CHURCHES.—All Persons desirous of contracting to perform the whole, or any part, of the Works in the intended NEW CHURCH, near Beckford-row, in Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, are requested to deliver their Proposals (sealed up, and indorsed "St. Peter's Church, Walworth, Tender for work," (as the case may be), addressed to the Trustees for Building New Churches in Newington,) to the said Trustees, at a Meeting to be held at the Committee Room of the Parochial Schools, near the Fishmongers' Alms-house, at Newington aforesaid, (being the Committee Room of the said Trustees,) on MONDAY, the 28th day of APRIL next, at Six o'clock in the Evening precisely, (and not on Wednesday, the 16th, as before advertised). Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible Persons as Sureties, and a list of prices at which the same is made. The Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest, or any other Tender, unless the same shall be considered satisfactory to them, and to His Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches in populous Parishes.—The drawings, specifications, and form of contract, may be seen any day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of Eight in the Forenoon and Six in the Afternoon, by applying at the office of John Soane, Esq. the Architect, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of whom all necessary information may be obtained. JOHN CLUTTON, Clerk to the Trustees.

48, High-street, South-wark, 27th March, 1823.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Lifehold, Funded, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. B. care of Mr. Mallows, glover, Exeter 'Change, Strand, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

A FAMILY, about to quit England immediately, wish to recommend a LADY, who has been living with them in the capacity of GOVERNESS. She is above thirty, of superior manners and connexions, but in misfortune and reduced circumstances. Any lady in high life, desiring an intelligent and confidential companion, or a young family requiring maternal care and instruction, or an elderly gentleman wishing for a gentlewoman to superintend his domestic affairs, would find this advertisement well worth attention. The lady's references are of the first respectability, and her address, Y. R. S. General Post-office, Piccadilly.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN, aged 24, of obliging disposition, and urbanity of manners, understands French and Italian, and speaks Spanish, with a general knowledge of Commercial affairs, having been seven years in a respectable mercantile house, in which he filled a confidential situation, and has left in consequence of the Gentleman giving up business, offers his services to any Gentleman in want of such a person, either in the above capacity, or as Secretary. Can produce an excellent recommendation.—Address to Q. Mr. By, Stationer, George-yard, Lombard-street.

SPLENDID DRAWING-ROOM and DINING-ROOM CURTAINS and BED FURNITURE, at half their former prices, in Swiss Chintzes, Spanish Merino Damasks, Silk Tabborets, Merino Tabborets, Moreens, &c. With the astonishing advantages of an immense and superb assortment, just manufactured, for ready money, and a determination to persevere in their present system of doing business, MILES and EDWARDS challenge all attempts at competition from long established houses, who can only offer goods which have been accumulating for many years, and which must have cost them full double what they are now worth. Families furnishing their Town and Country Residences, will find, by an inspection of the above matchless Stock, that between Miles and Edwards's prices, and the prices at which other Houses are now selling the same articles, there is a difference of at least 20 per Cent.—No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, March 23.

Members returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Borough of Corfe Castle—John Bond the younger, Esq. in the room of George Bankes, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Borough of Newport (Cornwall)—Jonathan Blaine, of Bedford-row, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

WAR OFFICE, March 24.

2d Reg. of Life Guards: Capt. Lord J. Bentinck, to be Capt. vice S. R. Jarvis, who exch.—3d Reg. of Drag. Guards: Capt. T. R. Swinburne, to be Capt. vice F. Prosser, who exch.—7th Ditto: Lieut. J. Bennett to be Capt. vice Davis, who retires: Cornet J. L. Pennyfather to be Lieut. vice Bennett: C. Cochrane, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Pennyfather.—4th Reg. of Light Drag.: Surg. R. Todd, M.D. to be Surg. vice O'Donel, sec.—10th Ditto: Cornet W. Battier to be Cornet, vice T. Hardwicke, who exch.—17th Ditto: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. C. Hall to be Lieut. vice Graham, prom.—Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: Capt. W. L. Walton to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Gore, who retires; Captain R. Bowen to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Rous, who exch.; Lieut. Hon. W. Forbes to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Walton; Ensign Hon. H. St. Clair Erskine to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Forbes.—7th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. A. Fraser to be Lieut. vice Bloomfield.—11th Ditto: Lieut. H. K. Bloomfield to be Lieut. vice Amyatt, who retires.—13th Ditto: Ensign A. G. Slacke to be Ensign, vice Suckling, who exch.—16th Ditto: Lieut.-General W. C. Lord Beresford, G.C.B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Gordon, dec.—27th Ditto: M. C. Johnstone, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Rundle, prom.—30th Ditto: Super. Ass.-Surg. J. Campbell, M.D. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Piper, prom.—32d Ditto: Ensign N. Sutherland to be Ensign, vice Slacke, who exch.—35th Ditto: Capt. Hon. W. R. Rous, to be Capt. vice Bowen, who exch.—60th Ditto: Lieut. H. Cornwall to be Lieut. vice Stopford. 69th Ditto: Lieut.-General Sir J. Hamilton, Bart. to be Colonel, vice Lord Beresford; Ensign H. Moore to be Lieut. vice Peppard, dec.: Ensign C. Johnstone to be Ensign, vice Moorsom, who exch.—79th Ditto: Ensign W. S. Moorsom to be Ensign, vice Johnstone, who exch.—93d Ditto: Lieut.-General John Hodgson to be Colonel, vice General Balfour, dec.; Ass.-Surg. S. A. Piper to be Surgeon, vice Todd.—95th Ditto: P. Maitland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Erskine. —96th Ditto: Capt. J. Hogg to be Capt. vice R. Bunney, who exch.—91st Ditto: Lieut. J. Marshall to be Capt. vice M'Lachlan, dec.; Ensign R. Duke to be Lieut. vice Marshall; Ensign D. Campbell to be Ensign vice Duke.—1st West India Reg.: Ensign W. Montgomery to be Lieut.; A. Macintyre, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Montgomery; Lieut. J. Delamel to be Adj. vice Plucket, dec.—2d Ditto: Lieut. Stopford to be Lieut. vice Adams, 3d Corps: Lieut. H. B. Astell to be Lieut. vice Cornwall.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Lieut. S. Sargent to be Lieut. vice Munro.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.: Ensign P. N. Daly to be Ensign, vice Crombie.—HOSPITAL STAFF: Ass.-Surg. R. Lowder, M.D. to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Gow, who resigns.—GARRISONS: General Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B. to be Governor of Landguard Fort, vice General Lieter, dec.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

3d West York Militia: W. Duncombe, Esq. to be Major, vice Daere, prom.—Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry: E. York, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Taylor; T. D. Ikin, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Craddock, prom.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

M. and A. Redmayne, Selby, Yorkshire, millners.—H. and M. Wheatley, Great Gard-street, Whitechapel-road, silk-dyers.—Boarsdale and Robinson, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.—J. B. and P. Foxwell, and Williams, Dye-house-mills, Gloucestershire, and Lothbury, London, clothiers, so far as respects J. B. Foxwell—Ames, Stourport, and Ames, Bristol, wharfingers—Waud, Bury St. Edmund's, and Waud, Lower John street, Golden-square, drapers—Perrin and Vander Sluys, Sweetings-alley—M. and E. Sparks, Allhurstone, Warwickshire, milliners—Stunt and Barnard, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, dyers—Erdes and Southall, Blackman-street, linen-drapers—Adam and Schweitzer, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, cabinet-makers—Greenwood and Unwin, New-road, St. George's in the East, tobacconists—J. and W. Hanham, Bath, drapers—Allen and Kendall, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers—Jullion, Brentford, and Gee, Salisbury-street, Strand, solicitors—Sutcliffe and Lee, jun. Stansfield-mill, Yorkshire—J. and W. Roberts, Bramley, Yorkshire, stonemasons—Hope and Bright, Bristol, potters—W. and D. Stubbing, Leadenhall-market, salesmen—Creswill and Moore, Hamer-place, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturers—Colley, Hargreaves, and Colley, Sheffield, merchants, so far as respects R. Colley—Le Tavernier and Hill, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, wine-merchants—Breminidge, Tardrew, and Linnington, Barnstaple, Devonshire, wine-merchants, so far as respects T. Tardrew—Bromley and Wand, Commercial-road, auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

A. THOMSON, Liverpool, merchant, from April 1 to April 12.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. JONES, Handsworth, Staffordshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CARPENTER, Wellington, Somersetshire, banker—J. COLVIN, Abchurch-lane, merchant—D. GRAHAM, Sandbury, cotton-manufacturer—J. and H. BIRD, Poultry, jewellers—M. BARRY, Minories, chart-seller.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—April 15, W. Reynolds, of the ship Orient, master-mariner—April 15, J. S. Smith, Brightlhelmstone, druggist—April 15, J. Whitebrook, Chester, shoemaker—April 15, D. Gerrard, Old Cavendish-street, auctioneer—April 15, R. Lee, Great Winchester-street, underwriter—April 15, J. James, Wood-street, Cheapside, tea-dealer—April 19, T. and D. Asquith, Dermondsey, and T. Mellish, New Kent-road, ship-owners—April 15, F. Fisher, jun. Leicester-square, surgeon—April 12, E. Brown, Saracen's Head, Friday-street, corn-dealer—April 13, J. M. de Queiros, Size-lane, merchant—April 19, H. Deane, Sydenham, Surrey, stock-broker.

April 16, J. Linsley, jun. Leeds, merchant—April 5, D. Jermyn, Great Yarmouth, merchant—April 15, J. Leech, Birmingham, brush-maker—April 18, W. Baker, Ticehurst, Sussex, blacksmith—April 17, W. H. Tollervey, Portsea, brewer—April 17, G. C. Staples, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstapler—April 14, W. Barraston, Worcester, hop-merchant—April 19, S. Hardwick, Birmingham, builder—April 16, G. Brammall, Sheffield, merchant.

CERTIFICATES—April 15.

A. Shiell, High-street, Wapping, baker—C. R. Sandderer, Lime-street-square, insurance-broker—J. Haughton, Liverpool, merchant—H. Gibbons, Islington, dealer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, Irish Yeomanry, General Turnpike Amendment, Ireland Arms, Severn Bridge, Darlington Watch, Plymouth Gas, Peterborough Road, Cornwall and Devon Road, and Portman-square Improvement, Bills.

Petitions were presented from St. Vincents, Nevis, and the Virgin Island, complaining of Colonial Distress; from Cornwall, against the Coal Duties; from Honiton and Shrewsbury, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; and from Plymouth, against the Plymouth Breakwater Bill.

EARL DARNLEY, adverting to the state of the Navy, coincided with Ministers, in reducing the inactive expences, but wished that the active department had been augmented, for if that had been the case, we should, backed by a considerable naval armament, have not made remonstrances in vain at Verona.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL doubted the policy of increasing what the Noble Earl called the active expences to a greater extent. The true policy of England was, to be prepared with a large fleet for war, if necessary; the preparation for such a state was nearly accomplished.

On the third reading of the National Debt Reduction Bill, the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, to record his opinion, that the alleged surplus was not so much as the Bill stated, moved that the word "three" be inserted, instead of five millions.

EARL DARNLEY recommended to apply three millions out of the surplus to the Sinking Fund, and the other two to the public relief.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL maintained that, there is actually a surplus of five millions, and that the arrangement with the Bank of England was a plain and simple transaction.

LORD KING was not satisfied with the reason for taking five millions as the surplus.

LORD BEXLEY said, the present Bill was a return to the principles of Mr. Pitt's system.

The amendment was negatived, and the Bill passed.

On the third reading of the King's property regulation Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR, in answer to some questions put by Lord Ellenborough, on a former night, said, that certainly His Majesty might dispose of his personal chattels, without a Bill, but if money were wanted on the part of the trustees of the British Museum, to take the benefit of the donation, then a Bill would be wanted. Generally His Majesty had the power of giving his personals away, and but for the Act of the 39th and 40th of the late King, it would be doubtful whether he might not will them away. In the reign of Queen Anne, a change had been made, when certain portions of land had been set apart for the support of the Crown; but previously the doctrine was, that the Crown might dispose of every thing it had, *jus Coronæ*.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH entered into a history of several of the ancient Kings, to shew that the Sovereign was not proprietor, but merely guardian of the property of the Crown. The present Bill he considered as a declaration, that the King intended to separate his private property from that of the Crown. And when another Bill in the other House informed him, that His Majesty was giving away his library without an Act of Parliament, it struck him that it might be done in order that the King might have equal power to dispose, in the same manner, of all other personal property of the Crown. His Majesty had, for eight years, applied the revenues of the Crown to the improvement of his personal property. To him (Lord E.) it appeared, that the Crown ought to be considered an equivalent for the loss of all other property.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, it was due to the Government and to the Sovereign that he should repel the idea started by the Noble Baron, that there was some trick between the liberal gift made by His Majesty to his people, and the Bill now on their Lordships' table. He should ask his Noble and Learned Friend on the Woolsack, whether he did not know, that His Majesty had been anxious to have the power conferred by this Bill three years ago, whilst the gift of the library had only been thought of within the last few months. He should not enter into the question, whether the 39th and 40th of his late Majesty had been a wise measure; but he should ask whether his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, having acquired property as a subject, of which he had a right to dispose, the House would deprive him of that right because he had ascended the Throne? He put it on the ground of strict justice—he wished for no favour—no liberality—liberality, in this instance, was all on the side of the Throne.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR would declare, upon his honour, that he had not the least notion that any such connection existed between the two measures. On the contrary, having been consulted on the principle of the Bill, he happened to know, it was not till years after the question had been raised with respect to the King's property, that he had heard any thing about the library.

LORD REDESDALE contended, that until the Act of Queen Anne, the power of the Crown to grant land had been unlimited. It was true, that when those grants were not approved of, the Ministers, by whose advice they had been made, had been impeached, but even then the grants had not been revoked.—The Bill was passed.

TUESDAY.

A petition was presented from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

On the motion of the EARL of KINGSTON, a return of the number of convictions in Ireland, under the Insurrection Act, was ordered to be laid before the House.

WEDNESDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the National Debt Reduction, the King's Property, and the Marriage Act Repeal, Bills.

Petitions were presented from Sligo, complaining of Excessive Tolls, and from Reading, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR intimated to the House, that it was intended to introduce a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws, shortly after the recess.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL stated his intention on Monday fortnight, to lay such papers on the table as related to the war between France and Spain; and to state what had been the conduct of the British Government in regard to Foreign Powers.

EARL GREY hoped no engagement had been entered into with those Powers, of which the British public were not already in possession; but if any engagements had been entered into with the rulers in France, and a new revolution was to ensue, by their rash, and he would say, iniquitous conduct, he trusted Ministers would not protect them against the evils which such rash conduct might create.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL stated that, except the treaty which provided for the exclusion of the late Emperor of France, this country was under no obligations of any kind, but those mentioned in the public treaty.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Darnley respecting the application of the augmented force, LORD MELVILLE said, it was intended to complete the crews of the guard-ships, and to put some vessels of smaller class into commission.—The House adjourned to the 10th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

THE SPEAKER went to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Assent.

Petitions were presented from Strathmore, complaining of Agricultural Distress; from Falmouth, Truro, and Leicester, complaining of Hawkers and Pedlars; and from St. Ives and Penzance, complaining of the Duties on Coals.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE gave notice that he should, on the 1st of May, move certain Resolutions on Agricultural Distress.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET presented a petition from Richard Carlile, complaining of the practice of flogging in Dorset Gaol, and for a law to enact the abolition of that system. The Hon. Member said, he should introduce a Bill to prevent the infliction of corporal punishment. The petition was ordered to be printed.

On bringing up the Report of the Army Extraordinaries, MR. HUME contended, that the salaries paid to the agents for the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, amounting to 2,900l. threw additional expense on this country. He was of opinion that the duties of the Treasurer of the Navy were inconsistent with those of the Agent at Ceylon; and he considered that the services of the four Agents he had mentioned might be dispensed with altogether; and, therefore, he should move to reduce the vote by 2,900l. He accordingly moved, "That the sum of 620,900l. in the resolution, should be altered to 617,100l."

MR. WILMOT maintained that the vote of Parliament, two years ago, had declared that colonial agents were necessary. It was physically impossible for any man in his office to perform the duties of these situations. The Hon. Gent. then adverted to a statement made by Mr. Hume on a former night, viz. that Mr. R. Gourlay had been ignominously expelled Canada, merely for having detected some abuses of Government, in relation to some fees received by the Governor. Now this was not the fact. He had looked over the publication of Mr. Gourlay, and could not find that he had ever made any such accusation against SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, who had not, in truth, ever received any such fees.

Mr. Creevey and Sir J. Yorke supported the amendment. The House divided—For the Amendment, 43—For the original grant, 74. The resolution was then carried.

On the vote for 62,405l. for necessaries and support of the convicts at home, MR. HUME asked whether the contracts for supplying the convicts with clothes, bedding, and other necessaries, were made by public advertisement or not? As to Mr. Gourlay, who had received 1000l.—what he complained of was, that a part of this 1000l. had been taken from him as fees, and had been misapplied. For complaining of this he had been sent out of Canada. As for the allegations which he had made against Sir Thomas Maitland, he would repeat them, and he could support them. It was the duty of the Government not to allow Sir T. Maitland to remain as Governor of the Ionian Islands; for no man had ever, by his conduct, brought such hatred on the English name.

MR. DAWSON replied to Mr. Hume's question, that the contracts for supplying the convicts were all publicly made, and by advertisements in the public papers.

MR. WILMOT complained of his having been attacked in his absence from the House by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen.—As to Mr. Gourlay he denied that he had been injured. If Mr. Hume would present a petition from that individual, and make out a case for him, he (Mr. W.) pledged himself to refute it.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET said, that some way or other Sir T. Maitland had contrived to make the British character (which had formerly been the most popular) the most hateful and detestable in the Ionian Islands.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL defended the character of Sir T. Maitland, when he (Mr. P.) had filled the office now held by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilmot). Sir T. Maitland had been Governor of Ceylon; and from a knowledge of his proceedings at that time he could say, that there was no man more sincerely desirous of promoting the honour of the British name.

LORD A. HAMILTON thought that the accusations of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) were to be taken rather as against the Government than against the individual.

MR. C. WYNN said, if the Hon. Member believed that there was any foundation for the charges which he had made, let him bring them forward by making a distinct motion on the subject.

On the Report of the Beer Trade Bill being brought up,

MR. H. SUMNER expressed his doubt that abuses might be practised under the provisions of the Bill. A brewer making the new description of beer might keep a house in which persons could drink it, and so in fact maintain a public-house without holding a license.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that no man keeping a public-house would be allowed to brew the new beer on his premises. There was a clause in the Act, providing that a publican who wished to brew the new beer must not brew within a certain distance of the house which he used as a public-house.

MR. GRATTAN wished to extend the plan to Ireland, where a good beer, sold at a reasonable price, might probably supersede the use of spirits.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought the sale of beer without a licence in Ireland worth consideration.

MR. W. WILLIAMS suggested the advantage of having an *ad valorem* tax upon beer generally.

On the Report of the Merchants' Vessels' Appreticing Bill being read, MR. RICARDO proposed an amendment, "that all the words after the word 'repeal,' should be left out of the clause," being to remove that compulsory condition for taking a certain number of apprentices from the Bill.—For the amendment, 6—Against it, 85.—Majority, 79.

On the Order of the Day for bringing up the Report on the Watchhousing Bill being read, MR. WALLACE was desirous that the subject should be fully discussed, and proposed that the Bill should be read a third time on the 21st of April.—After a short discussion, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday, the 21st of April.

Leave was given to Mr. W. Williams to bring in a Bill "to Regulate the Right of Voting at Borough Elections, arising from real property, and to prevent occasionality;" to Mr. Cripps, to bring in a Bill to increase the power of magistrates in cases of apprenticeship; and to Mr. Sykes to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of 7 Geo. 3, c. 21, relative to quorum Magistrates in cities and towns corporate.

COLONEL BARRY moved for "copies of information on which the commitments of certain persons to the goal of Newgate, Dublin, on a conspiracy to murder the Lord Lieutenant were founded." The Hon. Member stated the facts connected with the trials of those persons, and said, if the Government of Ireland had been deceived in the transaction, and had now altered their opinion, in bringing the subject before Parliament he was doing them a service. Not a person existed who believed in the existence of a conspiracy for the atrocious purpose of assassinating the Lord Lieutenant, and some papers which had been moved for, would throw some light upon it.

MR. PLUNKETT could assure the House, that he was desirous that every thing should be known, and every document brought before the House and the public; but, whatever individual feelings he might entertain, he must not submit to the establishment of a precedent subversive of the ends of justice. The Right Hon. Member then stated all the facts, of which a great many in the House were in possession from the trials. On the 14th of December last, before the Lord Lieutenant went to the theatre, the intention was announced of exciting a riot at the theatre, and it was communicated to the Lord Lieutenant that his person would be in danger. Measures were taken (which proved ineffectual) for preserving the public peace, and for protecting the person of his Excellency. On the night of his visit to the theatre great tumult prevailed; and immediately the Lord Lieutenant appeared, a sentiment of approbation was expressed by that part of the House which were unbiassed; it was attempted to drown the expression of approbation, not by extemporaneous groans and hisses, but hand bills were dropped in different parts of the theatre containing the words, "No Popery," and the like. Expressions personally insulting to the Lord Lieutenant were loudly uttered; and between the persons in the pit and gallery, a system of signals and concert was established. The persons in the gallery were armed with bludgeons, and shouted and hissed unceasingly. Matters remained in a state of tumult till after the play was over, when the cry of "God save the King" was called for, his Excellency advanced to the front of the box where he could be seen and reached from the pit part of the house. A bottle was then thrown from the gallery, and hit the drop scene close to the place where his Excellency stood. As the bottle was thrown, a person who had been observed with a cane in his hand for the purpose of making a noise, broke it, and on part of it was thrown, it was aimed at his Excellency; the piece of cane struck on the next box, and cut the cushion, it then rebounded, and struck the box in which his Excellency was, and fell upon the stage. When he (Mr. Plunkett) was first consulted, he was free to say, his first impression was, that the transaction involved nothing more than a misdemeanour, and should be proceeded against as such. The investigation continued seven days, during which the Solicitor-General and himself attended most assiduously; and it appeared that Forbes, went, after he was released, to a tavern in Essex-street, and took part in a conversation about the bottle being thrown, and the riot. That there was sufficient evidence to go to a Jury on the capital charge, he thought no man could doubt; but he had no hesitation in saying, that he did not think there was a conspiracy to murder the Lord Lieutenant; and on his oath, had he been one of the Jury, he would have acquitted them. The Right Honourable Gentleman then went on to state, that the Lord Lieutenant had directed that putting down the Orange Anniversary. Subscriptions were made for the purpose of packing the theatre, and filling it with persons from the Orange Lodges. They accordingly met, but deliberately formed this plan. Parties from a particular lodge were to go to the pit door, and seize that part of the theatre, near which the Lord Lieutenant sat. Three persons, members of this Lodge, went to the theatre on the Saturday morning, and purchased a sufficiency of pit tickets to admit 50 or 60 persons to the pit gallery. There had been a conspiracy, and it appeared to him that the principal object was to compel the Lord Lieutenant to change the measures of his Government, and injury to his person was only consequential: therefore the bills of indictment were for the minor offence, and not for the capital charge. Under these circumstances, he gave his advice to counsel, having conspired against the life of the Lord Lieutenant, though at the time he had not made up his mind whether he should proceed on the minor or the capital charge. With respect to the motion he resisted it, because he thought it would be a violation of the constitution, and a course without a precedent.

DR. LUSHINGTON thought that the papers moved for were material to the full understanding and satisfactory discussion of the subject.

MR. SEC. PEEL said, the question was, whether the magistrates had exercised a proper discretion in committing the parties. It was contended these informations might be produced; but he (Mr. P.) answered, that they were not necessary for the purposes of the present motion. If they were not, was it desirable, on any other grounds, that this information should be laid before the House?

MR. ABERCROMBIE supported the motion.

SIR J. NEWPORT was of opinion, that unless a very strong case was made out, the papers which had been moved for ought not to be produced, because their production might tend to obstruct the course of justice.

MR. SPRING RICE said, if the House wished to rescue that country from the unfortunate state of division in which it had been placed, it ought not, directly or indirectly, to countenance the party in Ireland which considered itself aggrieved.

MR. GRATTAN felt bound to express his gratitude to the Attorney-General for Ireland, for the line of conduct which he had pursued, and for his endeavours to destroy the faction which had been governing Ireland for the last 15 years.

DR. PHILLIMORE opposed the motion, and characterised the conduct of the Hon. Member in bringing forward without notice as unfair and clandestine towards the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General for Ireland.

MR. LAMBTON trusted that the Right Hon. and Learned Gent. would be able to clear his conduct for the honour of the laws and of those principles of justice which he had once so eloquently supported.

LORD HOWARD, not having been convinced by any thing which had passed during the debate, that the granting of the motion would create any inconvenience, said he would vote in support of it.

COL. TRENCH considered Orange Societies destructive in themselves, and prejudicial to the peace of Ireland. He supported the original motion.—The House divided. For the motion, 32—Against it, 81.

COL. BARRY moved for the production of a copy of the recognizance into which the prisoners had entered; and also of the rule of court calling upon them to enter into such recognizance.

The motion was carried, as was also a motion for a list of the witnesses examined on the late state trials at Dublin.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower trustees of naval and military pensions to confirm an agreement with the Bank of England for the sale of part of the annuities in them vested.

A petition was presented from Mr. Joseph Wilfred Parkins, praying for leave to extend the time for putting in recognizances to prosecute his petition against the return of T. R. Kemp for Arundel, on the ground that a person named Harris, one of his sureties, had absconded himself. The petition was laid on the table, but no Member seconded the motion for extending the time, and it fell to the ground; the order for entering into the necessary recognizances was rescinded.

TUESDAY.

A new Writ was ordered for Lymington in the room of Sir H. Neale.

COL. WOOD postponed his motion respecting the settlement of papers from the 23d to the 30th of April.

The Parish Apprentice Regulation Bill was read a first time. Second reading on the 14th of April.

Petitions were presented from Blackburn against the licensing system, and from the Island of Antigua against any alteration in the Sugar Duties.

MR. HUME presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the town of Sydney, in Cape Breton. In 1783, when Governor Parr received instructions from the King, he was prohibited from introducing any

laws but those of England; and it was distinctly stated, that the Act of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia should have no force in that settlement. On this assurance the population increased to 20,000 souls. But, in 1820, it was made a county of Nova Scotia by proclamation of the Governor-General, Sir James Kemp. The Hon. Gentleman contended that, on the authority of Chief Justice Mansfield, this was an usurpation of the power of Parliament.

Mr. WILMOT observed that in truth no remonstrance had reached the Colonial Offices against the change which had taken place; besides, the petition was got up by a few individuals; at the instance of a Mr. Gibbon. The Hon. Gentleman contended that the meaning of the Proclamations had been misunderstood; the inhabitants had originally understood their island to be represented in the General Assembly of Nova Scotia. Cape Breton had no claim to a legislative assembly, founded upon promise or any other right.

Mr. BERNAL considered the question adverted to by this Petition as one of the highest importance. He denied that there had been an acquiescence of three years by the people of Cape Breton under the present system.

Mr. BRIGHT thought this subject called for the attention of all who took an interest in the welfare of the Colonies; for if one colony was deprived of its Legislature, it was highly probable that attempts would be made to deprive other colonies in the same manner.

The Petition was laid on the table.

LORD J. RUSSELL asked, whether there was any, and what treaty, by which this country could be called upon to act with foreign Powers, in the event of any alteration in the state of things in France.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING said, the question was of the gravest nature, and an answer to it must be one of construction rather than of positive fact. Whatever relations there were between France and this country were to be found in a mass of papers laid before Parliament at the close of the late war. Those papers related to the late Usurper; but the parties to them, in the event of a revolution in France, were bound merely to meet and concert as to the measures necessary to be taken.

LORD J. RUSSELL considered that the invasion of Spain by the Bourbons totally altered our relations with France. Great Britain had spent, fruitlessly, no less than 1000 millions, in the hope that the re-establishment of that family would secure the blessings of peace to Europe. He trusted that, in the result, Government would be able to clear themselves from the construction of their being parties to any treaty binding this country to the expenditure of a single shilling in support of that family.

SIR ROBERT WILSON said he had put a question similar to that of his Noble Friend, to the predecessor of the Hon. Secretary; and had received an answer from that Noble Person stating distinctly that this country was not bound by treaty to guarantee the Throne of France to the House of Bourbon.

Mr. LENNARD moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House a Return, shewing the decrease which had taken place in the Expenditure in respect of the third Class of Ministers to Foreign Courts, and whether that decrease was in the number or rank of the Mission, or how otherwise."

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING had no wish to withhold substantial information; but he should oppose the present motion, because he objected to the practice of always bringing the Crown to account for individual appointments.—Lord J. Russell and Mr. Hume supported the motion.

Mr. HUSKISSON said Mr. Fox had laid it down as a principle, that the House ought not to inquire into the particulars of the Civil List, unless there were reasons to know that it was in debt.

SIR F. BURDETT contended, that the utmost Mr. Fox had ever said upon the Civil List was, that Parliament would unwillingly bring under its review any expences of the Royal Family, but he had no reference to the third branch of the Civil List. He (Sir Francis Burdett) wished to know what fair objection could be urged to regularly laying before Parliament an account of the expenditure in this department?—The House divided—For the motion, 24—Against it, 50.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT moved for a copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken by the Court of Inquiry assembled on Lieut.-Col. Home, of the Third Regiment of Guards. The Hon. Member entered into a very lengthened statement of the case of Lieut.-Col. Home, accompanied by observations, in the course of which he said, though he should fail of succeeding with the House of Commons, he had no doubt of making an adequate impression on the country. In 1803 Col. Home entered the army, and from that time was present with his regiment, the 3d Foot-Guards, in all the great actions fought in the Peninsula. He then stated certain transactions which Col. Home had with Messrs. Salisbury, Dumergue, and Keate, and some other persons, in a mining concern, of which he was a partner, the result was that the Colonel took legal advice, which was, that his brother should draw bills which he should accept, with a view of bringing the whole concern to a full and equitable settlement of their affairs. Upon one of the bills thus drawn being presented for payment, a placard was stuck up about the streets; it drew the attention of the officers of his regiment. On the 26th of January a Court of Inquiry assembled, and on the 30th they put forth certain resolutions, stating "that Lieut.-Col. Home was a partner in the firm of Salisbury and Co." that he, had taken measures to avoid receiving personally the injunction of the Court of Chancery, and that Quarter-Master Weston did receive it as his representative. He met this charge as he had done the others, by saying that there was not a shadow of evidence in support of it. The next letter in order of time that he received was to acquaint him that the Commander-in-Chief, having taken the King's opinion, had to communicate, that His Majesty thought he could not be allowed to remain in the army. His commissions were sold—that was, his ensign's and lieutenant's, which he had purchased, yielding only 1,600l. but he received no consideration for the loss of his company. "This," said the Hon. Member, "was the termination of those strange proceedings, by which, after eighteen years of constant, hard, and glorious services, this officer was stripped of his profession, deeply injured in his fortune, and as far as the Crown could do, it deprived him of his character!"

LORD PALMERSTON, in reply to the motion and statements of the Hon. Member, observed that it was a most unusual thing to call on the House to interfere, in any way, with the proceedings of a court of inquiry. Col. Home had become a partner in a certain mining concern in 1814, by purchasing a number of shares; he undoubtedly made himself responsible for all the engagements of the firm. He found, some time after, that the speculation was not likely to be a profitable one, and he then endeavoured to extricate himself from it. The Noble Lord understood that Col. Home was perfectly aware of the mode he was pursuing; by employing his brother to draw bills, he virtually drew them himself. They were placed in the hands of umbrella-makers, comb-makers, sellers of cloth, &c. and brought into the market without any valuable consideration being given for them. At length these comb-makers, umbrella-makers, and cloth-sellers, fearful that the assets of the firm would be over-run, and that their bills would not be paid, applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction, to restrain Colonel Home from giving further acceptances. The first notice the Commander-in-Chief had of these transactions was through the medium of a placard, posted about the streets, accusing Colonel Home of various facts. How was this answered? By a counter-placard—a singular mode of justification for a Lieut.-Colonel in the Guards. It was, in the first instance, the resolution of the Commander-in-Chief to bring him to a Court-martial; but when the Judge Advocate was applied to, he found the case so involved with other questions, and therefore he advised a Court of Inquiry. The Noble Lord was of opinion the King was well advised in the course which had been taken, and that there was not the slightest ground for the charges which the Hon. Gentleman had brought against the Court of Inquiry; he had therefore made out no sufficient case in support of his motion.

The motion was negatived.

Leave was given to Mr. WILMOT to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting fisheries, and to improve the system of the Courts of Justice of the Colony of Newfoundland;—to Dr. LUSHINGTON to bring in a Bill to amend the criminal laws as it related to forgery of wills;—and to the LORD ADVOCATE to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland.

GENERAL GASCOYNE moved for a copy of the warrant dated March 6, 1820, directing officers on half-pay, and widows and orphans of officers receiving allowances in Ireland, to be paid in Irish currency. Surely the residence of an intelligent and respectable community like naval and military officers on half-pay, and their families, in that country, was the very last reason that could excuse so serious a deduction from their incomes.

LORD PALMERSTON said, the reason of the individuals in question being paid in Irish currency was, that in the estimates for all the charge and services for Ireland, a deduction was made on this very account of difference between English and Irish currency.—The Noble Lord submitted a similar motion for copies of warrants, dated severally the 25th of October, 1812, and the 16th of May, 1815, relating to half-pay pensions.—Ordered.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, leave was given to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Boards of Customs and Excise in Great Britain and Ireland.—The Prisons' Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker and the House attended in the other House to hear the Commission.

Petitions were presented from the Archdeacon and Clergy of St. Albans, against the Catholic Claims; from Kingston-upon-Hull, against Shop-rates.

THE LORD MAYOR presented a petition, signed by 1600 Bankers and other Inhabitants of London, against the Insolvent Act.

Mr. CROKER postponed his notice of motion, respecting the British Museum, until after the Easter holidays.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Mary Anne Carlile, confined in Ilchester Jail. She had been prosecuted by a conspiracy of certain individuals calling themselves the Society for the Suppression of Vice. He was of opinion, that this Society was, in effect, one for the promotion rather than the suppression of vice; and he pledged himself to make good his assertion when he brought the subject forward upon a specific motion. The petitioner was convicted, without having been heard in the whole of her defence. He (Mr. H.) was not aware of any law by which people were to be put down in their defence by Judges, merely because the Christian religion was a part of the law of the land. He had read many Books of Controversy; on Deism, Atheism, and other topics; but he had found no one written in language so temperate as that of the Defence of Mary Anne Carlile; and he thought the Judges had treated her with a severity not warranted by the principles of English justice. The Hon. Member then said, she was unable to pay the fine (1000l.) and she prayed to be released.

SIR THOMAS ACLAND defended the Society, of which he was a Member, from the observations of the Hon. Gent. With respect to Mary Anne Carlile, he saw no repentance in her conduct, which was only a part of the systematic course of blasphemy, which had long been pursued by her family, of whom Richard Carlile was the chief.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the conduct of the Judges. He had to complain of the manner in which Judges and Courts were attacked in that House upon the presentation of petitions.

Mr. RICARDO had looked at the Practice of the Courts of Law with great dissatisfaction, as to the manner in which it treated religious subjects. The very first question that was asked a witness was, whether he believed in a future state? and if he said no, he was incapacitated from giving evidence, because he was an honest man.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL said, the real question was, whether they should allow a system to go on which had for its object the undermining of Christianity. The Hon. Member (Mr. Ricardo) had complained of those forms of our Courts which required a witness to declare his belief in a future state. What were they to depend upon, if he were not bound by that belief?

SIR F. BURDETT thought the case one of most gross and monstrous oppression.

Mr. WILBERFORCE contended, that the Society had rendered much service to mankind.—The petition was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING made a similar explanation to that of the Earl of Liverpool, on the subject of Foreign treaties.

LORD A. HAMILTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the inferior Commissary Courts in Scotland. The Noble Lord, afterwards moved an humble Address to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that there should be laid before the House a copy of any warrant issued by the Crown in the year 1822, authorizing any person or persons to act as Magistrates in the borough of Inverness, in the room of those recently displaced by process of law.—The motion was opposed by the LORD ADVOCATE, on the ground that the conduct of the present Magistrates had been in every respect most exemplary.—The House divided—For the motion, 31—Against it, 49.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved "That an humble Address be presented, praying His Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions for raising a monument in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to John, Earl of St. Vincent, in honour of his distinguished exertions in the service of his country, and as a memorial of his glorious and immortal victories over the Spanish fleet, on the 14th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent;" and also, for a monument in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to Adam Viscount Duncan, in testimony of his distinguished exertions in the service of the country, and as a memorial of his victory gained over the Dutch fleet in October, 1797."—Agreed to, *nem. dis.*

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Military and Naval Pensions Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday the 10th of April.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from Sunderland, and from the Vestry of Marylebone and St. Pancras parishes, praying for the repeal of the Duty on Coals carried coastwise. Sir J. Graham, Mr. Curwen, Col. Bagwell, Lord W. Fitzgerald, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Alderman Smith, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Phillips, supported the prayer for the repeal. Mr. Littleton contended that the repeal would be highly injurious to persons having large property in coal mines.

The Irish Counties Treasurer's Bill was ordered for further consideration on the 14th of April.

Mr. COURTENAY brought in a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the maintenance and employment of the poor.—Ordered to be read a second time on the 28th of April.

Mr. SYKES brought in a Bill to amend the Act relating to Magistrates.—Ordered to be read a second time on the 14th of April.

SIR R. WILSON presented a petition from certain individuals resident in the Borough, expressing their opinion in favour of the Abolition of Slavery.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING moved that the House do adjourn to the 10th of April.

LORD A. HAMILTON moved an amendment, by proposing it should adjourn to the 7th of April. The Noble Lord was induced to propose such amendment in consideration of the state of Europe, and because the adjournment moved by the Right Hon. Secretary was an extraordinary proposition. He did not wish to participate with his Hon. Friends in the compliments they had paid to Ministers for their change of policy. The Holy Alliance was *per se* a public nuisance, exciting the disgust of all free men, and laying the seeds of civil war in the countries they pretend to pacify. He wished to know in what situation was our Representative placed with regard to the Alliance of Verona, in respect of Spain.

Mr. J. Macdonald and Mr. Warre expressed similar opinions.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING did not think the House would expect him to be tempted into a premature discussion. As to the question put to him on a former occasion, his answer was, that there did exist stipulations, by which the contracting parties were bound to exclude the family of Buonaparte from the Throne of France. Another case had been supposed, that of a revolutionary movement. In this case the Allies had bound themselves to communicate and consult with each other, but without any anticipation of the result of such communication. These stipulations were contained in the Treaty of November, 1815. It had been thought right on the part of His Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to sign a declaration, which was forwarded to the Allied Powers, and which set forth that the stipulation which bound his Britannic Majesty to resist with arms the return of Buonaparte to the throne of France, was not to be understood as binding His Majesty to concur in imposing any other Government on the French people.

The motion was carried.

The Land-Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, was committed for the 10th of April.

The Report of the Committee on the Addresses to the Crown for Monuments to the memory of Earl of St. Vincent and Lord Duncan, was brought up.

Mr. HUME complained of the practice of extorting money for viewing Westminster Abbey. The Report was agreed to.

On the third reading of the Innkeepers' Bill,

Mr. BERNAL inquired if it was intended that the Venders of the New Beer should be liable to have Soldiers billetted upon them, and wished to know whether their lower windows was to be exempted from the duty?

Mr. LUSHINGTON said the Venders of the New Beer would not be liable to have Soldiers billetted on them. It was not proposed to allow them any exemption from the Window Tax.

THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND gave notice, that shortly after the recess he would bring in a Bill for the more perfect regulation of Parish Registers in Scotland.

The Report of the Beer Duties Bill was ordered to be received on April 10.

The Grants of Aids Bill was passed.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought in a Bill to amend the laws respecting Forgery.—Ordered to be read a second time on the 17th of April.

The House then adjourned till the 10th of April.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.B. *will see next week that we have attended to his wish. Upon any other point touching the same subject* generally, *we shall be most ready to meet his inclinations, both from a sense of duty as public journalists, and from our personal feelings of esteem and regard.*

The curious papers and correspondence with respect to Mr. P. *are safely received; but it must have been* extraordinary carelessness in that quarter, *which could have suffered such* very confidential *matters to have got wind.*

All our other correspondents must remain unanswered.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been a good deal doing in the Money Market during the past week, and the fluctuations have been considerable. The reduction of the Bank Stock Interest has thrown a considerable sum of money into the market, and caused a demand for Government Stock. Spanish Bonds have been fluctuating. To-day Consols for the Account opened at 74¼, and closed at 74¼.

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5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	78-40	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo.	25-50 3mo.

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On the First of April, will be Published, Part I. of PICTURESQUE VIEWS on the SEVERN: (To be continued on the First of every succeeding Month until completed, in Eight Parts, Royal Quarto, and Royal Octavo) from Original Designs of the late MR. SAMUEL IRELAND, Author of Picturesque Views on the Thames, Avon, Medway and Wye, with Illustrations, Historical and Topographical. By MR. HARRAL. This work, the intended publication of which was announced some years ago, and suspended only in consequence of the lamented death of the artist, has been long sought for, as a companion to the late Mr. Ireland's Thames, Medway, Avon, and Wye, and as completing the series of that gentleman's Picturesque Delineations of River Scenery. Mr. Ireland's Designs, in number, Fifty-two, embrace the Scenery of the Severn, from the source of that river, on Plynlimmon Hill, and in its progress through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, till it falls into the Atlantic Sea, at King Road, Bristol. These Views are now submitted to the public, coloured, or on tinted paper, in the first style of lithographic execution, so as to present perfect fac-similia of the original drawings. The respective Parts of the Publication (price Fifteen Shillings each, in Royal Quarto, coloured, or Seven Shillings and Sixpence, in Royal Octavo, plain) will alternately comprise Seven Views, with Seventy-two Pages of Letter-press, and Six Views, with Eighty Pages of Letter-press. Thus, the Plates, with their connected Historical and Topographical Illustrations, will form Two handsome Volumes, corresponding with Mr. Ireland's preceding works. The accompanying Text, historically and topographically illustrative of the Cities, Towns, and Villages—of the Churches, Castles, Seats, and other distinguished Buildings—which enrich the natural Scenery of the Severn, will be arranged by Mr. Harral, from the Manuscript Notes of the late Mr. Ireland, taken in the course of his tour: from the original communications of resident individuals: and from various other sources of actual survey and literary research.—Orders are received by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Marin-lane, London; and all Booksellers.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE admirers of revolutions will perceive that it is not the cause of liberty in Spain, which animates the English Radicals, Liberals, Carbonari, Descamisados, and Landaburians—deep laid plots are partly developing themselves, and on the eve of exploding, when the nation, at least that part of it which has been lending itself to the plausible cries of LIBERTY and FREEDOM, will be undeceived as to the *real intentions* of the friends of the people—all over the world.

It would ill become us, to publish, at the present moment, information which we have received upon this subject; but we are inclined to believe that the *denouement* now in progress, will disclose to the world, scenes and actors, which will cause the greatest surprise to those, who take tavern orators for Patriots, and waggon spouters for Philanthropists.

The COURIER of Friday has an observation, touching one part of the affairs to which we allude, which, although we ourselves decline making the slightest remark upon it, we take leave to quote.

Speaking of the existence of a *general confederacy* to destroy legitimate Governments, and of the sailing from London of the brig FANNY, laden with tri-coloured flags, and cockades, and conspirators, and of the fact, that at the same period carriages laden with similar commodities left Paris—the COURIER adds—

"There is one remarkable occurrence which has attended the disclosure of these circumstances, and we shall advert to it without comment: it is this—that at the very moment when it was apparent that conspiracies were on foot to foment a rebellion in France for the purpose of bringing about a change of dynasty in that country, questions were pertinaciously pressed in the British Parliament to ascertain whether we, in conjunction with our Allies, were pledged by the faith of treaties to maintain the Bourbon family on the throne."

Another week may do much in the way of disclosure. In the mean time we have only to remark, that the unfortunate KING OF SPAIN has left his capital, amidst the mockery of acclamations—*guarded by six thousand men.*

IT is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce to our readers the fact, that JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. M.D. and A.S.S. is *not the new* LORD RECTOR of the University of Aberdeen. He *calculated* upon the certainty of his election; and, *as usual*, was mistuken in HIS CALCULATION!

A CASE OF UNDOUBTED WHIGGERY.

Our readers may remember that last Sunday the following article and quotation appeared in this paper:—

"HALF PAY.

"The following article on the subject of Foreign Half Pay, appeared in Wednesday's CHRONICLE:—

'A Correspondent informs us that the DUC DE GUICHE, who has quitted Paris with his Royal Highness of ANGOULEME, on the Holy 'Crusade against the Spaniards, as Commander-in-Chief of the Light 'Cavalry of the Royal Guard, *is at this very moment in the British 'Army, and in the receipt of Half Pay as Captain of the Tenth Hussars.*

'Another Correspondent *expresses his astonishment* that *the item of 'Foreign Half-pay was, in the debate on the* Army Estimates, *passed 'over without remark.* He affirms (and no man has had better opportunities of informing himself on the subject,) *that one half of the officers 'composing the French Guard receive English Half Pay*, and every 'three months, on the 25th and successive days, the British Consul's 'Office is crowded with men who come to have their certificates signed, 'and whom you see the following day mounting guard at the Tuileries. These are the men to whom the Government look chiefly up 'for support in their iniquitous system, and who are now on their 'march to destroy liberty in Spain.'

"Nothing can be more true than the information of the first Correspondent of the CHRONICLE; nothing more natural than the surprise of the second. We also wonder that, while such men as HUME and HENRY GREY BENNET sit in the House of Commons, such flagrant conduct on the part of the Ministers is passed over in silence.

"We are certainly not so much surprized as the writers of the above articles appear to be; and they will perhaps abate their astonishment when they know that this DUC DE GUICHE, who is on his march *to destroy liberty in Spain*, and to whom our Government *look for support in their iniquitous system*, is the brother of the COUNTESS OF TANKERVILLE, the sister-in-law of MR. HENRY GREY BENNET. We wonder that the CHRONICLE did not know that—poor PERRY would not have made such a blunder."

IN the CHRONICLE of Friday appears the following:

"On Wednesday, the 19th, we observed that we had been informed, by a correspondent, 'that the DUC DE GUICHE, who has quitted Paris with his Royal Highness of ANGOULEME, on the Holy Crusade against the Spaniards, as Commander-in-Chief of the light cavalry of the royal guard, is at this very moment in the British army, and in the receipt of half-pay as Captain of the 10th Hussars.' The *John Bull* of Sunday last laid hold of this notion, and in its usual tone of personal abuse and malignant falsehood, made it the foundation of a calumny against Mr. GREY BENNET, who was referred to by name as having been induced to keep silence, when the subject of Foreign Half-pay came before the House, because the above officer is brother to the COUNTESS OF TANKERVILLE. We have authority to state, that the DUC DE GUICHE does not receive, and never has received, one shilling from the Half-pay List in the English Establishment, and that the whole story is a matter of pure invention. In justice, however, to the correspondent whose communication we noticed, we subjoin a passage in his letter, which qualified his statement respecting the half-pay, but which want of room compelled us to omit:—'It is a notorious fact, and proveable to any one who will take the trouble to consult an Army List, that this same DUC DE GUICHE is at this very moment in the British army, that in fact he is in the receipt of half-pay as Captain of the 10th Hussars. The Captain may or may not have drawn of late for his half-pay. I rather think it will be found, on inspection, he has not, but legally he is not on that account the less entitled to it.'"

This is indeed a melancholy exposure of the CHRONICLE. BENNETT, foaming with rage at the idea, that the DUKE de GUICHE, his near connection, should in his *present* situation be receiving English half-pay, insists upon the contradiction of the CHRONICLE'S statement; to soothe *his* feelings and gratify their own, the people of the CHRONICLE lug in a stale allusion to our "personal abuse" and "malignant falsehood," being—let it be observed—compelled to shew themselves up, not only as the circulators of a "*malignant falsehood*," but, as suppressors of the latter *part of a communication*, which at least qualified, if it did not *entirely* destroy, the value of the former part.

When we alluded to BENNETT—much as we hate and despise his politics and hypocrisy—we certainly never meant, that the paltry half-pay of a Captain in the Army could actuate him in his conduct in Parliament; and as to the DUKE de GUICHE himself, a more amiable, unassuming nobleman, a more kind-hearted, good-natured person does not exist; his manners and conduct during his stay in the 10th, were such as endeared him to every body who knew him, and he quitted the English service universally regretted.

It is not our fault that the CHRONICLE people did not know his connection with the TANKERVILLES; they laid hold of him as a connection of the BOURBONS, as one of the ancient legitimate nobility, and inserted *just so much of a communication* as stated him to be in the receipt of English half-pay; which they not only are compelled by BENNETT to declare false, but in justice to their Correspondent on the other hand, they are obliged to add that his communication contained this passage—"*The Captain may or may not* have "drawn of late for his half-pay—I rather think it will be "found on inspection, that HE HAS NOT."

Be it observed, that the CHRONICLE says it omitted this passage *for want of room.* If the reader will turn to the CHRONICLE in which the article appeared, it will be found in the *very largest type* used by that paper; and that all which is omitted for want of room, consists of *three lines* and five words over; and this wretched exposed paper is that which upon this special occasion calls its "information" "a *notion*," and charges *us* with "personal abuse" and "malignant falsehood."

We say, as we say to all such calumnious aspersions—shew us either the one or the other?

Is it personal abuse to say that the DUKE de GUICHE—one of the "Flowers of France" is the brother of the COUNTESS of TANKERVILLE—is it personal abuse, to say that the lovely COUNTESS of TANKERVILLE is the sister of the DUKE de GUICHE?—we confess that mentioning the connexion of the House of GRAMMONT with the BENNETTS may be ungenerous to the former, but it certainly is not "malignant"—that it is a "falsehood" it is most false to say—for it is the TRUTH and nothing but the truth.

We feel for the CHRONICLE, as we do for all people who write *under controul*, for we think the exposure of such a trick as cancelling one half of a communication to give validity to the other half is not likely to bolster up their sinking Journal—we feel for the CHRONICLE too, that it is obliged to declare, that, which it stated in large letters, and with great importance, as fact, a little week before to be "a matter of pure invention"—and we feel for the CHRONICLE that to please the man who has forced them into this exposure, they should endeavour to charge us with "personal abuse" in a case where it does not exist, merely to atone for the "malignant falsehoods" which in their ignorance of decent society they have levelled at the family of one of their Patrons.

While we are on this subject,—we have no desire to speak of ourselves more than seems necessary,—but we cannot help noticing an observation said to have been made (in the CHRONICLE'S report of debates of last Wednesday) by MR. CHARLES WYNNE, in allusion to our trial with MR. GREY BENNETT.

MR. WYNNE is made to have said that "MR. BENNETT "*very properly* came forward to vindicate the character of "a female against one of these *unmanly calumniators.*"

If MR. WYNNE chuses to butter up MR. BENNETT he has a perfect right to do so; but we should have thought, under all the circumstances, and knowing society as well as MR. WYNNE does, the less said the better—we will simply quote upon MR. WYNNE the opinion of MR. O'MEARA, one of MR. GREY BENNETT'S party, upon a particular subject, which is somewhat apposite:—

"He had two courses open to him" (says O'MEARA speaking of another person) "in a Court of Law; one by a civil action against me for defamation, by which the *truth would be told*; the other by a criminal proceeding, which excludes all proof of the truth. *He has chosen the latter.* The public will perceive why! What must that man be who is afraid of the truth? What must that man be who skulks even from a Grand Jury and resorts to a criminal information?"—Vide MR. O'MEARA'S Letter, *Morning Chronicle*, March 2, 1823.

We make no observation upon this doctrine, but we certainly feel that MR. WYNNE'S volunteer attack upon us seemed not quite necessary—It is the cant of all the Ministers and their creatures, down to MR. MURRAY, the bookseller, to disown us—God help them.—We have, from the day we started this Paper, most carefully and most strenuously disowned *them*—we support them because we have faith in them, and shall continue to do so as long as their conduct pleases us, and no longer—but we do not see why MR. WYNNE should go out of his way to join in a cry, set up by a party *which he has left*—and we can tell MR. WYNNE that our conduct *is founded on principle*; that we are TORIES at heart, and have been, ever since we knew the distinction of parties—that *we have never changed sides*, nor ever shall—although, as *he* perhaps may know, strong inducements have recently been held out to us to do so.

We are not very surprised at the virulence of the CHRONICLE—its writhings and twistings are natural enough—but we scorn (and we are backed in our feelings by some of the highest and noblest of our countrymen) that system of "Conciliation" and "Liberality" which temporizes with the bitterest enemies of the KING and CONSTITUTION, by affecting to depreciate the exertions of the warmest, purest, and most active of their friends.

WE read last week an account in the newspapers of [illegible] men who rode their *horses to death* in a race of inconsiderable length, and of a chace, wherein several horses were also killed; particularly that on which the whipper-in rode, and we read with disgust that it was called a *glorious* day's sport. The following paragraph, which has appeared in all the daily papers, seems, however, to transcend those, which we before noticed, and we feel it a duty to point it out to the attention of those who summon carmen and hackney-coachmen to answer charges of cruelty to animals:—

"The Berkeley Stag Hounds threw off on Saturday at Hillingdon heath, near Uxbridge, *when a very whimsical occurrence took place* with the Stag. After a burst of about half an hour, the timid animal crossed the river, and returned to nearly the spot from whence he started, when finding himself hard pressed by the hounds, he leaped over the wall of a gentleman's garden, near Hillingdon, and sprung into the dining-room window open, sprung into the room, where two ladies were sitting at work. *Their alarm was so great that one of them went into fits, and fears were entertained lest premature labour would have been the consequence*, the lady being in the *family way*. The stag took his place under the sideboard, and was dislodged thence with considerable great difficulty. LORD BERKELEY and one of his sons, LORD CLANWILLIAM, the Hon. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD, MR. TOWNLEY and upwards of 100 gentlemen, *many of them of distinction*, were in at the hunt."

We are very far from insinuating, (as indeed nobody can suppose we intend to do)—that men, hunting, have the power to direct the course of a stag, but we certainly do mean to say, that after such a run was over, the publication of an account of it, in which the terror of two helpless women, and the probable death of one of them, as well as *that* of the child, is called a *whimsical occurrence*, reflects nothing but discredit and disgrace upon its author.

There is a heartlessness, a levity, a want of feeling, in the whole affair, which excites the strongest possible sentiments. That London newspapers, having a character to lose, should have given place to such a statement, we are surprized to say, and we find it has actually been in other papers than the MORNING CHRONICLE, whence we copy it.

MR. KEMBLE.

"WE are happy to find that a meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen has been held, at which it was resolved that a monument to that actor and accomplished Gentleman shall be erected either in St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. The EARL of ABERDEEN presided at the meeting, and among the names of the Committee who are appointed to superintend the management of the thing, we observe the following:

"DUKE of BEDFORD, DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, MARQUIS of HERTFORD, EARL of ABERDEEN, Lord HOLLAND, Right Hon. G. CANNING, SIR C. LONG, SIR J. MACINTOSH, THOMAS LAWRENCE, R. HEBER, ESQ. &c. &c.

"Subscriptions are received at COUTTS' and DRUMMOND'S, and 'in consequence,' it is observed in one of the Resolutions, 'that a great number of individuals who may probably be desirous of uniting in a last tribute to the memory of one from whose exertions they have so often experienced instruction and delight, it is proposed, with a view of rendering this concurrence as general as possible, that the amount of each subscription should be as low as may be consistent with the attainment of the object.'"

We have no doubt but that the country will give unequivocal testimony of its feeling upon the occasion.

WHAT fellows those reporters are! only conceive, that in the Debates of Wednesday night, they have got MR. RICARDO'S name stuck to a speech about *Christianity!*

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

All the nonsense and absurdity which have been broached upon the subject of this Institution, by the silly folks who have spoiled children have suffered the penalty of their undisciplined and ungentlemanly conduct, and by such liberal supporters of our national establishments, as MESSRS. HUME, DOUGLAS KINNAIRD and Co., now stand officially exposed by the following Document, which has just been placed in our hands.

It will be perceived, that the Episcopal visitor—who wholly unconnected with the establishment, except in cases of appeal—does not confine himself to the mere breach of the statutes, which the Students of this particular College are sworn to obey, but extends his observation to the delinquents as being guilty of "misconduct, totally inconsistent WITH AN "ACADEMICAL DISCIPLINE and SUBORDINATION, and CONSEQUENTLY SUBVERSIVE THEREOF; and that they have CONSEQUENTLY "INCURRED THE PENALTY OF EXPULSION!"

Is it then to be endured that a body of men—the elite of our Universities—no less distinguished by their intellectual and scientific pre-eminence than by their knowledge of the world and general character, should be banded about in public meetings, and through a hired press, as oppressive, ignorant tyrants, incapable of discerning right from wrong, and as acting with capricious violence against "innocent and well-"offending young men?" We have more consideration for the character of those who have embarked in this shameful system of writing down a public Institution, in order to screen their own want of judgment in the previous education of their children, than they appear to have for it themselves, when they traffic with the hirelings of the press, and commit themselves to measures, which would entail upon them disgrace, if laid open to the world. We shall content ourselves with this hint, even to a certain Baronet, intimating to him, that we are fully possessed of all his *literary* haltings upon this occasion; and that it would be as well for him to reflect, that had he entertained or broached the principles which he has recently hacknied through pamphlets and newspapers—his EXTRAORDINARY elevation would have been more than problematical!

With respect to HUME, we can only despise the vulgar and ignorant prejudice entertained by the man against every species of literature, or mode of attaining it. But there is something so ludicrous in such a being setting himself up as Candidate for the Rector's Chair, of even a SCOTCH UNIVERSITY, where degrees are bought and sold, that, if the thing had not actually occurred, and some witless "red-shanked lads—future candidates probably for expulsion from Haileybury College—"hurled up their greasy caps" in his favour, we could not, even in these times of NIL ADMIRARI, have given credit to so monstrous and gross a piece of folly.

The Directors are playing a low, shabby, and intriguing game; but they may be assured we have our eyes upon them, and in duty bound to the public, shall suffer NO HUMBUG to be played off, without a proper accompaniment.

"The BISHOP of LONDON, appointed Visitor of the East India College by the Statutes thereof, has received the Appeals of FLINT, LAWRENCE, ROWLEY, TAYLOR, and WATTS, late students of the said College, complaining of sentences of expulsion therefrom, pronounced against them by the College Council. He has likewise received the Answers of the College Council to the said Appeals and Complaints, and also the Replies of the Appellants to the said Answers.

"Having duly weighed and considered these several documents, his

Visitor finds himself compelled to declare his conviction, founded in no small degree upon the admissions of the Appellants themselves, that they have all of them been parties to a conspiracy, originating in the most erroneous and unwarrantable notions respecting their own relative situations in the College, and pursued by a series of gross and contumelious outrages, committed against the governing members of the Society, for the express purposes of annoyance and intimidation.

"The Visitor, attending to the general nature of the institution, and likewise to the particular body of statutes, under the authority and observance of which it is to be conducted, pronounces his judgment, that the several Appellants have, by a course of misconduct totally inconsistent with all academical discipline and subordination, and utterly subversive thereof, justly incurred the penalty of expulsion; and he therefore affirms the sentences pronounced to that effect by the Principal and Professors.

"He directs the College Council to insert a copy of this his decree in their proper Registry. (Signed) W. LONDON, Visitor.

Attested by me,

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Notary Public.

London-House, March 18, 1823."

REVIEW OF LAS CASES' JOURNAL.

(Continued from our last.)

"You aim," says this BUONAPARTE to the ladies, "at equality, but *that* is madness—woman *is our property*, we are not hers; for, it is she that gives us children, and (curious philosophy) '*not we to her*.' She is, therefore, the property of man, in the same manner as the *fruit tree is the property of the gardener*."

Oh! WOMEN! WOMEN! and was this the opinion of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON? We have, a saying here, that a tyrannical unsentimental husband reduces his wife to a mere *animal*; but BUONAPARTE went further, and degraded woman into a *mere vegetable*.

We cannot now wonder at what BUONAPARTE said of his two wives—whenever he happened to speak of them.

We shall not repeat, because we wish the public to read the whole book, a story of an intrigue, and of his having two natural children, during the time he was the husband of JOSEPHINE; (noticed at pp. 330, 331, Part I.) because the practical part of the thing is not half so bad as the deliberate recurrence to his wives at St. Helena.

He says—(part III, p. 298)—that "JOSEPHINE was jealous of him," (he had had two natural children, as we before said, since his marriage)—but says BUONAPARTE, "it was more the offspring of policy than of sentiment;—and *she was so extravagant*."

The horrid story of the divorce of this woman, devoted to him, (of which devotion innumerable instances are given by himself) is painted with all the political colouring likely to dazzle, but it stands out gross, infamous, disgusting, and appalling.

Part II, p. 302, we have this passage:—

"Another of these evenings, the Emperor was holding forth against the caprice of women—'Nothing' (said he) 'more clearly indicates 'rank, education, and good breeding among them, than evenness of 'temper, and the constant desire to please.' He added, that 'they 'were bound, by circumstances, to shew themselves, at all times, mistresses of themselves, and to be always *attending to their parts upon the stage*—HIS TWO WIVES' (he observed) '*had always been so*.'"

"Some one *ventured* to observe, however, that MARIA LOUISA boasted that, 'whenever she desired any thing, however difficult, she 'had only to weep.' The Emperor laughed, and said, 'this was new 'to him—*he might have suspected it of* JOSEPHINE, but had no idea of 'it in MARIA LOUISA,'" &c.

MR. LEWIS GOLDSMITH, it appears, has recorded some story about a young lady, which we happen never to have seen, nor are we anxious to do so while we have BUONAPARTE to tell it his own way:—

"He recollected well, he said, that being at Bayonne, at the Chateau de Marach, when the city of Bourdeaux gave him a *fete*, he saw *by the side of the Empress Josephine* a charming countenance, of the most perfect beauty, with which he was forcibly struck. The impression she had made did not pass unperceived. She had been *instructed and prepared* beforehand, by some one nearly related to her, and GOD knows, said the Emperor, with what intentions."—"She was a MISS ——, afterwards MADAME ——, a new reader to the EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, whom she attended to the Chateau de Marach, *and might very possibly have had great success*. She already occupied NAPOLEON'S thoughts, when M. DE LAVALETTE, who was at the head of the *secret department* of the Post-office, destroyed the charm—*he sent direct to the Emperor a letter addressed to this young lady*—it was from her mother or her aunt," &c.—"On perusal of this, said the Emperor, all illusion vanished—the style, the hand, and, above all, her being a foreigner, produced an *immediate disgust*, and the pretty little Irish girl, as GOLDSMITH says, was in fact put into a post-chaise, and suddenly packed off to Paris," &c.—"Here I find," continued NAPOLEON, "*a libel*, imputing this to me as a crime, when in fact it was rather a virtue in me—an act of continence, of which I might perhaps boast *with much more reason than the famous* SCIPIO—but this is the way in *which history is written*."—P. IV. p. 298.

This anecdote, related *thus* by BUONAPARTE, contains in itself matter sufficient for volumes.

The coarseness of the declaration, that a pretty face by the side of his wife won his affections from her—the occupation of his thoughts by that pretty face—and the prospect of "the young *woman's success*," in the first part—the fact that a Postmaster General should divert the course of a letter, sent to an individual by her mother, or her aunt, or by anybody else, and convey it "*direct to the Emperor*"—and that *that* Postmaster should be, of all men in the world, the excellent, admirable, and amiable M. LAVALETTE, in the second part; and that BUONAPARTE should take credit to himself, and liken himself to SCIPIO, because he did not carry on an intrigue after he had been *disgusted with the object* in the last part of this story, are, we think, sufficient at one glance to proclaim the morals and the modesty of the man, the nature of his government, and the character of his ministers.

The descriptions BUONAPARTE gives of JOSEPHINE'S attachment to him—her unceasing care of him, and attention to his comforts, form striking contrasts to this *explanation* and *refutation* of MR. GOLDSMITH'S *calumny!*

Talking of JOSEPHINE, (P. III. p. 305)—

"The Emperor said, he was well convinced that he was the individual whom JOSEPHINE loved best in all the world; and he added, *with a smile*, that he was sure she *would have* RELINQUISHED ANY ASSIGNATION to attend him!"

The delicacy of his conduct to MARIA LOUISA is remarkable:—

"I wished, one day, *to talk her to Malmaison* (where JOSEPHINE *was living*)" said the Emperor, "but she burst into tears when I made the proposal. She said she did not object to my visiting JOSEPHINE, only she did not wish to know it. There was no stratagem she did not employ for the sake of *annoying me*; she never left me; and as these visits seemed to vex her exceedingly, *I did violence to my own feelings, and scarcely ever went to Malmaison*."—Part III. p. 304.

Admirable forbearance!!

BUONAPARTE, in various places, tells us, through his friend LAS CASES, that MARIA LOUISA was in perpetual fear of him, and the account of her accouchement, where the impression on her mind was, that she was to be sacrificed, and during which her illustrious husband "held her firmly down," will be read with much interest, as a proof of the great misery which must have been caused to both parties by their separation.

There have been difficulties started about the religious opinions of BUONAPARTE, and one of the things said to be remarkable in his parting requests was, his forgetfulness of spiritual assistance. When this omission was noised about, a Priest was required, and, we believe, furnished to the establishment at Longwood: whatever doubts one might have entertained upon this point, M. LAS CASES has generously removed, by telling us *precisely* what his exemplary Emperor *felt* and *said* upon the subject himself.

Of suicide, he says—(part I, p. 305.)

"*He consoled* himself with the thought, that if, in imitation of the ancients, he should ever feel inclined to *escape* from the disgusts and vexations of life, his *moral opinions* were not of a nature to prevent him."

After having given his *political* reasons for re-establishing religion in France—

—"Somebody having *ventured to say to him*"—(part IV. p. 130)—"that *he might possibly, in the end, become devout*, the Emperor answered, with an air of conviction, 'I fear not!' and that it was with regret he said it, for it was no doubt a *great source of consolation*; but that his *incredulity* did not proceed from perverseness or licentiousness of mind, but from *the strength of his reason!*"

His Majesty, after having eulogized himself, and after exclaiming in allusion to his own virtues, "What then *would be* "my happiness if the bright prospect of futurity presented it-"self to crown the last moments of my existence?" further observes, that if he had had any religion while he was Emperor he could not have reigned.

"How, asks he, could I have preserved the independence of my thoughts, or of my actions under the control of a confessor, who would have governed me *by the dread of hell*."—p. 133.

If it were so necessary to his Government not to fear future punishment, we cannot perceive why he should have been so certain of happiness, *if there were* (as HIS MAJESTY says) a future state.——At p. 315, part III, we have this passage,—

"*After dinner* the Emperor asked what we would read, and we all decided *for the Bible!* This is certainly *very edifying*, said the Emperor, it would never be guessed in Europe."

"He read to us the book of Joshua, observing at almost every town or village that he named, I encamped there—I carried that place by assault—I gave battle here," &c.

But if his *infidelity* is perfectly established out of his own declarations, there is another trait still more glaring, which is the *blasphemy of his personal vanity*. We merely quote his own words:—

"Liberal ideas" (says his *Majesty*; p. III. p. 29) "flourish in Great Britain, they enlighten America, and they are nationalized in France; and this may be called the tripod whence issues *the light of the world*. Liberal opinions will rule the universe; they will become *the faith*, the RELIGION, the MORALITY of all nations; and, in spite of all that may be advanced to the contrary, this memorable era will be inseparably connected with my name—for, after all, it cannot be denied that I kindled the torch and consecrated the principle, and now persecution renders ME the MESSIAH!—Friends and enemies, all must acknowledge me to be the first soldier, the grand representative of the age. Thus I shall for ever remain the *leading star*!!"

At page 87, Part III. we find that

"He turned to his proclamations to the army of Egypt, *and joked much* about the one in which he represented himself as inspired and sent by GOD. 'This was *quackery*, (said he) but it was quackery of the highest order. * * * * My French troops merely laughed at it; and such *was their disposition* in this respect, that in order to induce them to *listen to the bare mention of religion*, I was *myself obliged to speak* VERY LIGHTLY ON THE SUBJECT.'"

Speaking of his changing his—*religion!*—

"After all (continued he, *gaily*) it would not have been so very extraordinary even though circumstances *had induced* me to embrace ISLAMISM! * * * But I must *have had good reasons* for my conversion. I must have been secure of *advancing as far as the Euphrates, at least*. Change of religion for private interest, is inexcusable, but it may be pardoned in consideration of immense political results. HENRY IV. said, 'Paris was well worth a Mass.' Will it then be said that the dominion of the East, and perhaps the subjugation of all Asia, were not worth a *turban and a pair of trousers*," &c. &c. &c.

His own blasphemy was equalled, however, by that of the *Grand Marshall*—

"Who told us (page 244, Part II.) that some Algerine ships being anchored off Elba, caused great alarm to the inhabitants, who questioned the pirates with regard to their intentions, and ended by asking them plainly whether they came with hostile views? 'Against the great NAPOLEON,' said the Algerines, 'oh—never—we do not wage war on GOD!!!'"

Speaking in another place (Part I. page 339) of his being abandoned in France, he says—

"Besides, I was forsaken rather than betrayed, there was more of weakness than of perfidy around me—it was *the denial of St. Peter*!"

His praise of the Whigs, and his enthusiasm about FOX, are quite comical—and if any thing can be wanting to satisfy the country of the prudence which has dictated the TORY line of conduct, beyond the present state of affairs, and this unnatural praise, it will be found in the following paragraphs:—

He declares at page 248, Part III. that he had long meditated an attack upon India by sea after his hopes *that way* had been frustrated by the *mad* Commodore of St. Jean D'Acre.

He says—(p. 275, Part II.)

"If he *had enjoyed a few years peace*, imagination can scarcely fix limits to *what he would have accomplished*."

He—(Part II. p. 260)—enquires what the English thought of his invading England.

"I cannot inform you, Sire," says LAS CASES, "I had then returned to France, but in the Saloons of Paris, we laughed at the idea of an invasion of England, and the English, who were there at the time, did so too."

"I," says BUONAPARTE, "had taken measures to preclude the possibility of failure in my landing. I had the best army in the world. I need only say, it was the Army of Austerlitz. *In four days I should have been in London. I should have* entered the English capital—*not as a conqueror*, but as—*a liberator*."

"We should have presented ourselves not as conquerors, but as brothers, who *came to restore* them their *rights and liberties*. *I would have* assembled the Citizens. *I would have* declared—I should have, and I must have, &c. &c."

What was the use of the man's blustering to his amanuensis, at St. Helena, in this strain? Why DID NOT HE do all this? *Because he could not*; and the inanity of the braggadocia is only equalled by the stupidity of publishing it, an act which at once betrays the character of BUONAPARTE himself, and his desperate ignorance of that of the British nation.

These designs, however, were still alive in his mind at St. Helena; and when one hears of the over-strictness with which he was confined there, one should compare the *alleged* facts of coercion on the part of the Governor, with the energetic application of BUONAPARTE to the study of English, (which LAS CASES tells us he considered a most *important acquisition*) and to such speeches as the following:—P. II. p. 304.

"Look (says BUONAPARTE) at what is going on there (in France); read the papers; you will find it so in every line; *let me once more set my foot there, and they will see what France is, and what I can do.*"

All these views and intentions BUONAPARTE disclaims in Part IV. p. 258; where, after having, in other places, eulogized the Whigs as usual, and admired *their policy*, (naturally enough) he says that the *impressions* made upon the English mind by PITT, *against him*, are too strong to be overcome; and concludes by imagining what the Whigs would do if they came into office, and removed him from St. Helena, and placed him on the throne of France.

"I can suppose (says the *Emperor*)—p. 259—LORD HOLLAND *as Prime Minister of England!!!* writing to me at Paris, "*If you do so and so I shall be ruined.* * * * * * * At these words I should stop short; they would arrest me in my career more effectually than armies."

The supposition of LORD HOLLAND'S being Prime Minister of England is enough of itself to put one in a fever; but the supposition that it would be the policy of the Whigs to re-establish the throne of a despot—our bitterest enemy—our determined invader—merely to have the pleasure of writing to him, to beg *him to be merciful to us*, shews, that if BUONAPARTE was not aware of the specific plans of the Whigs upon this particular subject, he had made a very fair estimate of their wisdom and talents in general.

It is, however, curious to observe the policy which these persons *must have expressed* an intention of having acted upon, if unfortunately they had had the opportunity.

But he gives a more unqualified mark of his approbation at p. 163, Part IV.—where, speaking of MR. FOX and LORD CORNWALLIS! he says—

"Half-a-dozen such men as FOX and CORNWALLIS would be sufficient to establish the MORAL character of a nation; *with such men I should have agreed*—we should soon have *settled our differences—we should have done great things together*."

As his *Majesty* has declared, that imagination could not fix limits to what he would have done *had he been at peace* with us, and as he had pictured to himself that we were to have been dependent upon *him*, perhaps the line of policy which *has been taken* will be found to be as judicious as that which the followers of MR. FOX appear to have been disposed to have adopted.

The MORNING CHRONICLE and the STATESMAN were the papers specially patronised by BUONAPARTE at St. Helena; and the opinions and observations expressed or made upon his character and captivity, which he prized most, were those of LIEUT.-COLONEL WILKES, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and a MR. and MRS. SKELTON. These individuals, highly amiable and respectable as we have no doubt they are, are quoted by LAS CASES and his Emperor as persons upon whose *fiat* the fate of empires depended. It is not to be attributed to their obscurity that these often quoted persons are unknown to us, or to our readers, nor is it any reproach to *them*—but it *does* appear extraordinary, that while BUONAPARTE resolutely refused any communication with the best families in the island, that he not only should associate readily with those we have just mentioned—and not only associate with them, but feel proud of their approbation, and record their sentiments.

With respect to MR. O'MEARA, two singular conversations are stated—one (P. II p. 122) where he is represented leaving Longwood, quite astonished at "the *gaiety, indifference*, and *good nature* of NAPOLEON"—and the other somewhat the more remarkable of the two.

As in our notice of this book we profess to do nothing more than convict BUONAPARTE out of his own mouth, so in the case of MR. O'MEARA we shall merely quote the following passage, p. 210. P. III.

The EMPEROR enquires of MR. O'MEARA—

"Was he to consider him as his own physician personally, or merely as a prison doctor, appointed by the English Government? Was he his confessor or his inspector? *Had he made his reports respecting him, or was it his intention so to do, if called on?*—In the one case the Emperor said he would readily continue to receive his attendance, and was grateful for the services he had already received.

"The Doctor replied *with great firmness*, and *in a tone of feeling;* he said that his appointment was *entirely professional, and had no connection with politics*. He conceived himself the Emperor's personal medical attendant, and was a stranger to every other consideration. *That he had made no report respecting the Emperor*, and that none *had yet been demanded of him;*—that *he could not imagine any instance in which he might be induced to make a report*, except in *case of serious illness*," &c.

This conversation took place on the 6th of May, 1816—now, the *published notes* of MR. O'MEARA, giving *every minute detail* of the proceedings at Longwood—attributing all sorts of designs to BUONAPARTE—declaring that he has every reason to believe "*some plot is hatching*"—designating MONTHOLON "as a *coward* and a *liar*"—ridiculing and abusing LAS CASES, and shewing up every movement of BUONAPARTE and his family, bear a date *of little more than one month subsequent to this interview*, when, so far from any "report having been demanded of him," MR. O'MEARA *volunteers his information* to SIR T. READE, and begs that SIR HUDSON LOWE *may not be told* that it comes from him!

But lest we should be supposed to do an act of injustice, or take a partial view of this part of the subject, we will refer our readers, *not to any one* of the notes written by MR. O'MEARA for the information of the local Government, and which have been published in the *Quarterly Review*, but to the notes which MR. O'MEARA has *himself* published in the MORNING CHRONICLE, written to him by MR. FINLAISON, which acknowledge the receipt of a "*report*" of the proceedings of BUONAPARTE, so minute in detail, so extremely interesting, as to have been thought worthy of transmission to the Cabinet Ministers, and even to higher authority. When it is recollected that this letter of MR. O'MEARA'S, to *which he himself refers* in the CHRONICLE, was dated MARCH 16, 1816; and that the conversation which "*Old* LAS CASES" describes, in which MR. O'MEARA shewed *feeling and indignant firmness*, took place on the 6*th of May following*. We think a word of observation will be needless.

Very much has been said, not only by M. LAS CASES, but by many other persons, about the splendour and magnificence of the Tuilleries under BUONAPARTE'S reign; perhaps, one instance of the *taste* of the Imperial Court may not be uneuntertaining.—(Part III. p. 107.)

"At a concert given one day by the EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, ASKER KAN (the Persian Ambassador,) with his long painted beard, was one of the company—he seemed to be heartily tired of the music, and fell asleep standing with his back against a wall, with his feet thrust forward, and resting against an arm-chair which stood in the corner by the fire-place. Some one, *by way of joke*, drew the chair softly away, so that his Excellency had well nigh fallen down his whole length on the floor, and being thus roused from his slumber he roared out lustily!!!"

It appears that the Empress *laughed* and scolded us a good deal, &c. &c.

But this is not equal as a characteristic trait to an anecdote of the Emperor himself—suspecting that his upholsterer *had overcharged him for some window curtains* in the Tuilleries; but let LAS CASES tell it for him.—(p. 77, Part III.)

"On one occasion, when he returned to the Tuilleries, which had been magnificently fitted up during his absence, the individuals who attended him eagerly drew his attention to all the new furniture and decorations; after expressing his satisfaction at every thing he saw, he walked up to a window overhung with a rich curtain, and asking for a pair of scissors, *cut off a superb gold acorn* which was suspended from the drapery, and coolly putting it into his pocket, he continued his inspection, to the great astonishment of all present, who were unable to guess his motion; some days afterwards, at his levee, he drew the acorn from his pocket, and gave it to the individual who superintended the furnishing of the palace. 'Here,' said he, 'Heaven forbid that I should think you rob me, but some one has doubtless robbed you—you have paid for this at the rate of one-third above its value—they have dealt with you as though you had been the steward of a great nobleman—you would have made a better bargain if you had not been known.'

"*The fact was* that NAPOLEON having walked *out one morning* in disguise *(as he was often in the habit of doing)* visited some of the shops in the Rue St. Denis, where he *priced* ornaments similar to that which he had cut from the curtain, and enquired the value of various articles of furniture like those provided for the palace, and thus, he said, he arrived at *the result* in his simplest form. * * * * * * These, he said, were his *grand plans* for ensuring domestic economy."

And here for the present we must leave him; want of room prevents our concluding the article as we had intended in this Number. (*To be continued in our next.*)

THEATRICALS.

We have once or twice alluded to a scheme (forwarded to us by the Author) for rendering theatrical entertainments *strictly moral;* and, it appears to us, that no season can be better suited to its developement than the present.

The gentleman, to whose exertions in the behalf of virtue and decency, the public are *even now* greatly indebted, and whose plan, if carried into effect, will entitle him to the gratitude of the nation at large, is, the Rev. Mr. Plumptree, who has published a volume of dramatic pieces illustrative of his purpose, which blend with deep interest, a purity of thought and propriety of language, rarely to be met with in the theatrical works of the day.

The first of the dramas is called Royal Beneficence, or the Emperor Alexander, and is founded on an event which occurred to his Russian Majesty, on the banks of the Wilna, where he restored a drowned young man by the means prescribed by the Humane Society, which means of restoration are published with the play—evidently with the best intentions. Mr. Plumptree offered this piece to Covent Garden, and to Drury Lane, but it was by both rejected; then Mr. Hindes, the manager of the Norwich playhouse, had the refusal of it; but he, like the London proprietors, objected to its appearance, because *a living character* was introduced.

Mr. Plumptree reasons very fairly upon the futility of this excuse, and prints the detail of the Emperor's indefatigable exertions, upon which his play is founded, together with many other interesting documents concerning the valuable charity to which the piece is dedicated.

The drama is full of interest and good feeling; and although, in the present state of the stage, there is, perhaps, a want of bustle, still the affecting incident at the end of the first act, where the dead body of the hero is dragged out of the water, *and stripped upon the stage*, under the immediate inspection of the Emperor, who says—

"Lose no time in *fruitless ceremony:* this is our duty now; *strip off his clothes;* wipe him dry, and rub about his heart, his temples, wrists, and *everywhere.*"

appears to us likely to have produced a great sensation in a British audience.

We must say, that the rejection of such a piece by the London managers reflects equally upon their taste and delicacy.

The next drama is called Winter, and is founded upon the story of Elizabeth Woodcock, who was buried in the snow for upwards of a week, and is extremely pretty. The Force of Conscience, a tragedy, follows, which ends with the execution of Mr. Morris, a blacksmith, on the new drop, during which awful ceremony he is assisted in prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jones; the spectators make comments, and the culprit his last dying speech, when the drop, or rather the curtain, falls, which ends "the strange eventful history."

The next play is called Mrs. Jordan and the Methodist, and is founded upon a benevolent action (one of many) performed by that incomparable actress. We have too much affection for her memory to make a single comment upon Mr. Plumptree's delicate attempt to commemorate her good qualities.

The next is a comedy, called The Salutary Reproof, or the Butcher! from which we intend to make a few extracts, in order to give a fair specimen of Mr. Plumptree's dramatic talent and virtuous intentions; and we certainly *do* hope that one of the London theatres will afford the town an opportunity of judging for themselves the benefits likely to arise to their morals by such representations, without any curtailment of their amusement.

The play opens with a view of a country village; a public-house—sign the *Salutation*, on one side; on the other side, a *baker's* house and shop, and next door a *butcher's* house and shop; trees and a seat before it.

Enter the Rev. Mr. Shepherd—goes to the inn, and is shut out—he tries the baker, who will not give him a lodging—whereupon he proceeds to the butcher's. As he advances, he hears a *hymn* sung by the butcher's family, accompanied on the *oboe*. He is shortly after received by the butcher, and the scene changes to the inside of the butcher's house, where, as it is described, there is "every thing remarkably neat, and even elegant in a plain way."

Enter Mrs. Goodman, George, and Ruth—then Goodman and the *Reverend* Mr. Shepherd.

The following conversation occurs:—

"Goodman. Mary, here is a gentleman will lodge here to-night. Muggins is in one of his surly fits, and has denied him. Put clean sheets on the bed, and you shall sleep with Ruth, and I with—*George!*

"Mrs. G. What will the gentleman be pleased to have. Pray, be seated, Sir—take this great chair. Shall I *do* you a mutton-chop, Sir?

"Goodman. Bring the *ease and comfort*, George."

In a long note Mr. Plumptree elaborately describes this machine, and benevolently observes, that no house should be without at least one of them.

"Mr. Shepherd. I thank you—if it will not be giving you too much trouble, I should prefer tea before every thing—nothing refreshes me after fatigue like *tea*.

"Mrs. G. By all means, Sir; the fire is not out in the back-house. Ruth, put on the kettle, it is hot, and get the tea things.

"George. (*Bringing the ease and comfort:*) Here, father.

"Goodman. Will you rest your legs on this, Sir—*we* call it ease and comfort.

"Mr. Shepherd. 'Tis *ease and comfort*, indeed. I know it by the name of *rest-and-be-thankful*. I will beg, if you please, when I go to bed, the patriarchal hospitality of water for my feet, and *that* warm."

This conversation, which is quite refreshing from its naturalness, continues till it takes a turn in this manner:—

It will be observed that Goodman is a butcher.

"Goodman. It is said that our laws do not allow a butcher to serve upon a jury in a case of life and death—supposing, from his business, that he must have less humanity than others.

"Mr. Shepherd. But that I believe is not the case; and within my own confined experience I have known several truly *respectable and humane butchers!* Our laws themselves are sanguinary; and they do not make the same exception to the military or naval characters, both which professions have too much to do with *the effusion of blood.*"

* * * *

"Goodman. What do you think, Sir, of the post-boy who cuts and overdrives his horses?

"Mr. Shepherd. What do I think of the gentleman who sits behind him, and permits it—nay, encourages him, and pays him extra for distressing them, merely to bring him a few minutes sooner to the end of his stage?

"Goodman. Sir, I had rather be what I am.

"Mr. Shepherd. And so had I—it is a consolation to me often in *my journeys* on foot, that *no beast* suffers for my accommodation."

The *vein* of morality which runs through the dialogue is exquisitely touching, and in the hands of Terry or Macready we think Goodman might be made highly effective—Young would be excellent in the "Rev." Mr. Shepherd, and in the latter part of the act, where Goodman discovers in the clergyman a friend who "put up at the Wheat Sheaf, at Blessbury, twenty-five years before," would make a decided hit—when pushing away his ease and comfort, the Reverend Gentleman returns thanks for having made the butcher what he finds him.

The conclusion of the first act is happily imagined, and highly theatrical.

"Mr. Shepherd. If you please I will retire to rest—I heard your evening hymn, and interrupted your prayer in the hope of joining in it—of whose devotions do you make use?

"Goodman, Bishop Wilson's, Sir—but you will be so good as to lead for us.

"Mr. Shepherd. If you please—but in general I know not that you can do better than make use of the pious bishop.

"Goodman. George, bring the book.

"Mr. Shepherd. I will have it in my hand, if you please, but our own peculiar circumstances require our own peculiar thanks and petitions.

"[*George brings the book, and gives it to Mr. S., and whilst they are looking at him, as if waiting for his kneeling first, the curtain drops.*]"

It is impossible not to feel such a scene deeply—its dramatic quality and the powerful effect that such a style of repretsentation could not fail to have upon a thinking audience.

In the second act Goodman dispatches a leg of mutton to Lord Orwell, and puts up a prayer—Mr. Goodman requires if the gentleman's shoes are cleaned, and mentions that she must go and look at the rolls in the camp oven: subsequently to which we are presented with a scene at his Lordship's, who desires the butcher to sit down, and enters into conversation about *Florin grass*, which Goodman says will produce *six ton per acre*. His Lordship then recommends a work called "*The Experienced Butcher*," published by Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-street, price 6s.—in return for which Goodman mentions the arrival of Mr. Shepherd, *and recommends him for the vacancy of* Gladford, the new rector having refused to countenance him. Whereupon Lord Orwell says to the butcher *(taking his hand,)* "Mr. Goodman, this, like every part of your conduct, raises you in my "esteem—depend upon my services wherever they can be useful."

"Goodman. Your Lordship is too condescending—too good—to *me* too. [*Exit, putting his hand to his eyes to wipe away the tears.*

"Lord Orwell. No profession, I see, however rude, can prevent the growth of humanity, where religion affords its kindly influence. Even conversation with this butcher I perceive to improve *my humanity!*

Enter Sir William Rightly.

"Good morning to you, Sir William; you rested well, I hope?

"Sir W. Quite so. I thank you; your Lordship is well this morning, I hope? You have been sending your butcher *away in tears* I see. I passed him in the hall; *he gave me a look that spoke I know not what; I felt* it at my *heart*.

* * * *

"Lord Orwell. I think you must have heard me mention this butcher before; he is not only the *best butcher* for many miles round, but one of the *best men!*"

His Lordship then characterizes Goodman thus:—

"I have a great regard for him. In addition to all I have said, there is a civility and gentleness in his manner—an ease and frankness—civil without servility—ease without familiarity, and gentle, *with much animation!*

"Sir William. It seems then that the butcher, if not a gentleman, has much of the *gentle-man* about him.

"Lord Orwell. Exactly so. But let us join the breakfast party.

"[Exeunt."

There is so much genuine nature in all this, that we certainly should have no hesitation in foretelling the reception it would meet with on the stage, if acted. The *denouement* may easily be anticipated: Mr. Shepherd, instead of being continued as Curate, gets the Rectory of Gladford; and Lord Orwell and Sir William Rightly having walked down to the butcher's, there conclude the play thus:

[Lord Orwell *and* Sir William *alternately shake hands with Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Goodman; Mr. Shepherd and Goodman then take each other cordially by the hand, in the centre, while* Lord Orwell *takes Goodman's hand and Mrs. Goodman's! Sir William takes Mrs. Shepherd's and Ruth's; Mrs. Goodman takes Muggins's, and Muggins George's; Ruth takes Crusty's, and Crusty his wife's. The curtain drops.*]

As we have already said, the great charm of these pieces is the perfect representation which they give of *real life*. The intimate knowledge of human nature, and of society, which shines throughout all of them: and above all, that consummate skill which, while it affords the richest dramatic treat, conveys the purest moral lesson.

It certainly is not for us to prescribe to Mr. Elliston; but we do think, that if the play, whence we have made the above extracts, were acted at Drury Lane, the effect produced would be extraordinary. To Mr. Plumptree we return our thanks for his volume, which having read with admiration, we lay down with infinite satisfaction; and if every Author were to pursue *his* plan and publish the piece, which managers have refused, it would very soon put an end to all doubts as to the cabals and intrigues which agitate, divide, and govern theatrical cabinets.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—You have conferred such material benefit on society by noticing the many "humbugs" which are daily attempted to be puffed off, that if your intelligent Correspondent Paul Potter has not impounded amongst his stray Whiggeries, the inclosed puff direct (taken from the *Times* of this day,) on the part of the independent candidate for the borough of Newport, at the late election, I sincerely hope you will do so, in such manner as your better judgment dictates.

I have always expected nothing but puffing from the Playhouse people, the Lottery-office keepers, and Quack Doctors; but surely, Sir, it does not become a Banker, and a gentleman of *independent* principles, to resort to the necessity of *advertizing* in this way to support *his political influence*.

I should be particularly obliged if you would inform the public why this protegé of the Duke of Sussex (through Sir George Smart's introduction) has so soon forsaken his West Loo friends. Is this a particularly cheap method of getting into the House? I have the honour to be, Sir, your constant reader,

SPECTATOR.

[Advertisement.]—Newport Election.—"The election of a member for the borough of Newport, in Cornwall, took place on Friday last. The candidates were Jonathan Raine, Esq. who was supported by the powerful influence of the Duke of Northumberland, and Rowland Stephenson, Esq. who, yielding to the wishes of the independent interest, was put in nomination on the occasion, and after a canvass of three days only, such was the unanimity feeling entertained by a large portion of the electors, and such their anxiety to rescue the borough from the dominion under which it has been so long placed, that the actual state of the poll at its close was, for Mr. Raine, 40—Mr. Stephenson, 36. It is, however, to be observed, that ten of Mr. Stephenson's votes were rejected, according to the criterion adopted by the returning officers (one of whom is the agent and solicitor for the Duke,) in opposition to the usage of the borough. The general feeling in Newport justifies the confidence, that at the next election Mr. Stephenson will be returned."—*From the Times, 26th March, 1823.*

We can only say that we know nothing of the circumstances with respect to West Loo, but we publish our correspondent's letter, in order to complete the exposure of Whig *independence*, so ably begun by the Times.

Mr. Rowland Stephenson has always been represented to us as the most quiet, diffident, retiring man in the world, extremely amiable, and certainly the last person in the dom likely to contest an election and puff himself afters We are inclined to believe the advertisement the foolish of some *friendly* interference. Of one thing we can Mr. Stephenson, that whoever made *him* or his believe that he has a chance of ever sitting for the of Newport, were just *humbugging* him.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The columns of the *Gazette* of Lyons have for some time filled with details of trials for seditious cries. The last tains five or six sentences pronounced on journeymen paper received to-day states that the Correctional Tribunal the cause of two young men of Condrieux, accused of a band of 12 young men of the class 1812, who, on the 15th paraded through the village of Roches with a drum, crying with the King!"—"The Emperor for ever!" Finally *Gazette* announces, that on the 18th of this month the 12 persons, who had passed the night in singing seditious the night of the same day the houses of persons suspected a subscription in honour of Mm. Manuel and Mercier were

The bands of the factious of Navarre, to the number of men, have entered France by the mountains that surround Pied-de-Port, on the 11th, 12th, and 14th instant; they have the purpose of being armed, equipped, and receiving a new tion. Ch. O'Donnell has gone there to organize them. tended to have quartered them in private houses, but the have refused to receive them.

The Portuguese army is in motion to enter Spain at the with the French troops.

The *Moniteur*, of the 21st inst. contains a Royal Ordonna missing the Sieur Mercier, Sergeant in the National Guard said Guard for his act of disobedience in not arresting Manu

The Marshal Duke de Belluno, Minister and Secretary for Department, to be Major-General of the Army of the Pyrene Viscount Dijeon, Peer of France, is named Minister Sec State, and entrusted with the Portefeuille of the War Depart the absence of the Duke de Belluno.

The Frankfort Papers state that the three great Continental intend to send Commissioners to the head-quarters of the Duke goulême to form a diplomatic Council for his more prudent ca cial guidance.

Frankfort, March 20.—The report of the capitulation Castle of Corinth is confirmed; 3,500 men laid down their arms 12th of February, to be conveyed to Asia. The news of the ne of Patras, by the Greeks, appears to be premature. Accor accounts given by travellers who had arrived at Delegrein, la was in the hands of the Turks on the 19th Feb.

Letters and papers from Oporto the 11th instant, announce the plete defeat of the recent revolutionary attempt in the north of tugal. The Ex-Count of Amarante, the principal actor in the only escaped the Constitutional troops by the rapidity of his There were great rejoicings at Oporto in consequence of this intelligence.

An article from Madrid, dated the 17th inst. states, that notwithstanding the second nomination of the new Ministers, and the ceptance of office, the old ones still remained, and were to ex "in activity till they should have read to the Cortes the Exposes of their respective Departments."

Advices from Pernambuco, state, that General Lalaat had the Portuguese troops at Bahia, and had been completely defeated that it was expected a Government would be shortly declared independent of Rio Janeiro.

Bayonne, March 18. Bessieres has divided his army into bands, which hold the two banks of the Ebro. Hitherto the Constitutionalists have not had sufficient force to attack him with Gen. Ballesteros arrived on the 8th at Saragossa, where he was vested to revive enthusiasm by announcing that 20,000 conscripts 1200 horses, were about to arrive—evidently a fanfaronade. It that orders have been issued for all those who quit the Army Faith to march on St. Jean de Luz, and St. Jean Pied de Port that all the refugee Spaniards should set out for the interior. The first column of the Royal Guards arrived on Sunday, with Gen. Amorugeac. These fine troops go into barracks in the Geneva Modlin arrived yesterday evening. Marshal Oudinot to be expected to-day. The Horse Guards of Honour are organ the Foot Guards, which are the most numerous, are also organiz The Duke d'Angoulême will be at Bayonne on the 30th inst. army will enter Spain on the 1st of April. Every preparation is pleted, and 60,000 men are assembled in and round Bayonne.

March 20.—The Marshal Duke of Reggio arrived in this city terday, to take the command of the 1st corps of the army. The ment of the troops continues, and all go to take up cantonments the frontiers as they arrive. It is impossible to form an idea of immense quantities of provisions which are preparing, and of large sums of money that are daily employed; and yet it is with difficulty that forage is procured at Bayonne and in the environs. It impossible that Navarre, though fertile, should long support 20,000 horses, which there will be with this army.

Stockholm, March 11.—The State Gazette of yesterday contains the following notice:—"As fictitious Orders, with the forged signature of Major-Gen. Holst, have been sent, with most criminal intention to his Majesty's Commanders in Gefle, Hulmstad, Hernosand, Christianstad, and letters containing them, were put into the Gene Post Office in this city; any one who can point out the person persons who put these letters in the post, is hereby called upon to notice to the Chief Governor, or to the Chancellor of Justice. honour of the nation, the sacredness of the laws, and the general are intimately connected with it. He, therefore, who can prove the author of those letters, and give legal proof of the truth of his ment, shall receive a reward of 10,000 dollars Banco. The letters question were put into the General Post Office in this city on the and 28th of February, were sealed with a wafer, and were directed the Norwegian language.—(To the Royal Commanders in the By his Majesty's most gracious command. Dan. D'Ehrens

"Office of the Chief Governor. G. E. Lond."

A letter which we have received from Malta, gives a most affecting description of a catastrophe which occurred in a Corridor of the Convent of Franciscans (the Minori Osservante) adjoining the Opera during the Carnival. It had been usual to collect the boys belonging to Valletta, and in the three cities on the other side of the harbour from the ages of eight to fifteen, and to form them into a procession. After attending service in Church, a collation of bread and figs was distributed to them, with a view of keeping them out of the way and confusion of the Carnival in the streets. On the present occasion a multitude of boys and full grown persons had mixed with the other boys, (who did not amount to more than 100), and a great crowd ensued. When the door was opened through which they were to pass into the Strada St. Ursola, where the bread was to be distributed, the great pressure pushed the unfortunate children through a door left closed, down a flight of eight steps, which they had not perceived (owing to the only lamp being extinguished), and they fell over one another, and were suffocated in the dark—the spot being made the number of the bodies two feet above the level of the highest step. One hundred and ten boys from eight to fifteen years perished on the occasion, from being trampled on or pressed to death. A minute of the unfortunate occurrence was published by the Lieut.-Governor.

Doneraile, March 21:—Last night, a party of the 22d regiment under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Cavendish, accompanied by a party of Major Carter's Police, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Carker, and succeeded in bringing safely into town, five portable forges, one musket, one blunderbuss, one sword (apparently quite new), one pistol, heavily loaded. The musket bears the Tower mark, and is conjectured was one of the stand of arms taken from a party of the 40th regiment, near Charleville, about a year ago. Since writing the above, two pikes of the above description have been brought in and lodged at the Police office. Some papers, we understand, have been found on Hickey, whose accidental mutilation, lately at Doneraile, had led to his discovery; and those, it is thought, may cast some light upon the causes and objects of the present "disturbances"—for they are not, just now, disposed to strip things of their least repulsive appellations.—*Cork Paper.*

Neville and Fitzgibbon were stated in our last, as having been at Limerick, for the murder of Major Going. Neville confessed the guilt; but Fitzgibbon, when on the platform, being asked by a person if he was guilty, replied, with great levity, "if you'll call at this time to-morrow, I'll tell you." Fitzgibbon's Confessor desired him to tell the people to give up their fire-arms, which he refused to

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, held a Levee at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by upwards of sixty officers and other persons. Among those present were—Generals Milner, Hodgson, Lieut.-Gens. Sir R. M'Farlane, Montgomerie, Fraser, Sir M. Nightingall, Sir W. Houstown, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir F. M'Lean, Sir R. Ferguson, Major-Gens. Hamilton, Skinner, Sir C. Grant, T. Widdington, Shaw, Ainslie, and Sir Henry Grant. Sir C. Grant, T. Widdington, Shaw, Ainslie, and Sir Henry Hawker, Hotham, and Saltown.

On Tuesday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, Mr. O'Gorman Mahon arrived at the Foreign Office in a coach and four, with dispatches from Ireland.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at two o'clock, at the Foreign Office, which sat till near half past four.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office.

On Thursday, the Annual distribution of His Majesty's Royal Bounty took place at Whitehall Chapel, when 61 men and 61 women, under the age of the King, received the customary gifts of provisions; viz. a chaldron of coals, and purses of money. One of the females exceeded ninety years old; and a male, an old soldier, was ninety-two.

The Marriage Act Repeal Bill has received the Royal Assent, and all marriages will now be solemnized according to the old law of marriage.

Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B. is appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Sir Henry Hardinge, who served under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, succeeds Mr. Robert Ward at the Ordnance.

Captain Phillimore is appointed to command the Hussar frigate, at Chatham.

Mr. Harris is appointed to command the Thetis frigate, at Plymouth.

It is said that the packet brigs will be commanded by Lieutenants, and placed at Falmouth, as the present Post-office packets are, and be under the superintendence of Captain W. King, R.N. who will have the superintendence of Captain W. King, R.N. who will have the superintendence of the Ariel to lie at Falmouth for that purpose.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. William Manning was sworn into the command of the ship Thomas Grenville, consigned to Bengal direct.

The General Harris, Capt. George Welstead, from China, arrived at Deal on Today the 24th inst. having left Macao roads the 23d Nov.; she at St. Helena the 3d Feb. and sailed from thence for England Feb. 8th; she also touched at the Island of Ascension on the 14th Feb. The following ships were left at China, viz.:— Marquis Camden, Lord Amelia, Lady Melville, Marquis of Huntley, Buckingham, Mr. Dumira, Thomas Coutts, Macqueen, Orwell, William Fairlie, Sir Huntly, Earl of Balcarras, London, Sir David Scott, Duchess of Atholl, and Canning.

Advice was received at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, of the capture of two Irish ships by Spanish privateers; viz. the Aurora, of Greenock; and John Crawford, of Liverpool. They were carried into Porto Rico, but the latter had been condemned, and her cargo (coffee) sold.

Loss of a Liverpool Packet.—*One Hundred and Thirty Persons Drowned.*—Holyhead, March 26.—This morning, at 10 A. M. the Thomas Mangan, Liverpool Packet, from Dublin to Liverpool, struck on the west end of the Mouse Rock, near the Skerries Light-house, and in less than half an hour went down. The Captain and crew, excepting the Steward and a boy, were saved; from ten to fourteen of the passengers were also saved; about 130 perished. Boats from this place, have picked up and landed 26 of the dead bodies.

The Extract of a letter from the purser of the Marquis of Huntly East Indiaman, to a near relation in this county, dated Anger, a small seaport town of Java, August 11, 1822:—He says "One of their sailors had been missed being one of the murderers of a Mrs. Donatty, a French woman, who was murdered in London about two years ago; two other Lascars and a woman were also concerned. The latter was a servant to Mrs. Donatty."—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

On Wednesday the Lincoln County Meeting for Reform was held; Sir Gilbert Alsop, the two County Members, and a considerable number of the country gentlemen were present. Sir R. Heron moved the petition, which called for such "complete and effective reform as would render the House the real Representatives of the people." Major Cartwright opposed another petition, embodying the principle of universal suffrage. The petition of Sir R. Heron was carried.

In the Court of Chancery, on Thursday, the Attorney-General moved the Court (and the motion was assented to on the other side,) that the Master's report, in the case of the Earl of Portsmouth, appointing Mr. H. Fellowes' committee of the lunatic's person, be confirmed.—Granted.—The Lord Chancellor intimated to the bar, that the House of Lords would not sit to hear appeals on the Wednesday and Friday after the first Seal, he would sit here on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in that week. His Lordship then adjourned to the 8th of April.

John Coleman, for the murder of Mr. James Smith, was executed on Friday morning, on Penenden Heath, near Maidstone.

On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Jones, in Union-street, Borough, which, with the whole of its property, was destroyed.

On Tuesday afternoon, three fellows passing by the house of Wm. Esq. Peckham Rye, and observing no person in the parlour, three up to the window sash, which one of them entered, and stripped the plunder of several articles of plate.

Wm. Cooper, who had been taken to the Giltspur-street Compter, on Wednesday night, charged with acts of indecency, and who had been locked up in a separate room by himself, was found in the morning by the keeper sent to unlock the cell, quite dead, having suspended himself by his handkerchief from the top of the inner room.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night, some fellows broke into the house of Mr. Preece, in Sly Place, Lambeth. One of them secured Mrs. Preece, and in a deliberate manner placed her in a chair, took the key out and tied it over her mouth to prevent her calling out; he took a small cord from his pocket, and tied her hands behind her, and fastened her legs. Having thus secured her, the villain took another pocket 20 shillings and a 5l. note, and then made off.

On Tuesday night, Williams, Brown, and Milsom, convicted of horse-stealing, were executed at Aylesbury. The real name of the two Browns, and the two latter were brothers, named John and Samuel Smith, natives of Bristol.

Yesterday morning, at Guildhall, George Hooper and Charles Bonnie were charged with having stopped Henry Marsh on the highway, and robbed him of his watch on Thursday evening last. He was walking along Aldersgate-street, Bermondsey, in company with a friend, when the prisoner darted suddenly upon him, presented a pistol at his breast, and swore he would blow his brains out if he did not instantly give up to him all he had. At the moment another ruffian sprung from a door, and also pointed a pistol at his head. Marsh made efforts to disengage himself from his assailants, and his female companion screamed out, the prisoners ran off, followed by the witness, and after a long pursuit Hooper was apprehended, when a brace of pistols were found in his pockets. The other prisoner was not to be found in the morning, and at his lodging were discovered five gold silver watches, together with implements for house-breaking. They were both remanded.—Samuel Stroud and Wm. Moore, against whom a Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter, for the death of the late Mr. Briggs, the butcher, of King's-Bench-walk, Westminster, underwent an examination at this office. Evidence similar to that taken at the Inquest. The Magistrates committed them for murder.

The following Inquests have been held:—On the body of Thomas Grist (after an adjournment) who terminated his existence on Friday morning by swallowing an ounce of *nux vomica* in a glass of brandy.—The decision of the Jury, on Tuesday night, was nine for *felo de se* and two for insanity.—The Jury the following day, after hearing further evidence, returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."—On the evidence of a Mr. Morgan, who was of that opinion.—At the house of Mr. Hill, Berwick-street, on the body of W. Hill, his son, who put an end to his existence. Verdict—"The deceased hanged himself in a state of mental derangement."—On Mr. John Lumley, a gentleman who cut his throat in Copenhagen-fields. Verdict—"Insane."—In the Fleet Prison, on the body of John Brown, a prisoner, who died by contempt of the Court of Chancery. The deceased came into the prison about five months ago, aged forty years. He was obliged, within a few days after, to repine much, which was imputed to his dejected disposition, and which nothing seemed to remove. He gradually fell into a decline, and died under extreme debility till Saturday night last, when he expired.—Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."—At the Elephant and Castle, Newington, touching the death of John Briggs, who was killed in fighting, at Newington, with two coal-heavers, named Stroud and Moore. Verdict—"Manslaughter against Stroud & Moore."

THE MONTHLY CENSOR; or, General Review, No. XI. will be published on the 1st of April, price 2s. 6d. containing, amongst other pieces—Letters on Prejudice—Sermons by H. G. White—Dr. Philpotts' Letter to Ad.—Peechio's Spanish and Portuguese Revolutions—Historical Account of His Majesty's Visit to Scotland—Life and Adventures of John Nicol, Mariner.—Han. Fiedler's Arithmetic—Captain Forman on the Tides—James's Tin-Geognostique—Discovery of Diamonds in Siberia—Humboldt's Essay on the last Saxon—The Literati, No. I. and II.—Werner; a Tragedy, by Lord Byron—Lutin d'Argail, par Charles Nodier—The Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin, Esq.—London: printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria lane.

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LATEST NEWS.

Important Intelligence has been received from Paris up to Friday. The war between France and Spain may be said to have actually commenced. The French army on the line of Bayonne, 50,000 strong, is to enter Spain on the 1st. But on the other frontier, between Perpignan and the Pyrenees, a corps of Spanish royalists had been stationed under the Baron d'Eroles. On the evening of the 17th Mina and General Llobera, made an irruption into the French territory, attacked, and are said to have defeated the baron.

An article from Paris, dated the 27th March, says, a courier arrived to-day from Madrid, bringing accounts from that capital to the 21st. The King left Madrid on the 20th, according to the preconcerted arrangement. His Majesty was accompanied by nearly 6,000 men, who will probably escort him as far as La Mancha. The King and his escort left the capital as if to make a grand promenade, amid the acclamations of the people. The Cortes have not left the capital, and their departure is not yet fixed. Probably they will not set out till the danger from the invasion becomes imminent: 22,000 militia are stationed on the road to Seville. The English ambassador had set out for Seville the evening before the King: the persons of his legation still remained.—The journey of the Duke of Belluno, who left Paris so precipitately for the army, was retarded by an accident. His carriage broke down near Orleans, and was so much injured as to require half a day to repair it.

A private letter from Constantinople, dated the 27th of February, mentions that two or three shocks of an earthquake had been felt, which had destroyed a few houses, but no lives had been lost.

On Good Friday the King was present at divine service in the palace chapel at Brighton, attended by the Lord Steward, Sir William Keppel, &c. His Majesty appeared to be entirely recovered from the gout. A crowded congregation was present.

At the Sussex Assizes, held at Horsham, an action was brought by Lieutenant Edward Andrews against Patrick Conolly, a surgeon in Regent-street, Oxford-street, for libelling the character of the plaintiff, in certain letters which he wrote to the brother of the plaintiff, Captain Andrews of the 12th Lancers, and to Colonel Brotherton of the same regiment. In these letters he called the lieutenant a swindler, and used other opprobrious epithets. The Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for 250l.

On Friday morning the body of an apparently respectable female was discovered floating in the river, at Richmond, Surrey, supposed to have been in the water several days, and being unknown was conveyed to the sign of the Three Pigeons at that place, and a Coroner's Jury summoned to investigate the cause of her death. The linen has "J. J." marked on it.

The body of a young woman, named Betty Shallcross, aged 27, was found murdered a few days since at Butterhouse-green, near Stockport. A farmer, named Samuel Fellows, has been committed, on suspicion, for trial, for the murder. She was pregnant by him.

The front of CARROLL'S Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street, present a curious appearance at the present moment, being entirely covered with the numerous Capital Prizes sold by him in the last contract, amongst which we noticed two of £20,000, one of £10,000, and a great number of £1,000, £500, &c. The present Lottery will commence drawing on the 9th of April, and contains Three Prizes of £20,000, Two of £5,000, Two of £2,000, &c. Fifty-three Capitals will be drawn in the first half hour, and the first drawn Prize will be entitled to £2,600.

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MR. SAPIO has the Honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his CONCERT is fixed for THURSDAY, the 24th of APRIL, particulars of which will be speedily announced.

MUSIC.—Families and Private Pupils attended by a Lady who is perfect mistress of Music, viz. the Harp, Piano Forte, and Singing, and who has had considerable experience in Teaching. No objection to attend a short distance out of town.—Letters, post paid, addressed to M. N: at Goulding and Co's, Soho square.

PINNOCK'S IMPROVED and SUPERIOR-TONED PIANO-FORTES, WARRANTED, manufactured and sold by him, at No. 267, St. Clement's Church-yard, Strand, are submitted to the notice of the Musical World and the Public in general, as combining, in a very superior degree, the various qualities of power, brilliancy, sweetness, and uniformity of tone, so essentially requisite in constituting good and perfect Instruments. Elegant Cabinet Piano-fortes, from 50 to 80 Guineas.—Harmonic or Cottage ditto, from 45 to 70 Guineas.—Square Pianos, from 30 Guineas upwards, according to the style of ornament. Any Lady or Gentleman wishing to exchange an old Instrument for one of the above, will be waited on at their request, and the utmost value allowed for it.

NEW MUSIC published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 295, Regent-street:—"Hither Fairy Queen," a Canzonet, sung with great applause by Mrs. Salmon, at the British Concerts. composed by T. A. Rawlings, price 2s. 6d. "The night is rainy," a Glee for 3 voices, composed by T. Welsh, 2s. 6d.; "Heigh, ho! what shall I do," a Song, sung by Mrs. Salmon and Miss Carew, composed by T. Welsh, 2s. Rondoletto for the Piano Forte, composed by J. Moscheles, pr. 3s.; "O'er the water to Charlie," arranged as a rondo for the Piano Forte, by J. W. Holder, pr. 2s. 6d. The Jessamine, No. 1, 2s. 6d.; the Hyacinth, No. 2, 2s. 6d.; the Myrtle, No. 3, 2s. 6d.; the Rose, No. 4, 2s. 6d.; the Lily, No. 5, 2s. 6d.; the Eglantine, No. 6, 2s. 6d. The above 6 Nos. are for the Piano Forte, with an accompaniment for the Flute (ad lib.) in which are introduced popular Airs, arranged by T. A. Rawlings.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTE. "Introduzione ed Aria all'Inglese, by J. B. Cramer, price 3s. 6d.: Rondo on the admired Duet in "Maid Marian, by F. Kalkbrenner, pr. 3s.; Rondo on the popular Duet "As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s.; Capriccio Ecossois, with the airs "Kerrin Cree" and "Charlie over the water," by G. Kiallmark, pr. 2s. 6d.—HARP. Fifteen brilliant and short Preludes, pr. 4s.; and Caledonian Fantasia, with "Scots wha hae," pr. 3s. 6d. by N. C. Bochsa; the Music in "Macbeth," as Duets for Harp and Piano Forte, price 7s.; and Select Airs from Rossini's Opera "Il Tancredi" and "Othello," in books, price 5s. each, by J. F. Burrowes. VOCAL. The whole of the Music in "Maid Marian," composed by H. R. Bishop, pr. 18s. The Songs, Duets, and Glees may be had separate. "Young Allen," romance by Ditto, price 1s. 6d.; the celebrated "Tramp Chorus," by Ditto, price 3s.; "The Vocalist," a new work on Singing, calculated to prepare students for more elaborate treatises, by J. Parry, price 5s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC, just published by Mayhew and Co. No. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S THIRD SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES, including the celebrated and admired Airs of "The Campbells are coming," "Arthur's my name," "Corn riggs," "O whistle, and I'll come to you," and "Loch Erroch side," with entire new figures, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Grey, by Joseph Hart. 3s.

The great success which attended the publication of Mr. Hart's First and Second Sets of Scotch Quadrilles, has induced him to offer a Third Set to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, which he trusts will prove worthy their patronage.

Also just published, HART'S SIXTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's popular Opera of "La Gazza Ladra," as danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls. Arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp. Price 4s.

London: Mayhew and Co. Music-sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

New Editions of Hart's Fifth Set, from "Il Turco in Italia;" also his Fourth Set, including George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz. "Celebrated Hussars," with the admired "La Cendrillon," and Irish Quadrilles, containing the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, Emerald Isle, and the Sovereign, all of which are in constant demand.

NEW SCOTCH QUADRILLES.—The MID-LOTHIANS, dedicated (by permission) to Lady Gwydir, containing a Selection of the most celebrated Scottish Airs, arranged for the Piano-forte, by R. W. Evans; with new Figures by J. S. Pollock.—Published by R. W. Evans, 146, Strand.—Of whom may be had, The Parisians; The Rogers, or Les Maissonneurs, &c. &c. by R. W. Evans.—Shortly will be published, Kelvin Grove, arranged as a Rondo, by R. W. Evans.

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC, at very moderate prices. R. COCKS and Co. beg leave respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that they have formed an establishment (20, Princes-street, Hanover-square,) for the importation and publication of Foreign Classical Music, and also for the Works of the best British Composers. R. C. and Co. beg also to state, that all orders with which they shall be favoured will receive the most punctual attention, and that no expence will be spared to render their establishment deserving the choice works of every great master, including the complete Operas of Mozart, for piano and voice, in 10 vols. price 7l. 10s. Also Rossini's ditto, for ditto, in 11 vols. at very low prices; and Pleyel's Edition of Haydn's Quartetts, price 2l. published, and may be had on application. R. C. and Co. late principal assistants to Messrs. Clementi and Co.'s.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS CLARA FISHER,
AND THE LAST NIGHT OF HER APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday Evening, April 7, will be performed Sheridan's Opera of "The Duenna."—Carlos, Mr. Braham; Clara, Miss Stephens; Little Isaac, Miss Clara Fisher. With the Interlude of "Bombastes Furioso."—General Bombastes, Miss Clara Fisher. To conclude with the "Actress of All Work."—Maria (the Actress of All Work), Miss Clara Fisher.—Tickets to be had of Messrs. Budd and Calkin, 99, Pall-mall; 26, Euston Place; and of Mr. Spring, at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Newcastle-street, Strand.—ST. ALEXANDRE having been completely AT HOME in his Popular Entertainments, during the last week, at this Theatre, will repeat "his Rogueries" every Evening until further notice.—Boxes, 4s. Pit 2s. Gal. 1s. Second Price at Half-past Eight. Doors to open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—CLOSE of the PRESENT EXHIBITION.—The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of Modern Artists IS OPEN Daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening, and will be closed on Saturday the 19th of April.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.

(By Order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The Gallery will re-open early in May with a selection of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds and the ancient Masters.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

COSMORAMA.—The CHANGE for April having taken place, the Views now exhibiting are those of the Exterior and Interior of the Pantheon at Rome, by Moon-light: the Glaciers of Grindelwald, in Switzerland; the Tagus, from Belleu Castle; Two of the City of Lyons; and the Exterior and Interior of St. Peter's, at Rome, (lately put up again at the general desire of the Visitors of the Cosmorama, though already seen by many thousands of them several times over.)—This exhibition being lighted by artificial light, is not dependent on the weather.—Admittance One Shilling.—26, St. James's-street.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, 27, Old Bond-street, London.—MR. EBERS begs leave respectfully to announce that he has greatly extended the arrangements at his British and Foreign Library, so that the following superior accommodations are derived by Subscribers to this Establishment:—1st. They are entitled to the IMMEDIATE PERUSAL of the NEW PUBLICATIONS.—2d. The Proprietor engages to purchase for Subscribers any works of general interest that may not have been previously added to the Library.—3d. Subscribers have the right of choosing from a most extensive collection of the established works in the various branches of English, French, and Italian Literature.—And 4thly. Subscribers are admitted to the use of a costly series of Publications, embellished with highly finished and coloured Engravings, which illustrate in a beautiful manner the History, Antiquities, Costumes, Sports, Pastimes, &c. of the Ancient and Modern World, together with Maps and Atlasses.—New Catalogues, with terms, to be had on application.—Books regularly forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom, and the Continent.

On the 1st of April was published,

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for April. Contents: I. On Music, with reference to the Principles of the Beautiful in that Art —II. The 1st of April, or arte perire sun—III. Songs of the Cid. by Mrs. Hemans; the Cid's Death-bed, a Ballad, &c —IV. Ante and Post-nuptial Journal —V. Barry Cornwall's New Poems—VI. Friends and Friendship—VII. British Galleries of Art, No. 4: Windsor Castle—VIII. Barry the Painter—IX. Remarks on Col. Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders—X. London Lyrics: the Upas in Marybone-lane; an Actor's Meditations—XI. Greek Songs; the Bowl of Liberty; the Voice of Scio, &c.—XII. Grimm's Ghost, Letter 7; the Seven Singers—XIII. The Prophecy of Constantine—XIV. Spring, Youth, and Love—XV. Peter Pindarics—XVI. Heaven and Earth, a Mystery—XVII. On the Troubadours—XVIII. The Physician, No. 5—XIX. Dramatic Travels—XX. Manzoni's new Tragedy—XXI. Reviews of various Works, English and Foreign, and the usual varieties in Biography, the Fine and Useful Arts, Music, the Drama, Politics, Commerce, &c. London; printed for Henry Colburn and Co.; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin; of whom may be had the preceding Numbers of this Work from its commencement in 1821. Price 3s. 6d. each; or in six volumes, handsomely half-bound, price 14s. each.

WEST INDIES, &c.—In a few days will be published,

A FAITHFUL NARRATIVE of the INSURRECTION of 1795 in GRANADA, WEST INDIES. By a Gentleman who was one of the Prisoners in Morne Quaco. With Prefatory Remarks, by a Military Man who was nearly 30 years resident in the West Indies.—Printed for James Ridgway, Piccadilly.

Just published, in 8vo. price 14s. boards, the Second Edition, greatly enlarged, of

AN ESSAY on the HISTORY of the ENGLISH GOVERNMENT and CONSTITUTION, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the present time. By LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London. Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

2. The LIFE of WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL, with some Account of the Times in which he lived. The Third Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. boards.

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Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 11. 11s. 6d. boards,

HISTORY of ROMAN LITERATURE, from its earliest Period to the Augustan Age. By JOHN DUNLOP, Esq. Author of the "History of Fiction."—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London. —Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

2. The HISTORY of FICTION; 3 vols. post 8vo. 21. 2s. boards.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s. boards,

TRAVELS in IRELAND, in the Year 1822, exhibiting Sketches of the Moral, Physical, and Political State of the Country, with Reflections on the best Means of Improving its Condition. By THOMAS REID, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon in the Royal Navy.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London. Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

2. TWO VOYAGES to NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMAN'S LAND; with a Description of the present State of that Colony. In 8vo. 12s. bds.

Just published, by J. Deighton and Sons, price 5s. 6d. bds.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CALENDER for the Year 1823; containing a list of all the Members of the University, the Tripos Lists of Honours for the last 27 years, Prizes, Exhibitions, Scholarships, Parliamentary Degrees conferred during the year 1822, a List of the Masters of each Trouse &c. Degrees conferred during the year 1822, a List of the Masters of each College from its foundation, the Representatives in Parliament of the University for the last century, with the Problems used at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in January last; also Regulations for the institution of a previous Examination of Undergraduates, an Account of the Observatory, &c. &c.—To be continued Annually.—Sold in London by Longman and Co.; C. and J. Rivington; Hatchard and Son; C. and W. B. Whittaker; J. Mawman; and Simpkin and Marshall; and by J. Parker, Oxford.

In 12mo. with a new portrait,

THE LIFE of the ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq. Advocate, F. R. S. E. and F. S. A. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged.—Printed for W. and C. Tait, Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 11. 8s.

HESPERIDES; or, Works both Human and Divine of ROBERT HERRICK.

Herrick is instanced, in the Quarterly Review, (vol. IV. p. 167) "as one of the striking examples of the unjustly neglected early poets;" and is said to have possessed "vigour of fancy, warmth of feeling, soundness of sense, and ease of versification," in a very high degree. See also Drake's Literary Hours, Ni chols' Leicestershire, Ellis, Campbell, The Sketch-book, The Retrospective Review, &c.

A few copies have been printed in 2 vols. 4to. price 4l. 4s.

Printed for W. and C. Tait, Edinburgh; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-row; and Robert Triphook, Old Bond-street, London.

Just published, in one vol. foolscap 8vo. price 6s. boards,

THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS and FESTIVE AMUSEMENTS of the HIGHLANDERS of SCOTLAND. By W. G. STEWART.

"Of Brownyis and of Bogilis full is this Buik."—Gavin Douglas.

Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Cheapside, and 8, Pall Mall, London. ☞ This volume contains an account of the Superstitions, Traditionary Stories, and Festive Amusements of the Highlanders; illustrated in Narrations of Ghosts, Fairies, Brownies, Water Kelpies, Spunkies, Witchcraft, Hallowe'en, Christmas, Fasten's Eve, Weddings, Wakes, &c.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, to be President of the Committee of Council of Foreign trade. The Right Hon. C. Grant, to act as President in the absence of Mr. Huskisson. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, to be Clerk of the Ordnance; and the return of Walter Boyd, Esq. as Member for Lymington.]

WAR OFFICE, 5th April, 1823.

4th Reg. Drag. Guards: Lieut. W. B. Ravenhill to be Capt. vice King, ret. Cornet W. H. L. Brooke to be Lieut. vice Ravenhill; G. M. Keane, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Brooke.—5th Ditto: Capt. R. D. Cane to be Major, vice Walker, dec.; Lieut. and Adj. Jackson to be Capt. vice Cane; Lieut. F. Westenra to be Lieut. vice Locke, exc.—4th Reg. Light Drag.: Cornet E. Bromwich to be Cornet, vice Knox, exch.—7th Ditto. Capt. J. J. Fraser to be Major, vice Williams, ret.: Lieut. the Hon. G. D. R. F. Strangways to be Capt. vice Fraser: Cornet R. Smyth to be Lieut. vice Strangways: J. L. Hope to be Cornet, vice Smyth.—11th Reg. Light Drag.: Cornet A. W. Bishop to be Lieut. vice Brisco, dec.: Ens. R. Lawrie to be Cornet, vice Bishop.—12th Ditto: Serj.-Major R. Bell to be Reg. Quarter-master, vice Sidley dec.—17th Ditto: Cornet E. Knox, to be Cornet, vice Bromwich, exc.—1st Reg. Foot: to be Lieuts.: Lieuts. H. Gray, vice Bruce; and H. Nicholson, vice Pounden, exc.—7th Ditto: Major J. Carter to be Major, vice Fitzgerald, exc.—11th Ditto: Lieut. P. Mitchell to be Lieut. vice O'Kelly, exc.—14th Ditto: Quartermaster Serj. S. Goddard to be Quartermast. vice Harris—15th Ditto: Lieut T. Bannister to be Ad. vice Hutchinson.—27th Ditto: to be Lieuts.: Lieut. W. Trimmer, vice E. O'Halloran, exc. and Ensign W. Grindlay, vice Carey.—29th Ditto: Ens. T. Knox to be Lieut. vice Robbins, exc.—22d Ditto: Capt. A. Campbell to be Capt. vice Castill, exc.—24th Ditto: Capt. T. D. Franklyn to be Capt. vice Wilson, exc.—32d Ditto: Lieut. A. S. Reoch to be Lieut. vice Robinson, exc.—36th Ditto: Ens. R. Montgomery to be Lieut. vice Dowman, dec.; F. Paget, Esq. Page of Honour to His Majesty, to be Ens. vice Montgomery.—38th Ditto: Capt. C. Wilson to be Capt. vice Franklyn, exc.; Lieut. E. O'Halloran to be Lieut. vice Trimmer, exc.—41st Do.: Ens. W. Gossip to be Lieut. vice Horne, dec.—43d Ditto: Gent. Cadet Sir R. J. Fletcher, Bart. to be Ens. vice Grindlay.—45th Ditto: Lieut. Hon. C. T. Monckton, to be Capt. vice Gardon, ret.—47th Ditto: Ens. J. Stuart to be Lieut. vice Hamilton; to be Ensigns: R. Sweetenham, Gent. vice Lawrie; C. C. Taylor, Gent. vice Stuart.—48th Ditto; Gent. Cadet Charles D. O'Brien, vice Hagzestone.—52d Ditto: Lieutenant Stanhope Bruce to be Lieut. vice Gray, exc.—61st Ditto: Ensign W. Mein to be Lieut. vice Campbell; R. Blunt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Macdonnell.—67th Ditto: Capt. W. Hore to be Major, vice James; Lieut. K. Cassidy to be Capt. vice Hore; Ensign S. Robbins to be Ens. vice Knox.—73d Ditto: Brev. Lieut. Col. T. G. Fitzgerald to be Major, vice Carter.—74th Ditto: Maj. J. A. Mein to be Lieut.-Col. vice Trench, dec.; Brev. Maj. W. Moore to be Major, vice Mein; Lieut. A. H. Patterson to be Capt. vice Moore —81st Ditto: the Marquess of Douro to be Ensign, vice Hammond.—84th Ditto: Capt. R. Law to be Capt. vice Fraser; Ensign W. S. Johnson to be Ensign, vice Smith; Ass.-Surg. A. M'Queen to be Ass.-Surgeon, vice Tonnere.—87th ditto, Hosp. Assis. W. P. Birmingham, to be Assis. Surg. vice Dunn, dec.; 89th ditto: Lieut. W. Carey, to be Lieut. vice Campbell, ret.; 92d ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Fulton, to be Maj. vice Cooper, exch.—1st West India Reg. Capt J. Macdonald, to be Capt. vice Law.—1st Ceylon Reg., to be Capts.: Capts. J. Antill, J. Parker, and T. D. Dunne; Lieuts. J. H. Hamilton and R. P. Campbell: to be First Lieut., Ens. F. Hammond, vice Braybrook, prom: to be First Lieuts., Lieuts. J. Burke, H. W. Smith, G. Fretz, C. Ashur, and Ens. J. Hagerstoue: to be Second Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants Cosby Warburton and David Meaden, John Stratford Rodney and Hugh Van Kempen, gents.—Cape Corps of Cavalry—To be Major: Capt. H. Somerset.—To be Capt.: Lieut. J. A. Reid and Loughborough. To be Lieut.: Cor. W. L. Heathcote.—Brev.: Maj. Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Gen. in the Island of Ceylon.—Staff: Col. J. Gardiner to be Deputy Adj. Gen. to the Troops serving in Ireland, vice Thornton, who resigns; and Capt. R. Fraser to be Fort-Major at Jersey, vice Lister, who resigns.—Hospital Staff: Ass.-Surg. A. Tonnere to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the county of Wigtown.—Major-Gen. J. W. Acker; P. H. Blair, Esq.; J. G. Moore, Esq.; J. Adair, Esq.; and H. D. Stewart, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenants.

Commissions in the Staffordshire Militia signed by the Lord Lieut. of the county of Stafford—W. Yates, Esq. to be Capt. vice Bickley, resigned; Cornet F. Cruso to be Lieut. vice Hand, dec.—To be Cornets: J. Henneker, Gent.; W. Ashton, Gent.; and H. D. Bourne, Gent.

Commission in the Derwickshire Reg. of Militia signed by the Lord Lieut. of the county of Haddington—C. Middlemass, jun. to be Ensign, vice Thornton, deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

R. COUT and W. HAIGH, Leeds, dyers—J. BARKER, Crane-court, shoe-factor—S. DICKINSON, Great Driffield, money scrivener—J. K. ALDERSON, Norwich, plumber—B. HILL, Bath, furniture-broker.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Peristrephic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the Coronation Procession, and the Banquet, painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and displaying nearly 100,000 figures, upwards of 500 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Fine-toned Organ and Trumpets, who perform that Coronation Music.—IS NOW OPEN.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

A VERY GREAT SAVING.—GENUINE LAVENDER WATER and ESPRIT de ROSE may be had retail at the Manufactory, 3 Gloucester-place, near Smith-street King's road, Chelsea, at about half the usual cost, of such superior strength and fragrance as to defy all competition. Sold also by Mr. Sharpus, china-man, Cocksparr-street; Miss Cole, 30, Speldhurst-street, Burton-crescent, and Mr. Letts, 32, Cornhill.—All orders by post to be addressed to the Manufactory. Not less than 1 dozen pints of Lavender Water can be had at the exportation price.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Perls, Sueva, Avize, growers,) 41.4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per hamper. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottled, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, WINDSOR, SHERRIES, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Fresh empty Wine Pipes 17s. each. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as COMPANION to a LADY. Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable home. She speaks French, and will have no objection to travel.—Letters addressed, post paid, to H. W. Mr. Spalding's, Wine-merchant, Camberwell.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.—A complete and splendid suite of Chairs, Sofas, and Tables, with six of the handsomest Silk Damask Curtains in London; and will be sold for half their value, by Nias and Co. agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

THE Property of a Gentleman, and may be SOLD, one of the best London-built LANDAULETS in the country, quite new, and travels very light. Will be sold at half what it was charged to the Gentleman, by Nias and Co. agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford street.

KENNINGTON.—APARTMENTS WANTED by two single Gentlemen of respectability, whose principal object is to join a Private genteel Family, where they could meet with cheerful and agreeable society. The neighbourhood of Kennington Common would be preferred. Letters, post paid, stating terms, &c. to be directed to P. P. Batson's, Cornhill, no others will be attended to, and no Boarding House need apply.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Lifehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other similar Securities, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that his long experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit. Applications in business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the dishonourable conduct of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Sollitt, 19, Great Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention. Where no card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 6, Greek-street, Soho-square, having, with unremitting attention made the Science of Artificial Teeth, where mechanical contrivance is required, his peculiar study, he continues to supply the loss of Teeth with Nature's Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one half the regular prices. Decayed Teeth are so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Decayed Teeth or Stumps extracted with the utmost care and safety, or stopped to prevent irritation on the nerve. Every operation on the Teeth and Gums. Attendance at home from ten till four.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Addison and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenware-manufacturers—Shuttleworth and Co. Manchester, cotton-merchants—Lister and Co. Hightown, Birstall, Yorkshire, card-makers—E. and J. Bunting, New Bond-street, dyers—Youle and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, raff-merchants, so far as respects E. Youle—Clarke and Weatherley, Fleet-street, tea-urn-manufacturers—T. and J. Allen, Warwick, painters—Cartlidge and Cork, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturers—Young and Thorne, Barnstaple, Devonshire, patent lead pipe-manufacturers—Bloxam and Argent, Hinckley, Leicestershire, surgeons—Ingman and Franklin, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, tailors—Mason and Flint, Spitalfields, dyers—Tankard and Clark, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. WELCH, Great Tower-street, wine-merchant, from April 5 to April 19.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MUNDELL, Liverpool, draper—T. CRAWFORD, Liverpool, ship-chandler—J. JACKSON, Holborn-hill, wine-merchant—J. SMITH, Newbury, Berkshire, baker.—F. FREDRICKS, Crickhowell, Breconshire, banker.—S. HODGSON, Dover-street, Piccadilly, hotel-keeper.—J. WHIDDON, Exeter, grocer.—J. SQUIRE, Kendal, Westmorland, watch-maker—R. FLACK, Shepherd-street, Oxford-street, cabinet-maker—J. HELLICAR, Andover, Hampshire, linen-draper—J. and J. GREEN, jun. Warminster, Wiltshire, brewers.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—April 12, T. and E. S. Foster, Yalding, Kent, maltsters—April 8, T. Griffis, Knightsbridge, plumber.

May 2, J. Ryley, Birmingham, spoon-maker—April 25, J. Stoker, Doncaster, tinman—May 2, C. Mason, Birmingham, druggist.

CERTIFICATES—April 22.

T. W. Elam, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier—J. Alloway, Rotherithe, timber-merchant—T. Byrne, King-street, Bryanstone-square, tailor—W. B. Townshend, Little Chelsea, brewer—J. Hiron, Banbury, Oxfordshire, grocer—L. J. J. Noel, Great Ormond street, bill-broker—J. Gray, Kingston, linen-draper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MARCH 29.—The *Quotidienne* says:—"The *Courier* of the *Descamisados* (the *Courier Francais*) has announced upon positive information, that Mina and Llobera arrived upon the extreme frontier on the 19th instant, and that these two Constitutional Generals passed down the whole line which separates the two States; if in fact the *Courier* has received positive information it ought to have been informed of something more; it might have added that Mina was not only accompanied with General Llobera, but also with Gen. Fabvier. This group displayed to the French troops a tri-coloured flag and an Imperial Eagle. These Buonapartean demonstrations only excited contempt. Mina was disposed to pass the frontier line by himself, when the General who commands there informed him that he would be fired at if he advanced another step;—the heroic Mina withdrew."

The affair of the Editors of the *Journal du Commerce*, and of the *Courier Francais* has been decided before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. M. Cardon, the Editor of the *Journal du Commerce*, was first heard for the article in that paper of March 11, 1823, which was denounced to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Frenilly. The Court condemned Cardon to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000 francs, ordered that he should be bound to insert the present sentence in his paper within three days, and condemned him besides in costs.—The Tribunal then proceeded to try separately the accusations against the Editor of the *Journal du Commerce* and of the *Courier Francais*, for having given an account (without being authorized) of the secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th of February, for the discussion on the Address, and for having, besides, excited the citizens to hatred and contempt of the King's Government, by attributing to the President of the Council of Ministers language which he did not hold, viz.—That M. de Villele, replying to Messrs. de la Bourdonnaye and Delalot, had said that the French Government has, relatively to Spain, done all it could to favour the insurgents. The Court sentenced Messrs. Cardon and Legravieux, responsible editors of the two journals, as they refused to give up the names of the authors of the articles, to three months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 2,000 francs each; declared the seizure of the numbers of the 9th of February to be valid; ordered the copies to be torn to pieces; and condemned these editors also in costs.

The affair of the young men arrested in the tumult of the 3d and 6th of March, was divided, and tried by the Court of Correctional Police, on two separate days; on the first, six persons were implicated; viz. Blochet, aged forty, tailor; Choffard, apothecary pupil; Arnout, thirty-three, merchant's clerk; Evrard, cutler; Dioiot, twenty-six; and Claitte, traveller. The last appeared on a summons; the others were prisoners. Blochet was accused of having violently resisted gendarmes, who wished to hinder him from crossing the Pont Louis XVI. and of having insulted, by gestures, a Commissary of Police, in seizing him by the collar. The others are accused of having added seditious cries to those of "Vive Manuel!" "Vive le Cote Gauche! Vive la liberte." The Tribunal condemned Blochet to 2 months' imprisonment, and a fine of 50 francs; Choffard, 8 months, and 100 francs; Arnout and Diolot, each 6 months, and 50 francs; Evrard, 2 months, and 25 francs; and Claitte, 15 days' imprisonment, and 16 francs fine.

The Duke of Angoulême reviewed the troops assembled on the plain at Perpignan, about ten days ago. They were composed of two battalions of the 7th regiment of the line, two of the 18th, two of the 26th, one of the 32d, one of the 60th, and another of the 6th, of the 18th and 23d mounted chasseurs, to which are joined the two squadrons newly arrived from Carcassone, of 250 foot and 60 horse artillery, with 50 soldiers of the train.

The *Quotidienne* says that hostilities will not commence till the 10th instant—the statement that the French army would cross the Pyrenees on the 1st seems to have been unfounded.

Messrs. Rouen, Sensier, Sang, Parysi, Charleau, and Desloges, appeared last week before the Tribunal of the Correctional Police, on a charge of having uttered seditious cries on the day of M. Manuel's exclusion from the Chamber. A great number of witnesses were heard on both sides—but the further hearing was adjourned.

The responsible Editor of the *Lunes Parisiennes* has been sentenced by the 7th Chamber to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of 300 francs.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, a discussion took place on the Law of Finance; it was opened by M. de Labourdonnaye, who, in a speech of considerable length, contended, that the Budget, being presented in time of war, and yet, not including all the expenditure required for a period of peace, was, in reality, a mere fiction, which did not deserve the honour of serious discussion. The object was to create a false impression as to the real state of the finances of the country. He then proceeded to animadvert upon the tardy and indecisive policy of M. de Villele, with regard to Spain, and upon the failure of his promises, when he entered the Ministry, that Royalist principles should obtain a signal triumph.—The President of the Council replied to M. de Labourdonnaye, but he confined himself entirely to the vindication of the budget upon financial principles and calculations. He concluded by saying, "I limit myself to those explanations, the only ones which would be worthy of notice."—(Almost unanimous marks of approbation.)

MADRID, MARCH 16.—The near approach of the invasion of the French, one would think, ought to have effect upon the spirits of the Spanish people; but really in Madrid they seem to think nothing about it. The Prado is crowded every evening with as much gaiety as if all the world were in profound peace, and many persons say that they will not give themselves the least trouble about the matter—that the French are coming as friends, and not as enemies. "Let them come," they say, "we shall know the worst, and, in the meantime, let us go on as well as we can."—The plan of the French campaign is said to be as follows:—The army of reserve is to occupy the banks of the Ebro; from 10 to 15,000 men are to be sent on to Madrid, under the command of Quesada; an equal force is to gain Barcelona under the Baron d'Eroles. The fleet which lately sailed from Brest is said to have on board 10,000 men, who are to be landed near the mouth of the Guadiana, and thus all the principal points of the Peninsula will be in their power.

There has been a political riot in the theatre of Marseilles. On the 17th, *Paul et Virginie* was performed. On the entrance of the Governor, by the name of *Labourdonnaye*, hissing commenced in every part of the house, accompanied by cries of "We do not want that fellow!"—"Collar him!" A great number of tickets are said to have been distributed for the performance of the following night, and the pit was crowded; the piece was the opera of *Almaviva* and *Rosine*. Every thing went on quietly enough, until a Spanish officer appeared on the scene; he was received with loud plaudits from the galleries and part of the pit. The applause increased in consequence of a crown of flowers being thrown from the upper boxes. One party in the pit then cried "Down with the red cockade." The other replied by cries of "Peace! peace!" The former called for the "*Chant Francois*," which when sung, the latter drowned by a burlesque chorus and noise. A serious conflict was about to commence, when the gendarmes entered and prevented it. Next day two young men, belonging to respectable mercantile houses, were arrested and sent to prison.

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, dated 26th March, 1823:—"Agreeably to my promise, I hasten to make known to you what has passed in this town since the scandalous scene of the 18th inst. On the day following, the theatre was closed by order of the authorities. Certain people were thus extremely disappointed, for they had projected the renewal of these disorders, and accordingly they reserved themselves for the day of the arrival of Gen. Briche, which took place on Sunday the 22d inst. Whilst the band of the regiment was honouring him with a serenade, cries of 'Down with the Liberaux!'—'War with the English!' were re-echoed. Public tranquility was not disturbed; but a coffee-house was closed as a measure of precaution. Two other serenades were given to the General on Monday and Tuesday, which were only interrupted by some cries of 'War for ever!'"

Letters from Havannah represent the state of society as very disastrous, as dangerous in the extreme for strangers, and Americans in particular. One dated the 6th ult. says—"A residence here is really dangerous to strangers—six or seven men have been murdered within the last week, some of them in the most shocking manner, being seized, stripped, and then laid on a cot and completely cut to pieces from head to foot. The boat of the United States' brig Spark was stoned at the public landing a few days since, and there is no doubt that they would all have been murdered had the officer persisted in landing. Capt. Wilkinson wrote to the General of Marine, to know if he must arm his boat's crew, or whether the Authorities here would protect him. The answer, I am told, was a very polite one; stating, in substance, that he and his crew would be protected, and expressing regret at the outrage which had been committed."

IRELAND.

INSOLVENTS' COURT, DUBLIN.—George Henry Sarratt was opposed The insolvent is a half-pay Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and holds the situation of a Commander in the Water Guard Service, on the North East Coast. Damages were had against him by a Jury of the county of Down, for seducing a young lady under the age of 17 years, who lost her mother at an early age. Her father, who had six other children, was obliged frequently to be from home—upon one of these occasions the insolvent had accomplished her ruin, and damages to the amount of 100l. were awarded. The insolvent, in his own house, having made her incapable of knowing right from wrong through intoxication, accomplished her ruin.—Remanded for 18 months.

The Grand Jury of Kerry have presented an Address to Col. Stuart and the 39th Regiment, for their excellent conduct while stationed in that county.

The Peace Preservation Act is withdrawn from the parishes of Ardeath, Clonalvey, and Piercetownlandy, in the county of Meath, which are restored to tranquillity.

CORK, MARCH 29.—The amount of the petitions for burnings, and other destruction of property, delivered in to the Clerk of the Peace yesterday, was 10,539l. 4s. 10d. Of this the sum of 8,613l. 17s. 8d. falls on the county at large, petitions to that amount being over 100l. each. A notice was posted at Ballinamona Church on Sunday last, threatening one of the churchwardens to burn his house and himself in it, if he persisted in collecting the parish Cess; even the clerk of the church did not escape their threatening wrath. Notices were posted on the doors of three of the tenants of Nicholas Whiting, of Mount Rivers, Esq. ordering them, in the name of General Rock, to give up their lodgings, they having taken them contrary to the rules; and on the chapel door of Inchygeela, which was immediately torn off by the Rev. Mr. Holland, P. P. who exhorted his parishioners on the folly and illegality of attending to such threats.—The house of Richard Fitzgerald, Esq. at Muckridge, was attacked by a large number of insurgents, all armed, with their faces blackened. After firing some shots they went off, threatening to pay Mr. Fitzgerald another visit in a short time. Military assistance was sent for to Youghal, but did not arrive till after the villains were gone. The military, on returning, passed close to the house of Captain Cotter, near Muckridge, who challenged them, and after they had answered "military assistance," from some misapprehension, they were fired on from the house, and two of the soldiers were wounded, one slightly, the other dangerously.

On Wednesday se'nnight, as a detachment of the 52d Foot were moving from Mullinahone to Cashel, one of the men having been taken ill, he was left with another private to take care of him. They were suddenly attacked and knocked down by five fellows with clubs, who took their muskets.—On the same day, a Policeman had his jaw nearly broken by the blow of a stone in the streets of Cashel.—Some houses were set on fire at Baltynaclough, near Golden; and at Glanhane, near Lattin. Gleeson, whose house had been partly burnt a few nights back, had an out-house of his and all his hay burnt on Monday night last by incendiaries.—A party of fellows went to the lands of Cloher, in Kilnemanagh, a part of the property of Nich. Doherty, Esq. where they broke the windows of the dwelling-house and turned away the working people, telling them, that if they had not come from a good country, they would serve them as they had served the Sheas.—Threatening notices, of the most dangerous description, have been recently posted at Lattin, near Tipperary.

The following outrages have been committed lately in Limerick county:—Two farm-houses and a quantity of hay and corn consumed on the lands of Quinanne.—A cow-house, and a rick of hay, the property of W. O'Brien, Esq. at Knockdoug, consumed—fortunately there was timely assistance to preserve forty in calf cows, intended to have been destroyed by the miscreants who now rule that part of the country.—Patrick Crona and Wm. Balfrey, farmers, at Cunnigar, attacked by a large party of Whiteboys, and dreadfully beaten.—The out-houses, and thirteen cows, the property of Mr. Allen, living in the north liberties of Limerick, consumed by fire—the timely arrival of the police preserved the rest of the property on the premises.—The house of a tenant of the Right Hon. George Canning, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was attacked at Kilbraban, county Kilkenny, and the tenant, Dermody, commanded to surrender his farm on pain of death.—Three houses burned in the neighbourhood of Donoghmore, county Cork.—The house of a man named Sweeny, broke into, in the neighbourhood of New-market. Sweeny escaped, but his brother was much abused, and several unlawful oaths administered to him; the house was set on fire, but the party returned and extinguished the flames, as the house was close by the chapel which they would not endanger.—On the night of the 10th instant, an armed body of miscreants, consisting of about 15 persons, broke into the house of one Michael Galvin, residing in Carrack Naghten, county Roscommon. Upon entering they assembled fire arms, but finding none, they departed, first beating Galvin in most unmercifully, and shooting his dog.

The *Evening Mail* contains a letter, dated Limerick, March 25, and subscribed Mathias Harrold, the substance of which is as follows:—About a fortnight since, Mr. Harrold married a Roman Catholic, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, previously stipulating that his wife should renounce the errors of the Romish Church, which, from conviction, she had determined to do. On the Sunday following, the Roman-Catholic Curate of the parish of St. John, in which the bride resided, solemnly denounced her from the altar of his chapel, stating, "that one of his parishioners had married a Protestant, and, after calling on her to come forward, which she refused, he stated, that *the bed she lay on was cursed; that the ground she trod on was cursed; and that she lay at night in the arms of the devil*—together with other similar expressions." On the following Friday (23d) Mrs. H. read her recantation in St. John's Church, before the Rev. J. Fizgibbon, after which Mr. Harrold waited on the Roman Catholic curate, the Rev. G. J. Woulfe, with Mr. Fitzgibbon's certificate of the act of recantation, but which the Rev. Mr. W. would not condescend to look at. Mr. H. then warned him against any further public allusion to his wife's name. On the following Sunday, as Mr. Harrold and his wife were returning home from attending divine service in St. John's Church, they were assailed at the church gate by a Popish mob of about 1000 persons, men, women, and children. Seven persons have been committed for the assault. Mr. Harrold's letter further states, that, during this barbarous and bigotted outrage, the Rev. Messrs. Woulfe and Tuohing, Roman Catholic Curates of the parish, were looking from one of Mr. Woulfe's windows, apparently enjoying the atrocious and disgraceful scene.

MONAGHAN ASSIZES.—James Bernard, and Edward Kelly, (father and two sons), were indicted for wilfully and maliciously pulling down and destroying a certain tenement (a school-house), in December last, the property of David Dunne. In his charge to the Jury, the Hon. Baron M'Clelland remarked—"The oftener I preside at these Assizes, the more do I find, by the cases that come before me, that this county is rapidly going back to a dark and benighted state—to an age of barbarian ignorance. Of this fact the case now before you is a striking instance. I did not think that any county in the province of Ulster was in such a deplorable state. When discharging my duties at the Special Commission in the south lately, I rarely found instances of such blinded infatuation, distempered feelings, and bigotted bigotry, as have been manifested in this county."—The Jury having returned a verdict of *Guilty*, his Lordship then sentenced them to be imprisoned one year.

ASSIZES.

SURREY.—Joseph Hooper and Charles Bonnick, were convicted of the 23d of March, was walking with a young woman, in Snow's mondsey and Peckham, when he was overtaken by three seized him by the collar, put a pistol to his head, and demo money, snatched his watch, and took about ten shillings pocket. The assailants then ran off. The man who had t told him to return to Peckham, and threatened to blow out The two prisoners were apprehended about a week after prosecutor would not swear to their identity, but expressed that they were two of the persons who had robbed him. U ing the lodgings of the prisoner Bonnick, five or six w found, one of which turned out to be the property of the Under some coals, in the same premises, were found two Bonnick confessed the fact, that he was concerned in the surrendered himself willingly. A good character was prisoners, by several reputable persons, who had known their infancy.—The Jury found Bonnick *Guilty*—*Death*. prisoner *Not Guilty*.—The prisoners were again indicted robbery, in stealing from the person of Benjamin Cole watch and 20s. The prosecutor, a clerk in the Bank of the evening of the 21st of December last, was walking with Bermondsey-road, when two men came behind him, one other a tall man, and seized him by the collar. The tall manded his *blunt*, and at the same instant presented a pis head. Not knowing the meaning of the word *blunt* to upon which the same man said, "Be quick; you know what one word, and I'll fire, by G—d." The prosecutor took from his pocket, and gave them to the robbers. The tall said, "has he a *tatler*?" The shorter man then felt his fo forth a metal watch, when they both ran off. Looking at now, they bore every resemblance to the men who robbed night in question. The Jury found both prisoners—*Not G* prisoners were again severally indicted for similar robbe Jekin Elwin, a Student of Guy's Hospital, and Mr. Henry for want of sufficient proof of identity, verdicts of *Not G* recorded.—The prisoners then pleaded guilty to an indict assault with intent to rob Mr. Henry Marsh, at Rotherh prisoner Hooper was sentenced to seven years' transpor other prisoner received sentence of *Death*.

Jones v. *Wilson and others*.—This was an action brought damages for forcibly entering the plaintiff's house, and thence a considerable quantity of household furniture. T was the occupier of a house situated 16, Salisbury Crescent Kent-road, which he rented of a Mr. Bradbury. The Wilson, an upholsterer; Benham, a furnishing-ironmon Turner, a looking-glass-manufacturer, had in October last the plaintiff with a quantity of household furniture. On that month, however, the defendants, with a numerous body collected in front of Mr. Jones's house. Admittance was which being refused, the doors were broken open, and the tered. The furniture was speedily removed from the prem being let down from the windows, and the rest taken out It was for this conduct, the value of the property, and the to the house, that the action was now brought. The defend on the bill for the furniture being delivered it was not paid plea not being deemed satisfactory, the defendants had recourse means stated to recover their property.—The Lord Chief Bar to the Jury to say, if they thought the purchase was with a fa intent or not.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff amount of damage to the house.

MONMOUTH.—Daniel Jones was indicted for assaulting Lewis, a child under the age of ten years. This case stood the last summer assizes for this county. Mr. Justice Bu then presided in the Criminal Court, examined the child, to her knowledge of the nature and obligations of an oath; and she was not then competent to give evidence, directed the t postponed till these assizes, and ordered the child to be in t time instructed in the duties and the sanctions of religion. S appeared fully to understand the responsibility she was incurr gave her evidence in a clear and intelligent manner. She de the outrage as having been committed in a pea-field, whither been sent by her grand-mother, to drive away the birds, on of June last; and spoke without the least hesitation to the the prisoner. It appeared from the testimony of a surgeon great violence had been sustained by the child.—The Jury clined making any defence. The Jury found him *Guilty*. tice Best passed sentence of death upon him, and warned would undoubtedly be executed.—The prisoner left the manifesting any emotion.

YORK.—Stephen Lawrence (21), James Walker (18), Elizabeth wraye (22), John Scott (21), and Thomas Cockcroft (21), were for robbing Mr. G. Priestley, on the highway, near Kirkstall on the 9th of December. Mr. Priestley was returning from a fair on horseback. He stopped at Kirkstall-bridge a short time when he had proceeded a little more than half a mile, he fell horse, and became insensible. When he recovered, several p came up to him and knocked him down; and one of them held arms behind, whilst another pulled him back by the hair of his and thrust his fist into his mouth. They then unbuttoned his and took away a pocket-book, containing 13l. in notes, and 3s silver from his breeches pocket, and his watch. They also took leaving an old hat and a silk handkerchief behind. A sweeper's lad, called Isaac Wales, impeached the prisoners, admitted King's evidence. His story was confirmed in several ticulars, by other witnesses; and a person of the name of Wood to some conversations of the prisoners in gaol, which tended minate them. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against prisoners.

NORFOLK.—W. Bray, aged 20, Edward Turvy, aged 19, and thew Craven, aged 19, were convicted of a burglary. These were present at a meeting of Ranters, and during the service the robbery of Mrs. Bird, who is an aged woman, living in a tage near Shouldham. They forcibly entered the house by in the shutter with a mattock, compelled the poor woman to her money, in all 21. 17s. and Bray attempted to violate her and used her with great brutality.—All the convicts were before the Judge left the town, except Bray, whose aggravated placed him out of the reach of mercy.

DORSET.—An action was brought by Mr. Pitt, M. P. for the against Mr. Augustus Newton, for trespassing and killing Mr. Pitt's manor. The offence being proved, the defendant stated that he was instructed to say, that Mr. Newton would again trespass in Dorsetshire, and he was willing to make some or compensation. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100l. action was brought by Mr. Frampton against the same defend a similar offence, and judgment having been suffered to go by the case was brought before the Under Sheriff and Sheriff when a verdict of 15l. was returned.

SUFFOLK.—*Butt, Clerk* v. *Eagle, Esq.*—The plaintiff in this is Vicar of Lakenheath, and the defendant a barrister. The was brought to recover damages for an assault committed in the of the parish. A select vestry was held on the 30th January the subject of an appeal against the rates on the part of Mr. farmer; and that Mr. Eagle, being churchwarden, told him should be attended to when he behaved properly. Mr. Butt terposed, when Mr. Eagle said to him, "Poor old Robinson that you sucked your money from"—meaning, it was stated, Butt could no longer obtain money to defray law expenses wealthy old gentleman, who lately died in the parish. Mr. torted, "Never mind, Sir Henry is not"—in allusion, it was to Sir Henry Bunbury. Mr. Butt observed, "if you throw others, you must expect to be thrown at in return." Upon Eagle reiterated—"The poor, helpless, feeble old man sucked your money from, is dead." Mr. Butt then used the "If you mean to say that I took advantage of Mr. Robinson less state to obtain money from him, I say you lie." At this Mr. Eagle struck Mr. Butt a blow with his fist, which knocked nearly to the ground.—Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 10l.

MILES and EDWARDS, of Oxford-street, have just introduced a most splendid designs in London Cabinet Furnitures and Sopha marks ever manufactured, and at such an amazing reduction as will astonish every person who has not had an opportunity of inspecting such superior articles so considerably below the prices regulated at other establishments, they are determined, if possible, to increase about fitting up drawing-room or dining-room curtains, four post beds, &c. may effect a saving of at least one-third in the expense tion of this new and matchless stock. M. and E. think it necessary are not connected with any other concern. No. 134, Oxford-street Holles-street and 103 Cavendish-street.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

[illegible]day.—Mary Hammond was indicted for stealing a number of [illegible] articles, the property of a poor woman who was confined to [illegible] bed with illness, and whom the prisoner visited under the pretence [illegible] of affording assistance. She was detected in committing the theft, and [illegible] the prosecutrix endeavouring to get back her property, the pri[illegible]soner struck her a violent blow in the face. The case was clearly proved. [illegible] The Chairman, in passing judgment, said, the case was one of an [illegible] aggravated nature, and the sentence of the Court, therefore was—[illegible] That she should be imprisoned for six calendar months, and kept to [illegible] hard labour."

SOUTHWARK SESSIONS.

Thursday.—Butler Odell Monckton was indicted for assaulting [illegible] Woodland, his cook. The old cook stated, that in September she [illegible] was in bed with one of Mr. Monckton's sons, a child about a year old. [illegible] between one and two in the morning he entered her room, in which [illegible] was also lay, on account of a still younger babe, which she [illegible] Mrs. Monckton also. Witness was asleep with the little boy in her arms, and [illegible] was surprised awaked her with very bad language, and then threw the [illegible] defendant awaked her with very bad language, and then threw the [illegible] lighted candle and candlestick at her. She held her arm before the [illegible] face to protect it. Her arm was cut open. She did not know whether [illegible] the master was drunk at the time. His wife could not pacify him al[illegible]though she tried. Mr. Monckton, who undertook his own defence, [illegible] cross-examined the prosecutrix. She positively denied that she had [illegible] any thing on the night of the assault.—Henrietta Peters, Mrs. [illegible] Buckley's nurse, said the defendant appeared to be intoxicated on [illegible] the night of the assault. The cook stayed in the service three months [illegible] after the assault, but never slept in the house. The defendant, be[illegible]fore the candlestick was thrown, wished to have the child taken from [illegible] the cook.

The Defendant—Did you know that she was in the habit of taking [illegible] to gin-shops?—Never.

Did you know that she was set as a spy upon my actions by my cruel [illegible] mother-in-law?—Never.

The defendant then said that he owed all the persecution to his fa[illegible]ther-in-law, who was enraged to see him married to his daughter; [illegible] but he had thought proper to marry a ward in chancery; the mar[illegible]riage had been solemnized by the Bishop of Limerick. Lord Adare [illegible] had been settle matters, and the Chancellor had made a hand[illegible]some settlement upon consideration. Notwithstanding this arrange[illegible]ment, his wife's father had urged his creditors to throw him into diffi[illegible]culties, and crowned the work by employing the prosecutrix to do him [illegible] mischief. It was under the impulse of the feelings roused by this con[illegible]duct that he went into the chamber, and finding the cook was drunk, [illegible] and that she had struck his child, he spoke to her; whereupon she abused [illegible] him, and he just chucked the candle and candlestick into the bed, but [illegible] did not hurt her in the least. Verdict—*Guilty.*

The Recorder—Are you willing to recompense the poor woman for [illegible] her injury?

Defendant—If I had done her any I should not let the case come [illegible] here.

Prosecutrix—Oh, my Lord, it is the fourth time he has beaten me; [illegible] I receive him three times.

The Recorder—Take him away, gaoler. His sentence is imprison[illegible]ment for two months. His conduct has been most barbarous; he has [illegible] no humanity. I do not wonder that his wife's father should feel for [illegible] the child.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An intimation has been given, that it is not His Majesty's intention [illegible] to embark on his cruising excursion in his Royal Yacht this summer. *Hampshire Telegraph.*

The apartments in Windsor Palace are quite ready to receive His [illegible] Majesty, whose intention is occasionally to sojourn thither when he re[illegible]turns to town.

Monday, about one o'clock, the Duke of York left town, on a visit [illegible] for a few days to the King at Brighton.

In the course of Sunday, Mr. Bulfe and Mr. Vick, King's Messen[illegible]gers, arrived at the Foreign Office with dispatches from Madrid and [illegible] Paris.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in town from Brighton.

Dr. Wollaston has been elected Foreign Associate of the French [illegible] Institute, in the room of the late Dr. Jenner.

From the first of January, 1822, to the first of January, 1823, [illegible] 7,511lbs. 2ozs. of gold, value 4,426,446l. 14s. 3d. were imported [illegible] to the *Mint*; and the amount of gold monies coined during the year [illegible] was 5,356,787l. 12s. 6d.

A Bill has been brought into the House of Legislature at New York, [illegible] to lay a heavy tax upon all bachelors above the age of 28, the produce [illegible] to be appropriated to the encouragement of literature amongst females.

The payment of the April dividends will commence in the ensuing [illegible] week. Merchants and Bankers sign on Monday and Tuesday—pay[illegible]ment to the public at large will commence on Wednesday.

The candidates for the vacant Gown, occasioned by the death of Al[illegible]derman Sir John Eamer, are Sir Francis Desanges, Mr. Rowland [illegible] Stephenson, banker, and Mr. Key, stationer.

The Chief Justiceship of Ely is vacant by the death of Edward [illegible] Christian, Esq.

A case of importance to tradesmen has just been decided by the [illegible] Commissioners of Taxes for the Birmingham district. A Scotch [illegible] hawker was surcharged for four persons employed by him as travellers [illegible] a fee, for the sale of linen, tea, &c.; and as the parties were em[illegible]ployed in the sale of goods not their own property, the Commissioners [illegible] confirmed the surcharge, amounting to 20l.

The Marine Officers at Chatham have invited the Duke of Clarence [illegible] to a grand dinner, on the appointment of his Royal Highness to the [illegible] Lieutenantship of the Marines.

Mr. J. Kemble.—The funeral of this distinguished actor took place [illegible] at Lausanne, on Saturday the 1st of March, in a piece of ground ad[illegible]joining the *cemeterie*, on the Berne Road—several English are there [illegible] interred. The Dean of Raphoe read the funeral service at the house [illegible] of Mr. Kemble; and Mr. Cheesebrough, the resident Clergyman, per[illegible]formed the melancholy ceremony at the grave. The age of 66 was re[illegible]corded on the coffin.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India [illegible] House, when the following ships were taken up for one voyage, and [illegible] are now stationed, viz.:—Royal George, Orient, Rockingham, Florentia, [illegible] and Alberton, for Bengal direct; and Fame, for Bengal and Bencoolen.

In Woolwich Dock, where the Nelson was launched about eight [illegible] years ago, the keel of a new line-of-battle ship, to be called the Thun[illegible]derer, has just been laid down. Three frigates are building, and in a [illegible] considerable state of forwardness; these are the Hebe and Clyde of 50 [illegible] guns each, and the Tenedos of 40 guns.

A Meeting of the Clergy of the North Riding of Yorkshire was held [illegible] at Thirsk, on the 24th ult. when a Petition against the Catholic Claims [illegible] was carried by a majority of 20 to 10.

On Easter Tuesday, the Christ's Hospital Boys walked in procession [illegible] in number about 700) to the Royal Exchange, thence to the Mansion [illegible] House, where, according to ancient custom, they each received a glass [illegible] of wine, a bun, and a sixpence from the hand of the Lord Mayor.

On Monday, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, [illegible] &c. went in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, to hear the [illegible] Spital Sermon, which was preached by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Bristol.

The Bellerophon hulk, at Sheerness, is discharging all her convicts, [illegible] preparatory to being converted into an asylum for juvenile convicts, [illegible] who are to be kept constantly at different trades, under masters ap[illegible]pointed for the special purpose.

Pitcairn's Island.—The ship Hercules, of Calcutta, Capt. John [illegible] Henderson, arrived at Pitcairn's Island on the 5th May, and landed [illegible] the presents which were sent to the inhabitants from the gentlemen [illegible] of Calcutta. John Adams was still alive, and the rest of the inhabi[illegible]tants 33 in number.

On Easter Monday the grand annual Hunt took place at Farnham [illegible] Common. Soon after nine o'clock a fine deer was turned out of the [illegible] park, who set off with great swiftness across the common to the right of [illegible] Farnham. In the course of the chace, the hounds got scent of a fox, [illegible] which they followed for some time, and in so doing the deer got a great [illegible] way a-head, and they were obliged to take the hounds back. They [illegible] renewed the chace through the inclosures and fields by the Earl [illegible] of Bridgewater's and Hemel Hempstead. The deer was taken in Gads[illegible]hill, in Hertfordshire, a few miles to the left of St. Alban's, after a run [illegible] upwards of four hours, and about 36 miles from Windsor. Many of [illegible] the sportsmen gave up the chace; some went 20 miles, some 30 miles, [illegible] and many fine horses were obliged to give up. Some lost their shoes, [illegible] were tumbled down and broke their knees.

A few days since, Mr. Glover, of Great Prescot-street, accompanied [illegible] his wife, left home for Stepney fair. On their return, about seven [illegible] o'clock, they were surprised to find the passage door open; and on [illegible] going into the parlour, a desk was discovered broken open, and a small [illegible] box, containing 120 sovereigns and five guineas, taken therefrom.

Sporting.—Betting-Room, April 3.—Claret Stakes—3 to 1 agst Moses, 13 to 4 agst Posthuma, 5 to 1 agst Swan, 8 to 1 agst Wanton, 12 colt, 3 to 1 agst Emilius, 3 to 1 agst Talisman.—Filly Riddlesworth—6 to 5 agst Veil.—Derby—11 to 2 agst Web colt, 15 to 2 agst Fanatic, 9 to 1 agst Emilius, 10 to 1 agst Talisman, 17 to 1 agst Aladdin c, 19 to 1 agst Brother to Pacha.—Oaks—6 to 1 agst Veil, 6 to 1 agst Zaida f., 10 to 1 agst any other.—St. Leger—17 to 2 agst Sherwood, 17 to 2 agst Tinker, 15 to 1 agst Miss Fanny, 20 to 1 agst Palais Royal.

At the Pontefract Spring Meeting, the Gold Cup, value 5 guineas, given by the Badsworth Hunt Club, was won by Mr. Alderson's b. h. Random, aged. The Silver Cup, value 50l. given by the Hon. E. Petre, was won by Mr. Fowler's b. f. Creeping Jane; and the 50l. plate, raised by subscription, was won by Mr. Petre's b. h. Dick.

Oxford.—The Rev. E. Greswell, M.A. of Corpus Christi college, is admitted Fellow of that society, in the place of the Rev. T. E. Bridges, D.D. now President.—The last day of Lent Term, the following degrees were conferred:—Doctors in Divinity—Rev. Is. Bandinel, New college, Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and Rev. W. B. Yeomans, Fellow of New college.—Masters of Arts—Rev. R. D. Warner, Queen's coll.; Rev. H. Hutton, Baliol coll.; and Rev. D. Basley, Merton coll.—Bachelor of Arts—W. Robinson, Esq. Baliol coll.

The Navy.—Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. K.G.C.B. is appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Moore, K.C.B.—Rear-Admiral Sir G. Eyre, K.C.B. to the command on the South American station, vice Commodore Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B.—Commodore C. Grant, C.B. to the East India station, vice Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B.—To the rank of Post-Captain—T. Herbert, C. H. Reid, J. Smith (b) H. T. B. Collier, J. Brenton, W. Ramsden, G. R. Pechell, A. B. Branch, H. B. Powell, J. D. Boswall, H. Stanhope, J. T. Coffin, F. Hunn, C. S. White, S. Arabin.—To the rank of Commander—F. J. St. John Mildmay, J. Longchamp, J. Brasier, J. Soady, W. Sandom, E. W. Gilbert, R. W. Yates, H. Kent, T. Bushby, Hon. W. Waldegrave, C. S. Cochrane, E. Hibbert, M. J. Currie, W. Boxer, W. B. Bowyer, H. Anderson, J. B. Dundas.—Midshipmen to the rank of Lieutenant—H. A. Cornect, J. Henderson (d), R. Hussey, H. P. Dobson, T. S. Scriven, W. Hocker (b), J. B. Clarke, J. Sherer, E. Jull, J. C. Ross, J. Baker, W. N. Clay, H. M. Denham, C. Brand, G. H. Coulson, C. Talbot, W. Crooke, R. Cracie, H. M. Mostyn, W. Gordon, J. Wheatley, D. F. Grant, H. D. Trotter, F. Gilly, G. Morris, G. S. Penfold, W. P. Canning, J. Campbell, E. Wodehouse, J. Anderson (e), P. Kerr, C. Blackmore, W. G. Skrying, G. F. Dixon, G. W. C. Lydiard, C. Ricketts, H. J. Puget, H. B. Martin, W. H. Gearey, W. N. Taylor, and W. Preston.—Captains—J. B. Dundas, to the Argus; G. W. Willes, to the Brazen; A. Skene, to the Britannia; F. J. St. John Mildmay, to the Carnation; Chas. Strangways, to the Clio; W. J. H. Johnstone, to the Eclair; S. Roberts, C.B. to the Egeria; J. F. Chapman, to the Esniegle; D. C. Clavering, to the Griper; G. Harris, C.B. to the Hussar; G. T. Falcon, to the Isis; W. Gordon, to the Pandora; Hon. G. Barrington, to the Parthian; Sir C. Burrard, Bart. to the Revenge; M. J. Currie, to the Satellite; T. Herbert, to the Tamar; J. Phillimore, C.B. to the Thetis; and R. Shannon, to the Trinculo.

Dundee, March 30.—The snow lies deep on the upland roads. On the road through Glenshee and Glenchochil to Aberfeldy, for instance, saddle horses and foot passengers can with difficulty pass. On the low grounds, however, there is little or none; and the people are begun to their spring labour.

Monday morning the Swallow Dover coach upset on Shooter's-hill, opposite the Red Lion, at the bottom. A French lady, on her way to a brother in London, was dreadfully injured in consequence of the coach falling upon her. The vehicle was raised by the help of several men, and the unfortunate sufferer extricated and taken to a tavern, where she died. The other passengers received no material injury.

A fire broke out, on Monday morning at five o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Noyes, tallow-chandler in Wych-street. It consumed the house, and that of Mr. Linsey adjoining, and damaged the house of Mr. Tuck. The watchman first discovered the flames bursting out at the windows on the ground floor, and scarcely had he time to arouse the sleeping inmates before the whole house was enveloped in flames. Mr. Noyes escaped at the window, without even sufficient apparel to clothe him.

On Saturday se'nnight, a fire occurred at a shoe-maker's in front of the Blind Asylum, London-road, which was got under without material damage. Mr. Mackenzie, the proprietor, was a short distance from home at the time it broke out, and was instantly sent for. On his arrival at the warehouse, the fire had been nearly got under. His alarm, however, was so great, that he was utterly unconscious of the presence of friend or foe; and though all danger had subsided, he continued in a state of absolute stupor that alarmed the family. Medical advice was called in. Nothing however could relieve him; he never recovered the sudden shock; the malady increased so rapidly, that he expired on Tuesday.

On Sunday evening as a gentleman was passing through Adam-street, Adelphi, his attention was attracted by a bundle laying at the door of the Society of Arts. Upon examination it contained the body of a male new-born infant, dreadfully bruised, and quite black about the body and face. It was conveyed to the workhouse.

On Saturday se'nnight, Felix Reynolds and Timothy Quilligan, privates in the 58th Regt. for violating the person of Mary Totham, at Harwich, were executed at Chelmsford.

Bury.—Last week, the shop of Mrs. James (who keeps a small house on Barking Tye,) was attacked by a gang of men armed with bludgeons—one man entered the bed-room in which she with her mother, aged 84 years, and a young woman, her neice, slept, by breaking the glass and frame of the window, demanded her money and keys, and taking her pockets, desired to know how much money was in them, and on being told about four pounds, swore that if she did not get more instantly he would kill her, but on the cry of murder from the neice, he threw the pockets out of the window, and the gang departed.

Perth.—About a fortnight ago, a young man belonging to Muthill, suddenly disappeared, on a matrimonial connection with a young woman. The young woman had made her elopement during the night, by the window of the room where she slept, and had left a letter upon the table informing her parents of her purpose, and saying that they would hear from her soon. At an early hour on Sunday her father left his own house, saying that he was going to spend the day at a friend's house in the country. It appears, however, that his distress of mind had got too great an advantage over him, and that he had resolved upon self destruction. His dead body was found several hours afterwards in the water of Mahany, by some people passing to church.

Lambeth-Street.—On Thursday, a Petty Sessions was held at this office, to inquire by what authority Bow Fair is held; at which Mr. Wilson, Steward of the Manor, and Mr. Giles, who rents the ground, attended; but neither of them could shew any other authority than ancient custom for holding it. They were asked if they would give bond for their appearance in the Court of King's Bench; this they declined to do. The Magistrates said, then they had but one course to pursue, which was to declare the fair unlawful. The Act states, that if the owner or occupier of the ground on which such fair is held (within ten miles of London) should not produce an authority sufficient to satisfy the Justices assembled, that then the party should enter into recognizances to appear the first day of Term in the Court of King's Bench. In default of such sureties being entered into, that then the Fair shall be deemed unlawful, and copies of such declaration shall be affixed to the church-doors, and other places in the parish; after which time, the constables shall be empowered to take into custody all persons found assisting in erecting tents, booths, &c. for the Fair, and if convicted, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 10l. nor under 20s. The Magistrates agreed to postpone the case for a fortnight, to give Sir C. Morgan, the Lord of the Manor, who resides in Monmouthshire, an opportunity of producing any authority for holding the Fair.

Marlborough-street.—A complaint was made by Mr. Croker, jun. against Thomas Dixon, a watchman of St. George's parish. Mr. C. was returning home with some friends through Conduit-street, when he asked the watchman the time of night, the latter replied that he ought to know himself what it was. Mr. Croker remonstrated upon the impropriety of such an answer, upon which the watchman seized him by the collar in a most violent manner, tore his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and dragged him to the watch-house, refusing even to let him call upon a friend by the way, to bail him. Mr. Croker added that the abusive language of the man on the way to the watch-house surpassed all he had ever heard. The Magistrate suspended him for one month.

A gentleman of consideration, supposed to be in a state of temporary mental derangement, was charged with having assaulted one of the clerks in Coutts's banking-house, by snatching a bill of acceptance of 87l. from his hands, and swallowing it. He was ordered to find bail.

On Monday, the 21st inst. will be published, in 1 vol. foolscap 8vo.

FABLES for the HOLY ALLIANCE, with other Poems, &c.—By Thomas Brown the Younger.

List of the Fables.—Dissolution of the Holy Alliance—The Looking-glasses—The Torch of Liberty—The Fly and the Bullock—Church and State—The little Grand Lama—The Extinguishers—The Two Rights—Louis the XVIth's Wig.

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Just published, price 2s.

A LETTER to LORD HOLLAND, on the Review of "Napoleon in Exile," in the Fifty-fifth Number of the Quarterly Review.

Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London; and A. Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 75, will be published next week. Printed for A. Constable and Co. Edinburgh, and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

Just published, in one thick vol. 8vo. double columns, price 11. 1s. bds.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER for the Year 1820. Printed for A. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. London. Of whom may be had, the volume for 1819. Just published.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous Correspondents must excuse our replying to their favours this week.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The past week has been rather a barren one in the Money Market, and the variations have been but trifling. Consols for the Account opened to-day at 74¾, and at the close were 74¾, sellers. Spanish Bonds generally have been from 29¾ to 30.

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THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Macbeth Tuesday, The Wonder—Wednesday, the new Tragedy, Julian—Thursday, Maid Marian—Friday, Julian—The Vision of the Sun, or the Orphan of Peru, every evening.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, The Duenna, with Bombastes Furioso, and the Actress of All Work.—Tuesday, Wild Oats.—Wednesday, Pizarro.—Thursday, The Cabinet.—Friday, A Play.—Saturday, The Castle of Andalusia.—The Chinese Sorcerer, or the Emperor and the Three Sons every Night, except Monday.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THE temporary recess of Parliament affords us breathing time, and an opportunity of balancing our accounts, as they stand on the debit and credit side of the ledger; or, in other words, the relative state of Ministers and Opposition, in their actual position before the public. We may place to the credit of the former, in the *current* account of the Session, a reduction of taxation to the amount of TWO MILLIONS, which, with the reduction of last year, amounts to upwards of TWENTY MILLIONS since the conclusion of the war, or nearly ONE THIRD of the WHOLE, besides a surplus revenue for a Sinking Fund, for the redemption of our debt, of FIVE MILLIONS per annum more. It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of the necessary reductions in the various departments of public expenditure which have enabled Ministers to effect all this—they speak for themselves.

But how stands the account *per contra?* that is, what say THE WHIGS, who may be considered the *per contra* of every thing connected with national prosperity? We will copy *from* their own *day-book*, under the peculiar keeping of COCKER HUME, and published by all his learned clerks, cheerers, and emissaries, from the Opposition benches to every provincial hustings throughout the country—"Ministers, in spite of their professions, have *literally done* NOTHING; and in wanton contempt of the sufferings and distresses of the people, set themselves against ALL *measures of* RETRENCHMENT *and* ECONOMY!"

We leave our readers to strike the balance. He who runs may read it.

In winding up the first act, as it may be called, of the present Session, LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, apprehensive, as it should appear, that Ministers might take to themselves credit for this balance, denies that they have any claim upon the approbation of the country, *because* they have adopted ALL their measures at the suggestion of the WHIGS. LORD ARCHIBALD could not have brought a more grave charge than this against Ministers, or one more likely to shake their credit with the country, since it requires no great political skill to discover, that the foundation-stone of public confidence in Ministers is their *systematic, steady, and principled resistance* to ALL that has been urged and suggested by THE WHIGS for the last THIRTY YEARS! It is probably upon some such calculation that his Lordship dismissed his associates to enjoy their Easter holidays with the happy assurance that the downfall of Ministers is an event to be anticipated in the due course of things; and that, as they have so long been acting upon the advice of the WHIGS without knowing it. *(comme le Bourgeois Gentilhomme)*—they are upon the point of yielding to the suggestion, dinned into their ears Session after Session, during the whole revolutionary war, *of giving up their places to their betters;* that is, to the WHIGS! We confess we see no other possible ground for the prospect of so glorious a consummation; and it may be thrown out for the purpose of supplying "notice" of a direct motion to that effect from his Lordship's *honourable friend* from the Land of CAKES!

But although we smile—and well we may—at such inferences as the puerile vapourings of vanity, Ministers may take a lesson from it, and one which we have always been forward to inculcate, and force upon their attention—To attempt to conciliate a WHIG, is something like the experiment of taming a HYÆNA! He will take any thing you offer him, but will at the same instant snap off your fingers if you venture to approach or *caress* him. We have thought—and so it seems to approach or *caress* him. We have thought—and so it seems to the Whigs have also inferred—that there has been of late too much coquetting—too much of *liberality* (fatal, fatal word!) and concessions to the suggestions of men who have the interests of *a party*, and not those of *their country*, at heart.

We complain not of that courtesy which should never be lost sight of, even in political discussion, between Statesmen of opposed principles, but we never can agree to any *compromise of principles* upon the *great* and *vital* questions, connected with the *integrity of the* CONSTITUTION, *under its ancient and established forms.* CONCESSION is a word which should be expunged from the dictionary of Ministers. If their measures be grounded on principle, every surrender to those who are opposed to it is a sacrifice of a part of that principle, and deducts infinitely more from the one party, than is gained, *quoad* the individual question, by the other. There is a wide difference between pertinacity of opinion and adherence to principle; circumstances may operate to influence the former, and there may be even a merit in changing it, but neither time, nor chance, nor circumstances, can, or ought to have any influence upon the other.

The WHIGS of the present day hold not *one single principle* in common with those high-minded men and patriots from whom they take their name; for even their professed attachment to liberty partakes not of the sentiment those great persons so carefully cherished, in watching over the existing establishments of the country, but has degenerated into a spirit of *blind and bigotted hostility against* ALL REGULAR GOVERNMENTS—and can issue in nothing but INSURRECTION, REBELLION, and ANARCHY! What concession, therefore, let us ask, can be made to such men, without endangering the existence and continuance of those blessings, which originate, and can be sustained only, under the forms, and through the instrumentality of a system founded on the *fixed and immutable principles* of RATIONAL FREEDOM?

But if we could suppose Ministers to be influenced even by personal considerations, the impolicy and uselessness of the attempt to conciliate men, whose primary object is to overturn them altogether, is as self-evident as the mischief which it is calculated to bring upon the country. Nothing can save us but firmness—INFLEXIBLE FIRMNESS, in the existing, and still more the approaching crisis, for which so few people appear to be prepared. JACOBINISM is again about to appear in arms, through the impolitic precipitancy of the French Councils; but—and we solemnly record our conviction—if, by any of the multifarious intrigues, which are carrying on in every part of Europe, and of which LONDON *is at this moment* THE FOCUS—for the extension of *liberal—Anglicé*—JACOBINICAL PRINCIPLES—if, by any of the sophisticated arguments which the WHIGS, *ignorantly* or *artfully* (for the party is a most heterogeneous compound) urge forward for the purpose of committing this country to THE CAUSE, which for five and twenty years it has exhausted its blood and treasure to combat, Ministers make a *single concession*, or *surrender one particle of* THE PRINCIPLE which has from the year 1793 been the PALLADIUM of our liberties, the FIRST *blow* is given to our honour; and the Constitution will, step by step, from *moderate* to *Radical* REFORM, be delivered over to the CONSTANTS, the RIEGOS, the ARGUELLES, and their quack-salving disciples, among the WHIGS at home, for REGENERATION!

Do not let our readers suppose we are vapouring upon this subject—we have no one motive—no one object in view but the conscientious desire to place our unwary countrymen on their guard. We may be wrong, we trust we are, to the full extent of our apprehensions—but our only safeguard is *a state of preparation*—we mean of PUBLIC OPINION and PUBLIC SPIRIT, which, we may thank God, are still in this country, all powerful to overthrow the designs of innovators, and even traitors, *if timely and duly awakened to a sense of danger.* But the very liberality of our sentiments (we speak of them in their legitimate sense) increases our danger. We are too apt to give more credit than experience justifies to the professions of men, to whom we attach the character of British noblemen and gentlemen, forgetting that there is no such levelling principle as a COMMON CAUSE—no such blind incentive *even to the sacrifice of our own interests*, as leagued enthusiasm and bigotry to an exclusive creed!

We find it difficult—and "out upon the times"—that it should not be impossible, to believe that men who ought to be able to appreciate the excellence of our own institutions, and to bound all the enthusiasm of their nature by their devotion to a government which alone in the universe connects a *perfect system of* LIBERTY with the *laws* and *restraints* necessary to social happiness, should be warped in their affections by the selfishness of disappointed ambition, and be led to transfer their worship from the temple of their fathers to the flimsy unsubstantial theories of men, *new to the very notion of* LIBERTY, *and who have deluged the world with* BLOOD *for thirty years in professed experiments upon it!*

Yet so it is; and we must be upon our guard against the seductive inferences, which our very candour may draw from the conduct of such men, that it is too extravagant to be sincere. So might it have been said of the DUKE of ORLEANS, and his "affiliated societies for reform"—so may it be said of my LORD HOLLAND, corresponding with and encouraging the leaders of faction in Spain, who hold their King in captivity, and his life in jeopardy, after the most solemn oaths of constitutional allegiance to his person and government—so may it be said of the intimate connexions of Whig individuals with the GOURGAUDS, the LAS CASES, the CONSTANTS, the dregs of jacobinical and imperial usurpation—so may it be said of WILSON, the friend of NEY, the accomplice in the escape of LAVALETTE, and the *fidus achates* of GEN. PEPE!—But when we hear, and know, that simultaneous movements have been made in every quarter of Europe—that the implements and badges of revolution are collecting, and that men, *in the habits of associating—intimately associating with* OPPOSITION WHIG MEMBERS, *have actually sailed from this country, for the purpose of re-organizing the scattered bands of* JACOBINISM, *and combining them in one great* COMMON EFFORT AGAINST THE MONARCHIES OF EUROPE, it is time at least to put ourselves upon our guard, lest the real and literal interpretation of what is concealed under the general term of REFORM, be thundered in our ears, whilst we are sneering and smirking at the insignificant policy of the Whigs—at such leaders as HUME, BENNET, or ALDERMAN WOOD, treating them with a contempt, which, however merited, brings them into closer contact with the more mischievous, because the more numerous, agents of any faction which condescend to court them.

CONCESSION, then, we again repeat, in such a state of things is RUIN: and we do most earnestly call upon Ministers to beware of that fatal policy, which inclines rather to conciliate enemies than to encourage friends, and which at every step, however gradual, tends to confound the line of demarcation between *the principles* of SOCIAL ORDER, and the *jangled doctrines* of SUBVERSION and ANARCHY! The Questions about to be brought under discussion will put these principles to the test. We repeat, what we have said upon a former occasion, that had MR. PITT been indecisive a moment to hesitate in awarding the sanction of Government to the societies, which the loyalty of individuals established as a counter-action to the CORRESPONDING SOCIETY (let it be recollected MR. FOX and his *modern school* of Whigs joined in supporting *though in direct correspondence with enemies of their country*) had that great Minister shrunk from the personal responsibility of giving the countenance of Government to these associations, as the rallying point of loyal and free people, THE COUNTRY MUST INEVITABLY HAVE FALLEN UNDER THE ASSASSIN BLOWS OF A JACOBINICAL CONSPIRACY!

If the WHIGS forget, WE DO NOT, the testimony they bore to the noble and loyal spirit of ARTHUR O'CONNOR, even *the act of going over to invite foreign invasion to our shores*, and the *zealous and voluntary* evidence they produced of it, being in *their* estimation a WHIG OF THEIR OWN SCHOOL. Whether this record be taken in proof of their hopeless folly, or of a deeper criminality, is a question at this moment not worth investigating; but when we hear them stigmatize the *most odious, unconstitutional* and *nefarious*, the ORANGE SOCIETIES of IRELAND, which from our souls we believe to have been hitherto the *chief means of effectual preservation* to the PROTESTANT GOVERNMENT; when we find them uniformly silent upon all those other combinations, whose object is no longer concealed, and whose oaths are registered, of *bathing under the assassin's knife every Protestant connected with public establishments in* CHURCH and STATE; we cannot, we would, blind ourselves to the object which they must necessarily have in view!

If Ministers—because by the art and cunning of faction a temporary air of unpopularity (for the very purpose) is given over these establishments—should temporize, or connive at any interference with the great body of men thus united in support of the Constitution, and zealous in the exercise of rational liberty—*directly or indirectly*—we are perfectly satisfied the most ruinous consequences, if not the ultimate destruction of the two countries, must ensue!

We say nothing of the Roman Catholic Question at present. It is rumoured that the daring and outrageous conduct of the priesthood and of their partisans, who openly talk of the approaching "ASCENDANCY" *under the verandahs of the Protestant Episcopal palace*, has, as upon a former occasion, given some alarm to their *political* supporters: and that a disposition entertained of the *policy* of bringing forward the question during the present Session of Parliament. Be it so—we only construe their motives, whether blazoned forth under a liberal shew of zeal for toleration, or cloaked under a submissive acquiescence in the *unfitness of the season*, and we shall be prepared to meet them under either alternative. And every honest and loyal subject be equally on the alert!

THE CHRONICLE is really too good—on Tuesday or Wednesday it informed us that His Majesty expected a party of *three hundred to dinner* every day last week. Now what shews the excessive stupidity of the CHRONICLE in saying this, is, that in point of fact they *have a spy*, from whose pumpings and listenings they contrive to pick up just sufficient truth to give a tone to their original falsehoods.

The COURIER, anxious apparently for the dignity and respectability *of the Ministers*, has taken up this matter, and concludes an article upon the subject in Wednesday's Number, by advising *this spy* to have more consideration for the honour and dignity of the Sovereign, and desist from affecting *the Whig Journal* any information from Brighton.

The COURIER and we, feel differently upon this point: the COURIER *of course knows* more than we can be supposed to know about things connected with the Court—but we certainly *think* that the step to be taken with respect to any *person* as the correspondent of the CHRONICLE should originate IN *the Palace*, and the most certain means taken to prevent such conduct in future.

We confess that in any speculations of ours we look for consideration for the honour and dignity of the Sovereign in higher quarters, and we were a little vexed—but not at all surprised—to find, that of all those persons who have been honoured by late invitations to the Palace, and whose political *principles* have been *so liberally considered* there, not one could be found to remonstrate with my LORD ELLENBOROUGH when he made a Speech in the House of Lords on the subject of the KING's most munificent gift of his Library to the nation—which we confess ourselves afraid to express *our real opinion* of.

We feel—more than we can presume to write—but it is impossible to *shut our ears:* we trust all we hear is not true—when we are convinced that it is—WE WILL SPEAK OUT!

A CURIOUS circumstance has just been communicated to us, which among other "signs of the times" seems to argue a fatuity, or a dereliction of duty and principle among those who, from their office and station, are bound by every motive, human and divine, to aid our public institutions in this their hour of trial and peril.

A meeting of the Clergy of the Riding had been convened at Thirsk, for the purpose of addressing Parliament against the Roman Catholic claims to power, which was most respectably and numerously attended. The object of the meeting was known, and consequently when an appropriate and moderate petition was proposed the general assent was given to it: to the no small surprize of the assembly, however, a counter address in favour of the Roman Catholic Claims was brought forward—nor was their surprize diminished by the circumstance of its being proposed and seconded by the ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM, the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK's confidential chaplain, and by MR. VERNON, the Archbishop's own son! The trick failed, and only five or six expectant divines, to whom it was intimated that their suffrages were expected from a higher quarter, could be induced to hold

their hands against the sense of the great majority of the meeting.

But the matter does not rest here; or we should probably have left these gentlemen to the operation of public opinion, in the quarter where their conduct is most justly appreciated. But a manœuvre is in progress, under the management of this liberal minority, for the purpose of securing precedence—at least in point of time—to their Address; and, to add to the effect, is to be presented as the Address of the WHOLE RIDING! There may be something to smile at, in the cross-fire and jostling of political parties, and even in the juggling of electioneering manœuvres, but as long as we can wield a pen, we will protest against every thing that savours of political intrigue, or which can tend to transfer the disgraceful expedients of faction to the sanctuary of our national Church.

She is beset from without, and from within; HUM-FUMISM—which is *Clerical* HUMBUG, as contra-distinguished from *political*—is gnawing at her very vitals, whilst WHIGGERY is labouring to strip her of every decent external. We trust she will yet brave and baffle the cant of the one, and the cold-blooded infidelity of the other; and we will give her our hearty aid and assistance for the purpose. But if we perceive in any part of that body—whether it shew itself on the Bench or in a country Curacy—a diseased, or ulcerous part, we will cry as loud as the loudest of the REFORMERS, to cut it off; and in a voice too, that shall be heard to the remotest corner of the Empire!

A circular advertisement has been sent to the newspapers, containing a detail of proceedings upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court of Aldermen by the death of SIR JOHN EAMER, in which we are told that a deputation of the Ward waited upon ROWLAND STEPHENSON, ESQ. the Banker, to solicit him to stand a contest for the *honour* of the gown, to which he assented, &c. &c.

The TIMES inserted the whole of *this puff*, which concludes with these words:—

"MR. STEPHENSON it was who made the vigorous stand in Cornwall against one of the *creatures* of the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, and was within four or five votes of gaining the election for one of the notorious boroughs."

The "*creature*" here mentioned is MR. RAINE, the eminent barrister; and, moreover, the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE has as much to do with the borough in question as the EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

With respect to the Aldermanic gown, there can be little doubt, now MR. ROWLAND STEPHENSON has very judiciously resigned, that MR. JOHN KEY will be elected. It is but right that he should. His politics and principles are those which are duly appreciated by the respectable part of the London citizens.

NOTHING is more diverting, if the consequences it suggests could be dismissed from our minds, than the different fights in which the same things are viewed and represented by JACOBINS in and JACOBINS out of power. If at any period of popular discontent, our own good King were to take one road to Brighton, whilst his attendants had notified his intention of going by another—or, if the apprehension of insults being offered to the Royal Person, owing to the recent circulation of any Jacobin poison among them, were to induce Ministers to surround His Majesty with an additional troop of Life Guards, heavens! what a clamour would be rung in our ears about "confidence in the love of the people," and "the infamous system of dragooning the people into loyalty and obedience."

Turn we round to the poor ill-fated FERDINAND of Spain, whose *guardian Ministers*—whether from loyal zeal to their Royal Master, or more tender apprehension for themselves we must leave our readers to decide—having, in their late flight from Madrid, sent a body of guards forward to the Gate of *Toledo, professedly* to prepare for the King's departure through *that* quarter, no sooner found the people collected in the neighbourhood, than they whipt off their unfortunate captive in a sedan chair, and smuggled him and his family through bye-lanes and passages out of the city in an opposite direction; and lest the FREE PEOPLE of MADRID, liberated from all the odious and tyrannical oppressions of the *ancien regime*, should evince any disposition to injure themselves by an uncourtly use of their own *newly acquired* SOVEREIGNTY, "a body of TWO or THREE THOUSAND MEN, INFANTRY and CAVALRY, was placed in the *Plazza de la Constitution*, in order to repress *any disorder which might arise*, and they had with them TWO PIECES of ARTILLERY!!"—It would be difficult to decide which is most to be envied in the zenith of liberal ascendancy—the *Constitutional Monarch*, or the LIBERATED PEOPLE!

We have presses of all sorts and sizes in this country, and as consistency is no part of the creed of those who have a common enemy to attack, with motives of every hue of the rainbow for doing so, we find Jacobins and Methodists, Free-thinkers and Saints, all ready and forward to assist each other in supporting their mutual system of HUMBUG. The CHRONICLE, accordingly, gives room to an angry partisan of WILBERFORCE—"who has no personal acquaintance with that gentleman" (though marvellously well acquainted with him) —in order to raise a shield against the "vile attacks of JOHN BULL against the friend of the oppressed bondsman!"

We do not attack MR. WILBERFORCE for being the friend of the "oppressed bondsman," but for being too much the friend of his own craving appetency for popularity—to which every other consideration is sacrificed. If MR. WILBERFORCE were a recluse, we might find the same plea which we extend to PETER the Hermit, for his wild and ruinous schemes, which for a time desolated Europe—a heated imagination, and an overstrained zeal; but when we see him one of the most active and subtle politicians of the day, availing himself of every turn and every shade of popular feeling, to desert friends or aid their opponents—when we see him at the head of a SECT, filling all the great public Boards, and carrying all his sectarian projects by the force and influence of bodies of partisans thus engendered—we, who profess to have no respect for persons, but as they are supposed to contribute to measures of public utility, consider MR. WILBERFORCE as much open to the freedom of animadversion as MR. HUNT, or any of those persons who, for the sake of popularity, or whatever else may be THEIR PRICE, bring forward measures of more than doubtful policy, and, like MR. BROUGHAM, "reckless of consequences," recommend innovations which may entail upon the country evils, the extent of which no man can calculate.

THE WHIGS, in the elation of spirit occasioned by the yells and whoopings of their own hirelings—and of the partisans *whom they have paid and equipped* for a *combined effort* against the Thrones of Europe—no longer disguise their object. "It is reported," says the CHRONICLE, "that the "South of France is in an insurgent state, but at a time like "this, all sorts of reports gain circulation,"—(They may be *prematurely* anticipated, Master CHRONICLE!)—"and it is "necessary to *distrust the influence of* OUR WISHES, or our "*judgment!*" The blood and horrors of the previous revolution are not sufficient to glut the insatiable appetite of Jacobinical fury, and thirst for human misery! The judgment therefore of these worthies must be reconciled to their WISHES. "One would think," (continues this philosophical calculator upon human carnage) "if the matter of disaffection exist to the extent *generally believed*, THE APPEARANCE OF A RESPECTABLE BODY OF TROOPS, WITH THE NATIONAL COLOURS AND DETERMINED LEADERS, WOULD BRING IT INTO ACTION!!!"

The man is then instructed (for he never writes unadvisedly) to calculate upon the proper successor to LOUIS XVIII. *when properly disposed of;* and setting aside the DUC DE ORLEANS—for whose claims, as the son of EGALITE, the WHIGS seem to entertain some predilection—they have fixed upon NAPOLEON II. who, they inform us, "is every where proclaimed."

Is not this rather, *rather* premature again? We know that he is *proclaimed*—in CERTAIN MANIFESTOES—but the door of this article ought to recollect, that the PATRIOTIC CARGO *cannot yet have reached land*, and that, consequently, *that the proclamation is not yet made.* Really, we almost doubt whether we breathe in English land—to find our loved, and once honoured country, the depository of all that is atrocious in principle and desperate in policy—to find our very prosperity affording the means of supplying desperate adventurers with the means of again extending the horrors of anarchy and oppression over the Continent of Europe; and to have a party—among which are even Nobles and Statesmen, such as they are—holding forth encouragement to insurrection and rebellion, to the subjects of a neighbouring Government—afford altogether such a striking picture of degradation, that the country must either rouse itself, and with ONE VOICE cry down this monstrous apostacy, or be hurried away to destruction in this revolutionary torrent.

These are the men too, who deprecate any interference in the internal Government of other countries; and who, at the bare apprehension of our Ministers suggesting moderation to the Spanish *Exaltados*, declare them worthy of execration, if not impeachment!

Well may this chief Scribe—we might add Pharisee, considering his principal employers—exclaim in a tone of triumph, "the days of ANTI-JACOBINISM *are fairly gone by!*"—We can only say, that if THEY BE NOT REVIVED, the days of British glory and prosperity are on the wane!

WE have received from a valued correspondent a notice of LEIGH HUNT'S "AGE OF BRONZE," published as my LORD BYRON'S. We are sorry we have not room for it this week, we shall give it in our next. It really is very incautious in his Lordship to allow his name to be made use of in this way *even by implication.* JOHN HUNT and MURRAY are both of them much too respectable tradesmen not to be injured by such proceedings. Will anybody believe that an English nobleman and a poet, could have written the following lines descriptive of ENGLAND and its brightest ornaments:—

"Proud WELLINGTON, with eagle beak, *so* curled
"That nose, the book *where* he suspends the world
"And WATERLOO—and trade—and—(hush! not yet
"A syllable of *imposts or of debt,*)—
"And ne'er (enough) lamented CASTLEREAGH,
"*Whose pen-knife slit a goose-quill t'other day!*"

The contempt which every man must feel for the absurdity of such doggrel as this, is lost in the horror excited by its brutality: a display of insolence towards the champion of our country is to be expected from the votaries of BUONAPARTE; —abuse of WATERLOO, by whose glorious fight that BUONAPARTE was subdued, we may naturally look for;—allusions to "imposts and debt" at a moment when the nation has been so greatly relieved from taxation, we should set down merely as a new specimen of radical justice and rationality; but the allusion to the death of LORD LONDONDERRY must not be ranked amongst human errors; it is wickedness, fiend-like, and disgusting.

Good God! if it should be LORD BYRON'S writing after all!—if talent such as he *once* possessed should have dwindled to this—if high-mindedness and love of glory which once burned in his breast should have degenerated to such conduct—it is dreadful to think of such a fall.

Had WE during the period when moderation in politics was unknown, when virulence and invective were the associates of treason and threatened revolution—if in those times of peril, with a crisis at hand, to carry the *strongest* point, to do the "State some service"—we had alluded to the melancholy deaths of a WHITBREAD or a ROMILLY, what would have been said of *us* by these very people?

We hated MR. WHITBREAD'S politics; we loathed the politics of SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY; but there was something so touching—so moving—(and in the latter case so heart-rending) in the events which took them from the world, that we should have thought it sacrilege to touch upon the subject even in the smallest degree.

Whatever *private virtues* MR. WHITBREAD or SIR S. ROMILLY possessed, LORD LONDONDERRY was, at least, their equal in public life. But why do we waste a word upon such a subject?

THE STATUE.

WE lay before our readers a Proclamation issued in the year 1714, from the Castle of Dublin, touching some indignities offered to the Statue of KING WILLIAM THE THIRD, of GLORIOUS and IMMORTAL MEMORY, in the hopes of rescuing those from censure or ridicule who in the present day venture to consider their civil liberties as dependent upon the principles established at the period of the revolution of 1688.

"BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION.

"*Will. Dublin, Jo. Team, Kildare.*

"WHEREAS, notwithstanding a former Proclamation issued promising a reward to such as should discover and apprehend the person or persons who had formerly defaced the Statue erected at College Green, at the expence of the citizens of Dublin, in honour of His late Majesty KING WILLIAM the Third of Glorious Memory, for the Majesty KING WILLIAM the Third of Glorious Memory, for the issuing of which the Commons of Ireland soon after in Parliament assembled, made an humble address of thanks to the then Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, for his care and vigilance in issuing thereof, yet nevertheless the same base and villainous act has been since practiced by some profligate and infamous persons disaffected to His Majesty's Government and happy establishment on the throne of these nations, and to the late happy revolution; and on the seventeenth day of February last, being the day of the late KING WILLIAM'S and Queen Mary's accession to the throne, offered great indignities to the memory of His said late Majesty by taking the truncheon out of the hand of the said Statue so erected to the memory of that glorious Prince, by whom under God this nation in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and eight, was delivered from popery and arbitrary power. We, the Lords Justices and Council, having a just abhorrence of all such disaffected and villainous practices, do hereby declare, that all persons concerned in that barbarous fact, are guilty of the greatest insolence, baseness, and ingratitude, and for discovering the author or authors of that villainy, we do hereby publish and declare, that we will give the necessary orders for the payment of two hundred pounds sterling, to such person or persons as shall discover, take, and apprehend all or any of the persons guilty of the said offence; and in case any one of the persons concerned therein shall make a full discovery of his accomplices, so as one or more of them may be brought to condign punishment, such discoverer, besides the said reward, shall have His Majesty's most gracious pardon for the same.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the seventh day of March, 1714.—*Alan Brodrick*, Canc. *Inchiquin, Mount-Alexander, Tyrawly, Wm. Whitshed, Joh. Foster, Edw. Crofton, Hen. Pitchborne, Tho. Keightley, Gus. Hamilton, Theoph. Butler, John Allen.*

"GOD SAVE THE KING.

"Dublin: Printed by *Andrew Crooke*, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, in Copper-alley, 1714.

"It will be observed that the year old style, commenced on the 25th March, and consequently as Queen Anne died 1st August, 1714, the year of the accession of George I. did not terminate until seventeen days after the date of this Proclamation, which reconciles the seeming inconsistency as to dates."

Having laid this document before our readers, we feel it a duty to subjoin the *remonstrance* of the Orangemen of Armagh on the 11th ult., a paper which should be read attentively by those who mean to vote on the 17th of April.

"At a Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the County of Armagh, the Grand Master, the District Masters, and the Representatives of 340 Lodges of the Loyal Orange Association being present—Assembled at Armagh, on the 11th of March, 1823, the following Declaration was unanimously agreed to:—

"We, the Master and Members of the *Grand Orange Lodge* of the County of Armagh, finding that the principles of our Association have been called in question, our conduct arraigned, and our very existence threatened, think it incumbent on us once more in the face of the country, to repeat the former declarations of our principles, and to repel the slanderous accusations which have of late been cast on us, by appealing to the justness of the principles which animate us, and the conformity of our conduct with them.

"We have seen a declaration of similar import from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and also one from our highly respected Brethren of the Grand Lodge of England, with which we most cordially agree; but we, of this county, feel ourselves particularly called on to state *our* feelings in the most public manner, as it was among *us* the Orange Association arose; it was *here* that those sparks were first elicited, which have since spread so vivid, and yet so genial a warmth of loyalty through this whole country, and which also glows with steady and happy lustre in our Sister Kingdom, illuminating our mutual path to real union and inseparable connexion; and we owe it to our Brethren throughout the empire, as well as to the Public, to declare, that those principles which at the first animated our Association, *are, and will always remain* UNALTERED.

"That we do now, as we did at first, detest and abhor all persecution, and that we are associated for mutual defence, and for the protection of our Liberty and our Religion.—And having learned from our *Fathers* to admire the Constitution, both political and religious, of this realm, as established by the glorious revolution in 1688, which rendered Great Britain the abode of rational freedom, of pure, unadulterated religion, and of unfettered liberty of conscience.

"We are zealously disposed to draw the bands which unite us to that happy land close around us, to record the memory of that great event, which rescued us from the dominion of bigotry and superstition, and the chains of arbitrary power, and to cherish the immortal memory of that illustrious Prince, by whom such blessings were placed within our reach; blessings which, as we ourselves rejoice in, we desire to transmit unimpaired and unaltered to our children; and as we have hitherto done, through all the rebellions and tumults of the last 27 years, so we resolve to continue to rally round the *Throne of our King*, and the *Altar of our God;* and support the present Constitution with all the influence we possess, and by every exertion in our power, consistent with the duties which allegiance and religion impose upon us.

"With such principles originally declared, and uniformly acted on, we feel not less surprised than grieved, that the *Orange Association* should be accused of illegal interference in the State, or branded as an intolerant and persecuting faction, bound by deep and unlawful ties, to acts dangerous to the public weal.

"We respectfully, but firmly call on our accusers, to show *where* in this land have the laws been so well enforced, and so cheerfully obeyed, as in those districts where the Orange Association had most power and influence? Where have peace and harmony so much been found as where *we* have strength to uphold them; and we call on them to show, in all the outrages and rebellious tumults which have disgraced the very name of Ireland, where has the true Orange member been found, who was not ranged on the side of the laws, and boldly stepping forward in their defence? And we fearlessly appeal to our conduct for the judgment of our country; and if the enemies of our Institution impute to *us*, as a *body*, the crimes or follies of a few thoughtless and intemperate individuals, *we publicly deny the charge.*

"We declare, that undeviating submission to the laws, respect to authority, and warm and dutiful attachment to the beloved and illustrious Monarch who fills the Throne, are the inmost sentiments of our heart.

"And we further proclaim, that all conduct subversive of good order and public propriety, is as contrary to the bounden duties of true Orangemen, as it is to the laws of society—and both as a body and as individuals, we must always behold with disapprobation and regret, any disrespect shewn to the laws or constituted authorities of the land, by whomsoever exhibited; and must also view with similar feelings every attempt to alter the present Establishment in Church or State, or to render our mild and equal laws the instruments of unwise or unconstitutional vigour. Signed by Order, JAMES VERNER, G.S."

Our columns, next week, will be specially devoted to the struggle which every honest Englishman is bound to make for the preservation intact and *unimpaired* of our GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION. The most powerful efforts will be made to carry the point against us—we will exert every energy in the defence of Protestantism, convinced that, in repelling innovation, and in supporting the religion of our country, we best fulfil our duty to "GOD—the KING—and the PEOPLE!"

WE are requested by a friend of MR. HUME'S to retract some little observations which we have occasionally made upon that gentleman's pronunciation of the word "*tottle,*" for the correctness of which our correspondent quotes the authority of SWIFT.—

"You keep such a twattling
With you and your tittling,
I see the sum TOTAL,
We shall not get a BOTTLE."

We hasten to make the *amende honorable* by inserting the Doctor's justification.

REVIEW OF LAS CASES' JOURNAL.

(Concluded.)

BUONAPARTE'S principal objection to the King of Prussia—stated gravely too—was, that he *could not ride well*, and kept him standing at the door in the rain; it is pretty clear also that both he and LAS CASES mistook the captains of our China ships for *Chinese* captains. There is one thing moreover which every reader must observe as curious in a detail of miseries—amongst which the wretchedness of the climate ranked as one—and a very important one too—we mean the frequent mention of "fine weather," "exquisite evenings,"

"delightful afternoons," "charming moonlight," &c.; these descriptions occur very thickly throughout the work, indeed oftener, we believe, than any other subject, always excepting M. LAS CASES' own Atlas.

This book is lugged in upon every occasion—he judges everybody by the opinion they entertained of his Atlas, which he declares to be the most complete, wonderful, and extraordinary work ever published—so fond indeed is he of the subject that after having brought it to view in at least fifty otherplaces, he appropriates a portion of the book, beginning at p. 265. to what he calls "History of my Atlas," which continues to p. 285. in consequence of a demand from BUONAPARTE, couched in these words,—p. 264. P. III.

"This," said he (BUONAPARTE) "is what I call enjoying a real triumph, *a great reputation in the literary world.*" (He is speaking of LAS CASES to himself) "I wish you would give me the history *of your Atlas*—tell me when and how you conceived the idea of it—the manner in which it was executed, and its results—why you first of all published it under a fictitious name—why you did not afterwards affix your real name to it—in short, give me a true and particular account; you understand me, *Mr. Counsellor of State!*"

LAS CASES, as we have just mentioned, took BUONAPARTE at his word, and having bestowed all his tediousness upon *him*, transfers his *interesting* account to paper, and publishes it, for the edification of the public.

M. LAS CASES may, in giving an account of himself and his own affairs, be correct—in speaking of other persons he certainly is not: for instance, he alludes to LADY LOWE, the wife of SIR HUDSON, and says,—

"I went to pay my first visit to Plantation House—I thought LADY LOWE a pretty and amiable woman, though there was something of the actress about her. * * * * * * I understand this lady was the widow of an officer of the regiment which SIR HUDSON LOWE commanded, and the sister of a colonel killed at Waterloo."

For M. LAS CASES' opinion of LADY LOWE we dare say neither LADY LOWE nor anybody connected with her will care one straw—with respect to her personal attractions there can be very little doubt—and as to her having "something of the actress about her," we believe, from the testimony of those who know her well and intimately, that there is not the smallest portion of *artificiality* in the whole composition of her mind. This, however, is immaterial, and a matter of opinion; we have no right to call in question M. LAS CASES' want of taste or judgment, but when he is decidedly wrong in his historical account of her Ladyship, it becomes our duty to set him right.

LADY LOWE was *not* the widow of any officer in SIR HUDSON'S regiment, but of COLONEL JOHNSON, son of SIR J. JOHNSON, and grandson of SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, BART. whose name stands distinguished in the annals of American warfare. His brother—the Colonel who was killed at Waterloo, and who fell gloriously by the side of the DUKE of WELLINGTON, having served during the whole Peninsular war on his Grace's Staff—was SIR WILLIAM DELANCEY, K.C.B. Thus, if we may judge of *all* the details of M. LAS CASES by that, which he gives of LADY LOWE and her family, we fear even the authenticity of many of the absurdities which he recounts will be woefully shaken.

"SIR HUDSON LOWE" (says LAS CASES, p. 84, P. III.) "shewed me the most marked politeness and attention. He said he had been much gratified by the perusal of '*my Atlas!*'" &c. &c.

The anecdote of BUONAPARTE'S delight at an insult offered to the Admiral by his valet NOVERRAZ, (p. 52. Part III.) will be read with infinite satisfaction by the admirers of good breeding and conciliating manners. The account of French military sensibility (p. 151. P. II.) will also be found entertaining; and indeed every part of the work, as we before said, is well worth the attention of the partisans of the departed Chief; and it contains so much more matter of fact than any other we have seen, that we sincerely recommend a perusal of it.

One extract more, and we shall conclude: it is so characteristic, so vain, and so absurd, that it is irresistible.

Speaking, on board of the Northumberland, to some of the officers, on the subject of the tri-coloured cockade, LAS CASES said this—

"With regard to our colours, which seem to have dazzled you so much, they are but a remnant of our *old costume!* We wear them today, because we wore them yesterday—*one cannot with indifference lay aside things to which one is attached, that can only be done from constraint or necessity.*" P. I. p. 176.

We pause here to observe, that this very LAS CASES, after having emigrated to England, having lived here, and made upwards of two thousand pounds by "*my Atlas,*" returned to Paris after BUONAPARTE'S defeat and banishment to Elba, and, as we have already shewn, hastened to *avail himself of the indulgence* of being *permitted* to approach LOUIS XVIII.! It is to be presumed that neither constraint nor necessity were employed to take him to the KING'S Court at the Tuilleries, nor *to solicit* the rank of captain in the navy, merely that he "*might wear the uniform*" of this very LOUIS XVIII. and, of course, the WHITE COCKADE.

It seems that he contrived then to lay aside a "*thing to which he afterwards appeared very much attached,*" without any of that compulsion which he subsequently considered necessary to induce him a *second time* to abandon his colours.

But we must conclude his wise, consistent, and energetic speech to the Midshipmen of the Northumberland, amongst whom "was a son of SIR R. WILSON," which caused (says LAS CASES) "*his* writings to be particularly known and spoken of on board the ship."

"We cannot deny," (says the old gentleman), "that these colours are dear to us; we are attached to them, because—they have *seen us victorious over all our enemies!* because, we have paraded *them in triumph* through *every capital in Europe!*"

Considering that at the time MR. LAS CASES said this he was on his way to St. Helena, in consequence of a *series of defeats* which had continued uninterruptedly throughout the whole Peninsular war, and concluded with the fight of Waterloo; considering, that he was telling a party of Englishmen that those colours had been paraded in triumph through *every capital in Europe!* while every one of his hearers knew that the capital of their own country had never been profaned by even the sight of them; considering these things, we think our readers may form a pretty fair opinion of the good sense, and good taste of BUONAPARTE'S biographer.

As for SIR ROBERT WILSON, MR. GOLDSMITH, or any body else who has written against BUONAPARTE, it seems to us that they fall far short of M. LAS CASES in lowering and degrading his character; and so completely does this book expose, as we think, the vanity, blasphemy, little-mindedness, egotism, and maliciousness of the hero, and so entirely justify the Government of England and the Allies, and the local Government of St. Helena, in all their conduct, that if it had been more recently published, we should have thought that M. LAS CASES had been invited to *meet* MR. COBBETT at *dinner* during the week wherein that gentleman thought it right to publish in his Register the article from the QUARTERLY REVIEW upon MR O'MEARA'S work.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In your critique on the Journal of LAS CASES, which appeared in your paper last Sunday, you say that you had never heard the anecdote I related of MADEMOISELLE G. alluded to in the Journal of LAS CASES. Permit me, therefore, to send it to you as an extract from my "Secret History of the Cabinet of NAPOLEON," published here in 1810; to which I subjoin the story told of this young lady by BUONAPARTE to his surgeon and confessor O'MEARA, as appears in the publication of the latter. The public will see what degree of credit is to be placed in any of the works emanating from the *Napoleonic* crew.

After enumerating *many* of NAPOLEON'S amours, amongst which was his barbarous and unmanly treatment of MADAME D—, the wife of one of his Counsellors of State, the story of MADEMOISELLE G. is thus related:—

"Another scandalous anecdote occupied all Paris a short time since. A MADAME G—b—t, an Irish lady, widow of a Paris banker, had a most beautiful daughter. BUONAPARTE saw her, and she was soon after engaged by the EMPRESS JOSEPHINE as a *lectrice* (reader:) JOSEPHINE was as complaisant to NAPOLEON as MADAME de BERRY was to LOUIS XV.

"MADEMOISELLE G. accompanied the imperial family to Bayonne in 1808, when BUONAPARTE went there to entrap the royal family of Spain; one night he forced his way to the bed-chamber of MADEMOISELLE G. * * * * The next morning she told her unhappy story to the Empress, who remonstrated with NAPOLEON. He was so enraged at the poor girl for having made a confidant of the Empress, that he sent her off to Paris in a *chaise de poste*, by herself, with as much money as would defray the expences of her journey. The young lady is known to many of our nobility, who saw her at Paris during the peace of Amiens."

This, Sir, is MY story; the way it was related by NAPOLEON to LAS CASES appeared in JOHN BULL of last Sunday. *Now* for the story as it is related by DOCTOR O'MEARA, in his "Voice from St. Helena," vol. II. page 218.

"He (NAPOLEON) now recounted some of his own love adventures. 'The most beautiful female I ever saw,' said he, 'was an Irish girl, MADEMOISELLE G.; whether she had been born in Ireland, or was only of an Irish family, I am not certain; it was during JOSEPHINE'S time, and long before I married MARIE LOUISE. One day, when I was hunting in St. Germains, some of the Court intriguers threw her in my way, and contrived it so that she came with a petition in her hand to deliver to me. When she presented herself, and said she had a petition, every one made way for her, as I had given orders that persons bringing petitions should invariably be allowed to approach me. She fell at my feet and presented it. She was covered with a veil, that did not conceal the beauty of her countenance, which was really heavenly. Certainly I was taken with her charms; and although I suspected there was some intrigue, I was not displeased. Three or four times afterwards I saw her and conversed with her. I used to take little liberties with her, such as patting her cheeks. At this time a letter from her mother to her was brought to me from the Secret Post Office. Her mother was an old intriguer, and gave her daughter directions, which elucidated her character. There were instructions relative to her conduct towards me in many particular instances. I was now convinced that it was not proper for me to countenance this proceeding; and although I was assuredly smitten with her, for she was as beautiful as an angel, I gave such orders as prevented her ever having the means of being again admitted to my presence.'"

The above story, as you see, differs materially even from that told by LAS CASES.—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.

LEWIS GOLDSMITH.

THEATRICALS.

THAT Cerberus had three heads, and Argus an hundred eyes, no rational person can doubt; but as neither of these prodigies are at present connected with the public press, we cannot choose but sneer when we take up an Easter Tuesday newspaper, and find elaborate criticisms upon the performances of the preceding night, at every theatre, riding-house, tumbling-shop, or puppet-show within the bills of mortality.

The criticism, in the TIMES of last Tuesday, upon the "CHINESE SORCERER," at Drury Lane, was exceedingly good; just enough, and somewhat comical: but the critic quite enough of a *mannerist* to betray himself, in the review of one or two other pieces, at other theatres, in which he could not have been.

For our own parts we are not very ambitious, nor very pretending, and being in one place at a time is as much as we expect to accomplish; we shall open our hearts upon the subject, and speak truth—we have been to Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and Sadler's Wells. Next week, if the weather be cool, we will undertake most of the other places; and the first time we leave London by the Leith Steam Packet, we will stop at the Royalty on our way, and dispatch a critique to town by the general post.

With respect to the pageants of the winter theatres, there is indeed little to be said. We have seen, we believe, all the varieties of gold-leaf and tin-foil—all the sliding of traps and sinking of parallels; fire, water, elephants, horses, and even tigers, have contributed to our delight upon these holiday occasions; and what more can be done?

We have, to be sure, a melancholy proof of the distress of the times, in the representation of the "VISION OF THE SUN;" or, indeed, rather a repetition of the proof afforded by a similar event in "JULIAN." It is not agricultural distress—it is a distress of a more powerful nature, as far as regards the ladies, and the hope of continuing the present race of people in the nation—we mean *a scarcity of men.*

In "*Julian,*" MISS FOOTE is doomed to be a *King*—in the "*Vision of the Sun,*" MRS. VINING is ordained to be a *Prince!* Nothing is more unpleasant, more uninteresting, than these unnatural assumptions of the male character by women, who, in their proper department, are full of beauty and attraction.

We conclude that there can be but one reason for such absurdity—it is greater in this drama than in JULIAN; because, in JULIAN, it was requisite that the King should be young, graceful, full of tenderness, and that the part should be well acted. Requiring all this, who so fit to act it as MISS FOOTE? But in the spectacle, where we want a gallant Knight, a giant-killer, and a husband for this very MISS FOOTE, (the Princess RUNAC) why, in the name of propriety and probability, knows there are men enough in the world who would give their ears to fill the part; and it *is* so much more natural, so much more interesting, to see a man making love to a girl, vowing to her, and fighting for her, than another girl dressed up in man's clothing, that we can only attribute the conduct of the Covent Garden managers on the occasion, as we have before surmised, to a dreadful scarcity of male performers.

If splendour, activity, and pretty music have charms for the public, they will find them all in the "*Vision of the Sun,*" and FARLEY, under whose superintendence it has been produced, deserves the greatest credit for this last specimen of his skill in the management of the stage, and the conduct of *spectacle.*

The Drury Lane affair is as full of gold-leaf and tin-foil as its rival; and the Palace of Ho Ho, and the Groves of Hyhum, shine, in splendour, as glaring as the Peruvian Princes of Covent Garden.

Its extraordinary length distinguishes it from any other drama we ever had the pleasure to see. In construction it is far inferior to the Covent Garden one; the music and singing are execrable, with the exception of a song by MR. HARLEY, but we must do justice to one scene, which is beautifully painted; we mean a view of a harbour; which struck us as a *chef d'œuvre* of the art.

It would be ridiculous to criticise these pieces seriously, as if one is to be good-natured, why there is no use in pointing out the various absurdities with which they are replete; they will doubtless answer the purpose of amusing the children, and paying the managers!

AT SADLER'S WELLS great works have been doing, as the *Montagnes Russes* from Tivoli and the *Beanjon* are imported in little, into the pit of the Theatre: we confess, however, that in the farce of SYNTAX IN LONDON we found great deal to laugh at. It is of the TOM and JERRY school, and, we suppose, by the same author. It has more slang in its composition than is necessary or agreeable; and it is, as we have often observed, a fault of the minor dramatists of the day to interlard their dialogues with either cant sayings, peculiar to some particular *set* in which they move, or with theatrical jokes, or the kind of slang to which we have just alluded, none of which are intelligible to persons in good society. Women, for instance, sit and wonder what all the "hits" and "allusions" mean, and though we by no means wish that they should understand the language thus used, we certainly could wish that the farce-writers would use some language as the ladies might understand.

We have before said, in this department of our paper, that the error into which the few persons who write for the stage now fall, is that of thinking vulgarity essential to fun. It is no such thing:—vulgarity is, in these days, repugnant to the general feelings of society. What would be thought of a man who, in company with ladies, addicted himself to swearing? What would be thought of a man who appeared before females in a state of intoxication? Such events *cannot happen* in society now; and the refinement and good taste which have banished such grossnesses from our drawing-rooms naturally give a disgust for the representation of low-life excesses and vulgar conduct and conversation on the stage.

The piece of TOM and JERRY (our opinion of which, speaking as to its *moral* effects, is recorded) is an exception to the rule which we should like to see observed, because TOM and JERRY was expressly contrived to display (to what intention we know not) the slang of the Metropolis; therefore, in *that* piece, such was its construction, that to tone we object to was characteristic, and its adoption inevitable. But why this tone should continue to pervade *other pieces* we are at a loss to imagine, nor can we, when, *in addition* to our wives and sisters, we take our children, male and female, to a theatre, understand why we are to have scenes and conversations brought before us, with which, without an intimate acquaintance with vulgarity and vice, we could not, in real life, become acquainted.

We do not mean to apply this to "SYNTAX IN LONDON," or at least to the early parts of it, which are spirited, comic, and full of drollery; it is too long, and hangs heavy on hand, in the third act; but, upon the whole, with its imperfections on its head, it possesses a great deal of whim, and is far superior to the ordinary run of things brought out at the summer theatres.

The pantomime is liberally got up, and we have no doubt that the season will turn out as profitable as the last.

The Police reports teem with an assault committed last week by the mother of one of our most sprightly actresses, an especial favourite of ours, upon MRS. CHRISTMAS, a lady "*d'une certaine age,*" who, having married a young man, became jealous of his attentions to the bright eyed belle, and followed her attractive rival into her mother's house, where the old lady received her with a knock-down blow.

We know nothing of the affair; it is clear that, in Craven-street, CHRISTMAS comes oftener *than once a year;* but we shall not indulge in a remark upon that, which however public it has been made, is a matter of private conduct—calumny is ready enough without our assistance, and there are more people than MR. CHRISTMAS accustomed to CHATTER-LIES.

On Wednesday, the landlady of the Brown Bear public-house at St. Albans, who came to town to pay her distiller one hundred and fifty pounds, in going along Cheapside, had her pocket cut and lost her money.

A woman, who had concealed herself in the house of Wm. Locksmith, in Bedford-street, Tavistock-square, on Tuesday night, going up stairs in the dark, missed her way and fell through a trap-door into the forge and broke her arm.

On Thursday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Meeling, No. 89, High Holborn, and which in less than half an hour completely destroyed it. Two houses adjoining, with their contents, also suffered great injury.

Thomas and Wm. Harvey, and Thomas Dosseter, left for execution at Dorchester, for stealing Lady Damer's plate, suffered the sentence of the law on Saturday se'nnight. Dosseter was uncle to the Harveys; he had previously been convicted of theft, when he received sentence of transportation, and served the period of his punishment on board the hulks. He has left a wife and four children; William Harvey has left three children, and a wife far advanced in pregnancy; Thomas has left a wife and one child.

A melancholy accident occurred on Wednesday to Mrs. Pearman, the wife of the singer of that name, as she was driving her husband's gig to her own house in Euston Crescent. On reaching the cross roads at the top of Tottenham-court road, she was suddenly thrown in by two of the Paddington stages. The gig was overturned, and the unfortunate lady fell beneath one of the coach wheels, which, passing over one of her legs, immediately above the ancle, fractured the limb so horribly that the foot only hung by a small portion of the muscle. It became necessary to perform amputation in the evening.

On Sunday night last, a youth of the name of Stratton, aged 16, in the service of —— Waring, Esq. Pear-tree-green, in a moment of passion, caused by a reproof for his late hours, stabbed himself with a kitchen-knife, which lay by, and staggering a few paces, fell dead on the spot. The weapon completely penetrated the heart.—*Southampton Paper.*

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GREY HAIR changed in a few minutes to a Brown Black. In short, ABIGAIL'S GOLDEN METALLIC TINCTURE is the purest and best discovery in the Universe; as it is sure to change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or on any other part, to a brown black. Directions are sealed up with each bottle, so that any one can dye their own hair with ease and secresy in a few minutes, without staining the skin.

What makes the Golden Tincture preferable to any other dye, it actually changes the hair to no other colour than a brown black, and never comes off. Several Gentlemen have declared, who have dyed their whiskers with it, and have half an hour after shaved and washed with soap, that none of the dye comes off.

CAUTION.—As valuable articles are generally tried to be counterfeited, therefore Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, and ask for Abigail's Golden Metallic Tincture. One bottle is sufficient for most heads. The Stamp Stands, which is a saving, and observe, "Abigail & P." is signed on the cover of each bottle, without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.—Sold by appointment at A. Prince's, No. 9, Poland-street, near the Pantheon, Oxford-street, London, and No. 26, London road, Surrey; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Davison, 59, Fleet-street; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Tatt, Royal Exchange; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, sending a remittance, it will be forwarded immediately by coach. It is so prepared as to keep in all climates; the older the better.—Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

LATEST NEWS.

Bayonne Papers to the 28th ult. arrived yesterday. General Eguia is stated to be ill at Bayonne; Lonca is still in that town. Quesada, who is at St. Jean de Luz, has requested a French Marshal (whose name is not given) to supply him with six field-pieces; the request was refused, on the ground that the latter did not deem it necessary.

General Guilleminot remains as Chief of the Staff under the Duke of Angoulεme, but it is now admitted even by the Official Papers that one of his Aides-de-Camp has been arrested under a charge of conspiring, and has been brought to Paris. His name is even given: it is M. de Lostande, and it is added that he was conveyed to the capital by two Gendarmes, and consigned on the 1st instant to the celebrated prison of l'Abbaye. The *Journal des Debats* also says, that "M. de Bois Bertrand, Commissary-General of Police, had arrived on the 26th of March at Bourdeaux."

The Duke of Bellune (Minister at War) passed through Bourdeaux on the 28th ult. and proceeded with the greatest rapidity to the army. M. de Martignac, the King's Civil Commissary, also reached Bourdeaux on the 28th, and left it the following day for Bayonne.

Letters from Aleppo of the 7th, 10th, and 13th of January last, state, that the shocks of earthquakes had recommenced in that country with more violence than ever.

A Lisbon mail arrived yesterday, which states, that General Luiz de Reao, after the affair of the 13th, with his vanguard, encountered the factious, and an action took place with loss on both sides, when he concentrated the troops under his command, and transferred his head quarters to Amarante.

New York Papers to the 16th; Philadelphia to the 15th; and Washington to the 14th ult. also arrived. Iturbide, the new Emperor of Mexico, is likely to be soon despoiled of his dignity.

Thursday afternoon the King held a Court at Brighton, which was attended by the Duke of York, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Colchester, &c. After which his Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the Right Hon. Charles Grant was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

His Majesty's sloop Cygnet, Capt. Bennet, is arrived at Portsmouth, from the Cape of Good Hope; she left Simon's Bay on the 26th Jan. St. Helena on the 11th Feb. and Ascension on the 21st of the same month. The Andromache, 48, Commodore Nourse, Ariadne, 24, Capt. Moorson; Espiegle, 18, Capt. Collier; Delight, 10, Capt. Hay; and Bathurst (sur veying vessel, from New South Wales), Capt. King, were lying in Simon's Bay.

The Duke of York arrived in town on Friday from Brighton.

Yesterday was the day for making up the quarter's revenue. The financial details were not published in time for our Paper, but the statement we understand will prove a most satisfactory one.

The Viscount de Marcellus, the Charge d'Affaires of France, paid a visit on Thursday to Mr. Canning—it was a visit of ceremony.

The Parish Church of St. Brides, which has been repaired and beautified, will be opened this day for divine service.

HUNTING.—Earl Fitzwilliam's Hounds meet to-morrow at Bedford Purlieus; Wednesday at Sawtry Toll-bar; each day at nine o'clock.—Lord Yarborough's Hounds to-morrow, at Irby Dales; Wednesday at Hundon; Friday at Tegsby Village; each day at 11 o'clock.—BURTON HUNT—Sir R. Sutton's Hounds to-morrow, at Legsby; Tuesday, at Newbold Common; Thursday at Branston Wood; Saturday at Blankney; each day at 11 o'clock.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Capt. Wallace for assaulting Lord Cranmorne.

At Worship-street Office, Wm. Waggett, the grave-digger, has been remanded for robbing the graves of Holywell Liberty, Shoreditch, of great numbers of the dead. A fellow, named Vaughan purveyor to the surgeons, had been in the practice of giving the grave-digger 30s. for each body, but he latterly demanded 40s.; a quarrel ensued at a public-house, which led to his apprehension. Vaughan swore that he had paid him within three months upwards of 70l. and that he (Waggett) had raised 43 bodies, and sold them to this infamous dealer.

At the Surrey Assizes the following gentlemen, summoned on the grand jury, were each fined 50l. for non-attendance. Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart.; Thomas Langley, Esq. of Kingston; Henry Wright, Esq. of Ham; John Augustus Knight, Esq. of Wimbledon; and John Garratt, Esq. of Kingston.

The Cork paper of Tuesday, received yesterday, says—"On Friday last, a house on a farm near Kildorrery, surrendered to Joseph Delany, Esq. was consumed in the noon-day. It is suspected to have been burnt by the going-out tenant, as, in half an hour after he left the premises, the flames burst out. On Sunday night, a farm-house on a farm surrendered to M. Roberts, Esq. of Kilmoney, was also consumed. We have in our possession a notice lately posted at Blarney, similar to those generally posted up through the county, and signed 'General John Rock, K.C.R.' We have reason to know that a change will immediately take place, respecting the administration of justice in this country, and that the lenient course hitherto proved so inefficacious, will no longer be adhered to."

CARNOLL'S Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street, have always been distinguished for the Sale of the large Capitals. In the very last Contract, the Prizes of £20,000, one of £10,000, and fourteen others Capitals of £1000, £500, &c. were sold by CARNOLL. Next Wednesday the Drawing of the present Lottery will commence, when Fifty-three Capitals will be decided in the first half-hour, and the first drawn Prize entitled to £20,000. The Scheme contains three of £20,000, two of £5000, two of £2000, &c.

PIDDING & Co.'s Office has experienced a greater demand for whole Tickets during the present Lottery than has occurred for a long time: this is attributable to two causes; first, the established notoriety of the lucky corner, No. 1, Cornhill, where, even in the last contract, if one person had purchased all the tickets that were sold there, he would have made a profit of many thousand pounds beyond the cost of the tickets;—secondly, because there is absolutely a better chance now of gaining money by the lottery than ever existed before; for out of 5,000 tickets, which are all to be drawn Next Wednesday, 9th April, the first 53 prizes are each to have a capital from 200l. to 20,000l., and recollect, some of these may now be obtained at Pidding's Lucky Corner.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—An interesting volume is just published, relative to this part of the world, under the title of the Geography, History, and Statistics of America and the West Indies, &c. &c. by Messrs. Carey and Lea of Philadelphia, with considerable additions relative to the New States of South America, &c. on the merits of which we are induced to quote the following opinion of a contemporary print:—"When the folio whence this publication is formed, arrived from Philadelphia, we expressed our opinion of its great utility and merits.—(See Lit. Gaz. No. 288)—That opinion is much enhanced by the publication before us, which contains by far the most valuable condensation of American Geography, History, and Statistics, which has issued from the Press. It is constructed on a comprehensive and excellent plan: the maps, charts, and plates are numerous and well executed; and when all the modern information required by the changes and revolutions on the New Continent are taken into the account, we are free to say that this Volume is a very complete illustration of the important matters which it embraces. Either for instruction or reference it is calculated to be a standard work."—Literary Gazette, March 29.—After this unequivocal testimony to the merits of the volume before us, it merely remains for us to state that its price is only 18s. while the original work from which it has been formed sells for six guineas.

FASHION.—From a Fashionable Magazine—"The taste for millinery and beaver bonnets, as the season advances, rapidly declines. Spring has introduced a new carriage bonnet, composed of a pretty fancy straw, in the gypsey form, short at the ear, front inclined à la Maria Stuart; trimming, an affair of lutestring and wild roses, placed in front of the crown. This novelty is attributed to the house of Askew and Normanvill, Leghorn hat merchants, 85, Oxford-street.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those, who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works, "The Elgis of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No 20, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

THE PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK will not throw away the few moments of attention they may bestow upon the following brief hints relative to the question which stands for BALLOT on TUESDAY:—

The mode in which the Ballot is announced in the Public Papers (we presume it to be the usual form), has led to a doubt whether the contrary is the case demanded the Ballot are favourable to the Resolutions; the contrary is the fact, but those who have thus stood forward do not ask any sacrifice of the interests of the East India Company to those of the West India Colonies. They are persuaded that every Proprietor of East India Stock, who rightly considers his own interest, will Ballot against the Resolutions.

The ablest men who ever directed the Company's affairs, discouraged, in 1792, a similar attempt to stimulate the growth and manufacture of Sugar in India, by rivalry of the West India Colonies, and the most experienced of the present Directors do not widely differ from their able Predecessors. The private Traders and great Agency Houses have their views, but their efforts would avail but little, if they had not, upon this occasion, acquired and obtained the aid of two active and formidable bodies, the Political Œconomists, and the Saints.

These two parties have fairly divided the argument between them, and while the former furnishes the Logic, the latter abundantly supplies the Rhetoric of the Debate. But although Negro Slavery be a fertile topic of appeal to the passions, how is it fairly applicable to the point in question? In the appeal which you are urged to make to Parliament, can you reasonably object to the Colonies, that mode of cultivation, which the Legislature has so repeatedly and expressly sanctioned and encouraged, and upon which in reliance on its acts and declarations so much British capital has been embarked? These anti-rhetorical pists too, I shrewdly suspect, if by your aid they could get out for the display of their talents, would find in your concerns some matter for the display of their benevolent exertions are not backward to claim.

But the Political Œconomists! Will you accept of their alliance too? How are your privileges, your China Trade in particular, to stand against their doctrine? Can you take them with you for this stage and drop them when you please? Or, will you not find yourselves entangled in the principles, which you shall, on this question, have adopted, when you have your own important interests to defend?

Believe me the Resolutions proposed contain some *other case, not your's;* these are the days of humbug! But you will surely be upon your guard.

VERBUM SAT.

GRAND JURY ROOM, ENNISKILLEN, March 19, 1823.—RESOLVED, That whilst we feel in common with all well disposed and loyal subjects, disapprobation at any insult offered to the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, we cannot, at the same time, avoid, as Grand Jurors, take notice of, and expressing our alarm and indignation at the highly unconstitutional measures resorted to by His Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland, by the late Ex-Officio prosecution, as infringing directly on the powers of Grand Juries, and the rights and freedom of the subject.—Resolved, That we hereby request our Representatives in Parliament to use their utmost exertions to prevent the recurrence of such unconstitutional proceeding; and that we have the fullest reliance on their co-operation in all such legislative measures as may preserve inviolate our most glorious Constitution in Church and State.

Corry, Foreman,	George Lendrum,
John Creighton,	Andrew Dixon,
Henry Brooke,	Michael Jones,
Gerard Irvine,	Joseph M'Gwire,
Edward Archdall,	John Brien,
John Madden,	Simon Armstrong,
John Richardson,	Francis Hassard,
Wm. D'Arcy Irvine,	Charles Archdall,
Folliott W. Berton,	James Dixon,
Richard Irvine,	John Crozier,
Hamilton Irvine,	J. D. Johnston.
Alex. Fitzgerald Crawford,	Edward Denny, Sheriff.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

DIRECTORS.

Right Honourable William Heygate, Lord Mayor, M.P.

Sir William Curtis, Bart. M.P.	Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Alderman.
Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P.	John Coope, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.	William Davis, Esq.
Hugh Hammersley, Esq.	John Hanson, Esq.
John Hatsy Hustpiet, Esq.	Thomas Raikes, Esq.
William Samler, Esq.	George Shum Storey, Esq.
	William Walker, Esq.

The Company continue to effect Insurances on Lives at equitable Rates without Entrance Money, or any additional Premium for sea risk in decked vessels to or from the British Isles, or to or from the opposite line of coast between the Texel and Figure de-Case included—to grant and purchase Annuities under a special Act of Parliament—and also to purchase well-secured Reversions of considerable amount, and respectable parties, on liberal terms.—Agents are appointed in all the Cities and principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

THOMAS PAIKE, Sec.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sun Court, Cornhill, and St. James's Street.—Capital £750,000.

Lives Insured with this Company are allowed to pass by sea from one part of the United Kingdom to another; and also in time of peace to pass in King's Ships and Packets or other decked Vessels, between British Ports and such Foreign Ports as lie between Ostend and Havre de Grace, both inclusive, without extra Premium, and without being subjected to the inconvenience of applying for the special leave of the Directors, as heretofore required by the usual conditions of Life Policies.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN GREY, Actuary.

Persons insured for the whole term of Life will participate periodically in Two-third Parts of the Profits of the Company, by additions to the sums insured. Rates and Conditions may be had by applying at either of the Company's Offices. A liberal Agency is allowed to professional men effecting Insurances.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No charge is made for Entrance, or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a licence from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuity, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds.

JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

BEACON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8, CHATHAM-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, London.

Directors:

Robert Ward, Esq. M.P. Chairman—John Wray, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Benjamin Ansley, Esq.	David Laing, Esq.
Henry James Bouverie, Esq.	Lawrence Burke Morris, Esq.
Henry Hallam, Esq.	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M.P
George Hammersley, Esq.	William Sotheby, Esq.
John Adair Hawkins, Esq.	Wm. Rob. Spencer, Esq.

John Clark, Esq. Managing Director.

Bankers—Messrs. Hammersleye and Co. 69, Pall Mall, and Sir P. Pole, Bart. Thornton, and Co. Bartholomew-lane.

The plan of the above Company offers the following advantages:—A reduction of 25 per cent. on the rates of premium required to insure private dwellings and household furniture, not deemed hazardous, and an equally liberal abatement will be made on all other description of Insurances; besides a reduction of 5 per cent. on the duty payable to Government.—The payment of 5 per cent. on the amount of loss on all property insured with this Company, within one week after the same shall have been destroyed or damaged by fire, and the remainder so soon as the amount of loss can be ascertained.—The insurance of rent during the re-building of the premises insured.—Insurance of a weekly allowance to tradesmen and others during the period they may be deprived by fire of the means of pursuing their usual avocations.—The Insurance of property for specific periods, or during the combination of any life or lives.

To secure persons possessing houses from sustaining loss, from the tenants bringing on the premises property deemed hazardous, this Company further undertakes, by the payment of a compatible rate of premium, to insure Landlords of such property against every risk, that might otherwise be incurred from the misconduct of their tenants.—The Directors meet every Thursday, at No. 8, Chatham-place.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the prices of several articles.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

PATENT ECONOMICAL CHAMBER-LAMP and UNIVERSAL SUBSTITUTE for a CANDLE.—Although the principle of this Improvement is alike advantageous in the Lamps of every sort, and lights to any degree from one to six candles, the Patentee presumes to state its perfection as a Chamber or Night Lamp only, that the Public may judge of its claim to universal adoption. It gives a brilliant and invariable light any length of time it can be wanted, and can be so regulated as to burn till the approach of day, and ready at the instant it is wanted; and so safe, that it may even be used about the bed of sickness without danger; and as a moving or house light, is a protection of the carpets from tallow or wax, and an absolute to greasy candlesticks and a waste of candles; can be trimmed with little more than a touch, and requires to be replenished with cotton only once in two months. The price of the neat Japan stands, and 15s. to 20s. in bronze, for the chamber of the affluent, including cotton, sufficient to try the Patent, for seven years' consumption. In economy nothing can compete with it, the expense in spermaceti oil not being half that of a rushlight.

Sold for the Patentee, by T. PEARCE and CO. only, at 368, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, who, to secure its reputation from the effects of bad Oil, are bound to sell none but pure Spermaceti Oil, in which the confidence of the public shall never be abused.—Letters, post paid, from any part of the kingdom, will meet with prompt attention.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.

SWIFT and CO. solicit the attention of the Public to the present Lottery Scheme of only 14,000 Tickets, having 83 Capitals, viz. three of £20,000, two of £5,000, two of £2,000, six of £1,000, &c. &c. drawn in three days. All the Prizes are of Money. On the First Day, there will be only 5,999 Tickets in the Wheel, to which must be drawn a Prize of £10, and 52 other Capitals, all fixed for that day: in addition to which there will be drawn the First Day, a Prize above £10, will entitle the Holder to a Whole Ticket for the Second Day, so that a Purchaser may obtain Two Capital Prizes by the purchase of one Ticket or Share. Schemes at large to be had at SWIFT'S and Co. No. 11, Poultry, the Old and Fortunate Office of Swift and Co. No. 11, Poultry, next to the Mansion House, and 31, Aldgate High-street, where 2,151, a Prize of £5,000, and other Capitals, were sold in January last.

ECONOMY in UPHOLSTERY and CABINET FURNITURE.—Ladies wishing to make up their own Curtains, Draperies, &c. can have them cut out by J. PORTER, 25, Welbeck-street, and every part required, so that they may make them up in the most fashionable manner, with the greatest ease, and at a very moderate expense. J. P. feels confident, from his practical knowledge of the business, and particularly of Design and Drawing, that his Work will be found classical and elegant. His manufactures exist in the Cabinet and Chair line, and from the late fall in mens's wages, he is enabled to offer them at very Low Prices. Curtains dyed and made. Mattrasses, Sofas, and Chairs re-stuffed. Estimates of Prices, &c. made on the shortest notice.—An Apprentice wanted.

IN consequence of the great disappointment many persons have experienced from purchasing inferior TRUSSES, SALMON, ODY, and most respectfully solicit the attention of Professional Gentlemen and the Public to observe, that the true PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS has only Salmon, Ody, and Co. No. 292, Strand, London," marked upon the leather case in which they are of the spurious kind. Salmon, Ody, and Co. the sole Inventors and Patentees, have made 50,000 of their PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, and still continue to have the recommendations of all the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. They have also the honour to supply the Army and Navy; the Naval and Military Hospitals; the Dockyards; the Marine Infirmary; the Hon. East India Company; the Chelsea Truss Society; the Marylebone, Wycombe, Bristol, and Bethnal-green Dispensaries; the Windsor General Dispensary; the Middlesex and Surrey Hospitals; Parochial Establishments, &c. &c.—Sold by one or more Agents in every principal Town in the United Kingdom.

SPITALFIELDS SILKS.—Ladies who are about purchasing Spring Dresses will find an unlimited collection of RICH SILKS, equalled by any House in Europe (of the original Manufacturers) for splendour of beautiful colours, with the advantage of purchasing only of the Manufacturer, at the same price per yard as recently given. 500 pieces of rich striped de Naples, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d. per yd; double do. in beautiful shades, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. 400 pieces of rich levantine silks, 3 quarters wide, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. 500 pieces of the new Zephenine silk, much resembling the French manufacture, a yd. commonly sold at 7s. 700 pieces of very rich damask silks, an article which the house has been long patronized, such that England never can or will bid defiance to all French silks, measuring 3 qrs. wide, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per yd. SEWELL and CROSS have leg to observe, that whatever price may be given for foreign silks, they will not equal this article, being made up of Piedmont silk, and got up under their own immediate inspection, an article which must ever do credit to a British manufacturer, and is now making to order for the first nobility in town and continue to make to the same pattern. With the privilege of the Assignees of G. W. and Co. the fortunate Manufacturers in the Fields, S. and C. have on sale their Stock of pieces of rich stripe Silks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a yard, and 400 pieces of all-silk Satins suited for ladies morning or dinner dresses, 2s. 3d. a yard, commonly sold and cost the Manufacturers 2s. 9d. a yard; an equally rich variety of Figured Gauzes, any colour, 11d. and 1s.; 60 pieces of Persian Silks, for full dress, in shade, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; 300 pieces of rich black Gros de Naples, and coloured Silks, ladies evening dresses 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. a yard, worth 3s.—30 boxes of fine Lawns (equal to Cambric) suited for ladies pocket handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. per square; 80 doz of real Cambric Handkerchiefs, 21s. the doz. to the trade, made at 21.; 50 bales of India Long cloths, 6-4 in an inch free from dressing, for 6d. a piece, a large parcel of fine printed Jaconet Muslins, 6d. per yard, for 20s. these cloths are particularly suited for families going abroad, or to the East or West Indies; 200 pieces of the best coloured muslin de laines (a great bargain, any colours) 1s. 5d. a yard, worth 2s.—at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Frith-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho-square. Let by referring to the advertisement, may depend on having any article at prices advertised.

HAMPTON COURT.—To be LET, Handsomely Furnished, a long or short period of the LEASE and FURNITURE (if not disposed of), an Excellent FAMILY HOUSE, situate on the Banks of the Thames, commanding a fine prospect of the River. The House is in complete repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a family of the first respectability, containing 12 bed rooms, 4 sitting rooms of good dimensions, double coach house and four-stalled stable, and a neat flower garden bounded by the River. For cards to view apply to Mr. Parnell, Estate Agent, 22 St. Martin's-le-Grand, Leicester square, and Kingston, Surrey.

FITZROY-SQUARE.—To be LET, or the LEASE offered for SALE, on very moderate terms, of an Excellent FAMILY HOUSE, in complete repair, with three rooms on the ground floor, two handsome drawing rooms, three best bed-rooms and water closet, and four second bedrooms, convenient servants' rooms, and a good kitchen, with a detached brew and wash house, and coach house and stable, with lofts and rooms over. Cards to view apply to Mr. Parnell, Estate Agent, 22, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square, and Kingston, Surrey.

SALES BY AUCTION.

OXFORDSHIRE.—At the White Hart Inn, Chipping Norton, on the 6th day of MAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, A most desirable and improveable ESTATE, in the Hamlets of Chadlington with Pudlicot, Chilson, and Shorthampton, in the Parish of Chadlington, in the County of Oxford; comprising the Manor of Chadlington West, the Court Leets, Court Baron, Heriots, Quit-rents, and all other appurtenances: the Rectory of Shorthampton, the capital Mansion, coach-house, stables, farm-houses, with other and buildings, and about 2,000 acres of arable meadow pasture and woodland, enclosed, and tithe free, of which about 1,000 acres are Freehold, and the remainder Lease and Colleges, the Lease nearly 19 years, and renewable for leases to respectable tenants, which expire 1839.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, in one Lot, by double Lot, a rich Meadows, called Fulling Mill Hams, containing, together, about 80 acres with a building thereon, situate in the parish of St. Thomas, distant one road leading to Witney.—For a view of Chadlington Estate apply to Mr. Hazard, builder, Chadlington; and of the two Meadows, at Witney, to Mr. Chaundy, George-lane, Oxford; and for other particulars may be had of the 21st inst.) at the White Hart, Chipping Norton; Plough Inn, Chilson; Thomas Taunton, Esq. Oxford; and Messrs. Bray and Warren, solicitors to Russell street, London.—The Manor of Chadlington is well stocked with Game, and the roads in the neighbourhood are remarkably good, and is distant from Chipping Norton 1 mile, Blenheim 6, Oxford 16, Cheltenham 25, and about from London.

HORSE BAZAAR, King-street, Portman square, for the Sale of Horses by AUCTION and COMMISSION, by GEORGE YOUNG, on every Monday (and every succeeding Saturday) precisely at Twelve o'clock.

SEVERAL LOTS of HORSES, many of them suitable for Saddle and Stage Masters.

N.B. A great variety of Horses in addition to the above, are constantly for Sale by Commission at the Bazaar, and amongst them are a considerable number of fine young Horses, consisting of superior Hunters, Hacks, and Cart Horses.

G. Young begs to Inform Gentlemen that have Horses for Sale, that at this there is considerable demand.

STOCKS.		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock				—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Reduced				—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Consols				74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
3½ per Cent. Consols				—	—	—	—
Consols for Account				74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 per Cent. Consols				—	—	—	—
New 4 per Cent.		Holiday.	Holiday.	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼
Bank Long Annuities				—	—	—	—
India Bonds				26 p	30 p	31 p	31 p
Exchequer Bills, 24l.				11 p	13 p	14 p	14 p
Ditto, 24l.				—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds				—	—	—	—

MARRIED.

On Thursday, April 3, at Wanstead Church, by the Rev. T. Thirlwall, Rev. Charles E. Smith, of Otterden, Kent, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. J. French, of Bow.

Lord Dunsany, to the Hon. Miss Kinnaird.—Sir J. D. Hay, Bart. to the eldest daughter of G. Hathorn, Esq.—Col. Adams, to Gabrielle, third daughter of John White, Esq.—Capt. J. Lindsay, of the Grenadier Guards, to the eldest daughter of Sir C. Trotter, Bart.

DIED

On Wednesday, April 2, at the seat of her father, Burwood Park, Surrey, Mary, wife of James T. Fyler, Esq. of Twickenham, and third daughter of Sir John Frederick, Bart.

At Woolwich, on the 1st inst. sincerely regretted by her family and friends, Isabella, wife of Major-General Young, Royal Artillery.

At Camberwell-grove, on the 28th ult. Margaret Ainslie, daughter of Sir Rutherford, of Madeira, in her 7th year.

On the 3d inst. in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Broadley, of Blyborough, Lincolnshire.

At Dover, Sir H. Peake, one of the Surveyors of His Majesty's Navy.—At Cambridge, Sir C. Corbet, Bart., M.A. of Trinity College.—he died on the night, at his Lodge, in Downing College, E. Christian, Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, and Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge.—At Brighton, in his 74th year, Sir J. Eamer, Alderman of London and Bath, aged 73. Barbara, wife of Lieut.-Col. Warne.

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JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 122. **SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Under the immediate Patronage of His Majesty. On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, will be given at the King's Theatre, A CONCERT on a most extensive scale, to which great attention is paid by the Professors of the Capital, Vocal and Instrumental, have generously tendered their assistance. The Orchestra will consist of upwards of Two Hundred Performers.—Further particulars will be announced in a short time.—Tickets to be had at the Royal Academy, Tenterden-street, Hanover Square.—It is respectfully notified, that no Boxes (except those taken at the Academy) will be for the Benefit of the Institution.—Boxes on the ground and first tiers, 3l. 4s.; the other tiers, 3l. 3s.; Pit, 10s. 6d.; Gallery, 5s.

31 April, 1823.

MR. KELLY most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that his ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place at the Opera House on THURSDAY, the 5th of JUNE. The Entertainments of the night will be on the same extended scale as on former Seasons.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, Regent-street.—MR. HAWES most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, April 18, 1823, at the above Rooms.

Vocal Performers—Mrs. Salmon and Miss Stephens, Miss Veues, Master Wesley, and Miss Goodall; Mr. Sapio Mr. Terrail, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. Evans, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Goulden, Mr. Mullinex, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hawes, Mr J. B. Sale, Mr. Bellamy. Leader of the Band, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Mr. Attwood.

The Chorus will consist of Fifty Performers, from the Concert of Ancient Music and Choral Fund, assisted by the Young Gentlemen of the Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Chapel Royal, for which the Orchestra will be considerably enlarged and the Chapel Royal, for which the Orchestra will be considerably enlarged and a New Organ (built expressly for Mr. Hawes), will be opened on this occasion, by Mr. Adams.

ACT I.—Grand Selection from the Dettingen "Te Deum,"—Handel; Quartetto, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Terrail, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. J. B. Sale; and Chorus, "Benedictus."(Requiem)—Mozart: Duet, Mr. Sapio and Mr. Bellamy, Dove sconces,"Horns and Bassoons Obligati, added by the late Mr. Harrison)—Mozart; Scena, Miss Stephens, "A cossier," accompanied on the Violin by Mr. Mori—Cherubini; Solo, Organ, Mr. T. Adams; Glee, "Hail, smiling morn"—Spofforth; Song, Mrs. Goodall, "Eve's Lamentation." (from the Oratorio of the Interces-sion)—M. P. King; Motet, "Methinks I hear the full celestial choir," the Solo Part by Mr. J. B. Sale—Dr. Crotch; Aria, Mrs. Salmon, "Gratias agimus tibi;" Clarinet Obligato, Mr. Willman—Guglielmi; Grand Coronation Anthem, "I was glad"—T. Attwood.

ACT II.—Grand Sinfonia (Jupiter)—Mozart; Trio, Miss Veres, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Bellamy, "Lessons of Love"—Paesiello; Aria, Mr Sapio, "Fra tante amorose Carattia; Glee, Miss Goodall, Mr. Terrail, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. J. B. Sale, "If this delicious grateful flow'r," harmonized by W. Hawes; Solo, Violin, Mr. Mori; Song, Mrs. Salmon, "Non je ce veux pas chanter," Nicolo; Glee, Four Voices (with a double Choir), "Foresters, sound the cheerful horn," (Horns Obligati, Messrs. Petrides)—Bishop; Song Mr. Bellamy, "Let the dread fal engines"—Purcell; Pupular Scottish Ballad, Miss Stephens, (first time this Season), "Auld Robin Gray," newly arranged by W. Hawes; Glee, Five Voices, "Strephon's wedding," newly arranged by W. Hawes; Grand Selection from Verse and full Chorus. The Concert will commence at Eight o'Clock precisely.

Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; Birchall's, and Chappell's New Bond-street; Power's, Strand; Goulding's, Soho-square; Purkis's, Piccadilly; Clementi's, Cheapside; Davis', Royal Exchange; and of Mr. Hawes, 7, Adelphi Terrace.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—MR. LA PORTE, respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his friends generally, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will be at the above Rooms on FRIDAY the 25th inst. Principal vocal performers Madame Camponese, Miss Stephens, Miss Travis, and Mrs Salmon; Mr. Vaughan, Messrs. W. Knyvett and J. B. Sale; Mr. Durusset, Mr. Terrail, and Mr. Bellamy. Principal instrumental performers Messrs. Lindley, Dragonetti, W. Griesbach, R. Ashley, Ling, Willman, Nicholson, Mackintosh, Puzzi, Petrides, Harper, Hyde, jun. Mariotti, and Mr. Jenkinson; Leader Mr. F. Cramer; organ and grand piano-forte, Mr. Greatorex. The Chorusses will be sustained by the ancient Concert Band, including the favorite singers from Lancashire, and the orchestra will be complete in every department. Tickets half-a-guinea each, to be had of Mr. Greatorex, No. 70, Upper Norton-st, at the music shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co, 133, New Bond street, Clementi and Co. Cheapside, and at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street.

MISS COOKE (Daughter of Mr. T. COOKE) most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public that her CONCERT will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th of May, 1823, when will be performed a Selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, by several eminent Professors; particulars of which will be duly announced. To commence at Eight o'clock.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Miss Cooke, 22, Manchester-street, Manchester square; at the principal Music Shops; and at the Argyll Rooms.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The REHEARSAL and ANNIVERSARY of the MUSIC to be performed before his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the rest of the Stewards of the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the present year, are fixed, the Rehearsal for Tuesday, the 13th, and the Anniversary for Thursday, the 15th May.

The Sermon will be preached on Thursday, the 15th May, by the Rev. George D'Oyley, D.D. Rector of Lambeth, in Surrey, and of Sundridge, in Kent.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA. THE MUSICAL MUSEUM IS NOW OPEN at the Lower Great Room Spring Gardens. Day Exhibition from Twelve till Five—Evening Exhibition from Seven till Nine. Admission, 1s.—Among the novel Musical and Acoustical Phenomena included in this Museum, are the Enchanted Lyre, the Diaphonic Orchestra, the Œdephone, the Invisible Girl, and the Cylindricherd. These Inventions, which are illustrated by superior performances, are calculated to afford the highest gratification to the Musical World, and to interest generally by the novelty of the means employed, and the beauty of the effects produced.

NEW MUSIC.—On Saturday next will be published, price 3s.

THE SECOND PSYCHEAN QUADRILLE, containing Ariel Blanche, Jessica Perditta, and Virgilia, as danced at Almack's, the Nobilities' Balls, &c. composed, and dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon. Countess Cowper, by R. TOPLIFF.

☞ The Third Edition of the First Psychean is ready for the Public.—To be had at the principal Music-shops, and of the publisher, 15, Castle-st. Holborn.

NEW QUADRILLES.—Just published, Paine's 18th Set, or New Lancers' Quadrilles, with entire New Music and Figures; also, the 19th Set of Quadrilles, the subjects taken from Pietro L'Eremita, now performing by Paine's Band at the Nobilities' Balls, each 3s. The extreme popularity of the former numbers of these Quadrilles, arising from their superior arrangement, have caused the decided preference given them to any other, and from the increasing sale, J. Paine flatters himself they have given a general satisfaction to the Millions, for those that have not been supplied with them, are re-publishing, from No 17, at Falkner's Opera Music Warehouse, at 3, Old Bond-street, where may be had, the Music in Elisa e Claudio, La Donna del Lago, and all Rossini's Operas.

NEW MUSIC.—A favourite Air from the Ballet of Nina, with Variations by Mayseder, arranged for the Piano Forte by Ferd. Ries, 3s.; Overture and Introduction to La Donna del Lago, 2s. 6d.; and the favourite Songs from ditto; La Donna del Lago Quadrilles, in which is introduced the favourite air, "Tanti affetti," and the second set of Waltzes, by Spagnoletti, 4s; and a fourth Set, from admired Scotch Airs, 4s.—Published and sold by John Gow and Son (by special appointment) music and musical instrument sellers to His Majesty, 168, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street.

NO. IV of HIBERNIAN AIRS for the Piano Forte, by J. F. BURROWES. Erin go bragh and St. Patrick's Day, 2s. 6d.; also Grannochree, Planxty Kelly, My Lodging, and Planxty Connor. Just published, the Beggars' Opera, as Piano Forte Duets; also, Auld lang syne, Auld Robin Gray, Charlie's my darling, &c. with variations, by the same Author. Goulding and Co. Soho square, and Chappell and Co. Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC, published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.—A set of Quadrilles, selected from the Opera of La Donna del Lago, by J. T. Craven, 2s.—O Resumere os and ava Willie, a Scotch air, arranged as a rondo for the piano forte, by Ferd. Ries, Op. 101, No. 2, 3s.—La Donna ha Dolce Il Core, a favourite air by Martini, arranged as a rondo, with an introduction for the piano-forte, by J. B. Cramer, price 3s.—Regna Amore, a favourite air, by Mozart, arranged as a rondo, with an introduction, for the piano-forte, by C. E. Gridin, price 3s.—Di placer mi balza Il Cor, a celebrated air arranged with variations for the harp, by N. C. Bochsa, price 4s.—The Fall of Paris, a popular air, arranged as a rondo for the harp, by N. C. Bochsa, 3s.—Charlie is my darling, a Scotch air, arranged for the harp, by T. P. Chipp, 2s. 6d.—Non piu Andrai, a favourite air by Mozart, arranged as a duett for the harp and piano-forte, by J. Naderman, 5s.—Pledge of Truth, a song by T. Welsh, 2s.—Rest my Heart, a song by F. W. Cronch, 2s.—Peggy Bawn, a Scotch song, arranged by W. Hawes, 2s.—"I came to tell my brother I loved," song (Dirce) by C. E. Horn, 1s. ☞ Piano-fortes and Harps hired and let on hire.

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC.—T. BOOSEY and CO. Importers and Publishers of Foreign Music, 28, Holles street, Oxford street, respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that, in addition to their extensive Stock of Foreign Music, (a Catalogue of which, containing upwards of 6000 Compositions, was lately published), they have just imported, and are now selling at very reasonable prices, a large assortment of the latest Comp sitions, from Vienna, Leipsic, and Paris, including the following:—I. All the Operas of Rossini and Mozart—the best German Editions, with Italian words.—II. The same, together with the best Modern Ballets arranged for the Piano, without the words.—III. For the Pianoforte.—All the latest Compositions of Hummel, Moscheles, Czerney, Leidesdorf, Weiner &c.—IV. For the Violin and Violoncello—the last Works of Mayseder, Spohr, Romberg, Staseny, Dotzauer, &c.

☞ Purchasers from T. Boosey and Co's General Catalogue are allowed a liberal Discount for ready money.—A large Assortment of soiled Foreign Music at half the original prices.

NEW MUSIC, just published by R. W. Evans, 14d, Strand.

KELVIN GROVE (the much admired ballad) arranged with variations, and a Rondo for the Piano Forte, with accompaniment for the Flute, by R. W. Evans, price 2s. 6d.: His Majesty's Welcome to Scotland, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by R. W. Evans, price 1s. 6d.; Serenade Espagnole, No. 2. for the Piano Forte, with accompaniment for two Flutes (ad lib.) composed and dedicated, by permission, to his Excellency Don Luis de Onis, the Spanish Ambassador, by R. W. Evans; New Scotch Quadrilles, the Mid Lothians, dedicated, by permission, to the Right Honourable Lady Gwydir, containing a selection of the most favourite Scotch airs, arranged for the Piano Forte, by R. W. Evans, with New Figures, by J. S. Pollock, price 3s.

HEATHER on the PRESENT STATE of PIANO FORTE STUDY.—Just published, by H. Falkner, 3, Old Bond-street, a new edition of the above Work, price 10s 6d.

"Mr. Heather sets out with a preface, which, we confess, strongly biassed us in his favour; it is not only well and sensibly written, but it also shews that the author thinks and feels rightly on the subject of which he treats. We regret that our limits prevent us from giving an extract of his judicious observations on practice, expression &c.; they are eminently worthy of the serious attention of every Pupil that wishes to be a proficient in the art. In the work itself we met with many occasional remarks which equally shewed the author's good sense, the justness of his views, and, we may add, considerable experience in the art of instruction."—Vide Musical Review

A TREATISE on THOROUGH BASS, for Beginners: dedicated to Mr. J. B. Cramer; by JOSEPH GOURDEZ. Published by Messrs. Rutter and M'Carthy, Bond street price 12s.

"This Treatise ranks among the most useful elementary works with which we are acquainted. It does not indeed profess to go farther than impart the requisite knowledge for accompanying well. The Author has succeeded in his object. His classification of the chords is skilful and correct, and his instructions in general are communicated in simple and intelligent language."—Monthly Review, January, 1823.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

MR. HAYDON'S Great Picture of LAZARUS RISING FROM THE DEAD is NOW OPEN.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, ground floor to the right.—Admission 1s. Catalogues 6d.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Peristrephic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the Procession, and the Banquet, painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and displaying nearly 100,000 figures, upwards of 500 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Ringer Organ and Trumpets, who perform the Coronation Music.—IS NOW OPEN.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—CLOSE of the PRESENT EXHIBITION.—The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of Modern Artists IS OPEN Daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening, and will be closed on Saturday the 19th of April.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.

(By Order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The Gallery will re-open early in May with a selection of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds and the ancient Masters.

THE COSMORAMA WILL CLOSE towards the end of this Month, when it will immediately RE OPEN, at No. 209, Regent-street, where the Proprietors, encouraged by the popularity and success which the present establishment has been favoured with, have built extensive and commodious Galleries, constructed so as to enable them to exhibit by Day-light. One Gallery will be appropriated to the Views of Europe and America; another to those of Asia and Africa; a third will be laid out as a promenade, ornamented with a Parterre of the choicest Flowers. The collection at present exhibiting at St. James's-street, the most interesting which has ever appeared, will be removed and substituted by others on re-opening at Regent-street. It consists of Views of the Glaciers of Grindelwald; the Exterior and Interior of the Pantheon at Rome by Moonlight; two of the City of Lyons; the Tagus from Bellem Castle; and the Exterior and Interior of St. Peter's at Rome.—Admittance, 1s.—26, St. James's-street.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, The Stranger—Tuesday, The Castle of Andalusia—Wednesday, The Suspicious Husband—Thursday, The Cabinet—Friday, Richard the Third—Saturday, The Marriage of Figaro.—The Chinese Sorcerer, or the Emperor and his Three Sons, every Night.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Macbeth Tuesday, The Duenna—Wednesday, Much Ado about Nothing—Thursday Rob Roy—Friday, The Belle's Stratagem.—The Vision of the Sun, or the Orphan of Peru, every evening.

DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—During the week, Dunoir the Base; or, Is it a Spectre?—Equestrian Exercises—Mr. Gray, the Extraordinary Leaper—Monsieur Loungemare, the Tight Rope Prodigy. To conclude with the High-Mettled Racer, with real Horse Race, and real Fox Chace.

GRAND MASQUERADE, Argyll Rooms.—The Nobility and Public are respectfully informed, that a GRAND MASQUERADE, on an unusually splendid scale, will take place at the above Rooms, on WEDNESDAY the 22d instant, in Commemoration of HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S NATAL DAY, under the immediate sanction and patronage of several of the Nobility. Further particulars will be duly announced. Early application for Tickets is requested, as the number will be limited.—All communications, letters, &c. to be directed to the Committee, at MR. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, next to the King's Theatre, Haymarket.

GRAND MASQUERADE, NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—MR. JARRIN, ITALIAN CONFECTIONER, 123, New Bond-street, having undertaken to supply the Supper at the Masquerade, to be given at the Argyll Rooms, on St. George's Day, (the 23d) begs to inform the Nobility and Public that he has Tickets for sale, and besides that those who may wish to have private supper parties upon that occasion, may be accommodated by favoring him with their orders previous to the 22d of April. Jarrin takes this opportunity of stating, that, as this Refreshment Rooms in Bond-street, he has less of four sorts always ready. French and Italian Pastry of superior quality, and a great variety of Bons-bons, and other novelties lately received from Paris. Balls, Routs, Suppers, Parties, &c. attended as usual.

A MARRIED and BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, formerly Tutor to a Nobleman of the highest rank, and subsequently receiving a few PUPILS into his house, a moderate distance from London, has now a VACANCY.—Letters directed for the Rev. A. B. Mr. Hayes's, bookseller, 6, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, will be duly forwarded to him.

DR. MERRIMAN, Physician Accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital, and DR. LEY, Physician Accoucheur to the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on the Theory and Practice of MIDWIFERY, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on MONDAY, the 14th of APRIL, at half-past ten o'clock.—Particulars may be learned at Dr. Merriman's, No. 34, Lower Brook street, Grosvenor square; at Dr. Ley's, 24, Merriman's, No. 34, Lower Brook street, Grosvenor square; at Dr. Ley's, 24, Merrimanst, Berkeley-square; and at the Middlesex Hospital, where the Lectures will be given.

MR. IMRIE, SURGEON DENTIST, (late assistant to Mr. Cartwright) has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he has removed from Ruthbone-place to No. 10, Woburn-place, Russell-square; and in soliciting a continuance of their patronage, takes this opportunity to express his warmest gratitude for the considerable encouragement he has hitherto experienced.—10, Woburn-place, Russell-square.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of the Earl of Morton to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of Scotland; to be Rear Admirals of the White, Capts. Sir C. Paget, R. Williams, and R. Worsley; and the return of Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B. as Member for Durham.]

WAR OFFICE, April 12, 1823.

7th Reg. Foot: Capt. F. Prosser to be Capt. vice Page, exch.—57th Ditto: Lieut. P. Logan to be Capt. vice M'Lachlan, ret.; Ens. Bainbridge to be Lieut. vice Logan; J. Mitchell, Gent. to be Ens. vice Bainbridge.—58th Ditto: Lieut. W. Harding to be Capt. vice Estat, ret.—61st Ditto: Capt. H. Burnside to be Capt. vice Furnace, exc.—66th Ditto: Ens. A. Gould to be Lieut. vice Harding; Gent. Cadet J. H. Abercrombie to be Ens. vice Gould.—81st Ditto: Capt. T. Craddock to be Capt. vice Coleman, exc.—93d Ditto: Capt. T. Coleman to be Capt. vice Cradock, exc.—1st Ceylon Reg. Capt. G. Bolton to be Capt.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, April 9 1823.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Sec. Lieut. E. Durnford to be Sec. Lieut.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

G. L. WHATLEY, Cheltenham, money-scrivener—T. B. GREGG, Deal, apothecary.

BANKRUPTS.

W. MITCHELL, Wanstead, butcher—W. BIGNELL, Colchester street, wine and porter merchant—W. and D. GUNSTON, St. John-street, cheesemongers—W. H. TUCKER, High Holborn, window glass-cutter—J. W. HAYWARD, Bread-street, coal-merchant—S. DARBON, Mary-le-Bone-street, wine-cooper—M. A. SHIRREFF, Duke-street, Westminster, grass-maker—R. BEDFORD, St. Martin's Le Grand plumber—S. TABERNER, City road, linen draper.

AVERY GREAT SAVING.—GENUINE LAVENDER WATER and ESPRIT de ROSE may be had retail at the Manufactory, 3 Gloucester-place, near Smith-street, King's road, Chelsea, at about half the usual cost, of such superior strength and fragrance as to defy all competition. Sold also by Mr. Sharpus, china man, Cockspur street; Miss Cole, 30, Speldhurst-street, Burton-crescent, and Mr. Letts, 32, Cornhill.—All orders by post to be addressed to the Manufactory. Not less than 1 dozen pints of Lavender Water can be had at the exportation price.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pitis Saleau Avise, growers,) 41 4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET GA ROSE 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per hamper. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon and fine OLD RUM 15s 6d. Fresh empty Wine Pipes 17s. each. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.

THE Nobility, Gentry, Nurserymen, and Florists, may be supplied with DURABLE PORCELAIN LABELS such as have been approved by the Horticultural Society, at SPODE and COPELAND'S, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Ecclesiastical, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION, and MONEY ADVANCED upon approved Securities.—The Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, and Tradesmen in general may be accommodated with a regular exchange of equal acceptances to any amount, and cash advanced upon approved securities, in a more expeditious manner of doing business than has been hitherto acted upon. The greatest secresy may be depended upon, and will, of course, be expected. Communications from every part of the united kingdom will be strictly attended to. None but post paid letters will be received. Address, Mr. H. No. 34, Golden-square. Hours of business from twelve till four o'clock every day (Sundays excepted.)

N.B. Money advanced upon all property intended for immediate sale.

CABINET FURNITURE.—The Nobility, and Public, are requested to inspect the Ware-rooms of C. MILLS, 77, High-street, Marylebone, which will be found to contain a STOCK unrivalled by Houses of the first Denomination, and at Prices that cannot fail to establish their interest. To the name only a few of the leading articles, it is hoped will be thought sufficient, for the Dining-rooms are patent Tables, of large dimensions, Sideboards and Chairs, corresponding; Drawing rooms, are Loo, Writing, and Card Tables. Tea Trays, &c. But the most novel, and particularly deserving notice, is, the Zebra wood, consisting of about nine dozen Chairs, and two setts of Cottage and French Loo Tables, Couches, &c. of the same wood; Bed-room Chairs at 4s. 6d. per chair.—Please to observe, the No. is 77.

FAMILIES Furnishing are respectfully invited to inspect HAWKINS' PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ACTING WATER CLOSETS for Bed Chambers, on an entire new principle, effectually preventing the escape of all effluvia; which the Patentee flatters himself need only be seen to be approved of. Price from 33s. to 10l. 10s. No. 167, Fleet-street.

PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of acknowledged talent, of independently loyal principles, of extensive editorial experience, and thoroughly conversant with the routine of the Press, is desirous of treating for a Share in, or for the conduct of, a POLITICAL or LITERARY PUBLICATION.—Apply, by letter only, (post-paid) to B. X. A. Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street.

POPERY, THE MYSTERY OF BABYLON!

On Sunday next, April 20th inst.

THE FIRST of a Series of LECTURES on PAPACY will be Preached at the Church of the United Parishes of St Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounshaw, Upper Thames-street, by the REV. JOHN SYMPSONE SERGROVE, LL.B. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rector, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Caledon.—Prayers to begin at 11 o'clock.

N.B. These Lectures will be published, declared, by permission, to the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Winchester.—Subscribers' names to be inserted in the books at Messrs. Rivingtons', St. Pauls, and at Waterloo place, and Greenland, Finsbury-square.—10s. 6d. to Subscribers, Nine-Subscribers.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo. price 5s.

SHERE AFKUN, the First Husband of Nourmahal, a Legend of Hindoostan. By J. R. PLANCHÉ.

Also, The TWO BROKEN HEARTS. A Tale. Price 5s.

Sold by J. Andrews, 167, New Bond-street, and all other Booksellers.

N.B. No V. of the ALBUM will be ready on the first of May.

MANUSCRIPT OF LOUIS XVIII.

Just published, in 8vo. French, 5s. 6d. English, 6s. 6d.

THE KING of FRANCE'S NARRATIVE of his ESCAPE from PARIS, and Journey to Brussels and Coblentz, in 1791.

"Teucro duce, et Auspice Teucro."—Hor. L. 1. Od. vi.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; and M. Bossange and Co. Great Marlborough-street

THE BATTLE OF SEETABULDEE, NAGPORE, EAST INDIES.

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N.B. To this Edition is prefixed an Advertisement, vindicating the Author's accuracy in the chief particulars, which have been impugned, which may be had separately, price 6d.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission in the 1st (or Higaland) Regiment of Local Militia—Col. A. M. M'Gregor to be Col. Commandant.

Commissions in the Chepstow Troop of Yeomanry—J. Buckle, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Wells; resigned; J. Proctor, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Baldwyn, res.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Whitwell and Carr, Kendal, Westmoreland, grocers—Munro and Melton, London, wine-merchants—Laycock and Co. Sheffield, manufacturers—R. and D. Derry, Plymouth, linen-drapers—E. and S. Davis, Walworth, linen-drapers—Herington and Wingrove, Uxbridge, linen-drapers—Allen and Co. Frome Selwood, dyers—Gillespie and Mitchell, Glasgow, commission-agents—Foster and Co. Hunsle: Moor, Yorkshire, charcoal-grinders—R. and G. Goodman, Leeds, wool factors—Warburton and Co Bradford, iron-founders—Salmon and Manne, Bath, surgeons—Milliken and Groom, Weymouth, furniers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. STEPHENS, Oxford, liquor-merchant—J. BANTING, Cumberland-street, New-road, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

T. HUNTINGTON, Carlisle, ironmonger—H. P. EVANS, Birmingham, broker—J. MORRISS, Claines, Worcestershire, joiner—G. LEVITT, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—T. SMALLWOOD, Draxton in Hales, Shropshire, banker—I. ISAACS, Chatham, slop seller—W. CROWTHER, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coach-maker.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—May 3, J. and J. Stickland, sen. and jun. Newgate-market, cheesemongers—June 28, T. Colbeck, W. Ellis, J. Willis, sen. W. and J. Holdsworth, Westhouse, Fewston, Yorkshire, flax-spinners—June 28, T. Colbeck, Westhouse, flax-spinner—April 29, W. Masson, New court, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant—April 29, J. R. Oliver, Blackheath, merchant—May 3, W. Urquhart, Sion College-gardens, merchant—April 19, W. Essex, Paddington, wharfinger—April 15, D. Reeves, Wardour-street, grocer—April 19, H. Russell and R. Bruce, St. Martin's-lane, cabinet-makers—May 10, G. Austin, Long-acre, coach-maker—April 29, B. J. Johnson, Houndsditch, cabinet-maker.

April 28, S. Richards, A. Ogden and D. Selden, Liverpool, merchants—May 1, R. W. and J. Dickenson, and J. R. Hodgson, Liverpool, merchants—May 5, J. Troubridge, Shaftesbury, stocking-manufacturer—May 5, T. and W. Jackson, Liverpool, merchants—Apr. 30, W. Butcher, Sutton, Nottinghamshire, mercer.

CERTIFICATES—April 29.

E. Davis, Chancery-lane, victualler—A. Bennett, Fountain-court, Minories, packing case-maker—S. Brown, Lambeth, cooper—C. Read, Lower East Smithfield, coal-merchant—J. Shackle, Milk-street, hosier—J. and J. Stickland, sen. and jun. Newgate-market, cheesemongers—J. Grove, Drury-lane, grocer—T. Lane, Chandos-street, oilman—B. Beverley, Bucklersbury, merchant—E. Bovie, Leicester-square printer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY.

VISCOUNT CLIFDEN presented a Petition from Kilkenny, praying for a commutation of Tithes.—The Petition was laid on the table.

LORD ROLLE presented a Petition from Great Torrington, in the county of Devon, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; and one from the city of Exeter, against the duty on Coals.—Laid on the table.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER presented a Petition from the Merchants, Bankers, and Tradesmen of Little Bolton, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Grants in Aid and the Inkeepers' Bill were read a first time.

Petitions were presented from Halifax, Doncaster, and Dewsbury, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

On the motion of the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, an account of the sums voted by Parliament, and applied for the relief of the poor in Ireland, employed on public works from the 1st Jan. 1822, to the 1st April, 1823, was ordered to be laid before the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY.

A new Writ was ordered for Haslemere, in the room of Robert Ward, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Petitions were presented from Kirkwall, complaining of Agricultural Distress; Walsall, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Staines, and from a person named Smith, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act (the latter complained of the conduct of certain Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, who had allowed an insolvent mechanic the sum of 3l. per week for his sustenance in prison, to the injury of the petitioner, and the other creditors of the party;) from certain Cotton Spinners, in Dublin, complaining of the Union Duties; Edinburgh, against the Coal Duties; from certain inhabitants of Dublin, Belfast, Waterford, and Derry, connected with the Manufactories of Glass in Ireland, against any alteration in the Union Duties.—Ordered to be printed.

The Report of the Beer Duties Bill was fixed for consideration on Wednesday.

In answer to a question from LORD HOTHAM, respecting the motion of MR. PLUNKETT on the Catholics, that Right Hon. Gent. stated it to be his intention to bring forward the subject on the 17th instant.

The Committee on the Revenue Departments Consolidation Bill was postponed till Friday the 18th last.

The Union Duties Bill was committed for Monday.

COL. DAVIES, referring to the state of our foreign relations, wished to know if he had rightly understood what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Secretary for Foreign Affairs) on a former occasion, when he understood him to say it was his intention, next Monday, on laying before the House the papers relative to the late negociations, to go into a general view of our foreign affairs. He was of opinion that no statement ought to accompany the production of the papers. The fairer course would be to lay them on the table of the House, without comment, and leave the whole subject open for their future consideration.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING said the Hon. Officer had rightly understood him to announce, that it was his intention on Monday next, when, by His Majesty's command, he should lay before the House the documents relative to the late negociations, together into a statement of the course which they had pursued, when he should give a general outline of the policy pursued by Ministers in connection with these transactions. It was not usual for Ministers to lay documents before the House on which they did not propose to call for any proceeding on the part of the House, but in the present instance it was not meant to call for any. This, however, would throw no impediment in the way of those Members who might think it right to call for a proceeding of an adverse nature. In most cases, when papers relative to negociations were produced, it was when such negociations had terminated in war, and Ministers, in the name of the King, had an opportunity of explaining the course which they thought it their duty to pursue, through the medium of that declaration which it became their duty to put forth on the part of the country, and under the authority of the Crown. The present negociations not having terminated in war, no such declaration had been deemed necessary; and the statement which he had to offer was only intended to supply the place of that declaration, and would no further prejudge the merits of the case, than it would be prejudged by a declaration, if one had been thought necessary. In what he had to say on this occasion, it would be his object to give nothing more than a plain unvarnished statement, anticipating no contested point, and asking for no premature approbation. It would subsequently be open to every one to take that course which he thought fit. Acting thus, an advantage would be given against the Government, and for their opponents, as the latter would be in possession of all the case of Ministers, before coming to a discussion on the subject, which was a more favourable situation than they could well be placed in under ordinary circumstances.

SIR J. NEWPORT submitted certain resolutions, to be adopted by the House, respecting the "First Fruits" of the Clergy of Ireland, for the purpose of rendering the revenue thence arising available to effect the object of the Royal Grant thereof, and to diminish the necessity of Parliamentary aid. The Right Hon. Baronet proceeded at some length to explain the original objects of the grant from the Crown, and to shew the necessity which existed for revising the present system. He quoted a variety of authorities in support of his view of the subject, and contended for the propriety of giving the first year's produce of every benefice made of the fund for the relief of the poor Clergy, and to carry into effect the other objects of the Royal grant. This would diminish the necessity for calling so repeatedly for Parliamentary grants, which he considered tended to unite a number of parishes in one benefice, instead of contributing to diminish the evil.

MR. GOULBURN was not disposed to oppose the motion, if it went to benefit the Church, but the object of the Right Hon. Baronet was this, that whenever a benefice fell vacant, the amount of its revenue, for one year, should be given in aid of the Revenue, arising from "first fruits." The question was then neither more nor less than this, whether the House should lay a tax of 40,000l. per annum on the Clergy of Ireland. The ancient Statutes had never been construed in the way the Right Hon. Member now contended for, by an Act of the 23d of Henry the Eighth, a composition had been made, which it was declared should be inviolably observed. Subsequent Acts had confirmed the arrangement then agreed upon; and from all these it was clear, that it was never intended to take from a benefice one whole year's revenue, such as in latter times it might have become, but merely that sum which was considered to be its amount at the period of the original valuation. The Right Hon. Gent. moved "the previous question."

The House divided. For the motion, 39—For the previous question, 48. Majority against the motion, 9.

MR. HUME moved for a return of the Crown Debtors in the several gaols of the united kingdom, distinguishing those originally charged in execution, and those confined for want of bail; the name of each person, the time when confined, the names of their sureties, and whether any or what parts of their debts had been paid. He contended that the crown ought not to have greater power over its debtors than an individual. He also moved for a continuation of a return made on the 11th of July, 1820, of the several persons now in custody in the Fleet and other prisons for contempts of processes issuing out of His Majesty's Exchequer. Persons had been confined for 30 years, others for 20, 16, and various shorter periods. There was the case of Hannah Barber, who had been confined ever since the year 1789 for the non-payment of the sum of 40l. These cruel punishments were inflicted for what the judges alleged to be a contempt of court; such offences ought to be determined by a Jury, and visited with some certain and defined punishment.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the Hon. Member was mistaken in his view of the law upon these questions. In cases where persons were not able to pay fines imposed upon them by a Court, they came under the operation of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. In cases of contempt, where the parties refused to conform to the orders of the Court, and were committed, they were always released upon conforming to such orders, and therefore, there was no hardship in the law, because persons chose to undergo a voluntary imprisonment. In the same manner, when persons insulted the authority of the Court, the moment they submitted to that authority, they were liberated almost as a matter of course. With regard to putting the power of the crown upon the same footing with that of individuals in cases of debt, if they looked at the effect which such a proceeding would have upon the revenue, it could not be entertained for an instant. If persons were unable to pay such debts, and their cases deserved consideration, applications to the Lords of the Treasury were always attended to.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said that he had never meant to lay it down as a principle, that any particular scale of punishment should be fixed upon for the revocation of fines. If any such principle were adopted, fines would never be paid at all.

After a few words from Dr. Lushington, Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. Peel, the motion was agreed to.

SIR J. BOUGHEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill for enlarging the power of Justices in determining complaints between masters and servants, masters and apprentices, and others.

DR. LUSHINGTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Slave Trade.

FRIDAY.

A petition was presented from the Bristol Gas Light Company against the Oil Gas Light Bill for that city, which was committed, and the petition referred to the Committee.—Petitions were presented from Penzance and Arbroath, against equalizing the Sugar Duties.—From Ulverstone against concession to the Roman Catholics.—From Dudley, complaining of Hawkers and Pedlars. From Carlisle and Barnstaple, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.—From Kilkenny, against repealing the Union Duties.—From certain hackney coachmen against the General Turnpike Act.

MR. WETHERELL presented a petition from the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin, who sat upon the recent questions which arose out of the outrage offered to the person of the Lord Lieutenant at the theatre. The petition set forth the proceedings in respect of the trial of the persons charged with conspiring against the Lord Lieutenant; the address of the Attorney-General for Ireland in consequence of the Jury having ignored the bills, and their remonstrance to that address in open court. That the Address of the Attorney-General, in addition to the general charge of corruption against your Petitioners, contained an insinuation that they had found Bills for a riot against two only of the prisoners indicted with a knowledge that by the rules of law such finding would be abortive, and with a criminal design of defeating any further proceedings thereon. The petitioners threw themselves upon the consideration of the House in full reliance that whatever shall be deemed necessary or expedient to prevent the recurrence of such an evil in future, will be adopted and applied.

MR. PLUNKETT said, had the petition contained a direct charge that he, in the discharge of his official duty had imputed corruption to the motives which actuated the conduct of the Grand Jury, he might have rested the refutation of that charge upon the petition itself. A great attempt had been made out of doors to excite a belief that he had acted with partiality and under the influence of party feeling, with regard to the political or religious sect of the persons implicated in these transactions. A reference to his whole life might be a sufficient answer to any such accusation. There were two counts in the bills presented to the Grand Jury, which had only a very slight difference. The one charged the two persons with a riot, *cum multus aliis*, and the other was limited to themselves. The Jury returned their finding upon the last, and ignored the first count. That circumstance he was now free to confess had a considerable influence on his mind with regard to his subsequent conduct.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the question for committing the Naval and Military Pensions' Bill,

MR. GRENFELL moved that it be committed that day six months. After some conversation, in which the amendment was supported by MR. Robertson, Sir F. Blake, Mr. Baring, &c. The House divided—For the committal, 85—For the amendment, 44—Majority, 11.—The Bill was committed, and the Report ordered for Monday.

In a Committee of Supply, MR. GOULBURN moved a grant of 17,000l. in aid of the Charter Schools of Ireland.

MR. HUME moved that this vote be reduced to 10,000l. which he thought sufficient, as the education was confined to Protestant children.

The Committee divided—For the amendment, 15—For the original grant, 42.

The following grants (after some observations from MR. HUME) were agreed to:—14,000l. for the Society for Promoting Education in Ireland; 27,672l. for the Dublin Foundling Hospital; 19,000l. for the Dublin House of Industry; 4900l. for the Dublin Lunatic Asylum; 7900l. for the Hibernian Society; 1600l. for the Dublin Marine ditto; 1930l. for the Dublin Female Orphan House; 2680l. for the Dublin Lock Hospital; 2800l. for the Dublin Lying-in ditto; 1400l. for Stevens' ditto; 3692l. for the Fever ditto; 8928l. for the Roman Catholic Seminary; 2000l. for the Royal Cork Institution; 7000l. for the Dublin Society; 9230l. for building churches, &c. This grant was opposed by Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Hume, and Sir J. Newport, who said the higher members of the Irish Church ought, in his opinion, to defray the expences of church-building and repairing out of their revenues. He stated as a fact that they ought to be ashamed of, that within the last 15 years three Right Rev. Bishops had left to their families no less than 700,000l. —The Committee divided—For the grant, 47—Against it, 19.

On the resolution for granting 10,000l. for improving the Streets of Dublin, MR. HUME moved to reduce the grant to 4500l. but his amendment was negatived, and the original resolution was carried.—The Linen and Hemp Manufactories; 1617l. for the Board of Works; 17,301l. for the Stationary Department. The Committee then reported progress, and the House adjourned till Monday.

On Thursday a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of Westminster was held at Willis's Rooms, pursuant to public notice, to consider the consistency of petitioning the Legislature to amend the Acts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. took the Chair. Sir Francis Burdett also attended. Several resolutions were carried, which declared that the acts intended for the relief of the honest unfortunate debtor was converted into an instrument by which unprincipled men defrauded their creditors; the petition prayed, that the detaining creditors of insolvents should be examined in the Insolvent Court, and if found to be in collusion with the insolvent to be subjected to punishment; it also prayed that Insolvent debtors should be deprived of the benefit of the Rules of the King's Bench and Fleet on the claims of creditors who might sue their debtors in that Court, for sums not exceeding 15l. in the same manner as the Court of Requests now decide on debts under 5l.

On Thursday morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out at the Maidenhead public-house, Ram-court, Fleet-street; completely destroyed the public-house, where it originated, and the house of Mr. Potts, in Serjeants' Inn, situated in the rear of it; three other houses are also much injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 6.—The Cortes very readily granted the loan of millions to defray the expence of his journey. His Majesty has allowed only half the number of persons whom he required for his service. The Cortes also voted two millions for the expence of their journey, with the exception of the 8000 reals granted to each Deputy. It is said that if the King goes as far as Seville, he will stop there a few days; and that the Cortes will cause him to proceed to Cadiz, whence they would embark for the Canary Islands, if necessary. General Morillo is immediately to take the command of the 4th district. A Royalist troop belonging to one of the divisions of Bessieres has penetrated as far as the Prado. Its object was only to reconnoitre, or to observe the forces which form the garrison of Madrid. A distinguished personage who quitted Madrid on the 29th of March in the evening, and who arrived yesterday in Paris, states, that from the capital of Spain to the French frontiers, he did not see a single corps of Constitutional troops capable of opposing any resistance, but that, on the contrary, he had encountered numerous bands of Guerillas. The general appearance of the country, and the temper of the public mind, convinced him that the French army would not encounter any obstacle.

In the Sitting of the 5th April, the Deputy Minister at War, Count Dijeon, proposed a project of law to the French Chamber of Deputies, to enable the Government to call into service, in the course of the present year, if it should be thought necessary, the young men who would not otherwise have been of age and liable to serve in the army. The project was sent to the Bureaux, and the discussion on the budget was resumed, and again adjourned without coming to any decision.

The discussion on the law of Finance was continued on the 6th in the Chamber of Deputies, and adjourned for want of the sufficient number of Members to make a House.

APRIL 8.—It was yesterday that the army passed the Bidassoa. Numerous contradictory rumours have been, and are still current, relative to the Marshal Duke de Belluno, Minister of War; it has been said that his Excellency arrived in Paris yesterday. The official statement, we believe, is correct:—The Marshal repaired to Bayonne to verify the different reports which had been made of the situation of the army; he found it one of the finest armies that France has had during a long period—in want of nothing, and even provided for the future; remarkable for its discipline, full of zeal and ardour, ready to march under the white flag, led by the grandson of St. Louis. The Marshal will pass the Bidassoa, to superintend the entrance of the troops into Spain; his Excellency will afterwards return to France, inspect the *corps d'armee* assembled at Perpignan, and thence return to Paris, to resume the *portefeuille* of the War Department. His return hither cannot take place until 15 days or three weeks hence.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—Order of the Day.—"Soldiers! I am among you! I have been satisfied with the good dispositions which animate you, and with your constancy in supporting the fatigues of a long march during the inclemency of the season. It will be in a splendour of every military virtue, that you will soon manifest your devotion to the King and to your country. Fidelity, honour, discipline these will always be the device of the white flag, under which we are going to fight. I shall watch over all your wants.

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE.

"Head-quarters, Bayonne, March 30, 1823.

"By order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

(Countersigned)

"The Major-General Count GUILLEMINOT."

THE DUKE D'ANGOULEME, GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE PYRENEES, TO THE SPANIARDS.

The King of France, by recalling his Ambassador from Madrid, hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would turn to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have passed away, and his Majesty has in vain expected the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of neighbouring States.

The French Government has, for two entire years, endured with forbearance without example, the most unmerited provocations. The revolutionary faction which has destroyed the royal authority in your country—which holds your King captive—which calls for his dishonourment—which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried her fury to your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried all means to corrupt the army of his Most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France in the same manner as it had succeeded by the contagion of its excesses and of its example to produce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its expectations, it has invited traitors, condemned by their tribunals, to consummate, under the protection of triumphant insurrection, the plots which they had formed against their country. In order to put a stop to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which takes from it the power of settling its colonial disputes, which separates it from Europe, which has broken all its relations with the august sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same views unite with his Most Christian Majesty, and which compromises the repose and the interests of France.

Spaniards! France is not at war with your country. Sprung from the same blood as your kings, I can have no wish but for your independence, your happiness, your safety. I am going to cross the Pyrenees at the head of 100,000 Frenchmen; but it is in order to place myself to the Spaniards, friends of order and of the laws, to assist them in setting free their captive King, in raising again the altar of the throne, in rescuing priests from exile, men of property from spoliation, and the whole people from the domination of an ambitious few, who, while they proclaim liberty, are preparing only the slavery and ruin of Spain.

Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you. The French are not, and wish not to be, any thing but your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall float over your cities; the provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered in the name of Ferdinand by Spanish authorities; the severest discipline shall be observed; every thing necessary for the service of the army shall be paid for with scrupulous punctuality; we do not pretend either to impose laws upon you or to occupy your country; we wish nothing but your deliverance; and as soon as we shall have obtained it, we will return to our country, happy to have preserved a generous people from the miseries produced by revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

Head-quarters at Bayonne, April 2, 1823. LOUIS ANTOINE.

By his Royal Highness the Prince General in Chief, the Counsellor of State, Civil Commissioner of his Most Christian Majesty.

MARTIGNAC.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, MARCH 20.—The rebellion attempted in Portugal is already suppressed. The last advices inform us that the Count de Amarante has been taken. His uniform was taken from him in the presence of 6000 men, and he was laid on the ground, with his sword and his staff of command by his side; after which all the troops defiled and passed over him, with the exception of the Regiment of Alcantara, of which he had been Colonel, and which requested General Hogan to dispense with their trampling upon the sword and the uniform of Amarante, who had formerly commanded them with honour. Hogan granted their request. This mode of degrading a traitor produced a great effect on the army.

Letters from Perpignan of the 29th March, state, that General Roche Aimon has taken the command of one of the brigades of the corps, and that General Donnadieu, who was to command a division of the army, was expected every moment. Baron d'Eroles, who had moved his head-quarters to St. Esteve, will have under him nearly 20 thousand Catalonians.

BAYONNE, APRIL 3.—We have no news from Spain to-day. The mail has probably been stopped by the Royalists, who are posted in Bergara, and have had an engagement with the Constitutionalists, the result of which is not known; there are but few troops of either party in that quarter. General O'Donnell arrived here the day before yesterday, no doubtless to take the orders of the Duke of Angoulême. We learn from Irun, that the Political Clubs of the Spanish frontiers have had a meeting at Mondragon, to concert the final arrangements for removing all provisions, forage, cattle, carriages, &c. and withdrawing the inhabitants into the interior.—Measures are taken to send in the front provisions and other necessaries for the army; 200 waggons loaded with such articles are to leave this city to-morrow, and at least an equal number every succeeding day. Two English sloops have entered our port; they have on board 500,000 piasters. The destination of this money is supposed to be for the disbursements of the Army of the Faith.

Orders have been given for the establishment of a line of telegraphs from Bayonne to Paris, which, it is said, will be in activity on the 15th.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18.—Two persons have been arrested by the Police, and examined respecting the scandalous letters to the Governors of the Provinces, with the forged signature of General Hoijer, but this had not afforded any clue towards the discovery of the crime.

IRELAND.

The City Grand Jury have addressed a sensible and judicious memorial to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the state of this part of the South of Ireland. It is rumoured that martial law is to be proclaimed immediately in the County of Tipperary.—*Cork Constitution.*

The *Evening Mail* enumerates the following outrages as having been committed in the short space of two days, in addition to other burnings: County of Cork.—The out-offices of the Rev. C. Wallis, near Castlecor Roache, in which were burned nine cows, 22 bags of wheat, and paper property—Mr. Minton's house, near Kanturk, burned—Timber property—Mr. Minton's house, near Kanturk, burned—T. Slaine's house burned in same townland—Two houses burned on the lands of Rathduff—Several houses consumed on the lands of Ballyhalagan—A rick of hay consumed on the land of Garrane—House, furniture, and a quantity of oats burned near Charleville—House attacked, gate, and a quantity of oats burned near Charleville—House attacked near Boyle—Mr. Stawell's house, near Doneraile, burned—Three dwelling-houses, the property of Mr. Foote, near Mallow, burned—A dwelling-house, and fifty barrels of corn burned at Ballyhea—Mr. Sprat's house robbed of arms—Mr. Hennessy's house, near Doneraile, attacked.—County Limerick—Attempt to burn Cunnegar House, near Adare—Farm house and six cows burned at Rahenagh, near Newcastle —Farm house near Newcastle consumed, in which were a number of cows; the cattle saved—A man conveying his furniture for safety, attacked, and furniture destroyed—A man named Egan murdered near Askeaton—W. Creagh murdered near Charleville—Mr. White's house attacked near Shanagolden—House attacked near Glenshanold, the owner flogged, the house then set on fire, in which were his wife and seven children; the inhabitants saved, house destroyed.—County Tipperary—A house burned at Newport—A house burned at Carrickgopher—Barrack burned near Holycross—House at Cappawood attacked.—County Clare—Attempt to burn Meelick Villa, near Cratloe—House of a widow burned at Ballinacolly—A house burned, and another pulled down, at Clonkella—At Cochnaine, a mare ripped open —Two houses burned at Barrane—Farm house at Elton burned.—County Westmeath—Mr. E. Brady's house attacked, one of the assailants shot—Several persons attacked and beaten by Ribbonmen—*Mr. Ball*, Postmaster of Ballinacarrig, attacked and cruelly beaten—*Anthony Connor*, tithe-proctor, beaten—Thomas Dooley's house, near Moate, attacked, and all the inmates beaten—James Fox's house attacked—Michael Murray's house attacked.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Thursday.—Mr. Hart presented the petition of Lord Grantley, in the matter of the Earl of Portsmouth, a lunatic, praying that the confirmation of the Master's report may be suspended, that a proper plan or scheme of the household of the lunatic, as the best for securing his care, security, and happiness, should be approved of, and that it may be inquired who is the most fit person to have the care of the lunatic's person.—Mr. Attorney-General opposed the application. The matter had been regularly referred to the Master, to inquire who was the most fit and proper person to have the care of the unfortunate Earl; and he had, on the most respectable depositions, considered Mr. Henry Fellowes (a cousin of the Earl's on the maternal side), the gentleman to whom the care of the lunatic ought to be entrusted. And after all that has been done, without any objection at the time on the part of Lord Grantley, he now came here to ask the Court to appoint a second committee. If the Court should think any further inquiries before the Master necessary, his clients were most willing to consent to that, but if the matter was again sent to the Master on account of Lord Grantley having presented this petition, it would carry with it some suspicion that Mr. Fellowes was not the fit and proper person that the Master has reported him to be.—His Lordship confessed he signed the usual order on sending it to the Master, but he did it, perhaps, without first giving it that consideration it required, for he was determined, that as long as he lived, he never would appoint any man, let his name and character be what it might, were he the most worthy man that ever walked on earth, till he first was satisfied, through the authority of the Master, of the plan proposed to be adopted as to the care, security, and happiness of this Noble Lord; for he could not forget how he has been left on the world since the year 1809 till 1823, with relations on both sides around him, and yet not to look at the treatment he has received. Upon Lord Grantley's petition he would make no order at all; he considered no blame whatever could be attached to him for presenting it, on the contrary, he thought it right to say, that Lord Grantley was the first person who brought the Earl before the Court; and had it not been for him, there was a great probability that the care of this Court would never have been thrown around the unfortunate Nobleman.

OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday.—Henry Pestel, aged 19, was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Edward Birkenshaw, of Hornsey, and stealing therein twelve sovereigns, and a variety of other property; and Joseph Hatchett, aged 20, and James Day, aged 19, were charged with receiving part of the same knowing it to have been stolen. Pestel had watched the prosecutor and his family out of their house on their way to Church, when he entered and plundered it of various articles. He was subsequently found asleep in the kitchen, but whether from the effects of intoxication did not appear. Before the Magistrate, he confessed that he knew where part of the property was, and hence the other prisoners were taken into custody. Lord Chief Justice Abbott summed up the evidence to the Jury, who found Pestel guilty, but acquitted Hatchett and Day.

Thursday.—James Bynon was indicted for stealing a bill of exchange for 30l. the property of Wm. Devey. The prosecutor stated that he had possessed a bill of exchange for 30l. accepted by a person of the name of Smith; does not know the residence of Smith, or to whose order it was payable; it was due on the 3d of March. William Wright, clerk to the last witness, took the bill to Smith's, No. 19, Millbank-street, Westminster, for payment; it was accepted by Smith, and directed as payable at his house—witness saw a woman in the shop, who said that Smith was from home—gave her the bill, when she sent a child to tell him he was wanted—the prisoner came in during witness's stay, as did Mr. Smith and the child. In his cross-examination, witness said, he asked the prisoner whether his name was Smith? he replied, yes, but gave him a card with the name of Bynon, Little James-street, Gray's Inn-lane—he put the bill in his pocket, observing, that it had been improperly obtained from him. The prisoner, in his defence, said that he put the bill in the possession of a man named Hatch, to get discounted by Messrs. Johnson and Co.; Johnson, after the lapse of five days, wrote to Hatch, saying that he should retain the bill as a set-off against 50l. owing to him by Hatch. Prisoner then went to Union-hall, and was instructed by the Magistrate to proceed against Johnson by an action of trover. Hatch proved these facts. Mr. Devey here interfered, and said that Johnson had told him the prisoner never received value for the bill. "Then, gentlemen," said his Lordship, "the prisoner is entitled to your acquittal. It is justice to the prisoner to say, that although it was an improper, yet it was not a felonious taking of property." Verdict—*Not Guilty.*

Friday.—Charles James Kerfoot, aged 24, was indicted for forging an order for the payment of the sum of 50l. 3s., with intent to defraud James Mann. The prosecutor resided at Brighton, and was a riding master. On New Year's Day he became acquainted with the prisoner, who resided at the Steyne Hotel, where he remained until the 10th of February. During his stay he hired horses of witness, and on one occasion borrowed 2l. On the 11th of February he hired a horse for a few hours, but it was not returned that day. His suspicion being aroused, he started to London at midnight, and arrived about seven in the morning, soon after which he accidentally met the prisoner in Holborn, on the horse he let him the previous day. Witness took him into custody, and delivered him to the care of the watchhouse-keeper of St. Giles's. The prisoner begged for mercy, and said he would pay what he owed, and the expenses incurred by witness's pursuit of him, if he would permit him to go at large. When conveyed to Marlborough-street he produced a bill of exchange, and repeated his proposal to pay. Witness declined compromising until he went to consult the Magistrate, who informed him that he would not interfere in the business. Witness afterwards asked him what mode of payment he meant to adopt. He said he had a bill which he would send to the Bank and get cashed. No particular sum was stipulated to be taken by the witness. — Bartlett deposed as to the taking the bill in question to Jones, Lloyd, and Co. having seen the prisoner indorse it in his proper name. Witness was informed at the banking-house that the bill was a forgery altogether; witness then took it back.—The Lord Chief Justice inquired whether the only count in the indictment was with intent to defraud Jas. Mann. It should have charged in various ways, it is not stated with intent to defraud Jones, Lloyd, and Co., or Ainsworth and Co.—His Lordship and Mr. Baron Hullock were both of opinion that the evidence would not sustain the indictment; hence he was bound to direct an acquittal.—*Not Guilty.*

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended the 5th of April, 1822, and the 5th of April, 1823, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof:—

	Years ended April 5. 1822.	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	9,335,711	9,406,642	70,931	
Excise	26,685,623	25,516,922		1,148,701
Stamps	6,227,318	6,200,060		27,258
Post Office	1,288,050	1,369,050	81,000	
Taxes	7,518,768	6,874,855		643,853
Miscellaneous	320,483	426,578	106,095	
	51,395,843	49,824,057	258,026	1,819,812
		Deduct Increase		258,026
		Decrease on the Year		1,561,786

	Quarters ended April 5 1822.	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	2,099,679	2,109,408	9,729	
Excise	5,856,798	5,656,279		200,519
Stamps	1,592,346	1,573,854		8,492
Post Office	320,000	330,000	10,000	
Taxes	980,916	861,764		119,152
Miscellaneous	63,621	76,799	13,178	
	10,903,360	10,608,194	32,707	328,163
		Deduct Increase		32,707
		Decrease on the Quarter		295,456

By the above abstract, there appears to be a decrease in the year of 1,561,786l.; and in the quarter of 265,459l. as compared with the corresponding year and quarter. The decrease, however, has been produced by diminished taxation—namely, the reduction of the Excise Duties on Malt, Salt, and Leather, and the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. There is a surplus over the charge on the Consolidated Fund of 2,133,769l.; in the corresponding quarter of last year it was only 1,645,047l.

On Monday night, an extra Messenger arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches from Madrid, and in the evening Mr. Robinson, the King's Messenger, left town, with dispatches for Paris.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief, held a Levee at the House Guards, which was attended by upwards of fifty officers, &c. Among them were Generals Lord Cathcart, Gascoyne, the Hon. —— Taylor, Lieut.-Generals Grey, Sir J. Murray, F. Maitland, Ballingall; Major-Generals Sir S. Beckwith, Wood, Lord Aylmer, Blunt, Pye, the Earls of Kingston, Ashburnham, Lords Colnbrook, and Saltoun.

Lord Charles Fitzroy Somerset is arrived in town from Madrid, last from Paris. His Lordship landed at Dover on Tuesday.

At a Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Alderman J. J. Smith was elected Justice of the Bridge Yard, and Acting Alderman of Southwark, in the room of Alderman Sir J. Eamer.

On Tuesday a meeting of some of the members of the Corporation took place at Guildhall, in one of the committee-rooms, for the purpose of adopting some plan to prevent the erection of a new London Bridge. It was stated that a new bridge would cost the sum of 1,500,000l. and the city of London well knew that the Parliament would not be very profuse of the public money, whatever expectations might be entertained under circumstances so seriously affecting the local trade, should the city involve itself in the measure. Some members observed, that they had found, upon the most accurate examination, that estimates in such cases generally exceeded the extent described.

On Tuesday, the Election for an Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn, in the room of Sir John Eamer, deceased, commenced. The candidates were John Keys, Esq. Citizen and Stationer, and Sir Francis Desanges. Mr. Keys was declared returned by the show of hands, but a poll being demanded by the friends of Sir F. Desanges, the numbers were on that day for Mr. Keys, 66—Sir F. Desanges, 42. —On Wednesday, for Mr. Keys, 135—Sir F. Desanges, 89.—On Thursday, Sir F. Desanges resigned, and Mr. Keys was elected.

A meeting of woollen merchants, and gentlemen concerned in the woollen trade, was held at the King's Head, Poultry, on Wednesday. A petition to Parliament, praying a reduction of the tax on wool imported into this country was agreed to.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to James Pattison and William Wigram, Esqrs. Chairman and Deputy Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.—A ballot was taken afterwards for the election of six Directors, in the room of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq. Robert Campbell, Esq. John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported at half-past seven o'clock that the election had fallen on Wm. Stanley Clarke, Esq. John Hudleston, Esq. Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. George Raikes, Esq. Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. and John Thornhill, Esq.—On Tuesday, the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. T. Baker, Lowther Castle; Capt. J. Hine, Bombay; Capt. R. Raives, Warren Hastings; and Capt. W. H. C. Dalrymple, Vansittart, for China direct.—A ballot was taken on the injustice and impolicy of the existing restrictions on the Sugar Trade of British India. It was contended, that since the repeal, by the Acts of last Session of Parliament, of the restrictions formerly imposed on the West India trade, no pretension exists for any exclusive protection to the sugars of the West India Colonies against those of British India. It was proposed to present petitions in the name and on behalf of the East India Company to both houses of Parliament, praying for an equalization of the duties on East and West India sugars, and for permission to be heard by Counsel before the two Houses of Parliament respectively, in support of their claims. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be, viz.—For the question, 479—Against it, 189—Majority, 290.

The East India Company's ship Herefordshire, outward-bound, was all well on the 19th February, in lat. 1. 53. south long. 21. 58. west.

On Friday se'nnight the Durham Election closed; the numbers were Sir H. Hardinge, 249—Mr. H. Lambton, 66. Sir H. Hardinge was declared elected.

The anniversary dinner of the Mendicity Society was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, when his Grace the Duke of Northumberland presided.

The Commissioners in Howard and Gibbs's bankruptcy, after proceeding further in their case, adjourned till the 24th inst.

A small naval promotion has taken place, the following Post Captains of 1797 have been made Rear-Admirals of the Blue. The Hon. Sir C. Paget, Capt. R. Williams, and Capt. R. Worsley.

The Army.—The payment of three months' half-pay, to 24th March last, to the reduced officers of His Majesty's Land Forces, including those heretofore borne upon the Irish establishment, will commence on Wednesday next.—The under-mentioned services, including those heretofore borne on the Irish Establishment, will also be in course of payment on Wednesday next:—Unattached pay of General Officers, pay and half pay of retired Officers, pay of Adjutants of Local Militia, and Royal Bounty.—The Foreign half-pay, and Foreign quarterly pensions, due on the 24th ult. will likewise be in course of payment on Wednesday next.

Mr. Baron Garrow has been some days confined to his house; he was much indisposed at the commencement of his circuit, the labours of which were unusually severe.

Newmarket Craven Meeting begins to-morrow; the First Spring Meeting the 28th; Second Ditto, May 12; and Epsom, May 28. More interest is excited by the races at the Craven than known for many years.

The snow is at present deep on the upland roads of Scotland; in some places saddle horses and foot-passengers can with difficulty pass.

The traffic on the Kennet and Avon river, from Bristol to London, has been greater the last month than has ever been known since that communication has been open; the tonnage for that time exceeding any former month by upwards of 1000 tons.

Miles and Edwards, of Oxford-street, have just introduced some of the most splendid designs in London Chintz Furnitures and Spanish Merino damasks ever manufactured, and at such an amazing reduction in the prices as will astonish every person who has not had an opportunity of inspecting their superb stock. The great reputation Miles and Edwards have acquired for selling such superior articles so considerably below the prices regularly obtained by other establishments, they are determined, if possible, to increase, and families about fitting up drawing-room or dining-room curtains, four post and French beds, &c. may effect a saving of at least one-third in the expense by an inspection of this new and matchless stock. M. and E. think it necessary to state they are not connected with any other concern. No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

To-morrow will be published, price 6s.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW and CRITICAL JOURNAL, No. 75.—Contents—I. Reflections on the State of Ireland, in the nineteenth Century. &c.—2. Moore's Loves of the Angels: Lord Byron's Heaven and Earth.—3. Grattan's Speeches.—4. Botany Bay.—5. Cobbett's Cottage Economy. —6. An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture. &c. by the Earl of Aberdeen.—7. Church Establishments.—8. Negro Slavery.—9. Virginius, a Tragedy, by James Sheridan Knowles: The Bride's Tragedy, by Thos. Lovell Beddoes.—10. East and West India Sugar.—11. Nomination of Scottish Juries.—12. Duty on Slates and Stone carried Coastwise.—13. Spain.—Note on Dr. Phillpotts.—Printed for A. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to state that his Grace the Archbishop of York *was not in the* House of Lords *on the second reading of* Mr. Canning's *Bill for the repeal of the exclusion of Roman Catholic Peers from Parliament.*

Our other correspondents must stand over.

For Price of Stocks, see the last page.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON. APRIL 13.

So deeply are we impressed with the importance of the question to be discussed on Thursday in the House of Commons, so convinced of the dangers and difficulties by which the consideration of it is surrounded, that we have felt it our duty to devote the *whole of this day's paper* to the subject.

We of course allude to what is called—*ad captandum*—"Catholic Emancipation," but which really means, and if its advocates were honest ought to be designated, the projected triumph of Popery over the Protestant Establishment. We have to regret that the Whigs do not act alone upon this vital and important question. If they relied *only* upon their own resources, we confess we should not be so apprehensive of probable danger, for it is their fate to bungle every measure which comes to be moulded under their policy; and as their witty friend Sheridan said, when writhing under the effects of their folly—they are ingenious only in "building up walls against which to break their own heads." But they have for allies in this cause men who never approach them upon any other, and whose weight may afford a preponderance to Whig intrigue, which can never arise out of its own intrinsic influence. Deeply, deeply do we regret this—and the more so, that a few enlightened and practical statesmen should lose sight of times and seasons in the prosecution of abstract principles, which can only be safely acted upon when the passions of men are lulled to rest.

Much, however, as we may regret this ominous coincidence of opinion between a few men of principle acting in opposition to the general tenor of their policy—much as we lament their temporary coalition with a faction who, acting in a body, make the whole a party question, in order to embarrass the executive government, we cannot sacrifice an iota of that duty which we owe to ourselves and our country, or, for a moment hesitate to mark with reprobation a line of policy which we are satisfied is not only pregnant with danger to our civil as well as religious establishments—but involves the whole question whether a large portion of the empire shall remain as our inheritance, or whether it shall be torn from us and handed over, chain-bound, to the persecuting spirit of papal predominance.

"Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica, Veritas."

The Roman Catholics have, at this moment, *nothing to ask* in the way of toleration, and are only excluded from official situations by their *sworn allegiance* to a Foreign Power—thus utterly precluding all legitimate allegiance to their own Sovereign; to open the highest offices in the State to men who refuse to give a pledge of their Constitutional attachment to it is—considering the question only in the abstract—a measure of such doubtful policy, that no Government could be justified in conceding *it*; but when to this is super-added, the experience of that Government—that power in the hands of this particular sect or class of persons *has constantly been abused or perverted to purposes hostile to the very principles of the existing Government*, and subversive of those liberties, to secure which, *they were necessarily excluded from all participation in it.*

We can conceive no plea sufficiently strong to guard the advocates for their return to power—from the charge of being either rash experimentalists, or of being actuated by the most wanton and wilful desertion of the solid and simple principles which form the basis of our Constitution. If a *single* Penal Statute remains upon the Books which can be construed to impede or obstruct the full exercise of the religious duties of the Roman Catholic subjects of this Realm, we are among the *first and foremost* to cry out for its repeal;—not because we approve of the vile mummery under which the light of Christianity is thus suppressed and buried; but, because the spirit of our Constitution breathes throughout every part of it a toleration for errors in religious faith, with which even its love for truth is not suffered to interfere. But there is a "vast gulph" between the toleration, and the encouragement, and propagation of errors, which it is the object and *unceasing effort* of those who are the strongest advocates of "Catholic Emancipation" to exclude from the view of their countrymen. How many things in common life are we compelled to tolerate, however repugnant to our notions of right and wrong, lest we should trench upon the liberties of the many, by correcting the abuses which disgrace a few; but shall we, on that account, submit to men who thus avail themselves of the precise limits of the law or established custom, the charge and control over our dearest interests, and our most sacred duties!

This is the *naked, undisguised*, and *plain* state of the question, as it stands between the Claims of the Roman Catholics, and the required concession on the part of the Protestant Government of these realms. That much may be said—that volumes may be written, on the question cannot be denied, when we have the teeming Whig Press before our eyes, from the moment in which the Whig Leaders began to act upon Tory principles. But, into these simple elements, after all that has, or can be written on the subject, must the piles of Edinburgh Reviews and Chronicle essays—the cart loads of Parliamentary orations, and the reams still lying in the trunk-makers' stores—resolve themselves: the main argument, which rests upon the alteration of times and seasons, falls to the ground the moment the Roman Catholic appears in person to touch the question. The Pillar of his Creed is the immutability of it—his legend and his beast is, that it is unchangeable! To impose upon the country, by asserting in favour of these claimants, *what their chief glory consists in denying*, is worthy only those who have taken their place among the initiated disciples of Loyola; who, as suited their purpose, when the Church and Throne were tottering, joined the Puritan rabble, and hunted them on to the crime of King-killing, and the plunder of the Ecclesiastical revenues—which, lost to themselves, they preferred to see the spoil of fanatics, than the legitimated property of the Reformers!

Whatever may be the event of the approaching discussion, the question must still remain at issue between the Constitutionalists and their opponents. Neither partial failure nor partial success must be allowed to operate upon the minds of the British nation on a question which embraces *directly* or *contingently* all that is essential to the exercise of the wholesome functions of the Protestant Constitution of the country.

It may, however, be to the purpose, in a crisis, when the question is rendered prominent by a parliamentary discussion of its merits, to notice the particular state of the Roman Catholic Church—its *existing* tone and spirit, and the character in which it stands before the country at the moment in which its claims are—according to annual custom, in order to tire Parliament into acquiescence—brought forward.

We pass over Mr. Plunkett's official exposure of a *wide-extending conspiracy*, bound by the most impious and daring oaths, and directed by Committees of assassination, deputed to extirpate the whole Protestant population of Ireland. We do not stop to notice the general temper of that country, in a state of half insurrectionary hostility against the Protestant Government, and against the Protestant Landlord; but it is important to consider the position now taken up by the mock hierarchy under the especial appointment of the Pope, *in the face* and *in defiance* of the established Hierarchy of the Protestant Church. A powerful and eloquent charge of the Archbishop of Dublin has been anathematized by the Irish Vatican, and his person denounced, and subjected to the insults of a Roman Catholic rabble in his very Palace in Dublin!

What will our readers think of the following extract, taken at random from the pen of a Roman Catholic Bishop, in commenting upon this charge, delivered in the conscientious exercise of his Episcopal duty by a Protestant Archbishop:—"Your Creed," he says—that is the Creed of the Church of England and Ireland—"has been composed in part of the "traditions of men."—(this comes with a good grace from a Popish Priest, at least)—"and compiled from time to time by "Lay Parsons and Ecclesiastics, *whose very names are a re-"proach to all with whom they are connected, and whose hy-"pocrisy, lies, and crimes my feelings would not allow me "to commit to paper!*"—After coupling his Grace with the old heretical arians, "who were like his Grace, and like his "Grace's predecessors," the Roman Catholic dignitary goes on to inform his country who are the liars, hypocrites, and criminals denounced by the Dublin conclave. "Cranmer, "Latimer, and Ridley, and Coverdale Peter Martyn, "and Bucer, and Zuinglius, Henry, and Somerset, and "Elizabeth, and Cecil, and Burnet, and Tillotson, and "Taylor, and Hoadley—These, my Lord," (addressing the Archbishop)—"are the Apostles, the Fathers, the supporters "of your Church; these are the men, with a host of apos-"tates, in whom your Grace glories."—"If they have re-"constructed your Church on the foundation of the Prophets "and Apostles, the Manichaan system must be *true*, and "the evil principle *has prevailed over* the good one!"

This our readers will, we doubt not consider a sufficient proof of the want of toleration imputed to the *unfounded jealousy* of our Protestant Government—and we may even advance a step nearer to the question, and ask what a Roman Catholic Bishop can require *beyond this* but the political power to give effect to his anathemas, and to bring the offending Archbishop under the notice of the re-edified Inquisition. The Archbishop is then delivered over to one of the officials—namely, Friar Hayes—an itinerant agent between Rome and Ireland, who in a sermon—not the most violent of the collection, says,—

"To crown this climax of ignorance, impudence, scurrility, and hypocrisy, with a document, which *is such disgraceful quality* outtops them all, the charge—the insolent charge of his Grace the most Reverend Dr. Wm. Magee—not by the grace of God, or the mission ordinary or extraordinary of Jesus Christ, but by Royal Commission derived in *lexitimate* succession from Harry of *bloodless* memory and Bess of *virgin* fame, Lord Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland!!!"

In another place he says,—

"The Church of Christ, her head and centre is Rome—she has converted and converts that England, which by *your* Grace's *tongue* defames her, as well as this Ireland, which by my voice sweans to her eternal fealty!!"

These are the proofs which the Roman Catholics themselves produce, as a commentary upon the pledges given by their Protestant Advocates, of the change which has taken place in the principles and sentiments—the spirit and tone of their Church, under the "*ameliorating influence of time!*" and "the *progress of human intellect!*"—We are satisfied to take it, as a pretty strong proof that intolerance is not the crying sin of our Protestant Government, even should it refuse to grant one single point beyond what has already been conceded—Good God—let us reflect, what would be the consequence of political power *in such hands!* The Whigs are sucking babes in the cradle of intolerance, when compared with these their new allies.

It may be thought that this Friar Hayes is some obscure and desperate adventurer—like Hunt, or Waddington, or Hume—whom nobody owns, and who is labouring to distinguish himself among the mob by the virulence and intolerance of his zeal. No such thing; he is, we repeat, an accredited envoy—employed to negotiate between the Irish Roman Catholic Boards, as well as the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, with the Court of Rome; and his work—the work from which we have just made our extracts, has been disseminated *by every leading dignitary of the* Irish Romish Church, to the amount of *no less than* 30,000 *copies within the last year!*!—So much for the Friar!

We have again to refer to a Bishop—a Roman Catholic one—who, in addressing the Primate on his charge, says—after much vituperative bigotry, which is not worthy public attention—

"Your Grace cannot inherit spiritual jurisdiction as you would a title to an estate—you have not received it from the Catholic Church; for she *disavows you*, saying with Cyprian, *no matter what you teach, or who you are*, if you be out of the pale of her unity, *you* are not a Bishop!!—Your Grace is reported to have said, that the Roman Catholics had a Church without a religion."

His Grace did not say so: and this, which is the *whole and sole* ground of the vile ribaldry which has issued from the Roman Catholic pulpits and press against this most exemplary and pious Prelate, *they knew to be*—before his Grace condescended to explain it—a false and forced construction of what was stated in the charge.

So much for fair dealing and candour. But to proceed with the elegant effusion of a Roman Catholic Titular to a Protestant Archbishop, upon his mode of discharging After observing that his Grace is *reported* to have said (*although the Charge was printed*) that "the Roman Catholics have a Church without a religion," he, taking for granted what he *knew* to be *untrue*, goes on, "But Isaias saith of "that Church," (that is the Church of Rome prophetically,) "and against every tongue that contendeth with her, *she* shall "obtain her cause; for this is the inheritance of her chil-"dren!!" We here not only find all Protestants to be apostates, but usurpers; and the plea for extermination Heretics founded on a prophecy, and therefore implying a command from Heaven in aid of its fulfilment. We can little wonder at the horror excited among the Roman Catholic Population of ireland, in being subjected to Protestant Constitution, as at the measures into which they have been precipitated, by such goads, to exterminate Protestant usurpers and declared enemies of God

We have nearly done with his titular Lordship, but, as climax, we must be permitted to add what follows:—

"As an Archbishop of the Established Church, I would beg to ask you, my Lord, *who you are*, and *where did you come from?* From what Heaven have you fallen? What Earth produced you? Turn over the records of your Church; tell us the names of the Bishops who preceded you; shew us how they were connected with the Apostles, or with those who received the Faith from them. Produce a claim to that title of Apostolic which you so ostentatiously put forward but to which your Grace has as good a claim as to the Duchy of Leeds!!!"

Will any one longer doubt the object this enlightened *Priesthood* has in view in keeping in its archives the *original grants of Church lands*; nay, the title deeds of all property *throughout Ireland* which has passed from Roman Catholic into Protestant hands? Be assured they *think* and believe that the day of triumph is at hand, and that the only existing impediment is that which is opposed by their *conscientious*, and, it is to be hoped, eternal, denial of political power, sought under the Jesuitical cover of "Catholic Emancipation!"

We must trespass upon the patience of our readers to dwell some subjects, and those especially of such vital importance as that in which we are at present engaged, suffer from being too cursorily treated, or incompletely discussed. We have hitherto seen what Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests can do in the way of pulpit and pamphlet eloquence; but remains to shew that "the gift of prophecy" is not to be among them—nor bestowed without a motive, which, itself, certainly is devoid of all mystery.

Previous, and *just* previous to the Commission of those terrific excesses by the Roman Catholic Peasantry, as one acts of a conspiracy "for the utter extirpation of Protestants throughout Ireland," exposed, in his official capacity, by Mr. Plunkett, a publication by a Romish Bishop (Walmsly) professing to be an Exposition of the Revelation of St. John, was republished, and circulated among every rank and degree of the Roman Catholic population of the country. Let us see what are the real sentiments, and doctrines, and hopes of this Popish hierarchy the present day, when we are told that *liberal sentiments* have softened down all the asperities of their ancient bigotry. let us hear how they interpret the Scriptures to *their* flock and disciples. This Christian Bishop tells them that "Luther opened the Bottomless Pit or Gates of Hell; that a strong spirit of seduction which had been hatched in Hell and had the Devil *for its parent*, at Luther's opening Hell's door, immediately *burst out*;" that hence sprang a swarm of locusts mentioned in the Revelation; and that "this spirit of seduction, denoted by the smoke of the abyss, raised up a number of Sectarian Reformers, as they call themselves." He goes on to say that Luther was first intoxicated with this delusive spirit then Calvin, Cranmer, and many others;" that Heretics (all unfortunate Protestants) are compared to locusts, as St. Jerome says, because locusts are a species of insects *extremely hurtful to mankind*; and the infernal spirit, who was *prompter* and *King* of the Reformation and Reformers, is the Abaddon—the destroyer foretold in the Revelations. So much for the hopes under the "tender mercies" of a Restored Church—but even this zealous Bishop has some sympathy for our fate—he could "almost lament the *misfortune* of Protestants in voluntarily admitting over them, such a King, and *enlisting under his banner*;" but his pity disappears when, in the rekindled spirit of prophecy, he beholds *the rapidly approaching ruin and overthrow* of the Devil's Children—and at once declares that awful visitation of Heaven—*according to the revelation*, will take place before the end of the year 1825!!!

Smile as you may, good reader, many a prophecy carries with it the seeds of its own fulfilment. It is not to the wretched and narrow bigotry of these Priests—fit only to be compared with the blindness of the darkest ages—that we are now calling your attention or invoking your just and merited contempt, but to the effects likely to be produced upon the minds of *a half civilized population*, purposely *kept in darkness* in order to fit them to be instruments in the hands of men who declare themselves the agents and dispensers of the Almighty will! This work, or extracts from it, together with the others we have mentioned, have been within the last eighteen months circulated under *the direct sanction* of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy: and through the agency of *every popish priest in every district of* Ireland, and we will take upon us to affirm, that there is not a cabin, destitute as it may be of all means for human subsistence, that possesses not a copy *of these incitements to insurrection against* impious Protestants, and *these promises from* God, of *approaching* and almost impending victory over those whom the Devil has for a time raised over them—in the shape of a Protestant King, and a Protestant Constitution!!

Are these signs to be disregarded—and that too in a crisis when a single vote in Parliament may give all that is wanting to set the match to a train for our destruction? We are not speaking of England, though much might be told of which the country at large knows nothing—suspects nothing. Few are aware that this country is the only refuge and harbour of the Jesuits, who are repelled even by the most bigotted adherents of the Roman Catholic Creed—few of our countrymen have even an idea that the conversion of the lowest orders to the Roman Catholic faith is going on in a wholesale way in the North of England, under the superintendence of this reprobated and outcast order of men—still we may look to the general good sense of Englishmen—and the ordinary means of counteraction to an evil which we only name as likely in no very short time to excite public attention by its more obvious effects. But it is to Ireland—that our immediate and incessant attention ought to be directed—to Ireland where the flame of rebellion is kindled at the altars of religion—where a Crusade against the Principles and Spirit of the Constitution is preached from the pulpits, and organized in secret Conclaves—where the leaders have all the bigotry and distempered zeal without the honesty of the first Crusaders—and where their followers are more imperceptibly enslaved and more deeply sunk in ignorance than the miserably deluded crowds who took up the cross for the recapture of Jerusalem. The Jerusalem of these new Crusaders is nearer home—it is within their very grasp—they feel

uselves upon its threshold, and wait only for the LAST RRIER to be removed by their allies and confederates THIN, to wrest the inheritance, the ZION of their fathers, m a people more abominable in their eyes than the infidel racens, and whom they even now declare to be out of the of the LAW and the GOSPEL!

To this, our *conscientious* and *digested* view of the subject, implore the attention of our countrymen. Let them not directed from this plain statement of the case by the rhe- al flourishes of a spurious liberality—or by that strain of sophis- al reasoning, which invites their concurrence in a measure spe- ially recommended to their best feelings under the plea of TOLERA- ION, and as a concession to *tender consciences*—but is in reality s, and as a consequence of inevitable, and eventual hazard to the first ciple and very foundation of the constitution! The ROMAN HOLICS, we repeat, have not the shadow of a grievance left, on the ject of Toleration, and they are ONLY EXCLUDED FROM POWER by re- ing to give that SOLEMN PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE THRONE, *ired by every other description and order of men must do before they can* ed with *every other description* of PUBLIC TRUST and CONFIDENCE! What is it *mitted to offices of* PUBLIC TRUST *and* CONFIDENCE! What is it *e they ask*—what is it that WE are called upon *to refuse*? The *e they ask*—what is it that WE are called upon *to refuse*? The t of POWER which is denied to ALL THEIR OTHER FELLOW SUB- TS, OF WHATEVER SECT OR DENOMINATION, and the abandonment of ONLY SECURITY *which can save us from the* ABUSE *of it*, and which Monarch *himself*, before the Crown is placed on his head, is com- lled to give in the face of his PEOPLE!

And what have these men done to warrant an exception in their fa- r? What is there in their PRINCIPLES—in their WORDS—in their s, to inspire a confidence, *which we repose* NO WHERE ELSE, in our or domestic relations, from THE THRONE to the COTTAGE—from FIRST MAGISTRATE to the *humblest tenant of office*? Are we to k for it in the mass of evidence, from which we have only been able lect the few foregoing instances of the EXISTING SPIRIT and TONE the LEADERS, DIRECTORS, and CONTROLLERS of their consciences? answer in the words of QUESTILLIAN:—

"Maledicis à Maleficio non distat, nisi occasione!!!"

For the *developement of the motives* by which the *political* advocates ir cause are actuated, we beg to refer our readers to the important dence impounded this day by our friend, PAUL POTTER.

OUR readers will perceive that in writing the article ich we have just concluded we professed an intention of ving over some apparent inconsistencies in the conduct of RIGHT. HON. WM. CONYNGHAM PLUNKETT. Upon a ther consideration of the Right Hon. Gentleman's conduct are, however, inclined to alter our determination upon s point—he will come to the task on Thursday, fresh from breeze of Brighton!—he will come armed with all that in- ect and deep research can afford to the cause—he will stand ore the nation at once in the double character of His Pre- ant Majesty's PROTESTANT Attorney-General for that part his PROTESTANT Empire called IRELAND, and the FREE, BERAL, and CONCILIATING advocate of the PAPISTS!!! der such imposing circumstances every word and action of becomes important and interesting.

We last week spoke of a SPY SYSTEM, and of a dereliction duty pregnant with evil to *that* estate of the realm for which feel the most devoted affection—the same system, or care- ness or vanity, or perhaps both, have put into our power most extraordinary history touching this subject and this ght Hon. Gentleman—but these are matters above us—and will reject the present opportunity of throwing *new lights* on us, preferring, as *this* is purely a *public* question—vitally portant to the safety of the country—to press upon those to om we have confided our interests in Parliament—not the eches or the writings of the supporters of the Protestant stitutional religion upon the subject, but the speeches of RIGHT HON. WM. CONYNGHAM PLUNKETT HIMSELF!

Thursday will be the seventeenth of April; distant from the end of *November last* one hundred and sixty-six days. the latter named day, the RIGHT HON. WILLIAM CO- NGHAM PLUNKETT, being in his *official capacity*—(in which pacity he also conducted *a series of prosecutions against* some *otestant* disturbers of a play in Dublin)—on *that* day, we ear, and on the trial of MICHAEL KEENAN, did the RIGHT N. WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKETT made a speech, from ich we make the following extracts:—

"*It is with great pain*," (says the Right Hon. Gentleman) "that I myself called upon, in the exercise of my official duty, to lay ore the public the very *odious, dangerous*, and disgusting conspi- cy, by the machinations of which this country has been for some e infested, *and its tranquillity exposed to hazard*. For some time st, those long I am not exactly aware—more—I believe considerably re than two or three years,) a plan has been formed in *Ireland* for ducing the members of the community by unlawful oaths and en- gements, to resist the laws, *disturb the public peace, and overthrow Established Government*. The machinery by which it is sought to ecute these purposes, is one of a very complicated nature, and iring much consideration and contrivance. Its construction is merely artificial, *and far beyond the capacity and abilities of such ons as will appear to you to have been engaged in it*."

The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeds to describe the ganisation of these illegal associations, and continues thus:

"It is at all events clear, *that it has been founded for the purpose violating the law, and interfering with the constituted authorities*— more than all, of infecting all orders of the people with a spirit of vate disaffection and insubordination, ready for any plan of mis- f, should the exigencies of future times give that occasion, of ich the present tranquil state of the world affords no immediate spect. *One feature, however, of this confinction distinguishes it* m those of 1797 and 1798. It is EXCLUSIVELY CONFINED TO PERSONS ONE RELIGIOUS PERSUASION—I MEAN TO PERSONS PROFESSING THE MAN CATHOLIC FAITH. *This circumstance alone, on the face of it, ages the association with every mark of* DANGER *and* ILLEGALITY."

A little further on, while describing the various intentions of se CONSPIRING PAPISTS, the Right Hon. Gentleman says:

"Another object in view, *was to overturn the Protestant religion, establish the Roman Catholic in its stead*. At another time *they* ussed the utter extirpation of all *Protestants out of the country*."

Here, reader, we have MR. PLUNKETT *officially* exposing displaying to view the objects of a CONSPIRACY by his own owing—PURELY and ENTIRELY ROMAN CATHOLIC!!! s it to be believed, having first told a Jury, and in their sons the country at large, that "a conspiracy, *purely Popish*, is on foot, and has been going forward *for years in the land*," that this conspiracy is "far beyond the capacity and abilities of such persons *as will appear to have been en- aged in it*," that the same MR. PLUNKETT is on Thursday to ing forward a motion in favour of THESE VERY PAPISTS? To be sure, in justice to MR. PLUNKETT, we ought to add, after having described the conspiracy as horrible, mur- rous, revolutionary, and diabolical, he says—

"It is, Gentlemen, TO ME A MOST PAINFUL DUTY to be *obliged* to ll the public attention to the existence of a conspiracy OF THIS ind."

Why, it should have been painful to MR. PLUNKETT to ll the public attention to a conspiracy of "THIS kind" cannot pretend to say; but this much we will say, that think the situations of Protestant Attorney-General and man Catholic advocate are incompatible.

We call in a loud voice upon our Representatives at this ment. We implore them to withstand the powers of elo- ence, the force of talent, and the weight of influence, which in array against the constitutional religion of the country. have shewn, that if concessions be made to the Papists, will be, and must be, until the ascendancy of the Romish Church is confirmed, unsatisfactory and unproductive of favourable results. We declare that what is called the *conciliatory* system of Government is RUINOUS—a system which sacrifices principles to popularity, character for place, and friends for foes—induces a laxity of morals, of patriotism, and of good faith, and must be attended with the most fatal consequences.

It is in our Representatives at this crisis to shew the vile and base traducers of the British Parliament, the falsehood and calumny of those aspersions which they have dared to cast upon its honour and purity. Nothing is wanting to OUR CAUSE but TRUTH and FIRMNESS; and if, in conclusion, any man should think that encroachments on the Church are unconnected with Revolution in the State, we will merely add to our extracts from MR. PLUNKETT'S denunciation of the Papists the following testimony offered by MICHAEL COFFEY, a witness upon the trials to which we have been alluding:

"CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BENNET.

"Q. You said the object *was to destroy one religion and promote another*?—A. Yes.

"Q. You yesterday talked about the Radicals?—A. I heard several stories about them.

"Q. Was there any connexion between them and the Societies in Ireland?—A. *So I was told by the Delegates*. I understood that *there was a friendly communication with them*, and that it had been so settled, *that in case the Queen should be condemned, the Radicals were to rise in England*, and that papers should be dropped in Ireland, announcing a general rising. It was considered, that that feint would draw over the army from England here, and then the *Radicals in England should seize on London, and the King, and come over to Ireland*, and assist the Irish in *expelling their enemies*, and leave them to form such a Government as they pleased. One of the questions was 'What is your intention?' to which the answer was 'To CUT OFF HEREDITARY, AND REGAIN OUR RIGHTS LOST AT THE REFORMATION!!!'"

Need we add another syllable.

POTTER'S POUND—(No. 13.)
FOR STRAY WHIGS AND WHIGGERIES.

I HAVE had occasion more than once to refer to the testimonial of NEW WHIG principles, afforded by the evidence of the party itself, to prove the interesting fact, of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR being a WHIG *in every respect like themselves, and a man warm in the political line, upon their own creed!* I do not apologise, however, for reverting to the subject, which ought never to be forgotten as long as the liberties of our country are worth preserving, and the NEW WHIGS *profess* to act upon constitutional principles. The WHIGS of late have rung the changes upon the two questions which they believe and know to be most mischievous in their tendency upon the more ignorant, and consequently the most inflammable portion of the community—I mean REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, which, like the philosopher's stone—with whose qualities they are equally well acquainted—they proclaim to be the universal solvent for all that is corrupt in human nature and in human institutions;—and CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION, as it is vulgarly called, which they assure us will "bid wars to cease upon the earth," and produce a perfect MILLENNIUM in the Christian world, without the necessity of any further interference on the part of Providence.

If any thing were wanting to identify the policy of the WHIGS and the RADICALS—(or rather JACOBINS—for, believe me, my good friends, they are strictly convertible terms)—it is the uniform advocacy of these TWO CAUSES considered as parts of the same system, and as a corollary, the simultaneous attacks upon the Protestant Church, and upon the civil and political institutions of the State. As the grand annual exhibition is about to take place upon one of these important topics, and as there is a pledge also to bring under discussion the *conciliatory conduct* of the Irish Government towards the Orange Societies, there cannot be a fitter opportunity to lay before the public—who are too easily satisfied with interested and superficial information upon subjects of such vital importance—some account of the nature and principles of those Societies, against whose designs the Orange Association was resorted to as a measure of self-defence, founded on the basis of the Constitution, and of the *real* and *undisguised* objects, which the first promoters of REFORM IN PARLIAMENT contemplated, in the event of their success, in promoting them.

The reader will bear in mind, that the evidence given to the character of ARTHUR O'CONNOR by THE WHIGS, was in the year 1798—dates are troublesome and confounding things. This gentleman was the avowed editor of a journal called "THE PRESS," and the known patron and contributor to another called "THE UNION STAR," and the sentiments which we are about to produce from their columns were printed, published, and circulated in the year 1797!! From the "UNION STAR" we can only make a short extract or two—the general matter being of too odious a nature to be revived; but what will the reader say to the following extract when it reaches his eye for the first time. It begins with trusting that "some arm more lucky than the rest may reach his hea.t," (it refers to MR. PITT, then Minister of the Country,) and then proceeds to publish a list of persons *proscribed* by "THE UNION," many of the highest rank, character, and abilities in the country, and sums it up thus:—"Let the indignation of man be raised against the IMPIOUS WRETCH, "*who profanely assumes the title of reigning by the grace of "God, and impudently tells the world he can do no wrong!!!*"

Our readers will recognize the vulgar and ignorant interpretation of a great constitutional principle in a similar inference drawn by these congenial spirits the Edinburgh Reviewers, in a late article upon the amiable BISHOP OF LONDON!—but we must not interrupt the pure course of patriotic ardour—the writer goes on,

"We certainly do not advise, *although we do not decry* ASSASSINATION, as we conceive it is the *only mode* at present within reach of Irishmen *to bring to justice the* ROYAL AGENTS. We appeal to thy noble and venerated name, O BRUTUS," &c.

Even an Irish assassin could not avoid a bull, in the fervour of his PATRIOTISM—for after apostrophizing the shade of BRUTUS, the miscreant professing *not to recommend* assassination, exclaims, "Yes, PRINCE OF PATRIOT ASSASSINS, "*thy noble and virtuous spirit shall pervade our land*," &c.

We now present a few selections from "THE PRESS," under the *avowed official* superintendence and direction of *that enthusiastic disciple of* WHIGGISM MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR—and regularly on the breakfast table of every WHIG LEADER months before they bore testimony to this man's character under the sanction of a solemn oath in a court of justice!

In urging his country forward to immediate insurrection, he thus remonstrates:—

"Examples are not wanting, if examples can avail, that tyranny has no terrors to a mind resolved, and that confederated multitudes has no terrors to a small number of disciplined troops. France has confirmed this new *usurpation the best disciplined troops*. France has confirmed this new *usurpation the best disciplined troops*. France has afforded *a lesson of moderation to the* discovered truth, and France has afforded *a lesson of moderation to the sovereigns of Europe*!"—*Press, No. 17, Nov. 4, 1797.*

"Should those *desperate* Frenchmen be *inclined* to approach our shores, as they have threatened this season, and not meeting *Commodore Winter* in the same blustering temper, should they *chance to* effect a landing, there can be no manner of doubt that the peasantry of the country, considering *the signal gratitude* of the Legislature and Government shewn to them for their former loyalty and prompitude in the national defence, would *rise en masse*, and meet the enemy IN OPEN ARMS."—The italics are in the original, Nov. 1797.

The hand that penned the invitation to assassination in the *Union Star*, may be traced, at least, in the following extract from a letter addressed to LORD CARHAMPTON:—

"It was indeed to be lamented that *you* should perish by the stroke of *private justice*, and defraud the executioner of his right, and the nation of its example. Were you this moment surrounded by the justly-enraged populace—were their arms raised to inflict the *desired doom*—I would throw myself among *their poinards*—I would endeavour to rescue you from their fury—I would intercede for your hated life; and this the writer would do, that, when "the day comes" when *justice shall prevail*—when, on *that awful day of rejoicing to the good and terror to the wicked*, A FEW VICTIMS MAY BE REQUIRED, *this wretch may be included in the number, and meet the ignominious doom of a* TRAITOR!!!"—*Press, No. 27, Nov. 28, 1797.*

Again,

"Gracious God! for what misery are we reserved, when such atrocities are stamped with the praise of spirit? and when it is proclaimed to the Republic of France that the natives of this devoted country are thus hunted down like wild beasts by their own nobility and gentry? *When we see the address of* HOCHE, *offering liberty and protection, answered by the manifesto of* LORD GRENVILLE, *denouncing slavery and blood!!!*"

These extracts, again be it remembered, were *printed* and *published* by MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR in the year 1797, and the testimony of the Whigs bears date in 1798;—(there is no being too precise on these points from what is to follow)—and yet my LORD ERSKINE *swears*, "*I never had any* REASON *to "think his principles differed from my own, as well on public "as on private subjects.*"

His Grace of Norfolk swears, "I considered him a gentle- "man warm in the political line, *and attached to the Constitu- "tion in the same manner as myself.*"

MR. WHITBREAD, the elder, swears, "*I know* MR. O'CON- "NOR; his character is amiable, *and his political principles "are the same as my own.*"

As a commentary upon the famous toast at that period adopted by the Whig Club, as the *Test of Union* with HORNE TOOKE and the Corresponding Society, the reader may be amused with the following *lighter effusion*, of the *same spirit*, and from the *same quarter!* Dublin Castle, the seat of Vice-royalty, is pointed out.

"That castle, which, through ages past,
"For despots was appointed,
"*You*, SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, claim at last,
"For you're the *Lord's anointed!*

"No more they'll vote away our wealth
"To please a King and Queen, Sirs,
"But gladly pack away by stealth,
"Or *taste the guillotine*, Sirs.

"CHORUS.

"Plant, plant the tree, fair freedom's tree,
"Midst danger, *wounds* and *slaughter*,
"Erin's green fields, its soil shall be
"*Her tyrants* BLOOD, its water!"

Enough of this; the little laureat, TOMMY MOORE, can scarcely exceed this in spirit or in poetry. We will only add, that upon the question being put to MR. OLIVER BOND, one of the REPUBLICAN DIRECTORY, when he was before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, "for what purpose THE PRESS newspaper had been established?" he answered, "TO FORWARD THE CAUSE OF THE UNION!"

Before we proceed to our more important evidence, as bearing upon the questions which are still agitating the public mind, we will just assist in enlightening the understanding of those *very active* and *zealous* remonstrants against ORANGE SOCIETIES, who have never yet been known to raise their voice against the purer Associations for the Promotion of Liberty!

Let us see, upon what *principle*, and for *what purposes*, these Societies, which were so rapidly organized into "Directories and Committees of Public Safety," were originally established. The Brother Directors of MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, the patriotic MESSRS. NAPPER TANDY, and WOLFE TONE, thus address their countrymen on the *first* establishment of the Society of "UNITED IRISHMEN." "We call upon our countrymen in general to follow our example, and to form similar Societies, in every quarter of the kingdom, for the promotion of CONSTITUTIONAL KNOWLEDGE, and the dispensation of GENUINE WHIG PRINCIPLES;" the people (that is, *His Majesty, the Whig sovereignty of the people,*) "when *thus collected will feel their own weight and secure* that power, which THEORY has already admitted as their portion; and to which, if they be not aroused by their present provocations to vindicate it, they deserve to forfeit their pretensions for ever."

MR. WOLFE TONE is not so well pleased with the coquetry of the Whigs, as some others of his patriotic Committee. He compares them to a "*plaister on a sore finger!*" which, had he been brought up for a character with his brother O'CONNOR, might have stood somewhat in his way on the score of "*his high-mindedness.*" He asks, speaking of the WHIGS, "what signifies peddling with their superficial measures? They are good *as far as they go;—they are not sincere friends to the popular cause;—they dread the people,*" &c. He declares them to be actuated by the *same principles*, but without courage to *carry them* into execution!!

In a paper circulated in Dublin on the first Association of "United Irishmen," the NEW WHIGS are thus described—"We do not *thoroughly understand the* WHIG CLUB—when the aristocracy come forward the people fall backward—when the people come forward, the aristocracy, fearful of being left behind, *insinuate themselves into our ranks*, and rise into *timid leaders or treacherous auxiliaries.* THEY MEAN TO MAKE US THEIR INSTRUMENTS. Let us rather make them OUR instruments," (so thought the patriotic O'CONNOR) "one of the two must happen. The people must serve the purposes of PARTY, or the PARTY *must emerge in the mightiness of the people, and Hercules will* THEN *lean on his club!*" How flattering to the WHIGS! whose fate, as we have often had occasion to observe, is to be equally reprobated and distrusted by all parties!

When the plan of the Rebellion was sufficiently matured by the multiplication of branch associations, and the accession of numbers to the secret union, the *mask of* REFORM was thrown off. NAPPER TANDY considers a reform in Parliament indeed, UPON THE PLAN OF OUR PRESENT REFORMERS, sufficient "TO ATCHIEVE EVERY THING!" "The people when *thus collected*," he says, "would feel *their own weight, and secure* THAT POWER *to which they are acknowledged to have a right.*" In the year 1796 the "Civil Union" for *Parliamentary Reform* was regularly organized into a *Military Confederacy*, for REVOLUTIONIZING THE GOVERNMENT, and establishing a REPUBLIC, by ARTHUR O'CONNOR, LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD, MAC NEVIN, *and the other associated leaders.*

In answer to a question before the Lords' Committee, put to DR. MAC NEVIN, "Whether the people were interested in, or cared about a REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, he answered—"*I am sure they do not*—but they wish much to be relieved from *the payment of tythes.*" In answer to a similar question to COUNSELLOR EMMETT (who was afterwards executed for

high treason), he says—"I believe the mass of the people do not care a feather for CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION, neither *did they care for* PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, UNTIL IT WAS EXPLAINED TO THEM *as leading to* OTHER OBJECTS."

After having admitted that the rebel leaders could only induce the people to press for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM as the means of abolishing tythes, this man goes on to say, for his own part—"I am very sure, if tythes were abolished, the people, on taking new leases, would be obliged to *pay more in proportion for land than they now pay for tythes.* MY WISH WAS TO DESTROY THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, AND TO HAVE NO CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. *The people* WERE ALWAYS TAUGHT TO CONSIDER, THAT WHEN THEY BECAME MEMBERS OF A DEMOCRACY, THEIR CONDITION WOULD BE BETTERED!"

OLIVER BOND, one, we repeat, of the intended Directory under the new Republic, in association with that *open, candid,* and "*peculiarly high-minded*" WHIG, MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, in answer to some questions touching the establishment of the "IRISH UNION," observes, that "it was originally instituted in 1791 for the purpose of REFORM—CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION WAS A MERE PRETENCE!"—*This is a* BODY OF EVIDENCE from the FOUNTAIN-HEAD, from the main spring of all that had been, and all that remained to be done. He is again asked—"Do you think the mass of the people care for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM?" He answers—"I believe that the mass of the people *did not care for* PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—but THOSE WHO THOUGHT FOR THEM DID!!"

DR. MAC NEVIN is again asked respecting the oath to be taken to the "Secret Inquisition," the members of which were *always concealed from the eyes of* THE PEOPLE, upon whom their agents were acting. He states that the original oath, which bound them to secure a "fair and equal representation of the people *in Parliament*," was, *after the organization had been completed*, repeated under a new form, by SIMPLY OMITTING *the word* PARLIAMENT, or "THE COMMONS HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT!"—"Why," he is further asked, "was this omission made?" He answers—"TO RECONCILE REFORMERS AND REPUBLICANS; AND BECAUSE THEY *had given up all* IDEA OF REFORM, AND WERE DETERMINED ON REPUBLICANISM!!" Now, let it never be forgotten that O'CONNOR, his brother, MACNEVIN, EMMET, and LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD, were all PROFESSING WHIGS—were all hailed and *joined in fellowship with the party,* as *Constitutional Brethren;* and were, with them, the supporters of the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, and joint advocates of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM and CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION!—that they CREATED, and *were not* INSTIGATED *by, popular demands;*—that *they excited,* and did not *follow,* a POPULAR CRY;—that the WHIGS then, *as at the present period,* (although we have *since* seen the country rise to a *height and elevation of glory,* and a *redundancy of prosperity* unknown to any former period of our history,) with the same party, and the same associates, laboured to prove to the people that they were *impoverished, oppressed, ruined, and trampled on,* and that nothing but REFORM in the Government, or, in other words, (as they have proved themselves) REVOLUTION, could restore men to their rights, and the hereditary privileges of Britons!

They pledged their honours—their characters—*their souls,* to their countrymen, that they were so *fallen, degraded, and corrupted,* that nothing but a REFORM, *under their own auspices,* could possibly redeem them;—they prophecied amidst the gloom of *impending rebellion,* and during ACTUAL MUTINY in the Fleet, which seemed ready to realize the *patriotic vision.* But when THEY DESPAIRED, their *competitors* ACTED; and the bitterness of their invectives increased in proportion as the British Councils advanced to their lofty ascendancy in the scale of European Powers; till, galled into an unnatural league and alliance with the very man who had overthrown all the Republican theories they had taken so much pains to weave and to adorn, they became the eycophants and advocates of a tyrant, who, in the height of his phrenzied ambition, had sworn *the destruction of* THEIR COUNTRY, and has left posthumous proofs of the sincerity of his *intentions!*

They calumniate when they know they are secure from retort, and aim the coward blow which they are aware cannot be returned. They charge corruption and incapacity upon the purest and the most successful Administration that ever held rule in the country; and would rob the heroes who have restored peace to Europe of the meed they have so gloriously obtained. Not satisfied with this, (as if they feared to be misunderstood—as if those who run could not read ENVY, in broad characters, displayed throughout this system of "*hatred* and *malice,*") there is not a traitor, an apostate, a criminal, if his crimes and treachery are directed against "the Powers that be," to whom they have not extended the hand of fellowship, or the patronage of their authority. From ARTHUR O'CONNOR down to THISTLEWOOD, *from a direct advocacy of crime, to a lenient toleration for error or rashness,* they have neither shewn abhorrence at the guilt of others, nor felt remorse at their own glaring and repeatedly-detected delinquency. They could sympathize with the Derby traitors, but shed not a tear over an assassinated Premier. They could expatiate upon a Milan Commission for the detection of adultery, but they turned with indifference from the details of a Cato-street conspiracy, carried on for a general massacre! They could term the murder of a MARIE ANTOINETTE an act of patriotism, and the trial of a CAROLINE one of cruel persecution! They, in fine, can agree in common with ARTHUR O'CONNOR—as his patriotic Directory upon the great Constitutional questions which involve the very existence of the country, on the foundations laid by our forefathers, and in the face of the evidence, acknowledgment, and taunts of avowed and convicted traitors—that both REFORM IN PARLIAMENT and ROMAN CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION are the mere watchwords and cloak of INSURRECTION, REVOLUTION, and BLOODSHED, they are, to this hour, *urging them* BOTH *forward,* and by the *same means*—by the *actual agency of similar intrigues*—and by the *same scandalous appeals to the* PASSIONS OF AN IGNORANT MULTITUDE, as in the period to which we have just referred.

Can our suspicions—our dread—our misgivings, with respect to such men, be called illiberal—or can we be too firmly on our guard against their active enterprizes, whether we consider them acting under the illusions of vanity, or impelled by motives of a more criminal nature? —What satisfaction will it be, in the hour of ruin and anarchy, to be told, that the "intentions of such men were pure?" Shall we be redeemed from the horrors of the storm, and the deluge of blood, by the weeping and wailing of these first victims to their own intemperate or criminal excesses?—Shall we the less escape the assassin's knife, or check the devouring flame, when it has penetrated the vitals of the Constitution, because fools or knaves, who mis-calculated their powers, or over-leaped the bounds they originally presented to themselves, have furnished the weapon, and lighted up the fire-brand?—Rather, will not our inertness—our slavish dependence upon professions, which at every step betray their insincerity—our silent acquaintance with the progress of opinions, which, from without and within, are pouring through a thousand channels, and penetrating, in every direction, among the masses of the ignorant and irritable rabble?—Will not our weakness, folly, and short-sightedness, rise up in judgment against us, and leave us to the bitter reflection, that WE ONLY HAVE BEEN TO BLAME?

There is no political axiom more universally applicable, than that "WHEN bad men combine the good must unite." So far from encouraging the clamour against Orange Societies, or Constitutional Associations, in times like the present, I firmly believe, that as in the first great struggle of this country with Jacobinical principles, we owed our safety, under Providence, to such associations—so, in the present crisis, the Government will require all the aid and influence of the expressed sentiments, and personal co-operation of the loyal and well disposed portion of the country, including all that is elevated in principle, and powerful in the possession of talent and property—to check the *accumulating* MASSES OF TREASON and INFIDELITY, which are in advance upon the CITADEL OF OUR RIGHTS and LIBERTIES, under the *insidious covert* of REFORM IN PARLIAMENT—and ROMAN CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION!

PAUL POTTER.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—To assist the cause you purpose advocating next week, I have extracted from a Book of Rates, published by ANTHONY EGANE, late Confessor General of the kingdom of Ireland, the form of absolution, and some few of the dispensations, with the prices attached to them:—

"OF MARRIAGES.

"For legitimating of children that shall be born of a conjunction in the 4th degree £19 0 10

"DISPENSATION FOR WILFUL MURDER.

"If a Friar or guardian of a Monastery kills a man, it will be £40 9 0

"Dispensation and pardon for Bishops, or Abbotts, or such Prelates £50 12 6

"For Priests and ordinary Clergymen . . . 40 10 0

"A Layman, having murdered a Priest, shall be pardoned for £6 2 0

"DISPENSATION FOR HERETICS.

"If be be a Layman, and that the Bull containeth an absolution of infamy, he is to pay £12 3 6

"DISPENSATION AND PARDON FOR IRREGULARITIES.

"If there be a general absolution from all sin, it is £8 19 0

"But if the Bull contains a general absolution for all sins past, or for sins not yet committed, and also for all sorts of irregularities, it will cost £50 12 6

"An absolution for one that keeps a w***e at bed and board, with a dispensation to hold a benefice . . . £4 5 6

"DISPENSATION FOR OATHS.

"For an oath that cannot be kept without incurring everlasting damnation; as, for example, a dishonest vow, or some wicked promise; a dispensation will cost £6 2 0

"LICENCES AND DISPENSATION FOR INDULGENCIES.

"A licence for an Abbess and three or four of her Nuns, together with so many jocund Friars, to go abroad in the country, to see some lands and tenements belonging to the Mother Abbess, and there to recreate themselves for a week or two, will cost £24 6 0

"They may stay a little longer, provided they go always *bini* and *bini,* that is to say, two and two; and they are to have a great care, least they may give any bad example; and if they do not live *caste,* that is, chaste, at least let them live *caute,* that is, warily.

"THE ABSOLUTION.

"Our Lord Jesus Christ absolve thee, and by virtue of the authority that I hold, I do absolve thee—first, from all sorts of excommunications, whether great or small. If the penitent be a clerk, he must say, 'from all sorts of suspensions and interdicts,' (if by chance you have incurred any)—then I absolve thee from all thy sins, and from all sins and torments due to thee in purgatory for thy sins and transgressions; and I receive thee into the union and participation of the Church; and by virtue of a special authority to me committed, I restore thee into that innocency in which thou hast been when thou wert baptized; and if thou die not at this time, I reserve to thee this grace to the hour of thy death, in the name of the Father, &c. by the merits and passions of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and the merits of the ever blessed Virgin Mary, and of all the Saints and Virgins, that whatsoever sins thou hast committed, and whatsoever injuries thou patiently hath suffered, let them be unto thee a remission of thy sins, and an augmentation to grace, and a premium of life everlasting. Amen: peace be with you!"

If you think these extracts will be of any use, you may serve them up as you please.—I am, Sir, your

CONSTANT READER.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Having been an eye witness to the horrid scenes which took place in St. Domingo, immediately upon the promulgation of the Decree of the National Assembly of France, for emancipating the slaves in that island, they have made such a lasting impression upon me, that I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the petitions which are now presenting to our House of Commons upon the same subject.

I therefore address to *you* (*the staunch supporters of right, justice, and real liberty,*) the following letter, dictated by the honest feelings of my heart; and as I do not pretend to any merit of diction, leave it, and the subject, to your judgment, to do with it as to you may appear most fitting.—AN OLD SOLDIER.

It appears upon the notices of Parliamentary proceedings to be brought forward after the recess, that MR. FOWELL BUXTON is to present a petition to the House of Commons from the Society of Quakers, praying the House will take into its consideration, and exert its utmost power to abolish slavery in every situation in which the British dominions may be concerned; and thereby lay a basis for the entire annihilation of that state of society over the whole world. And it also appears that MR. WILBERFOACE (whose exertions, during so many years, were made in alleviating the condition of slaves, and finally succeeded in doing away with the Slave Trade,) has promised to support the petitions with his whole weight and abilities. It is reported that in his Speech on the notices given of the petitions, after highly approving of its principles, he went on to remind the House of the many years which had passed since he first had the honour of presenting a petition for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which, after persevering in Session after Session, he at length had the satisfaction to accomplish. And concluded, by observing, "Who could tell but that on this very night he might have had the good fortune to lay the foundation stone of that fabric, which might ultimately prove the subversion of slavery over the whole world?" On which, I observe, It is true MR. WILBERFORCE may have laid on that night the foundation of liberty in the British colonies. But has MR. WILBERFORCE maturely considered the whole extent of the question? Has he calculated the evils which may proceed from even the *mere surmise* of a subject he has pledged himself to advocate with his whole abilities? Has he called to his recollection the *result* of a measure of a similar nature, which was proposed and carried in the National Assembly at the commencement of the French Revolution? Has he ever read and pondered over the effects of that proposal in the Island of St. Domingo? If he has, let him pore and calculate on the chances of the same atrocities happening in the colonies of his own country. Let him recollect, that the proposal *alone* in the National Assembly of France acted with the promptitude of lightning, and was the death warrant of almost every white inhabitant in that island.

Let him recall to his mind, before he acts, that St. Domingo presents, at this moment, to the British Islands, the picture of an independent colony of blacks, founded upon murders, and almost unheard of and unprecedented atrocities; that this kingdom so established is almost within sight of Jamaica; that Jamaica, independent of the revolutionary principles to be found amongst a proportion of its white population, contains, in her Maroon towns, an immediate rallying point for the factious of all colours. This premised, does MR. WILBERFORCE—(for I have nothing to do with MR. FOWELL BUXTON)—does MR. WILBERFORCE suppose that the black population of our colonies will be contented to work on, and wait patiently for the emancipation he have such a stake in view will quietly and orderly follow that line of conduct MR. WILBERFORCE may prescribe to them, and leave their greatest and dearest object to chance, time, and uncertainty, when, from their overpowering numbers, the assistance they would immediately receive, both from *within* and *without,* and the opinions of part of the British Legislators, they may at one blow make themselves masters of it; and to strike which blow, a precedent is already before their eyes in St. Domingo?—No: I would fain hope MR. WILBERFORCE has not maturely considered the probable effects of the question he has taken in hand—(and though every one, with himself, must deplore the continuance of that state of slavery, which, notwithstanding, has existed since the commencement of the world, and which, though it has not received the sanction of our [illegible] yet has not been decried by him, or even mentioned [illegible] will upon taking a second view of it, leave it, at all [illegible] eventful period, to sink into that oblivion it is now [illegible] any exertions of the Members who have given the [illegible] ward. Should this not be the case, I must ascribe [illegible] mark, other causes for agitating this most important [illegible] present moment—causes which induced the National [illegible] adopt the same course and opinions, detestable in a [illegible] under the benign influence of the British Constitution.

Since writing this, I see SIR ROBERT WILSON has presented a petition from *some* of his constituents—others will follow [illegible] *quarter,* and the mischief so much to be dreaded may [illegible] fore even the decision of the House upon it can reach the [illegible]

Bath, 30th March, 1823.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—It was with great pleasure we read the account in [illegible] of Monday last, of the clerical meeting at Thirsk, and [illegible] vinced you will be equally desirous with ourselves to correct [illegible] we observed in it, (and you may depend upon the [illegible] ment,) we cannot refrain from informing you that it was a [illegible] of the clergy of the whole North Riding of Yorkshire, but [illegible] of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland; that the counter-address [illegible] of the Roman Catholic Claims was proposed by the Rev. [illegible] SMITH, and *not* by MR. ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM, who [illegible] chair, but who gave it his strenuous support; and that it was [illegible] diately afterwards publicly announced as remaining at [illegible] signatures of the clergy of the *Diocese of York.*

We wish you merely to make these corrections in your [illegible] correspondents in the manner you think best, but [illegible] siderable importance that these facts should be made public [illegible] not withhold them from you, and remain Sir, your constant [illegible]

London, April 8, 1823. F. L.

In the Surrey Sheriff's Court on Monday last, a writ of [illegible] was executed before the Under Sheriff and a Jury of the [illegible] assess the damages in an action brought by Mr. Fyshe Palm[illegible] ber for Reading, against Captain N. B. Bull, formerly [illegible] the King of the Netherlands steam-packet, for a libel pub[illegible] him in the *John Bull* newspaper of the 18th of August, [illegible] fendant had suffered judgment to go by default. The [illegible] mages were laid at 200l. This soon the Jury gave the plaintiff [illegible]

On Wednesday se'nnight Harriet Gough, housekeeper to [illegible] berts, of Kemerton, near Tewkesbury, hung herself to the [illegible] with a shawl. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict [illegible] of—"Insanity." She had confided in a villain, who obtained [illegible] her all her money, and the best of her clothes, abandoned her, [illegible] left her destitute. Her former conduct, however, was a sufficient [illegible] commendation to obtain for her the situation she filled at the [illegible] her death; but her mind was not strong enough to enable her to [illegible] tend with the bitter reflections caused by the error into which she had been enticed.

One of the Portsmouth waggons was robbed on Monday last, on the road near that place, of several hundred weight of clothing. The robbery was effected by a gang of 16 thieves. Eight men were apprehended, with the waggoner, on suspicion; about 60 dollars have been discovered in a stable at the Green Man, near Guildford, and a large sum buried under a turf on Godalming Peasemarsh.

W. Harris, a convicted felon, now confined in the gaol of Dartmouth, has confessed that he was concerned with Hussey, another man, of the name of Lee, in the murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, at Greenwich, about five years ago: and he has also stated he was concerned in the murder of Lieut. Johnson, on the Deptford-road, about 14 years ago.

A respectably dressed woman was taken out of the Thames, at Westminster Bridge on Thursday morning, and by proper means her suspended animation was restored, after she had been more than 20 minutes under water. A. Briggs, a lighterman, saw her throw herself in, and with assistance got her out. She is the wife of a [illegible] at Westminster, and had left her home more than a week.

On Monday, as Sir Charles Bamfylde was passing along Manchester-square, about half past four, he was shot at by a man, who, after drawing another pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and blew the upper part of his head away. The latter fell at Sir Charles's side, but supposed not to be mortal, as he was able to walk home, stemming the blood with his handkerchief. The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of *felo de se* against the suicide.

On Tuesday night, Mrs. Richards, who resided near the Asylum chapel at Clapham, was found murdered; she had only one female domestic, who happened to be out, and on her return, about half-past eight in the evening, she found her mistress lying dead on the floor; her head was dreadfully fractured from the repeated blows she had received from a poker which lay near the body, and her mouth was stuffed with a handkerchief. Every part of the house was ransacked, and several articles were missing, amongst which was her gold watch. A vestry meeting was called, and 50l. was offered for the discovery of the murderers.—A Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of—"Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

At the Bristol Assizes, Thomas Day, aged 64, a Dissenting Preacher, was found guilty of bigamy, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

At the Gloucester Assizes, David Pennington was indicted for having a bill of exchange for 100l. and defrauding Messrs. Morris of the sum. The prosecutor presented the bill at Messrs. Morris's bank in that city to be discounted, and obtained the money, saying he was Osborn, and residing at No. 10, Charles-square, Hoxton. In his defence, he said he received the bill from his father, and he gave him the money. The Jury found him guilty of uttering, but recommended him to mercy, believing his father had influenced him to commit the crime.

At the Taunton Assizes, Elizabeth Bryant, the mother, and Elizabeth Bryant the younger, aged 22, and Jane Bryant, aged 20, the two daughters, were then charged with having maliciously assaulted Anne Burgess. The parties resided at Wiveliscombe, and the prosecutrix was a very aged woman. The elder prisoner was a married woman, residing in the same neighbourhood. She had two daughters, who lived with her, two of whom were the prisoners at the bar. One of these had been afflicted by fits, and the mother applied for advice to a reputed sorceror, or conjuror, named Baker. The fellow advised her that her daughter was bewitched by a particular person in their neighbourhood, and the wretched prisoners were mutually possessed with the notion, that, to dissipate the charm effectually, it was necessary to draw blood from the witch! The prosecutrix was fixed upon as the witch, and as such published throughout the town of Wiveliscombe by the elder prisoner, who positively swore that her daughter had been bewitched by her for more than nine months! The reputed witch, Anne Burgess, a fine, hale-looking woman, 68 years of age, deposed—I know the prisoners, mother and the two daughters. They live about a quarter of a mile from me. On the 26th of Nov. I went to her house (Mrs. Bryant's) and met her in the passage, which is dark. I said "Betty Bryant, I want to ask you a civil question, whether I bewitched your daughter?" She said "Yes, you have, you d—d old witch, you have bewitched her for the last twelve months;" and she said she was [illegible] the worse, and she would be totally d—d if she would not kill me. The girls came out together and fell upon me. The little daughter drew a knife, arm and held it, whilst one of the others cut at it. The elder girl then said, "Bring me a knife that we may cut the flesh off the witch's bones." They tore my arms all over with an iron nail. The woman here described the manner in which the prisoners performed the operation. She was ill from the wounds on her arm; there was a woman who accompanied witness came in and dragged her away from their fury. Witness and her friend cried out murder, and a mob assembled in the street around the door, but they did not choose to interfere, as it was exclaimed that the old woman, on whom the prisoners were exercising their fury, was a witch. Two of the prisoners, the mother and the eldest daughter, continued to hold the old woman as she struggled on the ground for her life (as she expressed it), whilst the younger daughter, with the first instrument which came to her hand, a large nail, lacerated her arm in a dreadful manner. This was done nearly ten minutes, the mob standing by nearly the whole of the time. The apprentice to Mr. North, surgeon at Wiveliscombe, deposed that on the night in question the prosecutrix came to him to dress her arm, which he found dreadfully lacerated. There were fifteen or sixteen incisions upon it, of about a quarter of an inch deep, and others of eighth of an inch. They were from two to three inches and a half long. She bled very profusely. Witness dressed her arm, and as she was very healthy, it got well fast. She was for more than a month, in consequence of the attack, [illegible] still bound up. The Jury found them *Guilty,* and the Court sentenced them to be imprisoned four months in the County Gaol.

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BURGESS'S ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address correctly upon the labels of the above: the general appearance of the spuri- ous descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection J. B. and Son submit the following cautions,—some are in appearance at first sight; "The Genuine," but without any name or address:—some "B gess's Essence of Anchovies;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distin- guished approbation, for their superior merit of sauces towards the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many ill-appoint- ments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—(The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

RUPTURES RADICALLY CURED without pain, Surgical operations, or interruption to the usual avocations. MR. DUFOUR having, during a course of upwards of 30 years' extensive practice in Stric- tures cases, observed numberless instances of RUPTURES only partially relieved by himself to discover a remedy for that distressing disorder, and which he has happily effected. Mr. Dufour refers to his Treatise on the Radical Cure of Hernia for attestations, both from public bodies and private individuals, of the uniform success of his mode of treatment. Trusses on the best principles are supplied, as they are indispensable during a course of Remedies. Persons in the country stating their case fully in letters containing remittances, will have Instructions or Stricture Remedies sent to the amount, with ample directions. —No. 48, Berner's-street, Oxford street.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or stiff beard, J. T. RIDGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the ope ration of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Ridge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Cheapside and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

WALSH'S ANTIPODAGRA, or GOUT and RHEUMATISM DESTROYER.—After numerous trials in different climates, by several eminent Members of the Medical Profession, the ANTIPODAGRA is confident- ly offered to the Public as a certain, safe, and effectual cure of those afflicting maladies the Gout and Rheumatism: Unbalanced Acidity, from which arise the greater number of the venders of exclusive medicine, the Pro- prietors of the Antipodagra have taken the precaution to ascertain the inva- luable qualities of this remedy, before making it public; and it was not until the repeated experiments of Gentlemen of the most scientific acquirements and pro- found integrity had demonstrated its positive infallibility, and its certain effects, that the Proprietors felt themselves justified in submitting it to the test of public practice, and, consequently, in encountering the attacks of public experience, should subsequent experience prove this to be incorrect in their present assertions.— Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, J. Perryman, late Walsh, 100, Strand, and by his appointment at all the respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Coun- try.—Of whom also may be had WALSH'S PATENT GINGER SEEDS, the effects of which have astonished the Profession. In all cases of debility of the Stomach, in Heartburn, Flatulence, and Bilious Affections these Seeds are of immediate service. For 50 years they have maintained their exalted rank, while the Proprietors daily witness the failure of infallible remedies, it is not only a source of congratulation to themselves, that their Medicine is rapidly rising in public estimation, but a strong inducement to them to pay the most strict attention to its manufacture.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Ma- jesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, by their especial authority, and most of the Nobility throughout Europe, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, (the original and ge- nuine), which for many years has been universally admired, and is the best, as well as cheapest article for nourishing the hair, preventing its falling off, promoting a growth of a superior description of hair, &c. makes a luxuriant growth on the baldest places, whiskers, eye-brows, &c.—Curly Hair—It produces it; it makes the curl firm during exercise; or in damp weather; renders hair, that is harsh and dry, soft as silk, glossy, elegant, and beautiful.—Indispositions, Ac- couchement, &c. during which this Oil should be regularly applied, as it prevents the hair being injured.—Children's Hair.—A due attention to Children's Hair is of the greatest importance. This Oil is invaluable; it eradicates the scurf easy to any constitution, and imparts a delightful fragrance; it makes a luxuriant growth on roots, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. Price 3s. 6d. 7s. 10s. 6d. and 21. 1s. per bottle.—Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, Holborn, Lon- don; and by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

BEWARE of Counterfeits, by A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-Garden

LATEST NEWS.

An express arrived from Paris yesterday, bringing the following intelligence respecting the opening of the campaign in Spain on Monday last. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, the Minister of the War Department read the first dispatch which the Government received from the Major-General of the army.

"Head-quarters, St. Jean de Luz, April 7, half-past three in the morning.

"Monseigneur—I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that yesterday a troop of French and Italian Refugees made their appearance on the Bidasson, and endeavoured, by songs and seditious cries, to instigate the soldiers of his Majesty to desert. At the sight of a piece of artillery these wretches cried, '*Vive l'artillerie Française!*' General Walin replied by another cry, thus—' Yes, *Vive l'artillerie!* but *Vive le Roi!*—Fire!' At this very instant a company of the 9th Light Infantry, which had been masked, debouched, and completed the dispersion of those whom the grape-shot had spared.—Thus the troops have manifested their love for the King by something more expressive than their habitual acclamations. Your Excellency will find annexed the summary of the examination of four wounded men who have been picked up; it will give a just idea of the pitiable auxiliaries whom the Spanish Revolutionists have chosen, and whom the imperial Regiment Alexander in garrison at Irun have in a manner delivered up to slaughter, as they withdrew their posts before the arrival of the Refugees on the banks of the river. A few moments after their flight, all the inhabitants of both sexes assembled together, and the communication between the two kingdoms was immediately established.—The Alcade of Irun has even informed us, that the Imperial Alexander Regiment has evacuated that city, and that the Band of Irmin has also abandoned Fontarabia.—In the number of this day's victims, who are eight killed and four severely wounded, are recognized the persons named Mallett and Delamot, already implicated in several conspiracies.—I am, &c.

"Count GUILLEMINOT, Maj.-Gen."

After the reading of this despatch, unanimous cries of "*Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!*" burst forth in the Chamber. The Minister, in conclusion, said, the King, who still cherishes paternal sentiments, even for his guilty children, cannot see, without a feeling of pain, that French blood has flowed in ranks where treason alone could have placed it. This blood will be on the heads of the instigators of the deplorable revolution of Spain. In conclusion, Gentlemen, every thing gives us reason to hope that this pest is going to end. Spain, which we go to succour, already recognizes us as her liberators and allies. In the Peers, M. de Villèle, the Minister of Finance, read a similar despatch from the Duke de Bellune. He descended from the tribune, amid cries of "*Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!*"

Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the 1st instant.

The King will hold a levee on Monday, the 21st inst. and a drawing room on Wednesday, the 23d inst. for the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day.

Sir Henry Hardinge stood for Durham last week against fellow Lambton's brother. The Whig papers told us that Sir Henry's force was quite exhausted, and that Lambton's people held back only to worry the Tories.

Lambton had 69 voters in all; and Sir Henry Hardinge took his oaths and seat in the House on Friday night. What absurd asses these Radicals are.

A letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Alicant, states, that there has been a French fleet of several line of battle ships and frigates laying off there for several days previous to that letter leaving.

The Dorset-Fire, Capt. S. Lyde had arrived safe at Bengal, and was lying at the new anchorage in Saugar Roads, on the 3d of December.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* received yesterday says, the Derry Mail Coach which left town on Tuesday evening, was attacked within six miles of Drogheda, at Green Hills, and robbed of the mail and all the arms. A volley of 24 or 15 shots was fired by the robbers, by which one of the leaders was killed. Mackay, the guard, discharged his arms. Several shots were subsequently fired by the banditti, one of which took effect upon the guard, who expired in a few minutes. An outside passenger was wounded in the hand, and a ball also passed through his hat.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

This day has been a very busy one in the Money Market, and Consols for the Account, which opened at 75⅞, rose as high a 77⅛. At the close they were 77⅛. In Spanish Bonds, considerable purchases were made at 31⅛.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	75⅞ 76⅛ ⅛	India Bonds	30 31
3 per Cent. Consols	76⅛ ⅛ 77⅛ ⅛	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	15 17
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	86⅜ ¼	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cents.	94⅛ ⅛	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . . .	96⅜ 97	Con. for Acc.	75⅛ 76⅛ ⅛ 77⅛ ⅛
Long Annuities . .	19⅛ ⅛		

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, April 10.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	84-00	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-65 3mo.	

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

Another Instance of Carroll's Extraordinary Luck.—No. 553, a grand prize of £20,000, and the only one yet drawn, was sold by Carroll at his fortunate Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street, on Wednesday last.—Carroll also sold in shares, on the same day, No. 3846, £1000; 2633, £1000; 1149. £500; 305/, £300; 30, £300; 3654, £200; 891, £200; 719, £200; 1934, £200, &c. &c. &c.—Wednesday, April 23, is the next day of drawing, and the Wheel contains Two Prizes of £20 000, Two of £5000, &c.

The Number of the Literary Gazette of yesterday, (April 12) contains a Review, with copious and interesting extracts, of Captain Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea, prefaced by Epitomes of Hearne's and Mackenzie's Travels; Reviews of Neele's Poems; Scoresby's Voyage to East Greenland, &c. &c. Under the head of Original Correspondence, are—Translations of the Greek Scollum Stories of Hierocles, and a facetious letter from Dan Digemup, on Disinterment and Dissection. In Science, an Abstract and condensed Account of Mr. C Bell's New and Extraordinary Theory of the Nervous System; Dr. Roget's Seventh Lecture on Animal Physiology, and other matters. In Literature, and the Arts, Dr. Crotch's Lectures on Music; Critiques on Exhibitions and Publications together with Notices of the Royal Society of Literature, the Disposition of the Royal Library, the King's Patronage of the Anglo-Roman Academy; Poetry, by L. E. L. and other popular writers; Letters from Paris, with Remarks on the King's Pamphlet, and the Feeling in that capital: Characteristic Anecdotes of Lord St. Vincent and the Naval Service: the Humbug of Exhibition to dupe the Natives. Varieties of Literature Dramatic Criticisms, &c. &c. complete the Number.—Published, in Weekly Numbers by W. A. Scripps, 362, (Exeter Change), Strand, London; and to be had of all Booksellers, Newsmen and Postmasters throughout the kingdom: Price 8d.; or 1s stamped for Country Circulation, by post.

We understand, that Mr. John D. Hunter's Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians of North America, from Childhood to the Age of Nineteen, will appear to-morrow in an octavo volume. With Anecdotes descriptive of their Manners and Customs, and some Account of the Soil, Climate, and vegetable Productions of the Territory westward of the Mississippi. Mr. Hunter was born of white parents, and was taken prisoner by a party of Indians at so early a period of his infancy, that he barely recollects the burning of his native village, and the massacre which made him an orphan. He was trained to the habits and pursuits of savage life, and through the vicissitudes incident to it, belonged successively to various tribes, who distinguished him for his skill in the chace by the appellation of *The Hunter*. In the year 1816, at which time he supposed himself to have attained the age of nineteen, he made his escape to the United States, and by the kindness of some citizens interested in his welfare, obtained the benefit of a regular education.

Invalid Landau Cot with Bed, upwards of six feet long: invented by W. Harman and Son. The peculiar principle of its construction being such that persons, however severely afflicted, may be removed from their bed without change of position or increase of suffering and conveyed to any distance, together with attendants). Reference may be made to authorities of the highest rank and profession if no choice, several of whom had suffered long confinement, and despaired of ever being able to endure removal, but who have, by means of it, travelled from 75 to 120 miles in one day; and have procured the inventors with the testimony of their high approbation.—N.B. It may be enraged for any journey by applying at W. Harman and Son's Coach manufactory, No. 1, John-street, Oxford-street.

Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 23, Bishopsgate-street within where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and see cut hand Plate Glasses, adapted by suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of small er dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to reduce their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

Just published, in 4to with 16 Plates, price 11. 5s. in boards,

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 9, part 2d, containing the following articles:—I. On the Mineralogy of Disko Island; by Sir G. Giesecke.—II On Marsh Poison; by Dr. Fergusson.—III. On Atmospheric Reflections and Refractions observed in the Greenland Sea; by W. Scoresby, Esq.—IV. On a Granite Obelisk at Seringapatam; by Dr. Brewster and Kenney.—V. On a Remarkable Structure in Apophyllite; by Dr. Brewster.—VI. On the Application of Analysis to the Sea Rates of Chronometers; by C. Babbage, Esq.—VII. On the Errors in the Sea Rates of Chronometers; by W. Scoresby, Esq.—VIII. On Ur-ine Irritation, and its effects on the Female Constitution; by Dr. Dewar.—IX On Indian Balmitte; by T. Cadell, Esq.—X. On Chalk Strata, and the Structure of the Weald; by John Allan, Esq.—XI. On a Submarine Forest in the Frith of Tay, &c; by John Fleming, D. D.—XII On a Monocromatic Lamp for Microscopical purposes, &c.; by Dr. Brewster.—XIII. On the Absorption of Light by Coloured Media, &c.; by Dr. Brewster.—XIII. On the Mineralogy of the Feroe Islands; &c.; by J. F. W. Herschel, Esq.—XIV. On the Mineralogy of the Feroe Islands; &c.; by J. F. W. Herschel, Esq.—XIV. On the Electro-Magnetic Experiments and Observations by W. C. Trevelyan, Esq.—XV Electro-Magnetic Experiments and Observations; by Dr. J. Traill and W. Scoresby, Esq.—XVI. On the Formation of some Ores

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 123. SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1823. Price 7d.

GRAND MASQUERADE, ARGYLL ROOMS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1823.—The Nobility and Public are respectfully informed, that upon the suggestion of several Persons of Distinction, the above Rooms have been selected as the most appropriate for the Splendid MASQUERADE to be given in Commemoration of HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S NATAL DAY. The Committee appointed for superintending the arrangements of the entertainment are determined that every exertion will be made to render this Masquerade more than usually splendid and superb that has been given for many years, and such as will preserve the character of this species of amusement. Military, Pandean, Quadrille, Country Dance, and other Bands, will be placed in the different rooms. Artists from the Continent (exclusively engaged for this night) will appear in the Costume of different nations. Several Professional Gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services on this occasion.

The celebrated SIGNIOR ANTONIO and Mr. WILSON will exhibit their extraordinary talents on the Cordes Volante and Tendue. THE ROYAL FANTOCCINI will likewise perform at different periods of the Evening. In addition to the above, a great variety of Entertainments will be introduced in a style of brilliancy and novelty never excelled.—Tickets One Guinea each, to include Tea, Coffee, Ices, Jellies, Sorbets, &c.—Tickets for Ladies Tickets Two Guineas each, (Wine not included) which will be furnished by Mr. Jarvin, Supper, &c.

GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointments of William Burton, Esq. to be Page of Honour in Ordinary to His Majesty: and of the Rev. Corbet Hue, Clerk, D.D. to the Deanery of the Island of Jersey.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Kirby and Ashton, Leicester, confectioners—Daniel and Ling, Beaminster, surgeons—Hawksworth and Tuten, Knaresborough, linen-manufacturers—Noakes and Laming, Southwark, coach-makers—J. and P. Pearse, Dock Head, butchers—Morley and Wilton, Halifax, surgeons—Hadfield and Davies, Liverpool—Blakey and Hunt, Baker-street, milliners—Boden and Co. Rawleigh-Mill, Devonshire, lace-manufacturers—Commons and Tresider, Penzance, Cornwall, boot-makers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. ATKINS, Great Portland-street, druggist, from April 5 to April 22.

BANKRUPTS.

T. LLOYD, Herefordshire, grocer—J. SOWDEN, jun. Wakefield, corn factor—J. DICKEN, Burslem, Staffordshire, hatter—H. HEWITT, Princes-street, Drury-lane, printer—R. PRATT, Archer-street, Westminster, iron-founder—R. PETTIT, College-hill, packer—T. HOLT, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, dealer—A. T. RIGBY, Liverpool, porter-dealer—J. PURLEY, Old Kent-road, egg-salesman—J. T. CLEMENT, Winchester-House, Broad-street, insurance-broker—T. MAXFIELD, Salisbury, linen-draper.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—May 17, D. Thomas, Greenwich, china-man—May 10, J. Clough, Leadenhall-street, wholesale linen-draper. May 14, M. England, Ilkeston, butcher—May 8, P. and J. Sefton, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES—May 6.

J. Westwood, Brierly, Leominster, farmer—W. Wells, Hendon, hay-salesman—J. H. Sampson, Sculcoates, merchant—J. Craig, High Holborn, linen-draper

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Dudley and Tavistock against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from Beverley, against the Roman Catholic Claims; and from the Rev. Dr. Highmore, against Ecclesiastical Persons holding Lay Offices.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL presented the papers relative to the negociations carried on between His Majesty's Government and other Powers at Verona and Paris. The Noble Lord took a review of the situation of this country with respect to Spain previous to the meeting of the Congress at Verona, and the situation of Spain from 1814, when the King was restored to his throne, down to the period of the meeting of the Allied Sovereigns. He observed that the restoration of the Constitution of 1812, had created alarm among some Powers; the manner in which it had been brought about was matter of regret: but if ever there was a case, in point of justice and equity, which ought not to provoke foreign hostility, it was that of the restoration of that Constitution, had as it might be. Since that time to the meeting of the Sovereigns at Verona no opening had occurred in which his Majesty's Government had not deprecated all interference with Spain; notonly, as it was stated in the paper issued in Jan. 1821, because the policy of this country was one of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries unless a special case was established on the strongest grounds. The Noble Lord then stated in nearly the same terms the course of the negociations as described by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the other House of Parliament—the line of conduct adopted by the Duke of Wellington according with his instructions at the Congress, which were, that if any disposition should be shewn to interfere by force or menace in the internal concerns of Spain, that His Majesty's Government were so convinced of the inutility of such interference, and considered it so objectionable in principle, and so impossible in execution, that come what way it might they were determined to take no part in it. The Noble Duke had declared that interference would not assist the cause of France, but was calculated to embarrass more deeply both the French and Spanish Governments. He expressed a strong desire that relations and amity should be restored between France and Spain, and stated that to animadvert on the internal transactions of independent states, was inconsistent with the principles on which His Majesty had always acted respecting the internal concerns of other countries. The Noble Lord then explained the policy adopted by His Majesty's Government, and the principles on which it was supported. Every attempt, it was considered, ought to be made by this country to prevent war and the peace of the world being disturbed between France and Spain. When once hostilities of such a nature had commenced no man could pretend to say how far they might not extend. We were placed in a situation which gave us a more special right to offer our mediation; for we had been called upon by Spain for our friendly interposition in her behalf. France declined our mediation, though she expressed a wish to have the advantage of our good offices. He would never, however, have advised the Spanish Government to concede one iota of their Constitution which they conceived really useful to their country. But it was well known that some modifications were necessary in its Constitution. We were also to take into consideration the existence of civil war and the fact that Spain was a divided country. Having been asked for advice, we had also a right to look at the means of resistance which she possessed. If any country ever owed any obligations to an individual, Spain owed them to his Noble Friend (the Duke of Wellington). He knew that country, he knew her parties, her individuals; he had had the experience of that very constitution during the two last years that he had carried on the war on her territory, and he would be the last man to recommend to any people any concession inconsistent with their honour and dignity. The Noble Earl then took a view of the late war in Spain, and asked what would be the consequences if England entered into a new war. Was not Spain, at present, a divided country? All enthusiasm on the one side, and all quiescence on the other; it was a war of the country against the towns, a war of the priests against the merchants; if the fanaticism of liberty was on one side, the fanaticism of religion was on the other. We had to decide therefore whether we should engage in the war with Spain, not only to drive out the French, but to support one half of Spain against the other. It was also to be considered that the present war was not popular in France with the mass of the people, with the commercial classes, nor even with the army. But could any one believe that if this country took part in it, the whole feeling of France towards the war would not be changed? The Spanish war would immediately merge into an English war. With respect to the danger supposed to menace Portugal, his Majesty's Government had most distinct assurances that Portugal would be considered neutral. He did not know what the contingencies of the war might be. Whether or when it might be necessary to interpose, it would be open for Parliament to do so; but until it was determined to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard, let not neutrality be adopted with false pretences. Let our neutrality be honest; for thus only it could be effectual.

EARL GREY was of opinion that this country had failed in an attempt to avert a war as full of danger to the essential interests and the happiness of the world, and to the principles upon which this country had so long acted and existed, as any which could be adduced either from the ancient or modern history of mankind. That failure he believed to have resulted from the course which had been taken by the Government, in not following the example of our ancestors, by maintaining those interests and principles at every peril, and by all the energies which could be brought to their support; and this, too, at a time when the means of the country were described as being unprecedented in their magnitude and extent.

LORD KING contended, that in the whole course of these negociations, Ministers had shewn all the weakness and indecision which alone could be expected from them. The end of all now appeared to be, that we should adopt a system of neutrality, and thus give to France all the advantages she could desire. This was the consequence of the corrupt state of the Government; and the only consolation they could find was, that its conduct was something better than what might have been expected from a former Administration.

TUESDAY.

Counsel were heard and witnesses examined in Allardice's Divorce Bill.—Petitions were presented from Leicester against the Insolvent Debtors' Act—from Glamorgan, complaining of Agricultural Distress—and from certain Mealmen in Liverpool, complaining of the 50th of Geo. III. respecting returns.

EARL GREY, in reference to the papers presented on the preceding evening, repeated his opinion, viz. that the interests and honour of the country had been sacrificed by the negociations at Verona and Paris, and gave notice of his intention to move for further papers on Tuesday next, and the following Tuesday to submit a motion for discussing the whole question.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and from Bath against the Catholic Claims.—The Innkeepers' Allowance, and the Grants in Aid Bills were passed.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from York and Kilkenny against the Catholic Claims.

LORD KING, in allusion to the late negociations, said, the parties conducting them seemed to labour under a frustration of understanding. The Noble Duke had been duped by the French negociations with respect to the Cordon Sanitaire, and at Verona. He then moved for an account of the extraordinary expences of the late mission to the Congress at Verona.—Agreed to.

In answer to questions from LORD HOLLAND respecting Spain and France, the EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, he knew of no treaty stipulating that the Crowns of France and Spain should never be united—but they were not to be united. He believed no treaty was in existence for sending Russian troops into France, and that the Duke of Wellington had been sent to Verona as his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to take part in the discussions on all points connected with the Government of his country.

EARL GREY was not satisfied with the answer of the Noble Earl respecting the Crowns of Spain and France. He wished to know what directions had been given to the Noble Duke on the question respecting the affairs of Spain, and on what ground he was authorized to appear as Plenipotentiary—indeed the Noble Duke appeared, from the papers furnished, to be ignorant of what was going on, which was a singular situation for Great Britain to be placed in. He wished to know whether, as the Noble Duke had made reference to a dispatch of the 17th May, 1820, there would be any objection to produce that document, which held out an opinion that interference in the concerns of Spain would be justifiable. His Majesty's Ministers condemned the principles on which the French Government acted in attempting to compel the Spaniards to alter their Constitution, as being inconsistent with the rights of nations; but he did not find in the correspondence any thing like a direct condemnation of such interference. The Noble Earl read extracts from the Duke of Wellington's dispatches, and said that the honour of the country had not been upheld by the Noble Duke in the manner it should. There was not in the Papers any expectations of peace held out by the Government of France, but a direct avowal of the monarchical principle, by which people in chains and slavery were never to seek relief but at the will of their legitimate rulers.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, the statements of the Noble Earl, in reference to the Noble Duke's conduct at the negociations, were unfair. No mystery had been observed by his Majesty's Government in their sentiments towards Spain. The first notice of the change in the Spanish Government came from Russia in April 1820, and then intervention by force of arms was not called in question. With respect to the papers asked for, he wished time to make an enquiry respecting them.

LORD HOLLAND thought the House ought to be in possession of all the papers containing complaints on the part of Spain, respecting the conduct of France.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON read several passages from his note to the Allied Ministers, to shew that he had carried the principle of non-interference in the internal concerns of an independent State still farther than the State Paper issued in 1820, for he had applied it even to the act of animadverting upon those internal transactions, whilst the State Paper in question objected only to an armed interference. He did not think it possible to employ stronger terms.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH gave notice, that on Thursday next he should submit a motion to their Lordships, which would enable them to express their opinion generally upon those important subjects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Kilkenny against the Tithe System; from Lancashire, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from South Molton, Great Torrington, Northam, and Guildford, against the Coal Duties; from Inverness, complaining of Agricultural Distress; from the Clergy of Chichester, Windsor, the Corporation of Dublin, Fermanagh, against granting further concessions to Roman Catholics; from Clonmell and Dublin, against the Leather Tax; from the Coroners of Roscommon, for more remuneration; from Sir Charles Wolseley, complaining of oppressive exactions of the Coal Duties by a Clergyman in Staffordshire; from Glastonbury, in favour of the Small Debts Bill; from Inverness, complaining of the Distillery Laws.

COL. BARRY presented a petition from —— Forbes, one of the persons charged with conspiring against the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, complaining of the conduct of the Attorney-General for that part of the empire, in having used expressions in Court tending to prejudge his case. The petition was laid on the table.

The Forgery of Wills Bill was ordered to be read a second time this day six months.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING presented the papers respecting the war between France and Spain. The Right Hon. Gent then stated the line of conduct adopted by the British Government in respect of the transactions alluded to in the papers. In the present situation of Europe an explanation on such a subject was one of considerable magnitude and difficulty, for the course of policy observed by England would be judged of, as deeply affecting all the possibilities to which the case was liable. Government had pursued one intelligible object, and had acted upon one inflexible principle. The object was the preservation of peace to the world; the principle consisted of respect for the faith of treaties, and for the independence of nations by the establishment of what was called the Balance of Power, and as insuring the honour and interest of England. In the month of September last, at which time he received the Seals of Office, a meeting of Sovereigns was held for the avowed purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. On entering into office, he found among its records a state paper, in which the principle of non-interference was broadly laid down, with certain well defined exceptions. The Right Hon. Gent said that at the Congress of Verona it was not understood that the important question respecting the affairs of Spain was to be discussed or introduced. This would be obvious from a perusal of the despatch of the Duke of Wellington, stating the introduction of that question, and asking for instructions on the subject. Until then it had been believed that the principal subject to be brought under consideration was that which related to the differences between Russia and Turkey. The instructions sent to the Duke were in these terms:—"If any project should be advanced calling for an interference with the affairs of Spain, or a sanction for such interference, His Majesty's Government is so convinced of its being excessively objectionable in principle, and impracticable in execution, that they desire you will frankly and peremptorily declare that to such an interference, come from what quarter it may, His Majesty will not be a party."—The Right Hon. Gent. observed that so far from its being expected that any proposal that that would have been the very last proposition submitted to the Congress. The English Minister stated that his instructions precluded his entering into any hypothetical engagement which would commit cause of offence actually given by Spain, and when, ultimately, the three Allied Powers agreed to despatch messengers to their Ministers at Madrid, calling for changes in the Spanish Constitution, and, on refusal to withdraw themselves from the Spanish Court, the English Plenipotentiary declined any participation with them. He stated that his Royal Master would continue his Minister at Madrid after the Allies to state the irritation, and, if possible, to prevent a war. French Court, so far from being then in a more warlike disposition than before, appeared seriously inclined for peace.—The Right Hon. Gent. then alluded to the piracies in the West Indies under South American and Spanish flags, and the fitting out of an armament under Sir E. Owen to protect that part of the world. Commodore Owen was directed to apply to the Governor of Cuba, to demand his assistance to restrain the pirates. Added to this cause of complaint, pretensions had been advanced by the commanders of Spanish vessels which had never been admitted by England—he alluded to that constructive blockade which had been most rigorously enforced against English ships; and from the year 1815 had been the basis of a series of unanswered representations on the part of the English Government to the Spanish Court. Sir W. A'Court had urged the Spanish Government with remonstrances, first with regard to the pirates of Cuba, and next with regard to the blockades; and he had stated that a further armament would be dispatched to make reprisals on Spanish property. Redress, however, was promised, and the proceedings of Sir E. Owen were countermanded just in time. As soon as all hope of effecting an understanding between France and Spain had been abandoned, the whole course of our negociation was communicated to the Spanish Government. From that time the feeling towards Sir W. A'Court became evidently changed; and he had laboured with honest, it might indeed be said with Spanish feeling, in behalf of the cause of Spain. The English Government offered its mediation; the French Government declined the offer, alleging that the grounds of difference grew out of the influence of what was passing in Spain upon the affairs of France—that this had caused a state of mutual jealousy and irritation, to which even war was preferable, as it might lead to a peace which would remove the cause of difference. England still wished to mediate between the parties, and had accordingly pose Lord Fitzroy Somerset was sent to Madrid, and had delivered a Memorandum delivered to him, containing the opinions of the Allies on such indeed, as were already known to many of the persons in Spain. This was about the first week in January. Before any thing applied for our mediation in December. Not many months afterwards an event occurred, which materially shook his hopes of accommodation—the Speech of the King of France on opening the Chambers. No man could possibly feel more strongly than he did upon the construction of that Speech. If objections were made to the Spanish Constitution on its own merits, he did not know that any offence could be justified; but when it was laid down as the principle of objection to it, that it had not emanated from the King, he was sure that no Spaniard could consent to alter it at the instance of a foreign Power. And he was convinced that no Englishman would countenance the demand to alter it. No time had been lost in communicating these sentiments to the French Government. The British Ambassador was directed to inform Viscount Chateaubriand that it was the intention of this country to maintain a strict neutrality, so long as its just interests and honour of Great Britain would permit. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to observe, that, with respect to that part of the question which involved the faith of Leaders—he considered regarded Portugal, France had never, for one moment, been led to believe formed, that an unprovoked attack upon that country would be considered draw forth the opposition of this country. It was not, however, believed, that because His Majesty's Government had declared its neutrality, that therefore they were indifferent. "Indifferent," said the Right Hon. Secretary, "we are not. We must earnestly wish that Spain may come triumphant out of the struggle." The symptoms of that success which he so ardently wished, he believed would be these changes in their civil institutions which had been commended by this country.

MR. BROUGHAM could see plain enough that the line of argument was that in which it was their intention to walk for the future—they could not learn what had been done, or what had been left undone what was done at Verona and elsewhere. He had witnessed with surprize the light and easy manner in which the Right Hon. Gentleman had gone over that part of his case which related to Verona—that they heard of it was, that the Duke of Wellington went to Verona to renew the remonstrances he had made at Verona; but what they were, he repeated, was no where to be found in the speech they had heard—that omission formed a perfect and remarkable feature in the discourse of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He hoped, therefore, that the papers presented to them could shew something beyond generalities, and expressions of good will to the Spanish cause—the papers were laid on the table.

On the question for bringing up the Report of the Naval Secretary Persions' Bill, MR. GRENFELL moved that it be brought up this day six months. Ayes, 123.—For the amendment, 87—Majority.—The Report was then laid on the table.

In a Committee of Supply:—MR. GOULBURN moved a grant of 6,500l. to defray the expense of inserting Proclamations in the London *Gazette* and other newspapers in Ireland.

MR. HUME moved an amendment, viz. that the sum granted be only 3,000l. but it was negatived, and the original motion was carried.

The following grants were voted for Ireland:—2,700. to defray expenses of printing and binding certain copies of the Public Acts; 24,000l. for Criminal Prosecutions; 14,200l. to make good a deficiency in ditto for last year; 8,789l. for Non-conforming Ministers; 1,600l. for seceding Ministers; 756l. for Dissenting Protestant Ministers; 1,151l. for Salaries of Lottery Office Keepers; 4,000l. for Office of Hawth; 15,000l. for Civil Contingencies; 6,130. for Inland Navigation; 27,000l. for Police of Dublin.

MR. HUME moved an amendment, which went to substitute 2,000l. for the sum originally proposed. The amendment, after a short conversation, was withdrawn.

1,651l. for the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Land Revenue of the Crown; 7,200l. for the Commissioners to inquire into the fees and emoluments of the Clerks, Officers, and others employed in the Courts of Justice; 3,500l. for the Commissioners of Records; 500l. for the Society for the prevention of Vice.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Penzance against the Hawkers' and Pedlars' Act—from Woodbridge against the Insolvent Debtors' Act—from the Clergy of Stowe, Sedbury, Glasgow, Mansfield, Granby, Wiltshire, City of Oxford, Fermanagh, &c. against granting concessions to Catholics—from Newry against the Duties on Exported East India Sugar—from the Ship Owners of Great Yarmouth against the Seamens' Apprentice Bill.—The Irish Joint Treasury Bill was ordered to be reported on Friday se'nnight.

In answer to a question from MR. KENNEDY respecting Appeals before the other House, MR. SECRETARY PEEL said, it was the desire of Government to afford relief by forwarding the hearing of such appeal.

MR. BROWNLOW brought under the consideration of the House occurrences at the Dublin theatre on the 14th of December, which he intended involved the character of the Attorney-General for Ireland—that men should be vilified because their conduct did not accord with his notions, and the King's subjects harassed by the same offence though acquitted by a Grand Jury of their country, was a case that would never be allowed to rest long unnoticed in England. The Hon. Gent. after some further prefatory observations, stated the proceedings adopted by the Attorney-General (which have been so often detailed), and said, it was the general wish in Ireland to vindicate the noble character from such an act, and to lay blame where it was due. If the men been committed upon a probable, or even possible charge, there would not have been one sentiment of sympathy for them from one end of the country to the other. The evil genius of Ireland led the Attorney-General to talk of assassination. From that moment the matter was assailed with ridicule—the proceeding became alarming. Absurd, in consideration of the circumstances of the parties and the weapons they used; and alarming, because men who were threatened upon such absurd charges. If the Right Hon. Gent was fond of *ex officio* informations, the proper objects to indulge him with were those witnesses whose false oaths had misled him and the late Lieut. The Right Hon. Gent. then drew a parallel in the case of Sir Jefferies, in 1689, who on a Bill being laid before the Grand Jury against Francis Smith for publishing a seditious Book, and that Jury having ignored the Bill three times. Sir George Jefferies, enraged at this, vilified and reproached the Jury in open Court. "God be with me from such Juries," was his exclamation. "I will see the face of every one of the Jury—demand the reasons on which he has acted, and thus bring the party to shame." The Grand Jury on the late occasion had been exposed in a similar manner, and had been obliged to come forward in their own vindication, in open Court assembled. The Grand Jury, being 17 in number, on being called on to pronounce their decision on the Bill, still answered *ignoramus*, upon which Sir George Jefferies reminded them that they were on their oath, and that the matter lay between "God and their own consciences." The effect saying "that they were guilty of perjury, and blasphemously insinuating that it was nearly impossible for God in Heaven to pardon them." After a great many observations on the conduct of the Attorney-General, he called upon the Law Officers for a clear explanation of the case, and concluded by moving the following Resolution:—"That it appears to this House that the conduct of his Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, in regard to the parties charged with the riot at the Theatre Royal Dublin on the 14th of December last, and particularly in bringing them to trial on an ex-officio information, after a bill of indictment had been ignored by a Grand Jury, was unwise, contrary to the practice, and not congenial with the spirit of the English Constitution, and ought not to be drawn into a precedent hereafter."

MR. PLUNKETT replied to the observations of the Hon. Member in respect to his (Mr. P.'s) filing an ex-officio information after the Bill had been ignored by the Grand Jury. If the Hon. Gentleman considered such a practice illegal or unconstitutional, he ought to let his attack upon it rest on its own foundation. He believed there was no practice known to our law of more unquestionable antiquity. If that practice went against the analogies of our constitution, it was extraordinary that the wisdom of 1000 years had not abolished it. He would appeal to the House, if it were just to compare his words with the filthy Billingsgate which had formerly been addressed to a Grand Jury by Lord Jefferies, or himself with that infamous character. He was censured for preferring a capital charge, and afterwards only prosecuting for a misdemeanour. On what grounds did the Hon. Gentleman suppose him to be answerable for this, that he proposed a vote of censure without calling for any enquiry? The law required that no man should be committed, unless there were evidence which ought to send him before a Jury; but it was not the practice of the courts

fusion, or the law, that that evidence should be such as to bring irresistible conviction of guilt. The Right Hon. Gent. then defended himself for the proceedings against the parties accused which he had instituted. Whatever ridicule might be attached to the throwing of a bladder on a rattle, such implements hurled at the head of those Gentlemen while in a rattle, would not be deemed fit subjects for a joke. Had the bladder, or the piece of wood called a rattle, struck the Lord Lieut. on the head, it would have deprived him of life. He therefore contended that if it were proved such an attack were determined upon before it took place, a conspiracy was proved. When a bill had been ignored by the Grand Jury, that circumstance was no bar to any subsequent proceeding by indictment for the same offence. The bill might be preferred again and again, and still the indictment might be preferred. The Right Hon. Gent. then read from Burrows's Reports, cases where the Court of King's Bench refused to interfere with the finding of a Grand Jury where the Crown was a party, on the very ground that its interference was unnecessary, as the King's Attorney possessed the power. With respect to the late trial, he (Mr. Plunkett) would candidly put the House in possession of what he felt to be the impressions under which the Jury acted. It was his conviction—a conviction which he felt with all the force of a moral certainty—that they (the Grand Jury) conceived the plan of these rioters to be a very right and proper plan. He read an extract from the speech of the Chief Justice who tried the rioters, in which, he said, the rights of an audience at a theatre were perfectly well defined. "They may cry down a play or theatre or performance which they dislike, or they may hiss or hoot the actors who depend on their approbation or their caprice. Even that privilege, however, is confined within its limits. They must not break the peace, or act in such a manner as has a tendency to excite terror or disturbance. Their censure or approbation, although it may be riotous. But if their censorial power were to be exercised by mobs, or political characters, it would turn the theatre into a den of factious rioters, instead of a place of cultivated amusement, or, as some conceive, of moral improvement." The Hon. Member had not met the question upon its illegality, but upon the unconstitutionality of using a legal prerogative. He would appeal to all the acts of his private or political life, and defy any man to say that he had ever worn the trammels of party. It was a question of great and important public concern; but as a matter in which he was also personally interested, he felt it a necessary consequence of the delicate situation in which he was placed, to leave the House to the free and unrestrained exercise of its judgment, and he would therefore withdraw.

Mr. W. Courtenay contended that the filing of an *ex officio* information in the particular instance, was necessary for the safety of the country, and the genuine patriotism of the Attorney-General for Ireland had been evinced by the course of proceeding which he adopted. He had moved an amendment to the motion—that the other orders of the day be read.

Mr. D. Browne supported the amendment.

Col. Barry contended that there was no analogy between informations directed by the Court and those filed by the Attorney-General; and that the defence of the Right Hon. Gentleman so far as it rested upon the cases he had mentioned, entirely failed.

Lord Milton could not say that he approved of the conduct of his right Hon. and Learned Friend, yet he could not agree to the original motion, which would leave the grounds upon which the House decided one way or another in doubt; and on the other hand he felt a difficulty in agreeing to the amendment, which proposed to get rid of the question directly.

Mr. Goulburn supported the amendment.

Mr. Brougham in his conscience must say, that he believed the petition had been infringed by his Right Hon. and Learned friend—conscientiously he had no doubt, but that did not affect the matter. No man could say that it was ever before known, the Attorney-General filed an *ex officio* information after the Grand Jury had thrown out a bill. That was a fact beyond dispute.

Mr. Secretary Canning was most anxious that neither party should seem to have a triumph over the other in the decision of the present question, but the House would, he trusted, see the best mode of arriving at that end, would be by making this the final proceeding. The motion was then withdrawn.

Sir F. Burdett gave notice that on Tuesday next he would bring before the House the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin as connected with this transaction.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Tyrone, Bandon Bridge, Monaghan, Carrickfergus, Dublin, Westmeath, Gloucester, Beverley, Fermanagh, Ely, Worcester, Oxford, Warwickshire, Glasgow, Archdeaconry of York, Cleveland, Cambridge, Norwich, &c. against granting further concessions to Roman Catholics—from Somerset, complaining of Agricultural Distress.

Mr. Hume presented a Petition from a set of Freethinkers in Scotland, in which they complained that Tom Paine's Works, Queen Mab, Volney's Works, and a variety of others of the same description, had been seized by the Sheriff of Edinburgh.

The Lord Advocate said the society in question was attended by the lowest description of persons, and the Christian religion at the meetings was turned into ridicule, and the name of God prophaned.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

In answer to a question from Mr. Campbell respecting Scotch Distilleries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the smaller Duty would not take place before October.

Lord Althorpe moved for the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in the course of which he said he was the decided advocate for neutrality. War, in the present circumstances, was the greatest calamity that could befall this country, nor did he think it would materially benefit the Spaniards. Strong language to the Allied Powers would have avoided the necessity. With respect to the Bill, it was desirable to make some unnecessary restrictions. Previous to the passing of the present Bill, by the 9th and 29th of Geo. III. it was felony to serve in a foreign service. The law was at that time mitigated, so as to make the offence a misdemeanor, instead of a felony; and a greater power of detention was taken to meet the case of South America with regard to the fitting out ships. His object was to leave the law as it before stood.

Lord Folkestone seconded the motion, and took occasion to express the utter shame and indignation which he felt on perusing the Papers which had been laid before the House. The language held by the Right Hon. Gentleman to France amounted to a declaration that if she thought proper to attack Spain she might, but we would have nothing to do with it. This was like an individual saying to an evil-disposed person, "if you choose to rob or murder a man on the highway you may do it, but I will leave no hand in the affair." The contents of the Papers which had now been given were calculated to make an Englishman's blood boil in his veins. When he (Lord Folkestone) went home and reflected on them on the other night, twenty times while reading them had he dropped them from his hand with horror and with indignation. It could not be said that the Spanish Government had expected no more than that we should remain neutral, and on this the Right Hon. Gentleman had refused to give way to those feelings which were cherished by every Englishman, and Great Britain was seen to bend, to crouch, to cringe before the despots of the Continent, and the sacred cause of liberty in which Englishmen were formerly accustomed to bleed had been meanly abandoned. It appeared to him that no determined resistance had been opposed to the views of France, no remonstrance had been offered to the part of England.

The motion was supported by Dr. Lushington, Lord J. Russell, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. A. Baring, and Mr. Denman, and opposed by Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. Courtenay, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Wynne, Sir J. Yorke, &c.

Mr. Secretary Canning, in reply to the observations of the Noble Lord (Folkestone), said, he did not now decline the contest because he feared it, or he begged the Noble Lord to believe, that however he might have truckled to France, he was not going to truckle to him. The Right Hon. Gentleman then defended the Bill, and referred to a letter given by Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, and in which he said he was willing the line of neutrality should be marked out and pursued by this country. In 1793 the Minister of this country explained that vessels were equipped and manned in the French ports against England, in the ports of the United States. President Washington wrote to the Governor of New York, desiring all such vessels to be seized and delivered over to the proper law tribunals to be dealt with. He then proceeded to animadvert on the case in the following manner:—"The arming and equipping of vessels in our ports to cruize against nation at peace with us is incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States, inasmuch as it makes her instrumental in the war of her own allies, and tends to endanger her peace." Upon this principle sentence he was prepared to defend the principle of the Bill. It was impossible without contravening the principle there laid down to repeal this Bill.

The House divided. For the motion, 110—Against it, 216—Majority, 106.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, from the Archdeaconries of Bath, Wells, Taunton, Stafford, Colchester, Essex, Middlesex, Hereford, Northumberland, and Coventry, from the Clergy of Winchester, Oxford, and Dublin, from the Deaneries of Litchfield, and Carlisle, from Bristol, Nottingham, Armagh, Down, &c. and from Sir H. Lees, praying that the House would investigate the inquisitorial acts of the Catholic monasteries, nunneries, and Jesuitical establishments in Ireland.

Mr. Coke presented a petition, signed by fifty-five of the Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich, in favour of the Catholic Claims.

Sir F. Burdett expressed his satisfaction at the petition, and also his dissatisfaction at the annual farce of bringing forward the Catholic question, year after year, sowing the seeds of danger, and fermenting all the bad passions. He believed, from what the Secretary of State had said, there was no chance of carrying the question in favour of the Catholics. The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated it to be his opinion that no Administration could ever be found whose Members could be brought to agree upon this measure, which was absolutely necessary to the peace and safety of the country. But there had been instances of Administrations who agreed upon this question. There was the Administration of Mr. Fox, undoubtedly there was at least a majority in the Cabinet at that time in favour of the question. They brought in a measure in its favour, which they could not certainly carry, because they found deserters in quarter where the present Government need not fear it. He contended that no man could honestly feel alarm at the consequences of carrying this measure. There was no longer a fear of a Catholic league of Sovereigns. That triumvirate the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender, had no longer any terrors. The Pope, he believed, was now as harmless as any old lady in Christendom. There was an Hon. Baronet, the Member for Somersetshire, who seemed indeed to have a fear of the Jesuits of Ireland. He might as well wish for a renewal of the laws against witchcraft; for they had heard lately of three old women trying to draw blood of another, to take away her charms, as they termed it—and this was in Somersetshire too. The Hon. Baronet said, with respect to the state of Ireland on the question, they had now a Lord Lieutenant who was disposed, if he had the power, to protect the Catholics and administer equal laws, and he was a much more rare bird than a black swan. And for the Attorney-General, that he was pretty generally considered, in the Cabinet, as a black sheep. He concluded by reading an extract from a speech of Mr. Plunkett, delivered in 1813, upon the Catholic question, condemning the divisions which existed in the Cabinet at that time with regard to it.

Mr. Secretary Canning understood the Honourable Baronet to have said that he (Mr. C.) had held out that the Catholic cause was hopeless. He had said no such thing; he thought no such thing. He thought it hopeless to expect the forming of an Administration to agree upon this measure. He believed the question would make its way progressively unless Government united against it. There was no man in that House, whatever might be his politics, to whom he would not give his support on this question, thus differing from the sentiments of the Hon. Baronet. The acclamations which had followed the speech of the Honourable Baronet had certainly, in his opinion, diminished the chances of success; and although he would vote for the expected Motion of his Right Hon. Friend, he would almost advise him not to bring it forward.

Mr. Tierney would be no party to any act of secession. If the Right Hon. Gentleman failed in his motion, the Catholics would see how their interests had been trifled with. He, however, should always vote for the question; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman brought it on, and God gave him (Mr. T.) strength to sit out the debate, he would stop to divide with him, though he really thought the bringing it on would not do any good.

Mr. Wynne would support the question.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet said he should explain why he intended, upon this question to take up his hat and leave the House. He had hitherto supported the Right Hon. Gentleman, because he believed that he advocated the cause with sincerity. He now thought the affair was a perfect trick; or what in familiar language was called a humbug. It was not the Right Hon. Gentleman coming down to that house with honied words, and fine sentences, which would convince him of his sincerity. He did not believe the Right Honourable Gentleman to be sincere.

Mr. Secretary Peel would rather consent to his eternal exclusion from office than consent to the slightest compromise of his opinions on this question. He had never deviated from principle upon it. He cared not for the opinions of others. Though all the people should be unanimous in favour of this question, he, so long as he remained unconvinced, should persist in his steady opposition to it.

Mr. Brougham said, the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department had opposed the question honestly and heartily. Of him no one could complain. But it was of others he complained; for if, when the question of the Right Hon. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was, whether he would go into honourable exile, if, instead of submitting to this transportation abroad, he preferred submitting to hard labour at home, pitied even by his own friends, when his fate depended upon Lord Chancellor Eldon, and when he exhibited the most incredible instance of monstrous truckling, and of political tergiversation he had ever heard of——

Mr. Secretary Canning here interfered, and said, "Sir, I rise to declare that that is false."—(*Loud cries of "Order, Chair, Chair!"*)

Mr. Brougham rose to leave the House.

The Speaker addressed the Right Hon. Secretary to retract the expression.

Mr. Secretary Canning said that he had no objection to alter the word, but no consideration on earth should induce him to retract the sentiment.

The Speaker then said, that the duty which now devolved upon him would admit of no compromise. It was not for him to remind the House of the course proper to be taken in such a case as the present. He believed it was well known that such an expression as had been used must be recalled without any qualification.

Mr. Secretary Canning said he should be sorry to fall under the displeasure of the House. He must submit with resignation to any censure it might inflict upon him, but he could not in his conscience admit that his impression was erroneous as to the expression applied to him.

The Speaker said he must then implore the support of the House substantially and effectively.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested to the Hon. and Learned Gent. whether the language he had used to his Right Hon. Friend was not highly irritating, and whether he could detract from his character as a Member of that House if he retracted the language as applicable in a personal sense.

After some observations from Mr. Tierney, Lord A. Hamilton, and the Speaker,

Mr. Secretary Canning repeated that he should bow to the decision of the House, and receive its censure respectfully, but he could not either recall or vary the expression he had used.

Mr. Bankes was sorry the Right Hon. Secretary had not thought fit to do that which he might have done consistently with his own honour, thrown himself on the indulgence of the House, under all the circumstances of the case. This had not been done; and he apprehended that the regular course, with a view to prevent personal consequences, was to order both the Members to be taken into custody. The Hon. Member concluded by moving "That the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, and Henry Brougham, Esq. be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms."

This motion having been seconded by Mr. Serjeant Onslow, this led to some further discussion, in which Mr. Wynn, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Wilmot, Sir F. Burdett, and Sir R. Wilson took part, the latter Hon. Member thought the words spoken by his Hon. and Learned Friend applied to the public character of the Right Hon. Gent. as Governor of India and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and not personally, therefore the path for mutual explanation was open, and he thought the Right Hon. Secretary should take the lead.

Mr. Secretary Canning assented to the suggestion of the Hon. Member, and apologised to the House for having infringed the orders and rules. With respect to the expressions he had used, if the language of the Hon. and Learned Gent. was not intended personally, he retracted—if an avowal to that effect was not afforded to him, he retracted nothing.

The Speaker said, the point of consideration was, whether such offence was intended to be given; and if so, they would have to take steps to prevent its proceeding further. He (the Speaker) concluded, of course, that none was intended, and it remained for the House to have that opinion confirmed from the month of the Member who used the words.

Mr. Brougham said, the only words in his memory as having used, were the words "political tergiversation," and those words, he thought, had stood out sufficiently prominent in the context to give a clue to the intention of the whole phrase. It was a strong expression, but he had felt strongly on the subject on which he used them. He confessed he had a very strong feeling on that passage in the life of the Right Hon. Gent. to which he had referred. As a private individual he was bound to say, that he had never known him in any act or relation of life that did not do him honour. But having been joined with him in the same pursuit with regard to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, he did feel most poignantly that passage in his life wherein it had appeared to him he had sacrificed their interests. He had used that expression not for party reflections, and least of all for personal purposes.

Mr. Bankes withdrew his motion.

Mr. Tierney said it would be satisfactory to the House, if the Gentlemen would have the goodness to say that they would think no more of it.

Mr. Secretary Canning readily gave the pledge required, in saying he would think no more of it.

Mr. Brougham rose with pleasure to follow the Right Hon. Gent. in the same words he had himself used. He assured him and the House he would think no more of the matter. This was not the first time there had been embattled in political hostility against each other, and if none of it remained in the breast of the Right Hon. Gent. he assured him none remained in his.

After some observations on the Petition from Mr. Hume, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. S. Rice, Sir J. Newport, and Sir R. Heron, it was laid on the Table.

On the Order of the Day being read for going into the Catholic Claims, several Members rose and left the House. Among them were Lord Selton, Mr. Creevey, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. G. Bennet, Mr. Hume, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Ellice, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Coke, Lord Folkstone, Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Hume.

Mr. Plunkett never in his life had addressed that House under circumstances of so much difficulty. He found he had to sustain the cause of all the Roman Catholics, not only against its usual opponents, but against its ordinary supporters. The serious loss of those Gentlemen who had so ostentatiously withdrawn themselves was not so serious as the conduct of those who foretold the failure of this measure because of its advocate. Let the cause be what it would, it must be condemned by such a course. Mr. P. explained the cause why he had not brought the subject forward last year. The Right Hon. Gent. who formerly had charge of this great question, did not call the attention of the House to it early in the year; and after the very elaborate discussion which it underwent in 1821, he (Mr. Plunkett) thought it might be advantageous not to agitate it in 1822. It had been thought by others, and it was his opinion, that the claims of the Roman Catholics might be sometimes advantageously suffered to lie by, to afford time for deliberation. He felt convinced that the claims of the Catholics ought to be conceded as a matter of constitutional right, and further, he was convinced the measure was expedient, and absolutely necessary. He did not mean by this, that if it were not carried there would be any danger of a separation of the two countries, nor did he mean to say that its rejection would prove the immediate cause of disturbances in Ireland.—The declared sense of the House of Commons had been given in favour of a Bill similar to that which he wished to introduce. Besides the Bill of 1821, a second Bill had been passed favourable to Catholic Emancipation. Twice the sense of that House had been declared in favour of such a change of system as he was now about to recommend, for the Bill of 1822 did not confine itself to admitting Catholic Peers into Parliament, but it extended for making Catholics eligible to the Peerage. The numbers of the Roman Catholics had, on some occasions, been much exaggerated; and if the Bill which he wished to bring in, should pass, he was confident that the youngest man in the House would not live to see twenty Catholic Members in it. So convinced were the Roman Catholics of this, that they would not object to a limitation of the number of Catholics to be allowed to sit in Parliament. He should not propose a limitation, because it would involve a deviation from principle, for the purpose of meeting a danger which he held to be chimerical; but if any other Member should introduce such a provision into this Bill, he should not, if it were adopted, consider the measure to be lost. He was of opinion, that securities were necessary; and so much did he feel this, that he should disapprove of the passing of the Bill which he desired to see carried, if these could not be obtained. His Bill, if carried, would only relieve Roman Catholics from disabilities, of which Protestant Dissenters had not to complain, and put them on the same footing with other Dissenters from the Established Church. Some argued, that if such a Bill passed, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts must immediately follow. If ever the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts should be proposed in that House, he would give such a measure his entire and hearty support. The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a review of the Reformation, and contended that his measure was not incompatible with the principles of it. The repeal of the Act of Supremacy was said to be at war with the Reformation. It was true that from the period of the Reformation we were to trace the present state of the country, and the rights, privileges, and duties which attached to the Crown. He however, denied that the exclusion of any class of subjects from that Representative Body, rested on any thing but Special Enactments. It was then to the Statute Law alone that they were to call for those exclusions of which the Catholics complained. He noticed the act of uniformity making the Protestant Religion that of the State, and maintained that the oath of supremacy was intended to be the test of loyalty, and not of religion, and not to exclude Roman Catholics from sitting in Parliament, or from holding office under the Crown. He compared the oath of 1821 with the oath of supremacy, and appealed to the House if the latter were opposed to the former. The object of the Act of Elizabeth was not to exclude, but to comprehend Catholics, by framing an oath which a loyal Catholic might be able to take. It would be found that in the reigns of James II. and Charles I. the Catholics were admitted to all offices under the Crown. The law remained such as he had described it with respect to Roman Catholics down to the time of Charles II. when it became necessary, as it was thought, to exclude Roman Catholics from Parliament. This was not because the Roman Catholics were then disloyal. They were not disloyal. There was at that period no Pretender, and no Jacobites, but the King himself had become prime traitor to the State, and loyalty to him was no longer loyalty to the Constitution. Whatever danger might be supposed to attach to the influence which the Pope, as head of the Catholic Church, might exercise in his realm, that danger existed now in as great a degree as it could rationally be expected to exist after the claims of the Catholics had been granted. If the Catholic were disposed to trifle with his conscience, what could prevent him from misconstruing the oath which he was now called upon to take. He now proceeded with reluctance to notice the arguments drawn from the Revolution against Catholic Emancipation. There was no greater mistake than that which was fallen into by those persons who supposed the Revolution and settlement had any thing to do with the system established by the 25th and 30th of Charles II. So far from this being the case the Revolution was at right angles with that system. The fact was, Charles II. had ceased to be the protector of the State. The Crown had formed the project of overturning the established religion. Having enlarged upon these topics at some length, the Right Hon. Gent. called upon the House to reject the idea of danger from the admission of persons of fixed religious principles to the Legislature. There was danger in admitting Atheists, and men who professed religion without feeling any, but there could be none in the admission of Roman Catholics who acted under a strong sense of moral obligation, and concluded by moving—"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the state of the laws by which oaths and a declaration must be taken as a qualification for the exercise of civil offices, by His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and whether it may be expedient to remove such restrictions from Roman Catholics."

Mr. G. Bankes opposed the motion.

Mr. W. Becher supported it.

Mr. Lambton in not giving his vote for those claims the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman had stated to the House, he did not abstain because he had changed his opinion on the subject, but because he considered the manner in which the question had been brought forward made it nothing but a gross deception on the Roman Catholics, by the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman.

The Gallery was cleared for a division, and the question was put, to adjourn the debate till Friday. The numbers were—Ayes, 134—Noes, 292—Majority, 158.

A very stormy discussion then took place, with closed doors, and the House ultimately divided upon the amendment, "That this House do now adjourn." For the amendment, 313—Against it, 111—Majority for the adjournment, 202.—This got rid of the question respecting Catholics.

Two individuals have been apprehended at Putney, under strong circumstances of suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Richards, of Clapham. They underwent examination before the Magistrates, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Wandsworth. They gave their names Winderbank and Sianderidge, and have the appearance of *cads*, or attendants on stage-coaches.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous correspondents must excuse us this week.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the past week, Consols for Account have been, at one period, as high as 77⅛; at the close they were 76¾. In the Foreign Market, Spanish Stock on Thursday was as high as 33. Columbian Bonds, on account of the prospect of their being acknowledged by the Republic, which were doing in the early part of last month at 47⅛, are this day at 67⅛, being an advance of 20 per cent. in that period.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 75⅜ ⅜	India Bonds 35 37
3 per Cent. Consols 76¼ ⅛ ¼	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l. 15 17
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent. . . . . 94⅛ ⅜ ½	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 97⅛ 96⅝ 97	Con. for Acc. 76⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ½
Long Annuities . 19⅛	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, April 17.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . 84·00	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25·65 3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

THE KING is come to town, and the very event of itself seems to have given a new impulse to the metropolitan world. On Monday His MAJESTY holds a Levee, and on Wednesday, being St. George's Day, upon which the Royal Birth-day is kept, a Drawing-Room at Buckingham House.

We are not without hopes, although we have heard nothing upon the subject, that His Majesty will, during his stay in London, visit the theatres and the Opera. If he were aware of the anxiety which his subjects feel to behold him, and find themselves in his Royal presence, we are quite sure that in the gracious kindness of his disposition he would not hesitate to gratify their loyal and affectionate desires.

IT is with feelings of heartfelt satisfaction that we announce to our readers and the public in general the DECISIVE and DECIDED rejection of what are stupidly called the "CLAIMS" of the Roman Catholics.

When we announce this fact, we do not publish to the world a triumph effected by the *exertions* of *five* individuals—such as the Papists boasted of, last session—but we tell the world of a defeat of the principle of the question altogether, by THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN Members of our House of Commons against ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.—And we sincerely thank GOD that *our* exertions, in common with those of the other friends of the Constitutional Religion have so completely opened the eyes of our representatives that the paltry half-measured advocacy of *conciliation*, which must be our ruin if persisted in, has been unavailing—and that the line has been strongly drawn in the teeth of the KING'S Attorney-General for Ireland, and some of the King's Ministers, by a majority in Parliament rarely equalled upon recent divisions.

Much, much indeed, to interest one occurred on Thursday, if we may trust the reporters—and some of the events were strongly illustrative of the opinions which we have given of the *reported* conduct of MR. HENRY BROUGHAM in another part of to-day's paper.

We feel that it would be highly improper to say one word touching that which we are told took place between the RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING and MR. LAWYER BROUGHAM—we honestly confess that not being at present in Parliament ourselves we are not prepared to state what our feelings might be at having the "lie direct" given to our assertions in that Honourable House—and as the newspapers tell us that the House was perfectly satisfied with MR. BROUGHAM'S unqualified disclaimer of any thing which could be offensive to the Right Hon. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, we can have nothing further to do with the matter except to refer our readers to the report of the debate; unless indeed, for the sake of *directing the course of their reading*, we were to quote the following passages as they appear in the TIMES newspaper of Friday—which, to save the valuable time of our friends, we will do:—

"MR. LAWYER BROUGHAM" (the TIMES tells us) "said, let the conduct of the Attorney-General for Ireland have been what it might; let him have deviated from his former professions or not, he (MR. BROUGHAM) did not say that the Hon. and learned Gent. had done so, but he would assume the fact: still, let the Right Hon. Foreign Secretary have come forward at that critical time for the question, and for his own character, when the point was, whether he should go to India, into honourable exile (hear, hear), or take office in England, and *not submit to his sentence of transportation* (hear, hear), but be condemned to hard labour in his own country—(cheers and laughter)—doomed to the disquiet of a divided council—sitting with his enemies, and *pitied by his friends*—(much cheering)—*with his hands chained and tied down* on all those lines of operation which his own sentiments and wishes would have led him to adopt (continued cheering)—let it have been at that critical moment, when his fate had depended upon LORD CHANCELLOR ELDON, and his sentiments upon the Catholic cause—if at that critical moment he who had said on the last night that he would nottruckle to a Noble Lord (LORD FOLKSTONE), *but who then had exhibited a specimen—the most incredible specimen—of monstrous truckling for the purpose of obtaining office, which the whole history of political tergiversation could furnish.*"

"MR. CANNING—I RISE TO SAY THAT, THAT IS FALSE."

Then proceeded, it appears, a discussion in which MR. CANNING refused to retract one single *iota* of *what he had said*.

The TIMES newspaper proceeds to tell us that by and bye—but we really cannot believe these reporters—this foul-mouthed Edinburgh Reviewer proceeded to say what follows, by way of *explanation*:—

"What he (MR. BROUGHAM) meant, then, to say, was this—he used the words "political tergiversation"—he described the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman as something which stood out in the history of Parliamentary tergiversation. The expression, he admitted, was strong; he felt strongly, and he thought it was an expression which he had heard used over and over again without its having given offence (hear, hear): he was sure he had never heard of any occasion on which it was more accurately applied. He entertained a strong feeling, and he had meant to express it with respect to the Right Hon. Member's public and political life. As a private individual, he had never known aught *of him but what did him the highest honour*, and as having been connected with himself heretofore in advocating this very cause of Catholic emancipation. He did feel strongly on this passage of the Right Hon. Gentleman's conduct, *but he had not used the expressions which had been alluded to for party, or for factious, and least of all for personal purposes.*"

Why, the reporter to the TIMES deserves to be whipped—as his Master was,—by deputy—for this shameful libel;—he puts not only unworthy language into Lawyer BROUGHAM'S mouth, but downright—sheer—pure nonsense.

He makes him charge MR. CANNING with *truckling* for the sake of obtaining office, and with five hundred other paltry and unprincipled acts—he then makes MR. CANNING *give him the lie*, and concludes by making this very Lawyer not only disavow any intention of offending MR. CANNING, but say that he used the language which produced the strong and spirited—yet very disorderly—negative of the Right Hon. Secretary—"*not for party, or for factious, and least of all for personal purposes.*"

Now, how can the TIMES paper, which, with all its political faults, gives the reports well, and may be supposed to lean towards LAWYER BROUGHAM, attribute such arrant stuff to a gentleman so well known as the Author of a book upon "Colonial Policy," in which he treats the subjects of SLAVES and SLAVERY with great ability, and of several articles in the *Edinburgh Review*? How can that paper make such a man say, that he charges another man with meanness, truckling, tergiversation, a thirst of place, &c. &c. &c. &c. and yet means nothing—"party," "factious," or "*personal?*"

If the TIMES had made BROUGHAM disclaim "*personality*," we could have understood why it did so, because there are places in this great town where a man may say just what he pleases to another, and explanation, and a peace officer set it right, without injury to the honour or character of the *sayer* or the *sayee*; but that a person of MR. BROUGHAM'S spirit and talent, after having said every thing offensive to which his tongue could give utterance, should disclaim any intention, *politically* or *personally*—*publicly* or *privately*, to offend the object of his vituperation, we cannot possibly believe. We know LAWYER BROUGHAM too well to fancy that he would waste his breath inefficiently, and without meaning something, and with the very great respect we have for his genius and talent, we are mortified to find, that a dirty-faced Editor of a newspaper should have it in his power so to misrepresent a man, whose integrity equals his ability, and whose magnanimity is on a par with his eloquence.

Speaking of MR. CANNING and MR. BROUGHAM as individuals, and *not* in their characters as Members of Parliament, in which we are the last persons upon earth to notice their conduct except with veneration, they happen to be two very extraordinary persons for those newspaper reporters to have fixed upon as the leading characters in the affair which they tell us occurred on Thursday; for it is not the first time that circumstances very similar have occurred to both of them; we mean, OUT of Parliament, of course.

It will be recollected, that SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, when in Jail *for a libel*, wrote to some public meeting of Jacobins at a tavern, a letter, in which the following passage occurred:

"Gentlemen, that MR. CANNING (I mention him as the champion of the party—a part for the whole) should defend to the uttermost a system by the *hocus pocus* tricks of which *he and his family got so much public money* can cause neither me nor any man surprise or *anger*,

"For 'tis their duty all the learned think
"T' espouse the cause by which they eat and drink."

Upon this special occasion, MR. CANNING sent to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT a letter, by the hands of LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, requiring an explanation, upon which SIR FRANCIS returns an answer, in which are these words:—

"Not having intended, and not having made, as I read the letter, any such allusion (to PERSONAL CHARACTER) at the time, I cannot now hesitate, in a *more particular manner, to disclaim* having *ever had such an intention.*"

Nothing could be more satisfactory to MR. CANNING than this explanation, and so far we have shewn a precedent—*out* of Parliament—for a disavowal made by the newspaper reporters for MR. BROUGHAM, as they say, *in* Parliament.

The other case—we mean where LAWYER BROUGHAM has been publicly accused of falsehood—occurs in a published correspondence between him and ROBERT M'KERRELL, ESQ. in the year 1812, in which, after a certain number of letters had passed between them, MR. M'KERRELL concludes the affair and the correspondence together, with this paragraph, addressed to HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ. himself:—

"I shall now take leave of MR. BROUGHAM. In my conduct at the Bar of the House of Commons, I feel that I acquitted myself candidly, conscientiously, and honourably; and I trust the impartial public will feel, that there has been nothing in my proceedings towards MR. BROUGHAM, that should induce me to submit in silence to be the victim of his COOL, DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION AND FALSEHOOD. —I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT M'KERRELL."

We have merely quoted these two circumstances, in something like justification of the TIMES, to shew how men *out* of Parliament will qualify their own attacks, and submit to the attacks of others. We must be permitted, however, to remain sceptical as to the conduct of persons *in* the House of Commons, of which it must be clear we can know nothing but by hearsay.

Speaking, as we have just done, of SIR FRANCIS BURDETT—and now that he is nearly burnt out, we do not dislike his flickerings—the reporters do *him* an injustice; in their account of the same debate, they make him declare that there are "no Popish plots in Ireland"—that "the Pope is an old "woman," and so on.

Now, the fact is, that the Pope is NOT an old woman, but a much more disagreeable thing—an old man; yet his infallibility is as young, and genuine, and powerful, as it was on the first day of the Pontificate; and as to there being no Popish conspiracies in Ireland—hear the ATTORNEY-GENERAL PLUNKETT—listen to his eloquent speech, which we quoted last week. We say ditto to MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL; we know that *there are* Popish plots and conspiracies; and we know that SIR FRANCIS BURDETT knows the same thing: and therefore shame be to the TIMES for misrepresenting that Honourable Member.

Moreover, the TIMES makes SIR FRANCIS BURDETT ridicule SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, and laugh at him in "good set terms," whereas we do not believe that the Honourable Baronet did any such thing, because we believe SIR FRANCIS to be a man of a very forgiving disposition, and do not think that at this distance of time he would retaliate upon SIR THOMAS for having, *before he ratted*, moved SIR FRANCIS'S commitment to prison for a libel, which it is fresh in the memories of all our readers the Hon. Member for Somersetshire actually did "*with his hair standing on end!*"

Another thing the reporters tell us, of which we are equally incredulous—they say that BENNET called the Catholic question HUMBUG—this is impossible—HUMBUG is *our* word which we have often applied to *him*—we do not believe that he ever stole it from us.

Finally, they tell us that as soon as MR. PLUNKETT rose to speak upon the important topic that all the MOUNTAINEERS retired—this is another mistake surely—because there is something so indescribably ridiculous in a party giving the thing up as a bad job, and quitting the House because they could not have every thing their own way, that we never can seriously fancy the thing to be true.

In one story, however, there can be no deception—we mean the division—the numbers, as we before said, were THREE HUNDRED and THIRTEEN, to ONE HUNDRED and ELEVEN; and we think, if any thing were wanting to refute the infamous calumnies cast upon the British House of Commons, nothing could more clearly establish their absurdity, falsehood, and wickedness than the one plain simple fact—that last year, when MR. CANNING was *out of power* and *out of place*, his motion for repealing the restrictions rendering Roman Catholic Peers ineligible to sit in the House of Lords *was carried—two hundred and forty-nine Members* voting for it; that his Bill to the same effect was carried [illegible] reading by the votes of TWO HUNDRED and THIRTY-[illegible] and that NOW, when truth has been disseminated [illegible] *real* objects of the petitioning Papists laid open, MR. CANN[illegible] as Minister for Foreign Affairs, with all his weight, [illegible] and splendid talents to boot, is beaten on his favourite [illegible] tion by the voices of THREE HUNDRED and THIRTEEN [illegible] bers of the Commons House of Parliament!

When we add that the supporters of the Catholic [illegible] on Thursday evening were my LORD NUGENT and the [illegible] man who is known only as having married Miss [illegible] Covent Garden Theatre, we think we may leave the [illegible] to themselves and their reflections.

MR. BROWNLOW'S promised motion of censure upon [illegible] torney-General of Ireland, in reference to the late trials [illegible] spiracy and riot, was brought forward on Tuesday. The [illegible] of the latter gentleman, in his defence, was marked [illegible] ability for which he is distinguished; and we cannot [illegible] do we wish to do so, that he appears to have made [illegible] case in a *legal* and even *Constitutional* point of view, [illegible] say legal, and *even* Constitutional, because we think, [illegible] face of some opinions delivered upon the occasion, the [illegible] are legal constructions of a law of which the spirit of [illegible] stitution would revolt at the practice. In the case [illegible] however, we repeat, that the Right Hon. Gentleman [illegible] to have the law in his favour. But this does not [illegible] the great question before the public. Where it is ne[illegible] to bring proofs, or to cite authorities in support of a [illegible] quent practice, it may generally be inferred that th[illegible] something peculiar in it, from the very fact of its [illegible] and the question of *right* is superseded by that of [illegible] or of the *peculiar urgency* of the case to which it [illegible] applied. The real object of enquiry is, consequently, [illegible] present instance, whether the Attorney-General was [illegible] out by the circumstances of this special case to have [illegible] to an obsolete practice, or, in the words of MR. BROWN[illegible] motion, whether it was not "unwise" to exercise a [illegible] "not beyond the law," yet only just within its [illegible] *verge?* The Right Honourable Gentleman, even [illegible] produced evidence, that might stagger those who are [illegible] posed to support the exercise of *extraordinary* [illegible] IF the statements he has made can be substantially [illegible] we must candidly admit that he appears to have used [illegible] discretion in resorting to it.

COLONEL BARRY and MR. ELLIS, it seems, [illegible] doubts respecting the authenticity of the information [illegible] which the Attorney-General has made these statements [illegible] that active citizen, SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, the [illegible] active MR. BROUGHAM, who only talked of it, [illegible] to bring this to the test, by a specific motion upon [illegible] duct of the Sheriff, who appointed the Grand Jury. [illegible] bound, therefore, to suspend our final opinion upon [illegible] duct of MR. PLUNKETT, until evidence has been [illegible] on both sides.

The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, as he appe[illegible] anxious to stand before his country, as a man divested [illegible] party feelings—we conceive went a little out of his [illegible] evince the *fashionable* hatred and contempt he entertains [illegible] the ORANGE SOCIETIES of Ireland—although compelled, [illegible] he is compelled to admit, of men of the *highest* [illegible] *most distinguished virtues!* This, when coupled [illegible] being the very organ of the ROMAN CATHOLICS—[illegible] has been emphatically called, the ROCK of *Popery*—[illegible] an extraordinary instance of self-delusion, or, which is infinitely less defensible—of an apparent disposition to [illegible] others; but on this head the Right Hon. Gentleman [illegible] occupy a much larger and less qualified share of our attention and of our comments.

Alas! what would our forefathers have said [illegible] have anticipated the pollution of THE TEMPLE, [illegible] *their pious labours!*—the invasion of the SANCTUARY in their piety and patriotism they had hedged round [illegible] eternal principles of our holy faith, and every sanction [illegible] human wisdom could devise as permanently binding [illegible] CHRISTIANS and BRITONS?—What would be their [illegible] to behold all these coarsely and rudely torn aside—[illegible] floor, on which they stood the champions of PROTESTANCY and FREEDOM, and erected their firmest bulwarks, [illegible] an arena to battle the revived claims of a REPROBATE HERESY, from which they had *divorced* their country? "vigour beyond the law,"—*by the sacrifice of hereditary succession in the person of the Monarch*—and with a decided intellect and patriotism, which their degenerate descendants can as little appreciate as profit by!

These men have succeeded in an eminent degree, in modern manœuvre of throwing an air of ridicule—and over the most sacred institutions of the country—[illegible] over every popular expression, which our wiser fathers considered as the watch-words of liberty; and to appeal to people upon these laboured attempts to RESTORE THE PISTS TO POWER—is to be classed among "No Popery BIGOTS, and FANATICS!—Are these the CONSTITUTIONAL WHIGS—are these the men to whom the POET and the TRIOT equally addressed their appeals and exhortations to defend the ALTAR and the THRONE from the descendants of POPERY and DESPOTISM?—Is it to such that [illegible] could appeal—as when a nation bent in admiration to [illegible] its duty, in the rich flow of his patriotic muse!

"WILLIAM'S great hand was doomed to break that chain
"And *end the hopes* of ROME'S tyrannic reign.
"FOR EVER, *as the circling years return*,
"Ye *grateful* BRITONS, CROWN THE HERO'S URN:
"To his just care you every blessing owe,
"Which, or his own, or following reigns bestow."

Is it by the LIBERAL *advocates* for *equal protection to* "*of all denominations*" that the WHIG POET will now be tened to—by men who would PREFER—for wills they have precedence of *what is established*—to educate our children, and have them—

"Nurtured by proud presuming ROMISH PRIESTS,
"Taught to believe THEY *only* cannot err,
"*Because* they *cannot* SEE—bred up in scorn
"Of REASON and *the whole lay world*; instructed
"To HATE *whoe'er dissent from what they teach*—
"To purge the world from HERESY—BY BLOOD!
"To MASSACRE A NATION! (*Hear, hear*, from MR. PLUNKETT)
"and believe it
"*An act well pleasing* to the Lord of mercy.
"THESE ARE THY GODS, OH ROME! and THIS THY FAITH!"

Let our readers refer only to EXISTING PROOFS for a justice of the poet's charge in our own days—to this Right Hon. the Attorney-General for Ireland—and to the evidences which WE *produced in our last Number*!—and they will decide whether

"Our Church shall veil her sacred front,
"That once from heaps of Gothic ruins rose,
"In her first native, simple majesty
"The toil of saints and price of martyrs' blood.

"——Oragain Old Rome
" *Spread out her* Banners, and her Monkish host
" Pride, ignorance, and rapine—
" *Blind*, bloody zeal, and cruel priestly power
" To scourge the land *for ten dark ages more!*"

The Papers and Correspondence relative to our Continental policy, were laid before Parliament by my Lord Liverpool and Mr. Secretary Canning, on Monday, according to their previous notice, by His Majesty's command.

We profess to retain little of the character of our contemporaries in the art of wire-drawing, or what is perhaps better called "splitting hairs," upon *the details* of political warfare. We rarely descend to them, except upon questions, whereon the "cunningness" of the artist has been exercised, to give currency to FALSE PRINCIPLES, by an ingenious adaptation of *materials*, and where an analysis of them becomes necessary, in order to expose the nature and obliquity of their tendency.

Ministers—whose conduct, *if* we were to form our opinion of it from their liberal opponents, is always suspicious, designing, and equivocal—are, in fact, the plainest and most open dealing men in the country; and setting aside the honourable motives which must ever influence the policy of those who act upon fixed and consistent principles, they could have no possible inducement to adopt a line of conduct, which we may presume is absolutely necessary—from their invariable adherence to it—on the part of a WHIG OPPOSITION!

The Papers and Documents, therefore, which are thus laid open to the public, have nothing of novelty in them, beyond the *minuter* details of that line of policy which the Noble Lord and the Right Honourable Secretary avowed at the commencement of the Session. All comment upon them is consequently superfluous, further than the general expression of our conviction, that every man who has the interests and dignity of his country at heart, will be fully satisfied, that BOTH have been essentially consulted and secured by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, and her gallant and efficient negociator.

The little that was urged against Ministers by their opponents, might have been as well—though not perhaps in such rhetorical amplification—said by any old woman, who had jealously earned the character of a scold, by long village practice!—How often is a WHIG to be told, that invective has no more to do with argument, than JACOBINISM with the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION!

We might have anticipated all that was said by my LORD GREY and my LORD KING. The imbecility of Ministers, and the inefficiency of their measures, which only relieved Europe from the yoke of an universal conqueror, are topics so obvious that they may be considered as the burthen of every WHIG chaunt—and the expletives of every WHIG diatribe! So that such language as is imputed by those scandalous persons, the reporters, to MR. BROUGHAM, was ever employed by that Gentleman, WE, who can duly appreciate his talents, and the discursive flights of his most fertile imagination, when employed as a pamphleteer, or a paid advocate for libels against "Principalities and Powers," must utterly deny—under the full conviction that in the British Senate some one would have been found bold enough to call an honourable and even a learned Member to "order" for such a transgression of the common principles of decency.

Now, we conceive these reporters, (unless indeed they covertly meant to turn the tables upon the Honourable and learned Gentleman, and to libel him by way of experiment upon his patience—a very hazardous one, they must allow us to observe) must certainly have been guilty of an egregious error, in *putting* such words into the mouth of a senator, not only distinguished for his advocacy of liberal sentiments, but singular for his *sensitiveness* on the score of personal reflections!

There is only this to be said in extenuation of the offence of these persons: that some of the grossest libels, as stated, are put into the mouths *(hypothetically)* of Ministers, whom the Honourable and learned Gentleman is made humorously to represent in his own person. He addresses the Congress at Verona, in their name, as follows; and if our readers doubt the fact, we refer them to the official columns of the Whig records.

"Gentlemen of the Congress—Emperors of Verona, King of France, and Chateaubriand, Brummegem Minister and Pamphleteer, Scribbler of bad Pamphlets and worse Manifestoes, we will not do" so and so. We merely stop the mode of address; the matter addressed might possibly have been Mr. Brougham's, because there is nothing in it, but the sort of general Whig doctrine, that *love of place* is as strongly grafted in the heart of a statesman as a *love of life*; which feeling is no doubt perfectly sincere among those who have been denied the opportunity of making a just and personal comparison between them.

But we must again deny the possibility of even MR. BROUGHAM calling the whole race of BOURBONS and their PROFLIGATE HANDFUL OF IMBECILES," their Ministers, "WRETCHES!!!"—because though a WHIG may take great liberties with our own Ministers—it would indeed be hard if we could not take such a liberty with what is our own!—yet there are certain limits which something stronger than the conventional courtesies of life has set to this WHIG *propensity*; which though it do not operate in screening even "CROWNED HEADS" from the *vituperation* and *scurrility*, might in the spirit of *Bienseance*, be extended to men whose only crime appears to be a difference of opinion with the GREAT WHIG LEADERS of Great Britain. They should recollect how many there are *nearer home* who are guilty of the same offence, with the grievous aggravation of having rendered their opinion effective, in keeping these gentlemen out of office even as BRUMMEGAM MINISTERS, *for the last thirty years!*

Alas! we have been called *libellous*—and every coarse and gross invective has been resorted to by the WHIG and RADICAL PRESS—by way of illustration, we presume, to convince the world that we are "vastly indecorous," and "villanously given" to traduce *high*, and to degrade *virtuous* character!! We were unconscious of our transgression, and we have shewn in another part of to-day's paper, stood on our defence when any specific charge could be brought against us—perfectly satisfied in our own minds, that we never in one single instance *invented a calumny*, even to serve a present purpose, nor ever made an attack, where either the FALSE PRETENSIONS, FOLLY, or IGNORANCE, OBSCENESS, TREACHERY, or HUMBUG of the parties did not fully justify it; and which, as the friends to our King, our Constitution, our Laws, and our Liberties, OUR DUTY *imposed* on us; but we have discovered our error, although, like many others in a similar predicament, we do not pledge ourselves to amend it!

By a train of reasoning, *peculiarly their own*, the WHIGS have inferred that within the circumscribed province of BIGGERY, are *exclusively* to be found, ALL *the virtues* as well as ALL *the talents* of the country. It follows, of course, that any imputation cast upon them, must be founded in injustice, and *a fortiori*, that to render them objects of CONTEMPT or RIDICULE *in the face of the public*, is *de facto* LIBELLOUS! Nothing can be more natural, and this will account for the easy credulity of those reporters, who, without a tremor or a blush, make MR. BROUGHAM pronounce in plain and unceremonious phrase the WHIG OPINIONS respecting KINGS and CABINETS, and call them in honest English, "PROFLIGATE WRETCHES" and "BRUMMEGAM MINISTERS," for being "*wickedly* and *maliciously*" (like too many of ourselves) blind to the stoical virtues of these "children and champions" of LIBERALITY, and even obstinately averse to the patriotic dogmas derived from the unstained source of either BRUTUS, or the more modern commentaries of PAINE, ANARCHARSIS CLOOTS, or the Theophilanthropists of France, Spain, Naples, and Great Britain!

The public, as well as ourselves, however, have derived some advantage from these new lights, and the law of libel, which has puzzled and confounded so many of our lawyers and statesmen, is now so clearly defined, that he who infringes it, *must needs do so with his eyes open!*—It may be thus digested:—

"To discover or lay open any supposed or implied error, blot, or blemish on the reputation, principles, or motives of a WHIG or WHIG RADICAL, is *ipso facto* LIBELLOUS, and all persons so offending are hereby declared guilty of LIBEL. And whereas ALL EMPERORS, KINGS, MINISTERS, MAGISTRATES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND CLERGY OF ALL ESTABLISHED CREEDS, not having the fear of WHIGGERY before their eyes, or wilfully shutting their eyes against the conviction of its TRUTH and ORTHODOXY, have forfeited all the rights of 'TRUE CITIZENSHIP,' they are hereby delivered over to the just judgment of all true adherents to the 'GOOD OLD CAUSE,' who, at their own discretion, may LAMPOON, VILIFY, TRADUCE, and to the utmost of their power render them objects of PUBLIC OBLOQUY and HATRED, under the licence and allowance of the only legitimate plea and practice of—PATRIOTISM!!!"

But to be serious—we must deeply lament that MR. CANNING appears to have found it necessary to vituperate the French Government in the unqualified manner attributed to him in the newspapers—it seems to us that the conduct and language imputed by the reporters to the Right Hon. Gentleman are parts of the *system* which we deprecate, and which we will never cease to oppose and decry, so long as it is acted upon—we mean the *system of,—what is called conciliation.*

WAR is the present watch-word of the Whigs—PEACE is the strong hold for the country—why, then, when such is the case, and when it is as clear as light that a war would be as ruinous as it is unnecessary, indulge in language likely to produce a result so needless and so injurious? If, as the MORNING CHRONICLE does,—His Majesty's Ministers, or any part of them, take to abusing the BOURBONS merely because they think it may be done with impunity, we consider their attacks upon them the less excusable,—if the French Government really be in a state to endure the grossest insults and most unbounded invective and ridicule without the power of resenting them, is it manly—is it characteristic of a British Statesman to justify a determination *not* to interfere in their favour by a description of conduct on their part, as strong and glowing as any thing we have ever seen published in a reported speech in Parliament?

If this denunciation of the French be not preparatory to an avowal of support to the Spaniards, why is it made? If a Whig Minister had launched forth upon such an occasion in such a manner we should have attributed his conduct to a trimming love of popularity—a desire to stand well with all parties, and to shew a *personal* disposition towards a policy which in his *official* character he was unable to carry into effect.

But MR. CANNING is far above such unworthy manœuvring, and we therefore attribute, as we said before, to the *conciliatory system*,—to that desire of soothing an opposition which in their hearts they must despise, and over whom their triumph *might be* decided and complete if they choose—that language and conduct which devote the KING of FRANCE to ignominy and contempt—which have thrown a damp, if not a stigma upon the loyal Protestants of Ireland, and which have brought the sister kingdom to a state of insubordination, which nothing but DECISION and FIRMNESS will abate.

If any thing were wanting to shew the inefficacy of the HUMBUG of conciliation, we may mention, that while MR. WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKETT, the patron of the Roman Catholics, the advocate for their *Emancipation!* was wasting his eloquence in their cause and in their behoof, *his own* farms and stack-yards were actually blazing to destruction, having been fired by parties of POPISH PEASANTRY!

The manly rejection of the Popish *claims!* as their petitions are called—we have noticed in another part of the paper. Ministers should take a lesson from Parliament, which has boldly done its duty upon this most vital question.

IT was the fashion at one time with the Radicals to set up a cry against us for *scurrility*—and so sensitive did these *gentry* appear, that the mention of a "dead lady" set them into fits of horror and amazement.

We certainly have had, and still have, a somewhat uncourteous way of calling every thing by its right name—but we never wantonly offended a living person, or injured the memory of a dead one. Some strong cause—at a time too when mincing the matter would have lost the country—was always to be found for our violence, and as we have a thousand times said, we now repeat, that with respect to ladies, no lady's name, even in the heat of the revolutionary campaign of Brandenburgh, was mentioned by us, who had not by herself or her family been published as the supporter of vice and the advocate of infamy.

But what shall we say when we find in the columns of one of those pure papers, which animadverted with all its pigmy power upon *our* grossness, an article from which the following is an extract. The BOURBONS—of all the families in the world—are now objects of *hatred* to the TIMES newspaper, and speaking in anticipation of crimes which the connexions of the Bourbons, it is imagined by the learned editor of that luminous journal, *may probably* at some *future period* be induced to commit—he says:—

"Unhappily, a precedent may be found for such atrocities; but only in the conduct of another branch of the BOURBON race, restored to despotism by foreign aid, and that the aid of England. The Liberals of Naples laid down their arms on the faith of a British Admiral, that their lives should be spared. The Royal Family returned, and the stipulation was disregarded. The Queen herself, attended by an ENGLISH STRUMPET, feasted her eyes with the last convulsions of the gallant CARRACCIOLI."

Now, considering that the attack is here made upon the BOURBONS for the murder of CARRACCIOLI, we should have thought it unnecessary to introduce another party to the crime, because if it could be imagined that the death of that man (whose name, he having been hanged, the cockney paper constitutionally dignifies with a sounding epithet,) was brought about by English agency, the criminality charged against the BOURBONS is considerably diminished; and if this be not the case, the fact that the QUEEN of NAPLES was on the day of the execution attended by a lady who was her constant companion can hardly entitle her to a share of the blame.

But when our readers recollect that this ENGLISHWOMAN (proclaimed to the ENGLISH nation by the TIMES newspaper as an "ENGLISH STRUMPET") was the wife of SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, the ENGLISH Ambassador at Naples—that to this wife of this ENGLISH Ambassador, the strength of her intellect, the patriotism of her heart, and the weight of her influence, NELSON, the IMMORTAL, has told the ENGLISH nation that the VICTORY OF THE NILE was chiefly owing—they will, if not surprized at the *political* motives which could induce a man to brand such a woman's memory with such a term, marvel at the delicacy of a paper which not long since affected to shudder at common-place allusions to ladies, who had *published themselves* as the partizans of vice and infamy, and yet, for the sake of traducing a branch of the Bourbons, would stigmatize in the coarsest, vulgarest, and most abominable language, a dead woman, whose private faults, whatever they might have been, were never exhibited as an EXAMPLE to the country, and whose public conduct at the time specially referred to by the Radical paper, was in the highest degree national and patriotic.

IF the moral feeling of the country is still so sunk in apathy, as to view what is daily passing, in open day, before it without being roused to active measures to counteract or repel the coming storm, we may consider ourselves as not *upon the eve*, but actually in the *first stage* of REVOLUTION. The arguments attributed to MR. HUME, in presenting a late petition from the CARLILES, betrayed so utter an ignorance of his subject, and of even the nature and principles of the Christian religion, as well as of the national Church, that we did not think them worthy of notice at the time, from the conviction, that their mischievous tendency would be effectually counteracted by the ridiculous point of view in which they would appear even to the most ignorant portion of the community. It is not, however, possible to be quite silent, although it *may be impossible* to express our sentiments in adequate terms of reprobation upon the views avowed even by such a man, when we consider that he is now the LEADER OF THE WHIGS in Parliament, and the official organ of their opinions upon the presentation of a petition of a society of FREE THINKERS!!!

DO, for God's sake, ENGLISHMEN, turn back to the pages of your former history, and refresh yourselves by a recurrence to the PRINCIPLES to which alone, you are indebted for that elevation among the nations of Europe, from which such awful symptoms of your impending fall are hourly presenting themselves.

Societies of impious and abandoned beings have been for two years established in Edinburgh and Glasgow, open to the lowest and most ignorant orders of the community, for the *express* and *avowed* purpose not only of "turning the CHRISTIAN RELIGION into *ridicule*," but of DENYING THE EXISTENCE OF A GOD, and inculcating these precious principles upon the minds of "*school-boys and children introduced for the purpose by the members!*"

When the Lord Advocate of Scotland was PUT UPON HIS DEFENCE by the advocate of these ILLUMINATI—these docile pupils of Scotch metaphysics, and worshippers of Messrs. BROUGHAM and JEFFREY'S Northern Star—he avowed and defended his interference upon the sound basis of moral feeling and legal authority. What say MR. HUME and his assessor, MR. MONCK—of whom we profess to know nothing.

According to the reporters—"The latter gentleman wished to know *whether there were* JEWS in Edinburgh? He believed there were. Now JEWS *were decidedly more hostile to Christianity* than those PHILOSOPHERS WHO FELL UNDER THE DISPLEASURE OF THE NOBLE LORD!!!"—The *minor* count of Atheism is dismissed without a comment! But MR. HUME (surely the reporters were dreaming, or the country is too soundly asleep to be roused) is made to say, that he considered "the doctrine of the law" (*originating in the best periods of our history, and acted upon in the most lenient construction of it by the Lord Advocate*) "IS A VERY HORRID ONE! He (MR. JOSEPH HUME) was convinced that the Christian religion could ONLY STAND UPON THE GROUND OF DISCUSSION AND FREE INQUIRY. The proceeding *altogether* was not to be defended!!"

If this very Honourable Gentleman and supporter of Christianity by *discussion* and *free inquiry*, can, *by any possibility*, be supposed to have uttered what the reporters have put into his mouth—surely, surely, some one Member of the House would have been found to shew him that the soundest maxims of policy, as well as the purest aphorisms of morality, may, by a tortuous application of them, be made the mischievous means of perverting the character of both. No one might have been disposed to puzzle the Honourable Gentleman by a reference to the known adage, that even "*summum jus*" is sometimes "*summa injuria;*" but they might, without danger of being misunderstood, have reminded him, in plain English, that, generally speaking, although the truth may not suffer from free discussion, among tolerably equal opponents, yet, that in many instances, this result will be contingent upon the inducements which the opposing party may hold out to the passions or prejudices of those who are left to decide it.—BUT, that where TRUTH is denied *in limine*—for example, the "advantages of morality in its influence upon "society" (we will put religion out of the question, as MR. HUME appears to do) and the opposite principle, or ERROR, is defended—as it would be in a club of HIGHWAYMEN or JACOBINS—as the MOST *expedient*, and therefore *the most lucrative*, to those who profess and maintain it, the result—we trust—*cannot for a moment be questioned.* No, no—as SHERIDAN, who was conversant with the SURFACES, has it—"we "shall not stand in need of YOUR MORALITY, brother JOSEPH!"—or if we should, GOD help the country out of it; for it THEN will be beyond the help of man!

EPITAPH FOR THE TOMB AT ST. HELENA.

De mortuis nil nisi VERUM!

STRANGER, behold this tomb—but spare thy tear—
No buried virtues can demand it here.
This spot, within a narrow cell, contains
The man who held half Europe in his chains!
'Till GLORIOUS WELLINGTON those fetters broke,
And freed the nations from the TYRANT'S yoke!
He lived an object both of fear and hate,
And, with unbounded power, was never great:
When proud success was his, on fortune's flood,
He proved no hero—but a man of blood.
Ambition, rapine, murder, blasted fame,
Inscribe this stone with BUONAPARTE'S name!

W. T. F——G.

THEATRICALS.

We have been called upon from several quarters to notice what is held by many of our readers to be little less than a public nuisance, and which we ourselves see somewhat in the same light—we mean the extraordinary want of delicacy—may we not say decency?—in the conduct of the *Ballet* at the Opera House in the Haymarket.

We have no wish to affect a squeamishness which we have not, with respect to the exhibition of the female dancers upon that stage; nor, judging by a late event, have the evolutions and revolutions of the Terpsichorean art, as practised by foreigners, the same effect upon all of us. However, it is an acknowledged fact, that Love has the power, not only to blind his votaries to imperfections, but, by a process peculiar to his vagrant Godship, to turn foibles into graces, vices into virtues, and improprieties into attractions, and therefore when the matter becomes one of the heart, the office of the head is reduced to a sinecure.

Now, not being at this present writing in love with any opera dancer, we can see with "eyes unprejudiced" that the performances to which we allude are in the highest possible degree objectionable, as referring to taste, and disgusting, as relating to decency.

First then as to taste—nobody upon earth, we should think, can be bold enough to assert that the horizontal elevation of the female leg and the rapid twisting of the body—the subsequent attitude and expansion of the arms—are graceful—we mean merely as to dancing. No man certainly, except those whose intellects and appetites are more debased than those of men in general, can feel either amusement or gratification in such an exhibition.

Woman is so charming, so fascinating, so winning, and so ruling by the attractions which properly belong to her—by her delicacy—her gentleness—and—her modesty—that we honestly confess, whenever we see a lovely girl doing that which degrades her, which must lower her even in her own estimation, we feel a pang of regret, and lament to find conduct applauded to the very echo which reduces the beautiful creature before us to a mere animal—in a state of exhibition.

But if there really be men who take delight in the "*Ionici motus*" of the Italian Opera, surely *our own* women should be spared the sight of such indelicacies—nothing which the Roman satirist mentions as tending to destroy the delicate feelings of the female sex, could possibly be worse than those which week after week may be seen in the Haymarket.

We have strenuously attacked, for its unnatural indecency, the custom of dressing actresses in mens' attire upon the English stage, but a lady in *small* clothes is better on a public theatre than a lady with no clothes at all.

We are quite ready to admit, without in the smallest degree lamenting, the superiority of Foreigners over the natives of England in the art and mystery of cutting capers, and if the ladies and gentlemen annually imported jumped as high as the *voltenrs* in POTIER'S "DANAIDES," at the *Porte St. Martin*—neither would our envy nor our grief be excited, but we certainly *do* eye with mistrust and jealousy the avidity with which "Foreign manners," "Foreign customs," and "Foreign morality," are received into our dear and much loved country.

While custom sanctions the nightly *commission* of waltzing in our best society, it perhaps is only matter of consolation to the matrons who permit their daughters to be operated upon in the mysteries of that dance to see, that women can be found to commit grosser indelicacies even on a public stage.

A Correspondent of the SPECTATOR, in the 67th Number, Vol. 1. describes accurately under another name the *mechanical* part of the Foreign Waltz of these days, and says:—"I suppose this diversion was first invented to keep up a good understanding between young men and women, but I am sure had you been here you would have seen great matter for speculation."

We say so *now*—but the waltz has proved *bad* speculation to the very dowagers who allow it to be committed; for, as can be proved by reference to fashionable parish registers, there have been fewer marriages in good society by one half, annually upon the average, since the introduction of this irritating indecency into England.

If, therefore, the *public* dances at the King's Theatre are looked at, merely as *authorities* for the conduct of *private* balls, the matter is still worse; but we have too high an opinion of our countrywomen in general to think this of them, and we are sure that we are speaking the sentiments of the most amiable and the most charming when we raise the voice of rebuke against the dress and deportment of the Italian Corps de Ballett.

One advocate we are certain to have in the person of an old gentlewoman next to whom we sat last Saturday se'nnight, who clearly had never been at the Opera, during the whole course of her long and doubtlessly respectable life, till that very evening.

When the ballet commenced, she appeared delighted; but when one of the principal females began to elevate her leg beyond the horizontal, she began evidently to fidget, and take a sort of see-saw motion with her head and body, in pure agitation; at every lofty jump, I heard her ejaculate a little "Oh;" at a somewhat lengthened *pirouette*, she exclaimed—"*sotto voce*"—"Ah!" with a sigh; but at length, when a tremendous whirl had divested the greater part of the performer's figure of drapery—the band ceasing at the moment to give time to the twirl—the poor old lady screamed out—"OH LA!"—which was heard all over the house, and caused a shout of laughter at the expence of a poor sober-minded Englishwoman, whose nerves had not been screwed up to a sufficiently fashionable pitch to witness what she *saw* was a perfect, but *thought* must have been an accidental exposure, of more of a woman's person than is usually given to the gaze of the million.

Witlings and whipsters, dandies, demireps, and dancers may rank us with our fat friend in the tabby silk, to whom we have just referred, if they please, but we will always run the risque of being counted unfashionable rather than immoral.

So few people moving in the world take the trouble of thinking for themselves, that it is necessary to open their eyes to their own improprieties—the natural answer to a question, "How can you suffer your daughters to witness such exhibitions?" is—Why every body else goes. why should not they? And then, the numerous avocations of an Opera House evening divert the attention from the stage—true—but there is a class of women differently situated who are subjected to the nuisance merely because those who do not care about it are indifferent to its correction—we mean the daughters and wives of respectable Aldermen and Dry-salters, and Tradesmen of a superior class, who are rattled and shaken to the Opera once or twice in the season, in a hackney coach, and come into the pit all over finery with long straws, abstracted from "their carriage," sticking in their flounces—these poor girls form their notions of "ease and elegance" upon what they see the best dancers at the "*West End*" (as they phrase it) do; and the consequence will be that under the authority of their superiors instead of feeling shocked, as any one of them would be if left to the impulses of nature, they will fall to imitating what they see admired, and we shall find the dowdy belles of the Hackney and Mile End assemblies monkeying

> "Women who dance in postures so obscene,
> "As might awaken shame in ARETINE!"

Since to women all civilization is owing—since we are the merest, tamest creatures in their delicate hands, we call neither upon my Lord Chamberlain, nor the Bench of Bishops, to abate this nuisance; but upon THEM—the best, the truest friends of MAN, to relieve the metropolis of Great Britain from the stigma of indelicacy, which a longer toleration of the evil we allude to must entail upon it.

Who is there who does not know that the Lady Patronesses of ALMACK'S have interdicted pantaloons, tight or loose, at their assemblies? We have seen a MS. instruction—which, alas! never *was* printed—from this mighty conclave, announcing their *fiat* in these words—

"Gentlemen will not be admitted *without breeches and stockings!*"

No sooner was this mandate (in whatever terms the published one was couched,) fulminated from King-street than the "lean and slippered *pantaloon*" was exterminated, and, as the Directresses directed, "short hose" were the order of the day.

If the same lovely and honourable ladies were to take the Opera House under their purifying controul, and issue in the same spirit at least, an order that "Ladies will not be permitted to appear without ——— (whatever may be the proper names for the drapery of females,")—we are quite convinced that they would render a great service to society, and extricate the national character from a reproach which the tacit endurance of such grossnesses has, in the minds of all moderate people, unfortunately cast upon it at present.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Inverness and Suffolk, complaining of Agricultural Distress—from Sussex, praying for a reduction of the Hop Duties.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL, adverting to the question put by Earl Grey, stated that he found there were some papers from the Russian Minister at Verona, and dispatches from Chateaubriand to the French Minister at Madrid. He believed there was no objection to their production. There was also a dispatch relative to Portugal, which should be produced.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE expressed his surprise that the Duke of Wellington seemed to labour under such a total want of information respecting the affairs of Spain as appeared from his letter of the 30th of October; it was also strange that Mr. Canning had not taken any notice of an important communication from the Duke of Wellington respecting the extraordinary demands of France upon Spain.

In answer to questions from Lords Eltenborough, Darnley, and Holland respecting Spain, the EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, he knew of no document that the allied powers would not proceed hostilely against Spain; that no information had been received by Government; that money had been sent from France to stir up insurrections, certainly incitements had been made to that effect.

THE EARL OF DARNLEY gave notice that he would, on Monday, move for an account of the State of the Navy at the different ports.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL gave notice, that on this day se'nnight, he should move for a Committee on the State of Appeals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

LORD VISCOUNT CRANBOURNE brought up the Report of the Game Laws, and said he should bring the subject on next Thursday.

Petitions were presented from Clothiers in Somersetshire, against Clauses in the Warehousing Bill; from Shipowners in Leith, against any alteration in the West India Trade; and from the parish of St. Giles, against the Coal Duties.

In answer to a question from GEN. GASCOYNE respecting the Catholics, MR. PLUNKETT said it was not clear to him that he should bring the question forward again this Session. He was only trustee for the friends of the measure, and must be bound by their opinions; but as far as he could learn their sentiments, he thought the discussion would not be renewed.

The General Turnpike Act was ordered to be further considered on Monday next.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee on the King's Library, MR. HOBHOUSE said the Royal grant to the British Museum was ill advised.

On the third reading of the Naval and Military Pensions' Bill, MR. HUME moved an amendment—that it be read a third time that day six months. For the amendment, 90—For the original motion, 140—Majority, 50. The Bill was passed.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD gave notice, that on Monday se'nnight he would probably move an address to the King on the Papers respecting the late negociations.

MR. BROUGHAM gave notice that Mr. Williams would, on the 2d of May, move to extend the provisions of the Statute of Queen Anne respecting the affirmation of Members of the Society of Friends.

On the third reading of the Merchants' Vessels' Apprentices' Bill, MR. RICARDO moved an amendment that it be read that day six months, but it was negatived, and the bill passed.

In a Committe of Supply MR. LUSHINGTON proposed a vote of 4491. for the expences of Henry the VIIth's Chapel.

MR. HUME objected to the demand of fees for visiting Westminster Abbey.

MR. LUSHINGTON said the demand of 2s. was the perquisite of an individual who purchased the office of the dean and chapter of Westminster.

MR. CROKER doubted the legality of exacting fees in Chapels, and whether the Dean and Chapter were legally authorized in cutting down the trees for the purpose of making a few pounds by letting out seats for the Coronation. The vote was agreed to.

The following sums were voted after some conversation:—10,000l. for the College of Edinburgh; 12,847l. for the Works of Port Patrick; 95,000l. for the Caledonian Canal; 3,200l. for Building the Insolvent Debtors' Court; 30,000l. for Building the New Courts in Westminster Hall; 24,926l. for the Establishment on the Gold Coast of Africa; 5,214l. for the Alien Office; 15,000l. for Commissioners awards respecting Captured Slave Ships; 1,700l. for Commissioners Salaries of ditto; 150,060l. for Bills drawn from New South Wales; 2,442l. for Colonial Services; 6,250l. for Commissioners of Enquiry into the Irish Revenue; 5,000l. for Refuge for the Destitute; 3,279l. for Bahama Islands; 1,522l. for Charges for ditto; 600l. ditto for Dominica; 12,232l. for Upper Canada; 15,223l. for New South Wales; 23,816l. for Sierra Leone; 3,530l. for Prince Edward's Island; 2,967l. for New Brunswick.

MR. HENRY GREY BENETT complained that the *Courier* newspaper pretended to give an account of the unpleasant transaction which took place in the House last night—he felt no hesitation in saying that he knew of nothing so bad, so false, and scandalous, or which shewed more the malignity of the writer's heart, than the article in question; that it was false must have been known to the writer, as the report of the debate in his own paper was directly the reverse of, and contrary to his statement.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a Royal ordinance restoring dignity of Minister of State and Privy Councillor to Vaudreuil, "as a special mark of the Royal satisfaction." The telegraphic dispatch, dated Bayonne, April 14, which announced that Duke d'Angouleme is in good health, and that the Spanish army go on remarkably well. The two French generals who were prisoners in the affair of the 6th, have been tried by a Council and shot.

A letter from Perpignan states, that Mina had fixed his headquarters at Vich, and formed there the centre of his military and administrative operations for the province of Catalonia.

BAYONNE, APRIL 8.—The Duke d'Angouleme passed the Bidassoa on the 7th, in the morning; his head-quarters are at Irun. The Royal Highness was received by the inhabitants with cries of "Vive le Roi!—Vive le Duc d'Angouleme!"—His Royal Highness took Fort of Passage and Fort Isabella to be occupied.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Junta of Spanish Government, addressed to the Spanish nation. It is signed by Eguia, Erro, and Calderon. It calls upon the people to make common cause with the French army, in rescuing the King from the control of a faction, and in redeeming the honour of the Family from their ignominious captivity. One paragraph is as following:—"Spaniards! Your Provisional Government declares that does not recognize, and that it considers as never having existed, the political and administrative acts of the Government, emanating from rebellion, and that it establishes, therefore, provisionally, the Administration of the State which existed before the violence of March 1820."

DESPATCH OF APRIL 11—FROM THE ARMY.—"The irruptive corps, orders of General Bonselle occupy the heights which command St. Sebastian. The Prince slept on the 11th at Tolosa. He will remain two days, for the purpose of allowing the second corps, under General Molitor, to come up, which is to take the road to Navarre, and form on the Ebro, near Logrono. The second guard of the 1st corps, commanded by General Vallin, was on the 9th at Villa Real, two days' march from Vittoria. The Duke of Belluno with the 1st corps, occupies Villa Franca. The 2d corps is between Tolosa and Oyergon. The Garde Royale supports the movements of the army. His Royal Highness enjoys the best health.

Yesterday, the Duke d'Angouleme having been to reconnoitre St. Sebastian, and having distributed crosses of honour to those who had distinguished themselves in the first affair before the city, his appearance was observed from the fort; a 24-pounder was immediately ordered forward: but the Spaniards were so slow in getting it on the battery, that the Prince had already set off on his return to Ernani, when they fired it off; it was most fortunate that they were so slow; for the ball passed right through a house, and struck a gun stationed behind the buildings, precisely on the spot where the Royal Highness had been distributing the decorations; 15 men were killed and wounded.

LISBON, MARCH 24.—The Rebels have been defeated by the Rego with considerable loss. A small party of the enemy's cavalry, regiment, instigated by the Clergy of Villa Viceza, ran away, but all re-taken. News had arrived by a vessel from Pernambuco, that General Labatour had been completely defeated by the Portuguese forces; and also that the Prince Regent had been obliged to retire to Santa Cruz, in consequence of a tumult.—In the Sittins of the Cortes on the 20th, a project of law was passed to punish those deputies who should join the rebels.

APRIL 7.—On the 31st ult. the Session of the Cortes terminated when the King attended in person, and delivered the following speech to the Deputies:—"Gentlemen—The labours of the present session of the Cortes being to-day, according to the Constitution, I have to rejoice with you, at the wisdom and patriotism which you have shewn in the legislative measures which you have framed necessary for the execution and progress of the Constitution, or for the security of our liberty, and the re-establishment of order and public tranquillity which the spirit of faction dared to disturb in one of the extremities of the kingdom. This circumstance, so afflicting to my paternal heart, is affixed, at the same time, an irrefragable testimony of the patriotic and Constitutional spirit, and of the patriotism of the greater part of the nation, as well as of the spirit and firmness with which the representatives answered to the confidence of their constituents. Yes, Gentlemen! I owe to the nation, to its worthy representatives, and to the whole world, the just and consolatory declaration that the overwhelming majority of the kingdom is faithful to the oath which it took to the Constitution, and every Portuguese, who is worthy of the name, in the same manner, as his King would rather lose his life than disregard the sanctity of his oath, and the dignity of his character, so am I sure his subjects who should fail to follow his example, would be incapable of his certain indignation. I do not fear that the criminal attempts of internal or external enemies will prevail against the general will of the nation. I regret, however, that the shortness of the time, and the accumulation of business, have hindered you from passing those organic laws relative to the Court of Justice, the Finances, &c. on which the progress and the consolidation of the Constitutional regime depend. I therefore, under these circumstances, consider it necessary that the National Representation should be speedily united round the Throne, in the form determined by the Constitution, since the public security and the perfection of the system require it. I have now, Gentlemen, only to promise you, as well as the nation which you so worthily represent, a co-operation in the cause of national liberty, as faithful and efficacious as my sentiments are pure, of which I can offer you no better pledge than my conduct and my character." The embarrassed the spectators burst forth in the loudest transports at the conclusion of this speech, with cries of "Long live the Constitutional King"—"the Cortes"—"the Constitution"—"the Roman Catholic Religion"—"the Sovereignty of the Nation"—"the Portuguese Army"—"and the Portugueze who prefer death to slavery!"—Silence being restored, the President returned a suitable answer, in which he especially commented his Majesty, on the firmness of character which he had displayed under the difficult circumstances in which the kingdom had been for some time placed. He alluded to the revolt of the Prince Royal, and spoke of the state of Brazil, and the conduct of France, attempting to overthrow the Constitutions of free nations, as if she desired to destroy social order in the whole Peninsula, to have the barous pleasure of ruling over slaves and ruins; and he also spoke the attempts of a perjured faction in the kingdom itself. He expressed, however, his confidence that the cause of the Constitution would finally triumph over all its enemies both at home and abroad.

VALENCIA, APRIL 2.—On Wednesday evening, the 26th ult. a party of insurgents, under the command of Semperc, occupied the suburbs, and on the following day commenced a heavy fire on the city, which they attacked at four different points. They held it thus in a sort of siege during three days, at the end of which they withdrew to Murviedro, in consequence of having learnt that succour was approaching. The assailing party lost 100 men.

Letters from St. Peterburgh assert, that there is now a Russian army, 40,000 strong, near Teflis. The entire Russian force, on the confines of Persia, is stated at 180,000—but in a state of imperfect equipment.

On Thursday night, some daring ruffians set fire to the out offices of Riversdale house, the property of Mrs. Raymond. In a short time the whole beautiful and extensive concern—with the exception of the dwelling-house, consumed, and four valuable horses, several cows, a large quantity of oats, potatoes, turf, farming utensils, several hogsheads of cider, and many other valuable articles totally destroyed, together with two farm-houses contiguous thereto. The same night no less than ten fires were perceptible in the above part of the county Kerry.—*Dublin Mail.*

The dwelling-house and barn of James Waltho, weaver, on the lands of Rossgill, three miles from Newport, County Tipperary, were maliciously set on fire.—A farmer named Patrick Keating, of Kilnaman, and a man named Power, near Shanagolden, were dreadfully beaten, a few nights back, for not complying with Captain Rock's regulations.—On Tuesday night last, an out-house of Cornelius Brouder, of Farran, near Castlelyons, was maliciously set fire to by an armed party, and completely consumed, together with a quantity of potatoes.—Two horses, the property of Brouder, were taken by the party and returned on the following day. The cause assigned for this outrage is, that Brouder lately took another farm from Samuel Perrott, Esq.—On Wednesday night, a good farm-house on the lands of Knockanerah, near Dripsy, was consumed. This farm is the property of Mr. Cross, and a tenant who owed three years rent had lately been forgiven his arrears, and suffered to take away his property—the farm was then set to a new tenant, which being contrary to General Rock' knew code of laws, produced the usual punishment, burning the premises.—*Limerick Paper.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King arrived at Carlton Palace, on Wednesday evening, at half past six o'clock, in perfect health.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Cabinet Councils were held at the Foreign Office.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Hill, the King's Messenger, left town with despatches for Spain.

The Diplomatic Correspondence respecting the affairs of Spain, which was laid before the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. Secretary Canning, commences in September 1822, and concludes on the 31st of March last. It consists of dispatches from the Duke of Wellington at Paris and at the Congress of Verona, addressed to Mr. Secretary Canning, detailing the substance of his interviews and conversations with M. Villele on the relations of the French Government with Spain, (in answer to which Mr. Canning instructed the Duke to state to the French Government, that his Majesty would be no party to any forcible interference by France in the struggle going on in Spain) of any forcible interference by France in the struggle going on in Spain) the proceedings at the Congress—Notes addressed by M. Montmorency to the Duke of Wellington—M. St. Miguel to M. St. Colomb, Secretary to the Spanish Minister in England, in which he declares that there is no analogy between the Constitutions of England and Spain, complains that England and adopts "a cold insensible neutrality," and declares that "the Spaniards will never compromise the free exercise of national sovereignty." Mr. Canning replied by offering mediation on the part of Great Britain. Sir W. A'Court, our Minister at Madrid, wrote to Mr. Canning subsequently, to say that M. San Miguel, in a conversation, had said the Spanish Government would not solicit British mediation. The rest of the correspondence is between Sir Charles Stuart, Sir W. A'Court, and Mr. Canning. The last dispatch from Mr. Canning is dated the 31st of March, recapitulating the negociations, explanatory of the sentiments of the British Government on the situation of affairs, and offering the interposition of the British Government to effect an amicable arrangement.

The Dinner and Ball usually given at the Mansion-house on Easter Monday, and unavoidably postponed this year in consequence of the repairs and alterations, will take place on Wednesday, 7th May. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and other distinguished Persons, have intimated their intention of honouring the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress with their presence on the occasion. The Entertainment will be conducted in the usual manner in all respects, except that the numbers at the Ball will be much reduced, in compliance with the wish of those Members of the Corporation who have the care of the Mansion-house, of which a great part has been recently newly furnished.

The Bill for the Amendment of the late General Turnpike Act, now before Parliament, contains a provision to enable Commissioners of Sewers to take off the additional tolls which were imposed on narrow wheels.

A small squadron is reported to be fitting out at Plymouth, to cruize in the north coast of Spain.

The Prince Regent, of 120 guns, was safely launched, at Chatham, on Saturday se'nnight, in the presence of Lord Melville and a great concourse of spectators; her length is 244 feet, greatest depth, 64 feet, 3,510 feet, and burthen, 2620 tons.

The guard-ships are ordered to have their full complement of men, and the different ships employed in channel service their full establishment of guns.

Both Greenand Parsons Green fairs have both been suppressed by the Magistrates.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz:—the Florentia, Preston, and Orient, for Bengal; and Fame, for Bengal and Bencoolen—to be afloat on Thursday. The Royal George and Rockingham, for Bengal—to be afloat on the 10th of May.

On Thursday, the dispatches for China, by the ship Warren Hastings, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser that ship.

At the Newmarket Craven Meeting, on Monday, the Cruven Stakes were won by the Duke of Rutland's b. c. by Catton; Mr. Udny's Emigrant won the Riddlesworth Stakes. On Tuesday, Mr. Wyndham's br. c. by Pioneer; Lord Grosvenor's ch. c. Adroit, and Lord Warwick's br. c. by Phantom, won the Sweepstakes of 100 gs. each. Mr. Payne's Figaro won the Oatland's Stakes; and Mr. Wyndham's filly won the Second Class of the Riddlesworth Stakes.

On Wednesday se'nnight, after General Latham had returned home to his Kildare-street Club-house, Dublin, and while in the act of undressing himself, he suddenly dropped down and expired.

On Wednesday being the first day of Easter Term, the Judges of the Courts went in procession from Lincoln's Inn Hall, to Westminster, in the usual form.—Mr. Chitty moved that a young man, clerk to an attorney, might have his articles assigned to another, upon the following grounds:—The father of the young man having quarrelled with the attorney, from henceforth the young man was removed from his master's office into an adjoining stable, in which he was ordered to sit at a desk, to eat, and to sleep. Complaining to his father of his treatment, it was proposed that the defendant should consent to give his articles to a solicitor at Dover, who had consented to take him into his office. To this proposal, the defendant refused to consent, or to assign over his articles.—The Court granted a Rule to show cause.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday, Mr. Scarlett applied to the Court for a rule to show cause why a sum of 380l. paid into Court on Mr. Mar's salary of vestry clerk for the parish of Bethnal-green, should not be paid over to him as such. The Court having referred to the Master to report upon the fact, the Master decided that Mr. May should be delivered up all the books, &c. and now they refused to deliver the money which was paid in upon that issue. The Lord Chief Justice—Mr. May having complied with the order of the Court, and Mr. Sollicitor-General,) having allowed a delay of two years and a half to expose without trying whether Mr. May was duly elected or not, by the rule of Court, as it may hereafter apply to cases of money paid into Court, is that the delay you have suffered is fatal to you; and whether the Court directs the money to be paid over to Mr. May, as vestry clerk; or

At the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, William Trapp was capitally indicted for having committed an assault upon Charlotte Rooks, and inflicted divers wounds, with intent to murder or do some grievous bodily harm.—The prosecutrix was housekeeper to the vestry clerk of the parish where the assault was committed; and the wounds inflicted, a hatchet, which instrument he was seen to throw away. The prisoner, under pretence of writing a note, when her back was turned, gave several blows with the hatchet, which was covered with blood, and tripped up her heels; she screamed out 'murder' and was rescued with, when some persons burst open the door, and found the prosecutrix with blood streaming from her head, the prisoner standing over her in the passage, as if endeavouring to prevent her making any noise.—A surgeon described the nature of the wounds, one of which had reached an artery on the temple, and occasioned a great flow of blood. The office was triangular, as though inflicted with the head of a hatchet; that on the forehead was apparently scratched by the hatchet. He had attended the prosecutrix up to the present time, and considered her out of danger.—Several witnesses for the prisoner gave him as a person who had received a liberal education, had been a schoolmaster, and was remarkable for seclusion, being wrapped up in himself. About two years ago he quitted his scholastic employ, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, since which he had been in the habit of the business of a ladies shoemaker, and his manners had been much altered, and evinced temporary derangement by his actions, as described.—Other witnesses deposed as to the prisoner's character and his general turn of mind.—The Recorder summed up.—*Death.* The prosecutrix strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

On Friday, Samuel Waddington, of bill-sticking notoriety, was indicted for a libel on Ann Thomas, on the 17th of Feb. last, in the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields. The prisoner appeared at the bar, and was attired in a blue coat and striped waistcoat. The prosecutrix was a child of diminutive size, and of prepossessing appearance. The libel was clearly proved by the unfortunate child, but the evidence given did not sufficiently bring the charge home as laid in the indictment, and the Jury acquitted him.

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WELL-WIDE Long Cloths 6d. per yard, on a Deposition of Duty, at the Pantheon Linen Warehouse, 79, Oxford-street.—In consequence of their increasing trade, MALCOTT and JAMES have been obliged greatly to enlarge their premises; the whole being completed, they now solicit a renewal of that consideration which the Nobility and Private Families have so long shewn them; their terms of business must give satisfaction, being upon so cheap a principle as to render any competition of other houses totally useless; added to which, Ladies may have the money returned for articles purchased at their house, not afterwards approved of. Their stock amounts to upwards of 40,000l. and consists of Irish linens and sheetings in sufficient quantities to supply any demand; muslins, muslin robes, and fancy muslins of all sorts, and a superb assortment of levantines, gros de Naples and sarsnets of every fashionable colour, with Hosiery and Gloves.—M. and J. recommend Ladies to be particular to the direction, Pantheon Linen Warehouse, 79, Oxford street, and the corner of Winsley-street.

SPRING FASHIONS.—ROBARTS, GRIFFITHS, and CRICK (late Robarts and Plowman) Silk Mercers and Irish Poplin Manufacturers to the Royal Family, No. 1, Chandos-street, Covent garden, respectfully solicit the honour of the Nobility and Gentry's attention to their present STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE SILKS, &c. for the season; comprising every description, both in pattern and colour, of the most elegant and extensive assortment of Mercery in London; also a beautiful collection of Anglo-Cachemere China crape, embroidered silks, and every other kind of Silks and Sarsnets, in the selection of which the utmost exertion has been used to present to the fashionable world a tasteful variety of such articles as they flatter themselves will, on inspection, merit general approbation.

URLING'S LACE.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—The validity of Urling and Co's Patent for the EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTION of this celebrated article being fully established by the late successful verdict for an infringement of the same, the King's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, may be seen at Urling and Co.'s ONLY WAREHOUSE IN LONDON, 147, Strand, near Somerset House. It is presumed that five years' increasing favour with the British and Foreign Nobility, will evince the extensive concern beyond the surprise which may accompany untried pretensions. Urling and Co. have obtained a Patent in France for their Lace on its introduction to that Court, which is sold in London as Foreign Lace, by adventurers, at double the price for which the same article may be procured in the Strand. A matchless variety of novelties prepared for the season. The real Point and Brussels work will bear comparison with foreign lace, being rendered superior as to cleanness by the patent principle. Tambour and Muslin goods, with nets and laces of every kind at the reduced wholesale prices. Manufactory, Basford, Notts.

N.B. Court dresses, lappets frills, ruffles, &c. in great perfection.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 32, Berners-street.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that a large supply of very superior TURKEY CARPETS are just received, and that any size may be had, warranted free from moth or sea-water damage, on such terms as cannot be undersold; some of a second quality, which will be sold very cheap. Also, an extensive choice of the best manufactured Brussels, at low prices. Amongst which are quantities at 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. per yard, every other kind of Carpeting at the same rate. C. Hindley, Manufacturer, 32, Berner-street, Oxford-street.

SPITALFIELDS SILKS.—Ladies who are about purchasing their Spring Dresses will find an unlimited collection of RICH SILKS, not equalled by any House in Europe, for the original Manufactures in extreme splendour of beautiful colours, with the advantage of purchasing one dress length at the same price per yd as twenty pieces. 500 pieces of rich single Gros de Naples, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d. per yd; double do. in beautiful shades, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; 400 pieces of rich levantine silks, 3 quarters wide, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; 300 pieces of the new Zephrine silk, much resembling the French stormant, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. commonly sold at 7s. 6d.; 700 pieces of very rich figured silks, for which the house has been long patronized, such that England never offered, and will bid defiance to all French silks, measuring 3 qrs. wide, 5s. to 5s. 6d. a yard. SEWELL and CROSS here beg to observe, that whatever price may be given for foreign silks, they will not equal this article, being made entirely of Piedmont silk, and got up under their own immediate inspection, an article which must ever do credit to a British manufacturer, and are now making an order at their Irish looms, capable of turning out 700 pieces in any pattern. With the privilege of the Assignees of G. W. and Co. two unfortunate Manufacturers in the Fields, S. and C. have on sale their Stock:—860 pieces of rich stripe Silks, 2s. to 2s. 6d. a yard, and 400 pieces of all-wide washing Silks suited for ladies morning dresses, 2s. 8d. a yard, commonly sold at 4s. and cost the Manufacturers 3s. 9d. a yard; an endless variety of yard-wide Silk Gauzes, any colour, 14d. and 18d.; 60 pieces of Persian Silks, for linings, very shade, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; 300 pieces of rich black, white, and coloured Satins, for ladies evening dresses, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. a yard, worth 5s.; 20 boxes of fine Flambro' Lawns (equal to Cambric) suited for ladies pocket handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. to 2s. the square; 80 doz. of real Cambric Handkerchiefs, 21s. the doz. to the finest quality; made at 2l.; 50 bales of India long cloths, got up entirely free from dress, 25 yards for 14s. 6d. a piece; a beautiful fine article in real Madras cloth, 25 yards for 20s.; these cloths are particularly suited for families going abroad, especially to the East or West Indies; 300 pieces of the best coloured morecns for curtains (a great bargain, any colours) 1s. 5d. a yard, worth 2s.—At SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Frith-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho-square. Ladies, by referring to the advertisement, may depend on having any article at the prices advertised.

NO. 118, OXFORD-STREET.—RILEY is selling fashionable striped sarsnets at 2s. 6d. per yard, which many houses charge 3s. 9d.; and as rich levantine silks, French width, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard, as are generally charged 5s. The Nobility and Families making Lyonese purchases, are respectfully invited to inspect those goods before they purchase elsewhere. The stock consists of a most splendid selection of Parisian Silk Cloaks trimmed in the most admired and prevailing fashion, from 3 to 8 guineas each: those at 4l. and 4l. 10s. are much in demand, and are very superior to any thing hitherto offered to the public. A superb collection of fancy gauzes, and gauze dresses, and singular curiosities in Chantilly sprigged lace dresses, equal in appearance, and of greater durability than foreign lace. Very rich Italian crapes, 14s. 6d.; rich velvets, 5s. 6d. per yd; very rich do. 10s. 6d.; ditto, the richest made, 16s. 6d.; Lapland cords, 4s. per yd; Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yd; very rich ditto, 4s. 6d.; rich Gros de Tours, 4s. 9d. per yd; Norwich crapes, the widest made, 1s. 3d. per yd; rich satins for dresses, 2s. per yd; poplins and lustres, 1s. 6d.; rich ditto, 2s.; Irish ditto, 2s. 6d.; figured poplins 1s. 4d. rich tabbinets, 2s. 2d.; fine coloured bombasins, 1s.; fine black ditto, 1s. 3d.; 1s. 4d.; wide sarsnets, rich colours, 1s.; rich ditto, 4s. 6d.; elegant flounce robes, 15s.; India worked muslins, 2s. per yd; fine jaconnet ditto, 19s. the piece of 20 yds; white and coloured trimmings, &c. unusually cheap; shawls and scarfs of the most chaste and elegant patterns, and scarcely to be known from the original Cachmere, from one guinea to five guineas each; those at 21s. 30s. and 3 guineas, are most superb patterns; Norwich silk shawls, 12s. and 16s. each; Bragana shawls, the largest size, 5s. each; 400 cloth shawls, bound, 5s. each; 500 ditto sewed and bound, 21s. each; every fashionable article for the season, with a superior stock of family linen drapery. The fullest value given for India shawls, turbans, and birds of Paradise, at Riley's India Warehouse, 118, Oxford-street.

CAUTION to Families about to Furnish.—The Inventors and Patentees of the Merino Satin Damask, and the Royal Coronation Silk Damask, (patronised by His Majesty and Families of the first distinction) feel themselves imperiously called upon to state, that many houses of minor consideration are hawking about imitations of very inferior quality to their Patent Damask. From the late depreciation in the value of British produce, JEREMY and BRAGG are enabled to offer their superior quality and patterns at prices comparatively low with the most humble imitation. In addition J. and B. have recently introduced a most beautiful article for drawing rooms, &c. called Cachemere Chintz, equal in appearance to Painted Velvet, and the colours warranted permanent, at prices little more than Cotton Furniture: together with a great variety of Damask and Merino Stripe; and many other articles, the most eligible for window blinds of all sizes; several hundred pieces of last year's patterns, of town printed furniture at less than the original cost. Those Families who do not intend visiting London this Spring may have specimens forwarded immediately on application.—28 and 29, Southampton-street, London.

FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, Established Fifteen Years.—CRAIG and D'OYLEY (late Craig and Graham) 77, Oxford-street, Linen Drapers, Silk Mercers, &c. &c. beg to return their sincere thanks to their Friends, the Nobility, and Public in general, for that decided preference given them since the decease of the late T. Craig, and most respectfully solicit those Ladies who honoured the late firm with their commands, to continue them to the new one of Craig and D'Oyly, who will always study to merit their favours, by selling the very best articles in the above branches on such Terms as must convince those who may honour them with a call of their decided cheapness, on comparison with goods purchased at any other house. 7/8 stout Irish linen, 9d. to 12s.; fine ditto do. 14d. and 16d.; very fine ditto, 2s. per yard; 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. breakfast cloths, 21d. each; full two yds square, 5s. 10d. to 7s. 6d. long do. 8s. 3d.; very handsome do. 9s. 11d.; 2¼ yds wide and 3 yds long, 14s. 6d.; very beautiful do. 18s. 6d. worth 24s.; every other size, to 8 yds long, equally cheap; damask napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Russia sheeting, 2¼ yds wide, avoiding the necessity of a seam, 2s. 4d.; the best quality, 2s. 10d. generally sold at 3s. 6d.; full 3 yds wide do. for noblemen's beds, 5s. 3d. common price, 6s. 6d.; glass cloths, 5s. 6d. the dozen; towels, 5s. 6d.; Russia towelling, 9d. a yd; India Nankeens, 3s. 2d. a piece; French cambric, 3s. 9d. a yd; fine for frills, 6s.; all-wide long cloths, 6d. a yd; all-wide town prints, 1s. 1d. per yd; common width ditto, 6d. per yard; with an immense choice of Cachmere and every other description of shawls; French width sarsnet, 2s. 9d. a yd.; rich Gros de Naples, Italian nets, Norwich crapes; cotton hose, 11d. a pair; ankle ditto do. 2s. 6d.—Craig and D'Oyly, 77, Oxford-street, nearly opposite the Pantheon; the name in each window.

RICH SILKS, SHAWLS, and LACE, SELLING OFF.—HUBBARD and Co. Silk Mercers and Lacemen to the Royal Family, announce to the Nobility and Public, that their Lease, under the Duke of Bedford, is expired, and in consequence of the necessity of rebuilding the premises, their fashionable Stock is Selling off, many articles considerably under prime cost. Rich Gros de Naples, figured silks and satins, striped sarsnets and lutestrings, the much admired Tartarian cachmeres, French merinos, levantines, pelisse, robettas, the new Cyprus crape, French gauze robes for ball dresses, white satins, and silk stockings. An immense stock of curious shawls of every description, superb lace dresses, scarfs, veils, and bobbin nets, French lawns, book muslins, and beautiful muslin dresses of Moravian work, at half price; silk taffeta 3s. per rair; morning dresses, 3s. 9d. each; black sarsnets, 2s. 2d.; beautiful French flowers, and splendid tulle dresses.—No patterns cut or parcels sent or less previously paid for.—Black bombazines, crapes, sarsnets, &c. for family mourning.—Spitalfields House, 12, Henrietta street, Covent garden.

LATEST NEWS.

The Paris papers down to Thursday have arrived. The latest intelligence received at Paris from Bayonne states that Pampeluna is closely invested. The head-quarters were on the 15th at Villa Franca; they were on the 17th at Vittoria. The two corps of the army were on the same day on the Ebro.—A report was spread on Wednesday evening that Pampeluna was taken, but the French Government had received nothing official on the subject. What follows probably gave rise to this rumour:—The garrison, learning that a French division was on the march to Pampeluna, retired into the citadel, amidst the hooting of the inhabitants, who exclaimed "Vive Ferdinand!"

The Mayor of St. Jean de Luz has complained to the competent authority of the shameful behaviour of the three regiments which were there on Tuesday. The Colonels selected at their own pleasure the houses which should receive them, and there were even 100 in a house. It is to be observed that these troops were to bivouac.

Letters from Sardinia mention that a squadron is to cruize on the coast of Spain, to assist the operations of the French army, and that at the same time the troops of Piedmont and Savoy are to be put on a respectable footing to take part in hostilities.

An article from Vienna states that the Austriac troops which have left the kingdom of Naples, and were on their march for Austria, have received orders to halt.

A letter from St. Thomas's of the 21st ult. states that the French have taken a rich Spanish ship, from Havannah to Europe.

At the Newmarket Meeting, on Friday, the Subscription Plate of 50l. for 2 yrs old, was won by Mr. Rogers's br. f. Scratch; and the Sweepstakes of 100gs. for colts, was won by Mr. Wilson's colt, Comus. The Duke of York's c. by Aladdin, won the Hampton Court Stud Stakes of 200gs.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, J. W. Trust, a young man apparently not more than 20 years of age, addressed Mr. Justice Holroyd, stating that he came up to plead to a criminal information, which charged him with publishing a blasphemous libel; and that before he should plead to it, he requested his Lordship would permit him to ask his Lordship what is the nature of the offence? The Learned Judge replied by telling him he might have a copy of the information. He bowed and retired.

At the Old Bailey yesterday, George Huggett, who held for seven years a situation under the East India Company, was indicted for stealing a quantity of pepper. On the 25th Feb. three bags of pepper were found concealed under the floor of the warehouses at Blackwall—a watch was set, and the prisoner was discovered taking them away. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months in the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour.

About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, as Mr. Joseph Bell, residing in the vicinity of Deal, was seated at a table in his own house, he was shot dead by a loaded gun fired from without side the window of the room in which he was. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion (one of them the only son to the deceased, aged 19 years), and are now under examination.

A Second Edition of the very interesting MEMOIRS of the QUEEN of FRANCE, by MADAME CAMPAN, is just published. It is considered as decidedly the best work of Memoirs since the Revolution.

The recollection of Payne and Co. having so recently sold the prize of £5,000, in a whole Ticket, (No. 12,694.) occasions their Office to be more particularly resorted to now that two Prizes of £5,000 are to be decided by the first-drawn Ticket on Wednesday next; they also engage with those who purchase a Ticket or Share of them to return a fresh undrawn one, gratis, if it should happen to be a Blank or a small Prize on the 23d of April, so that there will be no risk on that day, and the certainty of retaining an interest in the last day's drawing, consequently must have the chance of the Two £20,000 and Two £5,000 Prizes, as well as all the other Capitals, and some of these may now be had at the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

CARROLL respectfully invites the attention of the public to the superior advantage of purchasing for next Wednesday, when Two Prizes of £5000 will be decided as soon as the Wheel goes round, and when, if their numbers are drawn Blanks or Small Prizes, they may exchange them for undrawn numbers for the last day. The Wheel likewise contains Two Grand Prizes of £20,000, and several other Capitals.—CARROLL has already sold No. 553, the only Prize of £20,000 yet drawn, besides Nine other Capitals of £1000, £500, &c. in the present Lottery.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—For CALCUTTA; to SAIL (positively) the 15th of MAY, being chartered by the Hon. East India Company, the Fine Fast sailing SHIP ABBERTON, burthen 500 tons, LUCAS PEACIVAL, Commander, (of the Hon. Company's Service); has a poop, and very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a surgeon.—Apply to Mr. Baxter; or the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE, 4, Birchin-lane.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—Chartered by the Honourable East India Company to SAIL on the 15th May, direct for CALCUTTA, the fine fast sailing ship FLORENTIA, 500 Tons. JOHN WIMBLE, Commander.—Has a Poop and other superior accommodation, and carries a qualified Surgeon. For Passage apply to Henry Moor, Esq. or the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, or 22, Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields.

EDINBURGH and LONDON STEAM PACKETS —The CITY of EDINBURGH, Capt. BAIN, starts from Blackwall, for Edinburgh, on Wednesday Morning, 23d inst. at five o'clock; and the JAMES WATT, on Wednesday, 30th inst. at same hour.—Goods received here, and forwarded to all parts of Scotland. A. MITCHELL, Agent.
Steam Packet Office, 35, Leadenhall-street.

STEAM YACHT FROM BRIGHTON TO DIEPPE.—The SWIFT STEAM YACHT, Captain HENRY SNELL, Commander, of 80 horse power, will commence Sailing from Brighton to Dieppe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th APRIL, at Half past Nine in the Morning, and will continue to leave Brighton, at that Hour, every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, and return from Dieppe every Thursday evening and Monday Morning. The Swift is known to be a strong, well-built, fast Vessel; has been newly fitted at a very considerable expence, and her machinery put in the best possible order. Her cabin is spacious, the gentlemen's beds having been placed forward, there are three state rooms for ladies. Ladies' Cabin, 21. 2s.; Gentlemen's Cabin, 11. 15s.; Servants, 11. 5s.—For further particulars, inquire of Mr J. Lancaster, Regent-place, Pall-mall; at the Leith and Glasgow Wharf, East Smithfield; or at any of the Brighton Coach offices, where Packages and Parcels are booked.
Office, North street, Brighton.
N.B. The Chain Pier is in a sufficient state of forwardness to admit of embarkation.

THE Friends of the late MR. JOHN BETTS, Musical Instrument Maker, Royal Exchange, are respectfully informed, that he has bequeathed his entire Stock of Instruments, &c. to his Brother, Arthur Betts, and his Nephew, Charles Vernon; the business will therefore be continued, and the same workmen employed as during the life of Mr. Betts. A. Betts and C. Vernon solicit the same liberal support so many years given to their deceased relative, to merit which will be their constant endeavour. A variety of Cremona Instruments, by the first masters, are constantly on sale. A. Betts will still continue to give lessons on the Pianoforte, Viella, and Violoncello.

MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION, and MONEY ADVANCED upon approved Securities. The Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, and Tradesmen in general may be accommodated with cash to any amount, by bills of equal acceptances to any amount, and cash advanced upon approved securities, in a most expeditious and satisfactory manner. The utmost secresy may be depended upon, and will, of course, be expected. Communications from every part of the United Kingdom will be strictly attended to. None but post paid letters will be received. Address, Mr. H. No 31, Golden square. Hours of business from twelve till four o'clock every day (Sundays excepted.)—Money advanced upon all property intended for immediate sale.
N.B. Persons desirous of adding to their incomes have, through this channel an opportunity of investing their money upon the best securities.

ONLY TWO DAYS TO DRAW.—J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT are Selling Tickets and Shares warranted undrawn, at their Offices, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 29, Haymarket, Corner of Coventry-street; where they shared and sold Seven Capital Prizes the first day of the present Lottery; also in the Last Lottery 1 467, A Prize of £16,000, and 14 315, a Prize of £10,000, drawn on the 15th of January last.—NEXT WEDNESDAY is the last day of Drawing but one: the Wheel contains Two of £20,000, Two of £5,000, besides 26 others of £1,000, £500, &c. Those who intend to adventure will do well to buy before next Wednesday; for should their Numbers be drawn either of the Two Prizes of £5,000, which are sure to be drawn on that day, or any other Capital, they may keep them; but if Small Prizes or Blanks, they may return them, and receive undrawn Tickets or Shares in exchange, without any additional charge.

A DOUBLE CHANCE.—SWIFT and Co. have the satisfaction of informing the Public that Tickets and Shares bought before the Next Day of Drawing (Wednesday Next, 23d inst.) if drawn Blanks or small Prizes on that day, will be exchanged for undrawn Tickets or Shares for the Third and Last Day, so that Purchasers may gain but cannot lose by the Drawing on Wednesday Next. The Wheel now contains Two Prizes of £20,000, Two of £5,000, Two of £1 000, Four of £500, Twenty of £200, &c. &c.—Tickets and Shares are Selling at No. 11, Poultry; 12, Charing-cross: and 21, Aldgate High-street; the old and fortunate Offices of SWIFT and Co.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider Perry, &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the prices several articles.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden

KALOGYNOMIA; The LAWS of FEMALE BEAUTY. By JOHN BELL, M.D. 24 Plates. Price One Guinea. The few remaining Copies of this celebrated Book may be had of Mr. Stockdale, 89, Strand, who will treat for the copyright of the greatly enlarged Edition in 4to. now in the press, with numerous additional plates. Those prints which should not be prepress, with numerous additional plates. Those prints which should not be promiscuously exposed will be put together separately as now. This edition is also elementary; the larger, which is printing, forms a complete system. The subjects are Beauty, Love, and Sexual Intercourse; and appended is a Catalogue Raisonne of what constitute defects in Female Beauty.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.
A LETTER to the KING on the Critical Circumstances of the present Times: with particular Reference to Radical Reformers, the Catholic Question, and Agricultural Distress. By a Friend to the Establishments in Church and State.—Printed for J. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. 8vo. sewed.
AN APPEAL to a GENTLEMEN of ENGLAND, in Behalf of the Church of England. By AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL, A.M. Rector of Wallasey, in the County of Chester.—Printed for J. Hatchard and Son; Rivingtons; and John Richardson, London; and J. Ormandy, Liverpool. Of whom may be had, by the same author,
The RIGHTS of the ENGLISH CLERGY ASSERTED, and the Probable Amount of the Incomes estimated in a Letter to the Author of "Remarks on Amount of the Incomes estimated in a Letter to the Author of "Remarks on the Consumption of Wealth by the Clergy of every Nation." 2d Edit. pr. 2s. 6d.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.
THE Introductory Part to the JESUITS UNMASKED; displaying the Semper Eadem of Popery, and its baneful influence to Protestants when it has power.—Published by L. B. Seely and Son, Fleet-street; Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Rivington, Waterloo place, and St. Paul's Church-yard; J. M. Richardson, Royal Exchange; and Sams, St. James's-street.
The subsequent part of this work will be ready for delivery in about ten days.

WHITTINGHAM'S DIAMOND SHAKSPEARE.—In one Pocket Volume, price One Guinea in extra boards,
THE Whole of the DRAMATIC WORKS of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, complete in one pocket volume, being the smallest, neatest, and cheapest edition of Shakspeare's Dramas ever printed; and, when properly bound, will not exceed one inch in thickness.—Chiswick: printed by C. Whittingham, for Thomas Tegg, Cheapside; Rodwell and Martin, Bond-street; and sold by all Booksellers

GREECE!!!—On Thursday, the 1st of May, will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s. boards,
THE LIFE of ALI PACHA, of JANINA. Second Edition, with considerable alterations, additions, and improvements.
Great labour and expense have been devoted towards rendering this new edition as complete as possible. It will contain much original information, and be illustrated with two fine Portraits of Ali, a view of Janina, and a Map of Greece.
Printed for Lurton Relfe, 73, Cornhill.

MILITARY MAP OF SPAIN.
Lately published, printed on four sheets of double elephant paper, price 21. 10s.
A NEW MILITARY MAP of the KINGDOMS of SPAIN and PORTUGAL, constructed in a superior style, from the most recent authorities, describing the Post Roads, their stations and distances, chains of Mountains, and military passes; likewise the places of the principal actions during the last campaign in the Peninsula. By WM. FADEN, Geographer to the King.—Published by James Wyld, Geographer to His Majesty (successor to Mr. Faden) No. 5, Charing Cross.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
Just published, in one volume, 12mo. price 8s. the Fourth Edition,
THE POETRY to the above POPULAR WORK, revised; with a new Preface by the Author.
"We are of opinion that the fame of Mr. Moore will ultimately rest upon his productions in this style of writing, because, however great his merit in others, this is the style in which he has never been exceeded, and which it is highly probable he never will be."—Quarterly Review, No. 55.
Published by J. Power, 34, Strand; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 2s.
FIVE LECTURES on the GOSPEL of ST. JOHN, as bearing Testimony to the Divinity of our Saviour; delivered on the Fridays during Lent 1823. By C. J. BLOMFIELD, D.D. Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and Archdeacon of Colchester.—Printed for J. Mawman, 39, Ludgate-street; and C. & J. Rivington, 62, St. Paul's Church yard, and Waterloo place, Pall mall.

CURTIS ON SURDITAS. The Third edition, considerably enlarged and improved, price 9s. boards,
A TREATISE on the PHYSIOLOGY and DISEASES of the EAR; with new Modes of Treatment, illustrated by a variety of Interesting Cases, and accompanied with a plate of Improved Acoustic Instruments, for assisting hearing. By J. H. CURTIS, Esq. Aurist to the King. Printed for T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet-street, of whom may be had, by the same Author, A MAP of the EAR, for the use of Medical Students. Pr. 6s. coloured.

THOROUGH BASS.
Just published, in small 4to. price 8s. neatly half-bound,
THE Child's Introduction to THOROUGH BASS, in Conversations of a Fortnight between a Mother and her Daughter of Ten Years old. Illustrated by Plates and Cuts of Music.—London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.
☞ The Author of this work enjoys, we think, the just distinction of having given to the Musical World the most perspicuous, intelligible and popular treatise upon this hackneied subject of Thorough Bass that we have yet seen. It is the offspring of a mind acute and accurate, and directed by that genuine good sense which leads its possessor to seize and preserve the valuable parts of a subject, and to give them the exact form in the most consistent with the Author's and Reader's purpose.—Quarterly Musical Review, No. IV.

HORSES AND DOGS.
Just published the 24th Edition, almost entirely recomposed, and with numerous additions, price 9s.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN FARRIER; containing the Causes, Symptoms, and most approved Methods of Cure, of every Disease to which the Horse is liable. With an Appendix, or Veterinary Pharmacopœia. By FRANCIS CLATER. To which is now first added a Practical Treatise on the most prevalent Diseases of Dogs. By F. Clater and Son.—London: published by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.
☞ The addition of the Treatise on Diseases of Dogs, without any increase in the price, will doubtless be received by the purchasers as a grateful return for the almost unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed on this work. The efficacy of the recipes has been ascertained by the sedulous attention of the authors, and evinced by a long course of practice.
Also by the same Author, the 5th Edition, price 10s. 6d. boards,
EVERY MAN HIS OWN CATTLE DOCTOR; being a concise and familiar Description of all the Diseases incident to Oxen, Cows, and Sheep.

CAREY AND LEA'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE
Just published, in One Volume 8vo. illustrated with several coloured Maps Charts, and Views, price 18s. in boards,
THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, and STATISTICS of AMERICA and the WEST INDIES; exhibiting a correct Account of the Discovery, Settlement, and Progress of the various Kingdoms, States, and Provinces of the Western Hemisphere, to the Year 1822. By H. C. CAREY and J. LEA, of Philadelphia.—London: Reprinted with considerable Additions relative to the New States of South America, &c. &c. for Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster-row.
"The Publication before us contains by far the most valuable condensation of American Geography, History, and Statistics, which has issued from the Press. It is constructed on a comprehensive and excellent plan; the Maps, Charts, and Plates are numerous and well executed; and when all the modern information required by the changes and revolutions on the New Continent are taken into the account, we are free to say that this Volume is a very complete Manual of the important matters which it embraces. Either for instruction or reference it is calculated to be a standard work."—Literary Gazette, March 29.

SHAWLS.—Five Thousand Pounds worth, just purchased, at nearly half price, has induced the Proprietor to make this addition to his previous large Stock, forming the most stupendous and splendid collection of any house in the kingdom, and at such prices as were never before submitted to purchasers. Among the immense variety there are a great many at the most moderate prices, such as imitation, Cashmere, two yds square, at 9s. 1.; ditto, 2½ to 2½, 1l. 1s; rose at 30s. are beautiful, and the leading colours, viz. scarlet, crimson, blue, drab, green, orange, and white grounds, at 50s. to 60s. are truly superb, positively worth from 5l. to 7l. The scarf shawls, which form an elegant square, are from 20s. to 4l.; those at 50s. are very beautiful, and such as are charged generally from 4l. to 5l.; with a great many others of the most costly description rarely to be met with, all equally cheap. China Crape Shawls and Scarfs—this beautiful article to be had in all colours. Cloth shawls, handsomely bound and tasseled, 9s.; ermine do. 15s.; ditto, in great variety, 18s.; Bras blanc shawls, 6s.; Zamora do. 15s.; Angola do. 12s. &c &c.—To be had at ROBSON'S, 64, Oxford street, corner of Wells-street.

SALE OF SILKS IN REGENT STREET.—TO-MORROW MORNING, at 11 o'clock, will be thrown open the large rooms adapted by LEWIS and CO. of Henrietta-street, for the Sale of the most rich and fashionable Silks, Court, Ball, Wedding, Morning and Evening Gowns, Millinery &c. This establishment will be conducted entirely for ready money, and every article sold at such low prices as cannot fail to ensure the most zealous patronage of the Public.—Persians, 1s. 4d.; rich do. 1s. 8d. to 2s.; sarsnets, 2s. to 3s.; rich, 3s. 4d.; double do. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; gros-de-naples, 2s. to 3s.; rich ditto, equal to French, 4s. to 6s.; the beautiful Marsalinettes, Moreen taffetas, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; Italian nets, of the best quality, at 19d.; a few pieces at only 7d; white satin for slips, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; rich do. for gowns, 5s. to 6s.; black satins from 2s. 6d.; Florence stripes and checks, at 3s. 6d. the dress; handsome worked muslin for every colour, 2s. to 20s. the dress; superb sprigged do. with flounces, 15s. to 31s. 6d.; an immense assortment of gauze dresses, from 9s. 6d. to 30s. which are regularly sold at 2 guineas and upwards; thread nets, 15s. the dress; lace dresses, 2 to 5 guineas; lace veils, 6s. to 15s.; those at 20s. to 30s. are extremely rich and handsome. Laces worked to Ladies own patterns if ever so difficult. Some handsome Edinburgh and Norwich shawls, at little less than half their value. Rich gold and silver sarsnets, tissues and Lamés for Court; also capes and cancar handkerchiefs from 15d. A just idea of prices cannot be acquired without inspection which Lewis and Co solicit.—At 195 Regent-street, four doors from Conduit-street

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THE ORIGINAL LONDON GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSE is REMOVED from No. 6, to No. 8, Ludgate hill.—FREDERICK ROBERT SPARROW and CO. in announcing to their Friends the new situation of their original Warehouse from No. 6, to those very extensive Premises, 8, Ludgate-hill, feel much pleasure in stating, that at the East India Company's Sale just ended, there was a much greater proportion than usual of fine and highflavoured TEAS, which, selling at very favourable prices, indeed to a much larger amount than usual, whereby they are enabled to offer upon most advantageous terms, both either of their Warehouses in London, or through the medium of their Country Agents, Good Genuine Teas, Cheaper and of superior Qualities at their respective prices than any other house in the kingdom; at the same time they request their Friends to be particular in the address, viz. No. 8, Ludgate-hill, nearly opposite the Belle Sauvage; No. 139, Oxford-street, between Bolles-street and Old Cavendish-street; and 2, Cornhill, a second house from Northumberland House; and to see that all Frederick Sparrow Warehouses are wrapped in printed papers, with name, address, and compound thereon, and those for the country in thin foil or lead, free of expence. Country Agents, Dealers, Families, Proprietors of Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houses, and large Establishments, supplied upon very favourable terms, by applying or addressing F. and R. Sparrow and Co. at their principal Warehouse, 8, Ludgate-hill, enclosing cash notes, bankers' bills, or orders upon London payment, when the change, if any, shall be enclosed in the Goods.

IN consequence of the great disappointment many persons have experienced from purchasing inferior TRUSSES, SALMON, ODY, and Co. most respectfully solicit the attention of the Professional Gentlemen and the Public to observe, that the genuine PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES are Salmon, Ody, and Co. No. 292, Strand, London," marked upon the leather case, with which they are of the spurious kind. Salmon, Ody, and Co. the sole Inventors and Patentees, have made 50,000 of their PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, and still continue to have the recommendations of all the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. They have also the honour to supply the Army and Navy, and the Naval and Military Hospitals; the Dockyards and Ordnance; the Marine Infirmary; the Hon. East India Company; Guy's Hospital; the London Truss Society; the Mary-le-bone, Westminster, Bristol, and Dentiford Infirmaries; the Windsor General Dispensary; the Middlesex and St. George's Hospitals; Parochial Establishments, &c. &c.—Sold by one or more Druggists in every principal Town in the United Kingdom.

SMOKY FIRE-PLACES REMEDIED.—W. and M. FEETHAM, No. 9, Ludgate hill and 296, Oxford-street, beg leave to inform the Public, that they undertake to remedy the above evil, and by long practice and attention to this important object, with experienced and careful workmen, can effectually Remedy every description of Smoky Rooms, with little or no inconvenience to the family during the process. M. F. beg the Public attention to their Warm Air Stoves, with an increased draft, for halls, rooms, &c. Likewise Warm Baths, on a convenient and approved plan to their Alteneareting Shower Bath, by the King's Patent.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or uncertain beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he ventures will prove so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render shaving a luxury instead of a torment. As it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 2s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 55 Chancery-lane, and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

CHELSEA.—To be SOLD, the LEADSHED PROPERTY, a small well-built HOUSE, No. 9 in perfect repair, consisting of twelve rooms called Hermes Terrace, in the Grove of Tyes which extends to the Royal Hospital to the King's road, opposite the Royal Military Asylum, with a view of gardens and trees in front; a considerable space, not finished, to be built upon. Intervening between the back of the terrace and Smith's Row. The house contains seven small rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c. and has a small garden at the back. With the Fixtures and Furniture included. It will be sold for £300. The Furniture was on chased less than two years ago, and has been but little used. There are eighty two years and six months of the Lease unexpired on the Ground Rent: No Fines or Premiums per annum. Enquire on the premises.

BIRTHS.

At Lymington, Hants, the lady of Capt. Beckwith, R.N. of a son.
Near Edinburgh, on the 14th inst. the lady of Lieut.-Col. M'Neill's daughter—The wife of Capt. C. White, R. N. of a son.

MARRIED.

On Friday, the 11th inst. at St. George's Hanover square, Capt. R. Edwards, 13th Dragoons, of Bradfield, Suffolk, to Eliza Murry, only eldest daughter of John Murry, Esq. of Ardeley House, Herts.

On Monday, the 14th inst. in the 23d year of her age, Sarah, the wife of D. Lounder, Esq. of Red Lion square second daughter of Wm. Lowe, Esq. of the Temple, and of Montague-street.

At Courtown, Ireland, on Monday last, the Countess of Courtown—Alderton, on Friday, Alderman Thomas Smith, of the Ward of Farringdon

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sa
Bank Stock	211½	211	210	211	210	
3 per Cent. Reduced	76¼	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76	
3 per Cent. Consols	76¼	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	
3½ per Cent. Consols	87	87	87	87	88	
Consols for Account	76⅛	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	
4 per Cent. Consols	94	93⅝	93¾	93⅞	94	
New 4 per Cent.	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	97	
Bank Long Annuities	19½	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	
India Bonds	35 p	34 p	34 p	34 p	1 p	
India Stock	13 p	13 p	15 p	15 p	—	
Ditto, 5½			—	—	—	
Consolidated Annuities			—	—	—	

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Only Communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!

No. 124. SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1823. Price 7d.

MR. W. KNYVETT respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends generally, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will be given on FRIDAY, the 2d of MAY next, at the King's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. Particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets, half-a-guinea each, to be had of Mr. W. Knyvett, No. 21, Edgware-road; at the Music-shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co. 133, New Bond Street; Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and at the Royal Harmonic Institution.

NEW ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Mr. VAUGHAN begs most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, the 9th of MAY, at the above Rooms, on the grand scale of former years.—The principal Vocal parts by Madame Camporese, Mrs Salmon, Miss Travis, and Miss Stephens; Mr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr J. B. Sale, Mr. Terrall, Mr. Bellamy, and Mr. Bellamy; Leader of the Band, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. Goodison.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Vaughan, 89, Great Portland-street, Mr. Goodison.—and at the Music-shops of Birchall and Co. Bond-street; Cleveland's, Fleet-street; and at the Royal Institution, Argyll Rooms.

NEW ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.——MR. F. CRAMER most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 12, 1823, at the above Rooms. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Piano-forte, Mr. Cramer. Principal Vocal Performers.—Miss Stephens, Mrs. Salmon, Madame Camporese, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Sapio. Principal Instrumental Performers.—Messrs. Lindley, Moralt, R. Ashley, Monzani, Lucy, Willman, Mackintosh, the Pe-Dragonetti, Jackson, &c. &c.—In the course of the evening will be performed, New Quintet (MS.) for Piano Forte, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contra Bass; by Messrs. Cramer, F. Cramer, Moralt, Lindley, and Dragonetti —Cramer. The Concert will begin precisely at Eight o'Clock.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at Messrs. Birchall and Co's, New Bond street; Messrs. Clementi and Co.'s, Cheapside; Messrs. Monzani and Hills, Hanover-street, Piccadilly; Mr. Betts', Royal Exchange; and of Mr. F. Cramer, 192, Oxford street, near Orchard street.

NEW MUSICAL FUND, Established for the RELIEF of DECAYED MUSICIANS, their WIDOWS, and ORPHANS. Under the immediate Patronage of his Most Excellent Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, Princess, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent ——The Nobility and Gentry, Subscribers to this Fund, and Public in general, are respectfully informed, that the ANNUAL CONCERT for the BENEFIT of this FUND, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, the 1st of MAY, at the Opera House, Haymarket, when they hope for the assistance of their benefactors.—The following principal Performers have most kindly promised their assistance:—Madame Camporese, Mademoiselle Caradori, Miss Tree, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Miss Goodall, Miss Paton, and Miss Stephens; Mr. Braham, Signor de Begnis, Signor Begrez, Signor Placci, Mr. J. B. Sale, and Mr. Bellamy. A Concerto on the Grand Pianoforte by Mr. Moscheles; Pot Pourri for the Violin by Mr. Grand, (his first public performance in this country) first Violin to his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. A Concertante for two Violoncellos, Mr. Lindley and Mr. Sale. Lindley, Leader of the Band. Mr. F. Cramer, Conductor, Sir George Smart.—Subscriptions received, and Tickets delivered for the Pit and Boxes, at 10s. 6d. and for the Gallery, at 5s. each, by the Treasurer, Joseph Kendrick, Esq. No. 6, Upper Mary-le-bonne-street, and by the Secretary, Mr. James Hay, No. 15, Little Chapel street, Soho. Tickets may also be had at the principal Music-shops, and at Mr. Ebers' Library, Old Bond street, the Opera office.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published by E. Lavenu, 24, Edward-street, Manchester-square, the corner of Duke-street, a Second Set of Rossini's Overtures, as Quintetts for two violins, tenor flute, and violoncello, with an additional bass of Pianoforte, ad lib. arranged by N. Mori; Beethoven's seventh symphony, as a septett, arranged by ditto; favourite airs, from the ballet of "Les Pages," in which is introduced the popular boiere danced by Mademoiselle Mercandotti and Noblet, price 4s.; 'Cease your funning," with variations, as sung by Mrs. Salmon, composed by Boehm, price 3s.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, price 3s.

THE SECOND PSYCHEAN QUADRILLE, containing Ariel Blanche, Aurelia Perditta, and Virgilia, as danced at Almack's, the Nobilities' Balls, &c. composed and dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon. Countess Cowper, by R. TOPLIFF.

☞ The Third Edition of the First Psychean is ready for the Public.—To be had at the principal Music-shops, and of the publisher, 15, Castle-st. Holborn.

NEW QUADRILLES.—Just published, Paine's 18th Set, or New Lancers' Quadrilles, with entire New Music and Figures; also, the 19th Set of Quadrilles, the subjects taken from Pietro L'Eremita, now performing by Paine's Band at the Nobilities' Balls, each 3s. The extreme popularity of the former numbers of these Quadrilles, arising from their superior arrangement, have caused the decided preference given them by the public, and from the increasing sale, J. Paine flatters himself they have given general satisfaction. New Editions, for those that may not be supplied with them, are re-publishing, from 1 to 17, at Falkner's Opera Music Warehouse, at 3, Old Bond-street, where may be had, the Music in Eliza e Claudio, La Donna del Lago, and all Rossini's Operas.

NEW MUSIC.—Two Airs for the Pianoforte; the variations composed for, and dedicated (by permission) to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, by J. B. Cramer. Price 5s.—Published for the proprietor, by Birchall, Lonsdale, and Mills, 133, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC, just published by Mayhew and Co. No. 17, Old Bond-street. HART'S THIRD SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES, including the celebrated and admired Airs of "The Campbells are coming," "Auld Lang Syne," "Corn rigga," "O whistle, and I'll come to you," and "Loch Lomond side," with entire new figures, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Grey, by Joseph Hart. 3s.

The great success which attended the publication of Mr. Hart's First and Second Sets of Scotch Quadrilles, has induced him to offer a Third Set to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, which he trusts will prove worthy their patronage.

Also just published, HART'S SIXTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's popular Opera of "La Gazza Ladra," as danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls. Arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp. Price 4s.

London: Mayhew and Co. Music-sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

New Editions of Hart's Fifth Set, from "Il Turco in Italia;" also his Fourth Set, including, George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz," Celebrated Hussars," with the admired "La Cendrillon," and Irish Quadrilles, containing the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, Emerald Isle, and the Sovereign, all of which are in con stant demand.

MOZART'S MUSIC.—On Wednesday next, will be published, by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside, with an elegant vignette title of "the Jupiter," MOZART'S celebrated SYMPHONY, known by that name, newly arranged by Mr. Clementi, for the Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, after the plan of his well-known adaptation of Haydn's Twelve Symphonies for the same Instruments.—☞ A New Edition of the Single Pieces from HAYDON'S CREATION, arranged by Mr. Clementi for Voices and Piano Forte, is just published.

In the Press, a Volume of Songs, entitled

MINIATURE LYRICS, the Poetry by THOMAS BAYLY, Esq. Dedicated to the Dowager Lady Thomas. The Airs composed or selected by Sir John Stevenson, Mr. Baife, Mr. Barton, Mr. Horn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Stansbury.—Price to Subscribers, 5s.; Non-Subscribers, 7s. 6d.

The Work will appear early in May. Subscribers are requested to send their names to Mr. Willis, Royal Harmonic Saloon, Westmoreland-street. The following are the Contents of the first Number:—"In this frigid Planet," Song or Duet, Sir J. Stevenson; "Mary think of me," Song. Lee; "I'll be true to thee," Song or Duet, Sir J. Stevenson; "The Lover's Mistake," Song, Baife; "The Little Pet Bird," ditto, Smith; "The Queen of the May," Song, Barton; "Oh hear my Sweet Guitar," A Serenade, Horn. A Subscription Book is now open at Mr. Lidora, Bath.

FOREIGN MUSIC.—T. BOOSEY and CO. beg leave most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Musical Profession, for the liberal support and patronage with which their Establishment for the Importation and Publication of Foreign Music has been honoured from its commencement in 1817 to the present time. The extent and variety of their Stock, comprising, as it does, upwards of ten thousand compositions, does not admit of their particularizing it in the short space of an advertisement; it however includes every work of merit, (at the most moderate prices) both vocal and instrumental, which has hitherto appeared on the continent, and will be published in a few days. Some copies of their General Foreign Catalogue, containing more than six thousand compositions, are still on hand. A List of Foreign Operas and Catalogue of their own Works of Foreign Composers, may be had gratis.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from Ten o'Clock in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, Cymbeline—Tuesday, Guy Mannering—Wednesday, Othello—Thursday, The Castle of Andalusia—Friday, The Merchant of Venice—Saturday, An Opera.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.——Monday, King Henry the Eighth.—Tuesday, Much Ado about Nothing.—Wednesday, As you Like it.—Thursday, The Way to Keep Him.—Harlequin and the Ogress every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—MR. C. KEMBLE most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public that his BENEFIT is fixed for WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 30, when will be presented Shakspeare's Comedy of As You Like it; originally by Mr. C. Kemble: Rosalind by a young Lady, being her second appearance on the stage: to conclude with the last New Pantomime of Harlequin and the Ogress, or the Sleeping Beauty of the Wood.—Tickets, and Places for the Boxes, to be had of Mr. C. Kemble, No. 29, Soho-square, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—MR. MACREADY has the honour of making known to his Friends and the Public that his BENEFIT is appointed for TUESDAY, MAY 13, when will be Performed, for the first time this season Shakspeare's Play of the Merchant of Venice; Shylock by Mr. Macready, his first appearance in that character, with a variety of entertainments, in which Mr. Farren, Mr. Macready, Mr. S. Chatterley, Miss M. Tree, Miss Paton, and Miss Hallande, will perform.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Box Office; and of Mr. Macready, 69, Berner's street.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. YOUNG.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—On Thursday, May 8, 1823, will be acted a Tragedy, in which Mr. Kean and Mr. Young will appear; and an Opera, in which Miss Stephens will perform, with other Entertainments. Tickets to be had of Mr. Young, 41, Wigmore-street, and of Mr. Spring, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Peristreokic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the Coronation Procession, and the Banquet, painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and displaying nearly 100,000 figures, upwards of 500 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Finger Organ and Trumpets, who perform the Coronation Music.—IS NOW OPEN.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with gas, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

PICTURE of the LATE QUEEN'S TRIAL.—MR. CAUTY begs leave to inform the Public, that, to afford greater accommodation to the Visitors who throng to the Exhibition of Mr. George Hayter's great Historical Picture of the Queen's Trial, the Great Rooms, 80, Pall-mall, will, for the remainder of the Month, be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until dusk.

CURACY WANTED.—A Beneficed Clergyman, with exemption from residence, wishes to obtain a Curacy in some healthy respectable neighbourhood, with a comfortable residence. Remuneration a very secondary consideration. Address to the Rev. A. Z. to the care of Messrs. Spence and Desborough, 6, Size-lane, Bucklersbury.

PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of acknowledged talent, of independently loyal principles, of extensive editorial experience, and thoroughly conversant with the routine of the Press, is desirous of treating for a Share in, or for the conduct of, a POLITICAL or LITERARY PUBLICATION.—Apply, by letter only, (post-paid) to B.X.A. Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street.

CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS.—Ladies or Gentlemen requiring assistance in writing or arranging papers, of however delicate a nature, may obtain it on application (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Mansell, 89, Strand. They will be waited on personally if they prefer it, and have the fullest satisfaction as to the honour, and ability, and trust-worthiness of the advertiser.

TO AGENTS, ACCOMPTANTS, &c. &c.—A commodious OFFICE to be LET, near Bond-street. Also, Wine Stores, or Warehouse Room, to Let.—Enquire of Mr. Long, solicitor, 12, Grafton-street, Bond-street

A MEMBER of TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, wishes to employ the ensuing long vacation in the INSTRUCTION of TWO YOUNG NOBLEMEN or GENTLEMEN who are prepared to read the higher classics, and are anxious to study French and English Composition, together with the first part of Mathematics.—References may be had of Dr. Tayler, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—For CALCUTTA; to SIAL (positively) the 15th of MAY, being chartered by the Hon. East India Company, the Fine Fast-sailing SHIP ASBERTON, burthen 500 tons, LUCAS PERCIVAL, Commander, (of the Hon. Company's Service); has a poop, and very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a surgeon.—Apply to Mr. Bawtree; or the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE, 4, Birchin-lane.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—Chartered by the Honourable East India Company, to SAIL on the 15th May, direct for CALCUTTA, the fine fast sailing ship FLORENTIA, 800 Tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander.—Has a Poop and other superior accommodation, and carries a qualified Surgeon. For Passage apply to Henry Moor, Esq. or the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, or 22, Great Allie street, Goodman's Fields.

DINING ROOM and DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE; consisting of real rosewood chairs and tables; dining room chairs, tables, and sideboards, of the most beautiful Spanish wood; a complete suit of drawing room furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, &c.; with six of the most beautiful silk curtains in London; the principal part of which was bought at the late sale at Oatlands, and will be sold for what can be had for them, by Nias and Co. Agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

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Just published, price 2s.

THE SPEECH of the EARL of LIVERPOOL, delivered in the House of Lords, on Monday, the 14th of April, 1823, upon laying on the Table of the House, by His Majesty's Command, certain Papers relative to the Negociations at Verona, Paris, and Madrid, on the Differences which had arisen between France and Spain.—London: Printed by J. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly.

Just published, in 8vo. price 1s. sewed,

A BRIEF EXPOSITION of the AGRICULTURAL QUESTION. By A FREEHOLDER.—Sold by G. and W. Nicol, Pall-mall; J. M. Richardson, Cornhill; and J. Booth, Duke street, Portland-place.

Just published, in 4to. with 16 Engravings, price 11. 5s. boards, Vol 6. Part I. of SUPPLEMENT to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA; edited by MACVEY NAPIER, F.R.S.E. London and Edinburgh. This half volume contains a great variety of articles and Treatises, written by John Barrow, Isaac Benjamin Blot, Member of the Royal Institute of France, William Esq., Jean Baptiste

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the Investiture of Vice Admirals Sir T. B. Thompson, and Sir H. Neale, as Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath; and Major-Gen. Sir W. K. Grant, as Knight Commander; and the honour of Knighthood on Baron Hulbeck.]

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, April 19.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Capt. H. A. Tapp to be Sec. Capt.; First Lieut. R. J. Baron to be Sec. Capt.; First Lieut. G. C. Du Plat to be First Lieut.; Sec. Lieut. J. Townsend to be First Lieut.; Sec. Lieut. E. Vicars to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WILD, Adlington, Cheshire, farmer—J. FOWLE, Sandwich, common-brewer—J. SPRENT, Gosport, builder—H. DENISON, Liverpool, money-scrivener—T. H. CARTER, Minories, victualler—B. BARGE, Clifford-street, wine-merchant—S. BECKETT, Crawford-street, St. Mary-le-bone, printer—J. ANTROBUS, Liverpool, draper—J. TITTERTON, Wilmington-square, surgeon—J. GODSELL, Winchester, linen-draper—J. HAMMON, Great Portland-street, plumber—J. FOX, Claremont-place, Kent-road, poulterer—D. EVANS, Marchmont-street, draper—M. J. JOSEPH, Fox-Ordinary-court, merchant—W. HERBERT, jun. Goldsmith-street, ribbon manufacturer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—May 27, T. Hughes, Chelsea, linen-draper—May 27, J. Roy, Wolverhampton, tea-dealer—May 24, R. Terry, Holborn bridge, haberdasher—May 13, C. Fearnley, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant—May 16, J. Wilks, Finsbury-square, merchant—May 13, J. Westbrook, St. Albans, farmer—May 13, J. Bromley, Circus-street, Mary-le-bone, ironmonger—May 13, J. Willson, Swanton Morley, Norfolk, farmer—April 26, T. Griffin, Knightsbridge, plumber—May 13, J. Mitchell, sen. Essenden, Herefordshire, dealer—May 24, J. H. Tucker, Jermyn-street, chemist—May 13, T. Ramsay, St. Mary-at-Hill, wine merchant.

May 14, R. Whittle and T. Letwyche, Liverpool, merchants—May 26, T. Roose, Liverpool, baker—May 14, T. Bird, Solihull Lodge, Warwickshire, coal-dealer—May 14, P. Dranwhite, Bristol, fringe-manufacturer—May 15, J. Vose, Hardshaw within Windle, Lancashire, ironmonger—April 26, W. and N. Baker, Portsea, grocers—May 16, S. Turner, Sheffield, mercer—May 20, E. Pearson and L. Claude, Liverpool, merchants.

CERTIFICATES—May 18.

H. Hatfield, Abingdon row, Goswell-street road, merchant—J. Drurey, Snaith, Yorkshire, coal-merchant—R. Hamilton, Liverpool, merchant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

In the appeal Forster v. Blake, the judgment of the Irish Court was reversed.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, in reference to the late negociations, informed the Noble Lord (Holland) that the two letters sent from M. La Garde to Sir W. A'Court particularly alluded to had not come into the hands of Government, but were confidential communications to Sir W. A'Court, and could not be officially communicated to Parliament.

TUESDAY.

A Petition was presented from the University of Cambridge, praying for a mitigation of the evils of Slavery in the British Colonies.

LORD HOLLAND moved for copies of all Communications made by the British Government to the King of Portugal respecting the neutrality of Portugal in the case of hostilities commencing between Spain and France, which the Noble Lord thought highly necessary for a right understanding of the situation in which this country is placed as towards Portugal and Spain.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL observed that there had been the most complete admission made, that if Portugal was attacked unprovokedly this country was obliged to protect her—that was the state of our relations with respect to that country.

LORD HOLLAND withdrew his motion.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE asked whether the papers connected with the negociation respecting the Slave Trade would be laid before the House? and whether any arrangement for a settlement respecting the Austrian Loan had been made?

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL had no objection to lay the papers respecting the Slave Trade on the table. With regard to the Austrian Loan an arrangement was in contemplation, and the principle of compromise was in considerable forwardness for completion, but for circumstances which affected the public funds of Europe. Still he saw no reason why an arrangement might not be made satisfactory to all parties.

THE EARL OF DARNLEY had reason to believe that Mr. Pitt expected the whole of the Austrian Loan to be repaid, but now it seemed the Government offered so much in the pound.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL believed that Mr. Pitt had no such expectation, but certainly the succeeding Administration had no expectation of the repayment of the whole.

EARL GREY at no time ever expected the Loan would be repaid; but he was now glad to find that the Austrian Government intended to compound with their creditors.

LORD HOLLAND, though he had not seen the Emperor of Austria's name in the Gazette, must understand that a commission of bankruptcy had issued against him, and that he now meant to compound with his creditors.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH, alluding to the discussions with Spain (which had continued for some years) asked what had brought them to a termination so suddenly and successfully.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, no blame could attach to the early negociations—a strong remonstrance had been made to the Court of Spain on the South American piracies, and that produced a satisfactory arrangement.

EARL GREY asked, whether Government was not in possession of information that the French Government had employed money to foment insurrection in Spain?

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, that information had been received, but the French Government, subsequently to the 7th July, positively denied the charge.

THE EARL OF DARNLEY moved for a list of the Guard Ships in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, with their respective complements of men and guns. The Noble Earl said, that from the conduct pursued by his Majesty's Ministers at Verona, sooner or later this country must be involved in war. He complained that the Guard Ships were kept in an inefficient state, and suggested the necessity of putting some portion of our naval force in a state of complete equipment, so as to be ready for any service.

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE objected to the motion, as the return would only relate to vessels in port, which formed but a portion of the preparations made by this country. He admitted, that at all times, it was necessary to be in a state of preparation.—The motion was then withdrawn.—Adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.

The Warehousing and the Revenue Departments Bills were read a first time.

Petitions were presented from the University of Oxford against the Roman Catholic claims.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH moved an Address to the King on the subject of the late negociations in the following terms: "To offer their humble thanks for the communication which His Majesty had been graciously pleased to make to the House, of certain papers relative to the late negociations at Verona, Paris, and Madrid." To regret that His Majesty's efforts to prevent war between France and Spain had proved ineffectual; and at the same time to represent that the course taken by Ministers in the negociations had not been such as the occasion demanded, nor to afford just reason for hoping that the threatened war might be averted. That they viewed with indignation the conduct of the French King, who, in the forgetful of past circumstances and of the rights of independent nations, had proceeded to make an unprovoked war on a nation friendly to Great Britain, the independence of which had been at all times viewed as intimately connected with the well being of this country, and which was more especially so at the present moment. That that House most highly disapproved of the conduct of Ministers, in suggesting to Spain the propriety of making alterations in her Constitution, similar to those demanded by France, even without having received any assurance from France that such alterations would prevent that interference with the internal concerns of the Spanish people which had been threatened. That the success of those principles, now maintained by France, would be, in the judgment of that House, fatal to every constitutional principle of which this country had heretofore been the champion; and they therefore could not contemplate the contest now beginning but with the most ardent wishes for the success of the Spanish nation in the arduous struggle; and to state their opinion, that if a more prompt, decisive, and unequivocal tone had been taken in the negociations, it might have prevented the commencement of a war, in which they could not but apprehend that this country would be involved at no remote period, and under circumstances of greater difficulty than those with which it would have to contend, had a different course been taken."—The Noble Lord prefaced his motion for the Address by entering very largely into the subject, commenting upon the conduct of the Noble Duke (Wellington) and referring back to the year 1814, the conduct of King Ferdinand with respect to the Spanish people, the had not fulfilled the promises he held out to the Spanish people, the circumstances were matter of notoriety, which at length led to the Revolution—restoring the Constitution of the Cortes, and which, the Noble Earl (Liverpool) justly said, provoked that Revolution. The whole conduct of the Allied Powers, since 1814, clearly shewed that nothing short of the utter extinction of liberty, and the supreme triumph of despotism, would satisfy them. This conclusion he was entitled to draw from all that had taken place, from the conduct of the Allied Powers, coupled with their declarations, from all their acts up to the present period, explained as these acts were by their own notes and by their own admissions. He then remarked upon the dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Canning, and other distinguished persons contained in the papers on the table. In the dispatch of the 28th of January, Mr. Canning had made an admission, such as had never been made before by a British Minister. He had owned that it was for the safety, and at the desire of France, that the British Government had insidiously endeavoured to obtain from the Spanish nation similar terms to those demanded by France. He had also afforded to M. Chateaubriand a mode of explicating himself from the difficulty in which the strong language put in the Speech of the King of France, had placed him, by suggesting that that Speech was open to two interpretations, a suggestion which M. de Chateaubriand immediately adopted. The Noble Lord having made a great many observations on the documents, said, if their Lordships thought it consistent with the honour of the country, not openly, but insidiously, to undermine the liberties of other nations, they would oppose the address which he was about to propose, and might posterity have mercy upon their heads! But if they were desirous to see the Sovereign of their country resume his legitimate station in Europe, not in the train of absolute Despots, but at the head of constitutional Monarchs, they would convey to-morrow to the foot of the throne, in language such as became a constitutional Monarch and a free people, the Address.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY replied to the speech of the Noble Lord, and observed, that the question for the House was this:—Was it better for this country to be at peace, or engaged in war? The Noble Lord had said much with respect to the conduct of France, and one of the accusations which he had preferred against this Government was, that it had been duped by the Ministers of France. He wished to know what meaning their Lordships attached to these words? The object of England being conciliation, a menace could not have been used with propriety or advantage, nor could more be done than had been done. It was seen what the course of England on this question had been ever since the spring of 1820. Was it for this country to go to war on an abstract question?—for the Spanish Constitution?—or for the liberties of the Spanish people? Divided as that country was at present, if England joined in the war she would have to fight against a great portion of the very people she desired to assist. Portugal stood by no means in the same situation with respect to France as Spain did. She had not been concerned in any violation of the French territory, nor was it from Portugal that that moral contagion was to be apprehended which furnished a pretext for the invasion of Spain. Unless Portugal provoked attack, could it be expected that the other powers of Europe would suffer her to be overrun? In case of her being invaded, England would then stand forth, not as the friend of revolution, but as the defender of her ally. The Noble Earl argued at some length against the policy of a more decisive tone being taken on the part of this country than had been taken in the late negociation. From the situation of the two countries we could not have done more, unless we had gone the length of insisting that France should dismiss her Army of Observation. Had this been done, it was probable that the causes of irritation subsisting between them would sooner or later have terminated in war. He concluded by saying, that if England should be eventually compelled to draw the sword in this contest, she would do so at a future period with greater advantage than at present. He trusted the House, instead of passing the proposed censure on Ministers, would, on the contrary, consider them entitled to support and approbation.

LORD HOLLAND maintained that thanks were due to the Noble Lord for the attempt which he had made to rescue their Lordships from that ignominy which must rest up on them if after such papers had been laid before them no step had been taken to mark their Lordships' feelings on the occasion. The humility and disappointment which he experienced from the perusal of these papers, almost took from him the power of expressing his thoughts. He complained that the representations made by this Government were rather dissuasions, founded on the inexpediency of the meditated attack, than remonstrances against the principle. He compared Ministers to sportsmen who pursued the chase through by-lanes and obscure paths, who if they got in at the death of the fox were considered clever fellows, but who if they chanced to be thrown out from their sly efforts to gain the credit of dexterity, were held up to merited ridicule. He admitted that the Spanish Constitution contained some things that were impolitic. The Noble Lord proceeded to condemn the steps taken to induce the Spaniards to alter their Constitution, and declared that if the Spaniards manifested a strict, punctilious, and even foolish regard for their oaths, he should hail this as an auspicious omen, as it proved a just reverence and regard for these principles on which the Constitution ought to be founded. The Noble Lord had said, he saw no grounds for going to war on account of Portugal. He, however, would contend that Portugal was liable to attack as Spain, and might be attacked on the same principles, and our hope of preserving peace must therefore rest on the notable guarantee of the assurances of a Prince of the House of Bourbon, and on the moderation of a French army in the hour of victory. He concluded by lamenting the magnitude of the failure to be remarked on the part of Ministers, and the proofs afforded that this was occasioned by errors of judgment, and want of capacity. He deeply regretted that a glorious opportunity had been lost on the part of this country for taking its proper station to defend the weak against the strong; to stand up as the champion against oppression, and the advocate for civil and religious liberty all over the world.

LORD VISC. GRANVILLE was satisfied that His Majesty's Ministers, in the late negociations, had taken that course which was best fitted to maintain the honour and further the best interests of this country; defended the policy which they had preferred, and moved an amendment, declaring the conduct of Ministers in the late negociation to meet with the entire concurrence and approbation of that House, as it embodied the principles and opinion of those principles which it had been the policy of this country to maintain; acknowledging with gratitude the unceasing efforts of His Majesty to prevent war between France and Spain, rejoicing that His Majesty was not a party to war which did not appear to them necessary for the honour and interests of England, but at the same time assuring him of their ready support whenever a war should be necessary to maintain the dignity of the Crown and the rights and just interests of the nation.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM objected to the Address, and contended that it was not the policy of England to interfere in the dispute between France and Spain. The Noble Duke, adverting to the arguments respecting the balance of power, cited the opinion of an illustrious Duke who had formerly discussed the subject. The importance to be attached to that political balance must depend on the actual state of Europe. He felt neutrality was necessary, and his prayer was for the preservation of peace; but if the country was forced into a war, he prayed to God, notwithstanding he might meet with obloquy, that if we were to be forced to take the field, it might not be to support the principles then prevalent in Spain. He could not forget that the spirit of revolution still existed to undermine and reduce all that was regular in the moral establishments of society.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX rose to return thanks for the notice a Noble Duke had taken of him, and to say his opinion on the balance of power had differed from that expressed by the Noble Duke. His Royal Highness had discussed the subject on different principles. He was not desirous of interrupting an important debate by further observations on that point.

LORD KING supported the Address.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN defended Ministers from the unqualified censure thrown upon them, and looking back to questions agitated within those walls during the last 20 years, he could say, he never in his life gave a more conscientious vote than he should give against the motion of the Noble Lord.

THE EARL OF DARNLEY supported the motion on the ground that the line of policy pursued could not support peace.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON defended the conduct he had pursued in the negociations, not only as the Negociator at Verona, but as a Member of the Cabinet. The Government had determined on neutrality, and he went to Verona to preserve the line of neutrality; and in the Congress of Sovereigns and their Ministers, he used the arguments which he thought best for the preservation of the peace of Europe. He had been blamed for not having acted on a principle laid down by the Marquis of Londonderry in 1821. In point of fact, the principle found in the paper left by Lord Londonderry was not committed by the Allied Sovereigns. He was not committed by the principle in that paper, but to with-stand all interference on the part of Spain. With respect to the charge against him of having been duped, he thanked Noble Lords for the pains they had taken to throw upon him the obligation he was under of coming to the investigation. He should, however, have left more obvious proofs than they had taken less pains to pervert his conduct, and to misrepresent which they knew did not belong to it. He had resisted the menacing Spain. He was then blamed for stating that the Government was justified in forming an army of observation, to say, when there was a civil war on the opposite frontiers, the competent for France to assemble an army on her own frontiers, he should be found in fault for having submitted a question there could really be no difference of opinion, was more With respect to the language held out at Verona, he must considered it more manly, as the representative of his Sovereign, to hold firm but respectful language. On the subject of non-intervention, founded upon a knowledge of Spain, was, that such a declaratory measure was necessary to facilitate the peace of Spain, cation in the Constitution was proposed, but the object was was detailed in the papers.

EARL GREY argued at some length in support of the Address, in allusion to the speech of the Noble Duke (Wellington) who, he said, was of misrepresentation, and declared that he was supporting neutrality. If so, why did a British Minister encourage the concessions, however, had they been made, would not have prevented military concessions. The proposition made by the Spanish Government one the country should not have made. Mediation did not exist in the proposition. It was calling for submission from Spain to the concession she could not make on any principle of honour. He deprecated all internal interference in the affairs of Spain. The of Spain was one of the most formidable dangers that could this country, even in the time of Napoleon; could the House indifference the prospect of Russia supporting France's fleet upon the consequence which might arise from the influence which Spain had adopted. The object of Spain was to the example of her invaders, and endeavour to excite a France against her Ministers. If a revolution in France again set Europe in a flame, and the Monarch of Russia should his forces again to what he called the Western Provinces, country keep out of war?

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL expressed his surprize at the Address him that Address was unintelligible. He knew not what it and it was impossible to say whether it was for peace or war the Noble Earl who last spoke had made the object clear—the meaning was this, "You ought to have gone to war rather than France to invade Spain. This ought to have been the decree of Verona—this language ought to have been firmly and decisively to France." This was the only ground upon which the Government could be impeached, and this was what the Noble ought to have embodied in his Address. But instead of this and manly course, for the sake of catching a few straw votes, shirked and blinked the only question which was really at issue, instructions given to his Noble Friend, the Duke of Wellington, that to any interference with Spain, come what may, His Majesty not be a party. The real question for their Lordships to decide whether the policy of this Government had been right or wrong going to war with France. The Noble Earl referred to the conduct and opinions of the Noble Lord (Grey) on the subject. He remembered that at a time when this country was exposed of terrible magnitude, and, he believed, with a majority in the same monarch, the Noble Earl and his friends sneered at places, because they could not effect the most important that ever was proposed to be made in the British Constitution, the name of Parliamentary Reform. The supporters of this always overlooked the difference between Spain as it was in Spain in 1808—then a united, and now a divided country. farce to say that the civil war now raging in Spain was caused French Army of Observation. Did the Noble Earl seriously was almost as large as France, and that from her localities the strongest power in Europe to resist the attack of a foreign The very defects as well as the virtues of the Spanish character bined to render her conquest most difficult if not impossible tion. It was, therefore, madness to suppose that France could obtain that kind of dominion over her which would be dangerous balance of power, or inimical to the interests of this country.

The Address was supported by Lord Alvanley and the Marquis Lansdowne.

The House divided on the Amendment. Contents, 88—Proxies—142. Non-Contents, 29—Proxies, 12—48. Majority in favour of Amendment, 94.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Freeholders of Devon, praying for a Commutation of Tythes—from Ballinasloe against the Coal Duties Claims—from Kent and Sussex against the Hop Duties.

In answer to a question from LORD HOLLAND respecting the secret article to prevent the union of the Crowns of France and Spain upon one head, the EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, that a treaty had been signed just after the restoration of the present dynasty, whereby his Christian Majesty engaged to make no alteration in effect. The bearings of all former treaties were against the supposition that an union of the Crowns would take place.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Darnley, respecting a commutation of tythes in Ireland, the EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, he saw no reason why (the measure being before the other House) some remedial step should not be taken before Parliament separated.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, in addition to the delay in bringing on which had, since the Committee sat in 1813, increased very considerably, suggested the propriety of investigating the matter while the hearing of appeals might be forwarded, and moved for a Committee of Inquiry, which was accordingly appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from St. Columb, against the Hawkers and Pedlars' Act; from Sligo, against the Coal Duties; from Dublin, Wiltshire, Leeds, and Huddersfield, against the Warehousing Bill; from the inhabitants of York, praying for Reform; from the woolfactors, praying for a Repeal of the Wool Duties; from the Merchants of London, praying for a Bill to legalize the Sale of Goods.

The Quorum Magistrates Bill was postponed till this day six months.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT gave notice that he would on the 2d of May inst. submit a motion to do away the punishment of whipping.

LORD NUGENT gave notice that he would, on the 2d of May, move for leave to bring in a Bill to place the Roman Catholics of Great Britain on the same footing with the Catholics of Ireland.

In answer to some questions put by Sir N. Colthurst, on the present disturbed state of Ireland, MR. GOULBURN replied, that it was the intention on the 30th instant, to move for the renewal of the Insurrection Act; and then every thing connected with the subject could be discussed.

On the motion of SIR N. COLTHURST, an Address to the King for Copies of the Addresses to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from the Magistrates and Grand Jury of Cork; and also, an Address to the King in turn of all persons tried under the Insurrection Act, were agreed to.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT asked whether any other remedy for the existing evils than the Insurrection Act was to be proposed in the House.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING thought it was not necessary to give an immediate answer to the Hon. Member's question, as it was an argumentative one.

On the third reading of the Warehousing Bill, MR. WALLACE proposed several clauses to relieve captains of ships from the necessity of evidence to which they are subject respecting bonds—to relieve them from certain responsibilities—to make the regulations preserved as to packing of coffee; and to leave the exemptions in favour of Irish flour as hitherto.—The Bill was passed.

On the second reading of the Irish Composition of Tythes Bill,

MR. S. RICE objected to the Bill, if it was intended to give the Clergy a compensation for claims which they did not and were never likely to receive. In the province of Connaught, the Clergy claimed a tythe on potatoes, but that tythe was never paid; yet he feared that the Bill would contain the elements of an equivalent for such claim. The Bill was committed.

MR. HUME gave notice of a motion for the 16th of May, to repeal into the Laws in force respecting Newfoundland.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Fareham, against the Coal Duties—from Halifax, York, and Lincoln, praying for Reform. (On presenting the latter petition,

Mr. A. Smith said, that including men, women, and children, 500 persons were not present at the meeting, which was a mere humbug, *sed quod vidimus nefgros* affair!)

Lord Milton, on presenting the York petition, said, it was signed by 11,000 persons; and he believed by two-thirds of the freeholders of the county.

Mr. S. Whittley protested against the petition, (though he admitted the respectability of the signatures to it,) because, it stated what was not the fact, viz. that the House had not done its duty.

It was not the fact, viz. that the House had not done its duty.

From the University of Cambridge, against Slavery in the West Indies; from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, against the Orders in Council; from the Grand Jury of Westmeath, on the subject of Union Duties; from Enniskillen, against the Catholic Claims.

Colonel Trench took occasion to say, that Catholic Priests interfered at the late Elections for Dublin, denouncing eternal damnation against those of their flock who did not vote for a particular candidate, and they had harangued their congregations from the altar while on their knees in the act of public worship.

Mr. Wynn positively denied the statement; but Col. Trench and Colonel Wynn brought in the parties to hold candidates of the facts in his hand.

Mr. P. Moore brought in a Bill for preventing combinations among workmen, and settling disputes between Masters and Journeymen. To be read a first time.—Second reading on Monday.

Mr. C. Grant, alluding to some observations which fell from the President of the Board of Trade on a former night, implying what had been deemed a censure on the Government which preceded that of the Marquis Wellesley, for countenancing a partial administration of justice, wished his Right Hon. Friend (though it was hardly necessary) to explain.

Mr. C. W. Wynne assured his Right Hon. Friend that he had no intention of preferring such a charge against any Administration. What he had said was, that in joining Administration he had reserved to himself the fullest right of supporting in Council or in Parliament any proposition tending to ameliorate the condition of Ireland. The settling of the Catholic Question being an object of primary importance, the combination of the Marquis Wellesley afforded the prospect of the conduct of having her affairs conducted by a firm, impartial, and conciliatory Administration.

Mr. Secretary Peel must claim for himself, and for every individual with whom he had acted for six years, the credit of having administered justice in Ireland with strict impartiality to all classes of the King's subjects, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic; never did a Roman Catholic been excluded from office on account of his religion.

Mr. C. Wynne repeated that he did not make any charge against any individual.

Mr. Secretary Canning presented further Papers respecting the late negociations. They included a confidential minute of Viscount Castlereagh relative to the affairs of Spain, communicated to the Courts of Russia, Austria, France, and Prussia, in 1820, and various other documents.

Mr. Wynne asked whether any treaty on the part of the three Allied Powers lending their assistance to France in her attack upon Spain was in existence. In one of the Notes of Mons. Chateaubriand, he spoke of what he called a *casus fœderus*, and interrogated the three Powers as to the course they should pursue. He should like to know whether any treaty had been made to meet that case.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, to the best of his belief, no such treaty had been signed at Verona. Whether any thing to the effect mentioned had been understood he was unable to say, or how far any further obligations might be considered as binding upon the Powers. Secondly, with regard to the *casus fœderus*, the circumstances supposed never had occurred, and were put hypothetically, as being contingent and accidental.

Mr. Ellis presented a Petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, stating that they had heard of the charges which had been made against them, and had immediately repaired to London, and prayed for inquiry into their conduct; six of the Grand Jury were now in attendance in the House.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir F. Burdett, in allusion to the charges brought against the High Sheriff of Dublin by the Attorney-General for Ireland on the 15th inst. moved, "That the statement of the Attorney-General, made in that House on the 15th inst. respecting the proceedings on the late trial of Forbes, the Handwiches, and Graham, renders it necessary that the House should institute an inquiry into the conduct of the Sheriffs of Dublin on that occasion." Those statements, he observed, had not been met by a direct negative on the part of the friends of the High Sheriff, and he thought it necessarily followed that inquiry should take place. He deprecated the mischievous doctrine of so acting as to give no cause of triumph to either party, which he considered a refusal of justice, and said that when the question was brought forward by the Member for Armagh there were many topics introduced which it would not be necessary for him to allude to now. That the Attorney-General and the High Sheriff were both great Constitutional authorities, ought not to form any part of their consideration. Clothed as the Attorney-General was with high authority, when he had brought charges against another Officer, quite as high as himself, constitutionally speaking, it was impossible for the House to refuse acceding to the motion. The Hon. Member for Armagh had certainly confined his motion to the particular occasion, an occasion which shewed the necessity of a Lord Lieutenant and an Attorney-General, endeavouring to protect the people against a faction. In such an endeavour it was of course a question of discretion after all; and he was free to confess, that if the Attorney-General had not stated in his defence facts which affected the character of others, he should have thought any further proceedings unnecessary.

Mr. Plunkett thought the question was one of discretion. He fully admitted the necessity of inquiry, but his justification did not at all stand upon this question. His case was complete, without reference to the subject matter of the Hon. Baronet's motion, and he did not be at all affected by it. On the occasion of his address to the House, wherein he had made the statements respecting the High Sheriff, he was not an accuser, but an accused. He was stating his own exculpation, though he was aware that it involved the conduct of other individuals. His defence was, that he believed the facts he stated to the House; and, so believing them, the question was, whether he was not bound to act as he had done? His suspicions on the subject of those charges had, up to that moment been strengthened. He now begged to inform the House that he considered the Sheriff a proper subject for prosecution; and that unless the interposition of the House took the subject out of his hands, he should institute a prosecution against him. His mode of proceeding would be the unfavoured ex officio mode; for his making a second experiment upon a Dublin Grand Jury was entirely out of the question. He should apply to the Court of King's Bench for a rule that the trial should take place at the bar of the Court; and by a jury taken by an adjoining county; and by this means he hoped to reach the substantial justice of the case.

Mr. Denman thought it most improper for the Right Hon. Gent. to resort to a proceeding ex officio after first taking his chance of getting the Bill found by the Grand Jury. The conduct of the Sheriff had very little indeed to do with that of the Attorney-General, with respect to the charges of conspiracy; if he were on the Petty Jury, he would upon his oath say, that he did not believe the persons accused went to the theatre under a previous concert to assault the Lord Lieutenant; though he had no doubt there was a previous concert to riot. The bottle he believed to have been thrown by some drunkard, who had previously swallowed its contents; and as for the rattle, it had been thrown by a boy of eighteen; an act, he thought, much more becoming the magnanimity of the Government either to overlook, or not to bring before a Jury in so heinous a shape as that in which it had been charged. The Hon. and Learned Gent. said, that a counsel, however high his rank or great his talents, forgot his duty and himself when he threw out reproachful insinuations against a Grand Jury for their decision in that character. The Right Hon. Gent. having once asked the Grand Jury to pronounce an opinion on his case, he had no right to appeal against that decision. With respect to the Sheriff the Right Hon. Gent. complained of him only when he found it convenient to do so in his own defence. He (Mr. D.) thought the Sheriff would be fully dealt with, if he had not granted to him the inquiry which he challenged. Ample reason had been stated to call for the interference of the House of Commons, and to get rid of this motion as the former had been gotten rid of would be most objectionable.

Mr. Bankes objected to the motion, as it would impose upon the House a judicial authority. The House had not the means of doing justice to the inquiry, for it could not examine the witnesses upon oath. The utmost the House could do, with any effect, had been done, and was about to be done by the Attorney-General.

Lord Milton supported the motion for inquiry; because if the charges against the Sheriff were well founded, there would be too much reason to think that the attention of the House was demanded to the general state of the administration of justice in Ireland.

Mr. Brownlow supported the motion for inquiry, in order that the persons, if proved to be guilty (he solemnly declared he believed them to be innocent), might be visited with the severest censure of the House, and that the system of abandoning a sacred duty might be eradicated root and branch. The Hon. Gent. defended the Grand Jury from the attacks which had been cast upon it; nineteen of the twenty-three were Jurors of old standing and tried and acknowledged integrity often received the thanks of the Judges for their upright and able conduct. They had been told by the Attorney-General that there was a relationship or connection between the High Sheriff and two of the prisoners so close, that he should have been justified in challenging the whole array. Now he (Mr. Brownlow) had to state, on the authority of the High Sheriff himself, that he was no more connected with any of the prisoners than the Attorney-General. Mr. Sheriff Thorpe had assured him that he was able to refute every accusation that had been made against him, and he had come over here in hopes of having the opportunity of doing so. The persons being under an oath of secrecy could not consistently give details of what passed before them; but as far as they could state any thing on the subject, they declared that every particular which had been stated as affecting them, was incorrect and unfounded.

Mr. Goulburn thought that the question no longer concerned his Right Hon. Friend, the Attorney-General for Ireland, or the Irish Government. If he could shew just grounds for imputing blame to the Grand Jury, he must stand acquitted. He conceived that he had done that the other night. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Brownlow) could not but admit that the High Sheriff had acted with much indiscretion, as to give rise to the grounds of complaint against him. The consequence of adopting the motion for inquiry by that House would be to prejudge the case, and thereby do injustice. He must vote against the motion of the Hon. Baronet, because he thought it a most inconvenient mode of proceeding, and because another course was open, and more constitutional.

Colonel Barry said, public justice could not be attained by an ex officio information in Ireland, and it was only on that ground it was demanded that that House should take the case into its own hands. If they loved justice, he was sure they would examine into the case at the bar of the House, by which means alone the calumnies vented against the honourable individuals who were then anxiously waiting to have an opportunity of clearing their character, could be dissipated.

Sir J. Newport was friendly to inquiry at the bar of the House.

Mr. S. Rice confessed he was not unprepared for the statement of that Right Hon. Gentleman relative to the conduct of the Grand Jury of Dublin. Last year he had been Chairman to a Committee of Inquiry into the Affairs of the Corporation of Dublin. In the course of his labours, he ascertained that it had been a standing practice for many years, for the High Sheriffs almost exclusively to appoint the members of the Corporation. Unless a man had this qualification, wealth, character, or rank seemed to avail nothing. When he was in Dublin, shortly after these Bills had been ignored, he met one of the witnesses. In answer to his question as to what he did there, this witness told him that he had much to tell, but that the Grand Jury only asked him one or two questions, and not allowing him to tell his story, turned him out. He should vote for the question of the Hon. Baronet, not liking any of those ingenious sideways of meeting questions in that House so often practised. Truth was never obtained that way.

Mr. Secretary Peel was of opinion the whole question was as to the way the inquiry would be most satisfactory. In the determination of that point he recommended the House to abstain from party topics, and adhere to those principles which generally regulated the conduct of Parliament. He wished to bring the question fairly to the test, and, upon established principles, the subject ought to be referred to a Court of Law. If the House agreed to the motion of the Hon. Baronet, they would exclude all inquiry upon fair principles in a Court of Justice. It was a most important question, how far they ought to inquire into the conduct of a Grand Jury. Were they to receive at the bar the evidence of every man who said he was not fairly examined by the Grand Jury? They might by such means support the charge—how would the Grand Jury be put upon their defence? If the question was to occupy the attention of the House, he saw no prospect of coming to a conclusion. Suppose they were to come to a determination that the Sheriffs had acted illegally, they must instruct the Attorney-General to prosecute, for they would not suffer a Sheriff who had acted illegally to go without a trial. His Right Hon. Friend was prepared to file an *ex officio* information against the Sheriffs. Under that mode of proceeding they would go to trial fairly. If they brought the Sheriffs before the House, a fair trial afterwards could not be had.

Mr. Tierney saw the question on an extended scale. It was a question whether all Irish matters of complaint were to be turned from Parliament and sent back again to Ireland. The state of the case was this: a new Administration had been formed; their bond was strict and impartial justice to all, but the departure from that bond was the source of the misery of Ireland. One part of the Administration prosecuted men for crying "No Popery!" whilst others said you are right. The Lord Lieutenant went to the play, and a riot ensued. The Attorney-General endeavoured to put the rioters on their trial, and at last was tried himself.—The High Sheriff and Grand Jury called for inquiry into their conduct, and the House was recommended to say—No. You shall be prosecuted in Ireland by the very man who calumniated you. Such a line of proceeding could not fail to excite discontent in Ireland. The House ought to take the subject into its hands, and satisfy the Irish people that justice was to be found in Parliament.

Mr. Secretary Canning had no doubt that inquiry at the bar would take a wider range than the charge against the Sheriffs, but surely that was no reason for hearing the cause in that House. He agreed that the Attorney-General for Ireland stood *rectus in curia*. He would have been entitled to full acquittal had he not made his statement respecting the Sheriff. After that conclusion, he (Mr. Secretary Canning) hesitated upon giving an unqualified vote, because he was not prepared to pass a vote of censure on any individuals without inquiry. He could not inculpate without investigation. By the course of proceeding proposed, the House would be precluded from examination on oath. He did not dispute the high powers of that House as the Grand Inquest of the Nation, but having the competent regular tribunal to resort to, he should resist the inexpedient course.

Mr. Brougham noticed the observations in favour of, and against the motion, and said, with respect to the state of Ireland, a patriotic Member of that House who had devoted a long life to the service of his country, had told them Ireland was distracted by faction, which Parliament alone could destroy. When she had grievances, they ought to hear her. When she asked for protection, they gave her restrictive laws. She wanted a helping hand, and found a bayonet or scourge extended towards her. In the present case there was a charge of packing a Jury, and they called for Parliamentary inquiry, which the House ought not to refuse. A compliance with the Hon. Baronet's motion would promote the peace of Ireland.

Sir Henry Parnell said a few words, which were inaudible amidst a loud and general cry of "Question!"—The House divided—Ayes, 219—Noes, 185—Majority in favour of Sir F. Burdett's motion, 34.

Adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham respecting the capture of a Spanish corvette by a French cruizer, Sir G. Clerk said, the Admiralty had received no information on the subject.

Petitions were presented from Suffolk, in favour of the Game Laws; from Kent, complaining of Agricultural Distress; from Edinburgh, the City of Oxford, Selkirk, Rochdale, Huntingdon, and other places, in favour of Reform.

Mr. Coke presented a petition from the Freeholders of Norfolk, composed by Cobbett, praying for Reform.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, that this petition was calculated to prevent any one from supporting the cause of Reform. If such principles as those contained in the petition were to be acted upon, they must lead to an entire revolution in the property and Constitution of the country. If he thought that such sentiments were entertained by any considerable body of the people, away with Reform for him—he would oppose it with all the means in his power.

Mr. H. Gurney said, the Petition did not speak the sentiments of the freemen assembled, yet it was entitled to consideration as the production of the most acute writer of the age.—It was laid on the table.

Mr. Coke then presented Petitions from the same county, disowning all connection with the one he had just presented (called "the County Petition.") The Hon. Gent. concurred with Mr. Gurney, and was not for Reform. He thought Reform should be introduced in the County Petition. anxious that Reform should be introduced in the County Petition. The Meeting was the most respectable one he had ever seen, and its proceedings were orderly until Mr. Cobbett began to address it. The noise and confusion then became so great that all he could hear from him at a few yards distance was, "I'll fill your bellies—I'll fill your bellies." It was not the Petition of the County of Norfolk; he was convinced that a large majority of that county would disclaim it.

On the motion of Sir F. Burdett the order for the attendance of the Sheriff of Dublin on Friday was rescinded, and fixed for Friday se'nnight, to give time to send to Ireland for witnesses.

Lord J. Russell brought forward his motion for Reform in Parliament. With respect to the particular question, he presumed he might advance, as a proposition not to be denied, that that House, which was the constitutional guardian of the public purse, should be as well guarded as possible against any of its Members becoming the accomplices of those whom it was their duty to check. To accomplish this there were two principal means:—One was, by excluding from that House those who held office under the Crown; the other was, by giving the people, from time to time, opportunities to re-elect their Representatives, or to choose others; and this was the way expressly pointed out by the Constitution. He did not mean to contend that the Constitution called for a representation of public opinion, as it might fluctuate from day to day. He meant—he asked for a fair mode of, and a fair time for trying the Representatives of the people. The Noble Lord repeated the opinions, and noticed the objections urged against the measure. He thought, however, with a Noble Friend of his, that the House, instead of being a representation of the people, and a check upon the Crown, was a representation of the Crown, and a check upon the people. The course which he should propose for the grievance which he had shewn, would be that which he had suggested last year—that 100 Members should be taken from the smaller Boroughs, and added to the Counties. He thought, however, that compensation should be allowed to the proprietors of those Boroughs; and he would support any proposal for such a measure, having that for its object. This was Mr. Pitt's plan, and his own opinion was, that a million would be wisely expended for such a purpose. The Noble Lord concluded by moving a Resolution—"That the present state of the Representation requires the most serious attention of this House."

Lord Normanby seconded the motion.

Sir E. H. East opposed the motion, principally on the ground that the Bill of Rights declared that the King, Lords, and Commons then fully represented the Estates of the Realm; and that the Commons were now substantially the same as they were at the time of the passing of that Bill. He did not wish to see the present system disturbed until there was a certainty of finding something better to replace it.

Mr. Ricardo was of opinion, the question of Reform divided itself into three parts. The first was the extension of suffrage; the second, the mode of election; and the third, the age of electors. The first topic he thought the least important; but on the second he considered the whole of the question to hang. It was obvious that if the few elected the majority of that House, the interests of the many must be sacrificed. He was sorry, however, that it was not in his power to coincide with the views of the Noble Lord as to the transfer of the elective franchise of boroughs to Counties.

Mr. R. Martin opposed the motion, which was supported by Sir J. Newport, Sir T. Lethbridge, and Sir F. Blake. The House divided. Ayes, 159—Noes, 280—Majority against the motion, 111.

The Irish Commutation Bill was postponed till to-morrow se'nnight.

The Division of Counties Bill was passed.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Manchester, complaining of the Use of Machinery; from Berks, complaining of Agricultural Distress; from Liverpool, Rye, Canterbury, Clerkenwell, and Brentford, against the Coal Duties; from Galway, praying for Protecting Duties on the Importation of Barilla; from Cork and Northamptonshire, complaining of the Duties on Leather; from Drogheda, for the repeal of the Union Duties; from Westminster, in favour of the Small Debts' Bill.

Lord Viscount Chandourne brought in a Bill for localizing the sale of Game, which was ordered to be read a second time on Monday se'nnight.

The Weights' and Measures' Bill was passed.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet moved for a copy of the Letter of the Committee on the subject of Diet in the Penitentiary, and a copy of the Report relative to the state of health in the prison; complaints, the Hon. Member observed, had been made of the supply of animal and vegetable provisions to the prisoners, which were lessened of late.

Mr. Holford defended the conduct of the Committee and the supply of food.—The motion was agreed to.

The Beer Bill was recommitted.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the proposed price of beer to be brewed under the Act was 27s. and not 28s. as printed in the Bill; and beer should not be sold in any out-house or garden. This was to prevent an evasion of the Act.

On the clause fixing the number of barrels to be brewed from a quarter of malt to be five barrels, Col. Wood moved an amendment—that the number of barrels be fixed at four.—For the amendment, 16—For the original clause, 45—Majority, 29. The Report was ordered for Monday.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Irish Militia reduction Bill, Mr. Skeffington moved that it be committed that day six months—but it was negatived, and the Bill went through the Committee.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 21.—Telegraphic Despatch from Bayonne, April 20.—"The Major-General to the Minister of War:—'We found 31 pieces of cannon at Pancorbo, with bombs and shot. The head-quarters is at Vittoria, where the Duke d'Angoulême was received with enthusiasm.'"

Letters to the 14th state, that the army under his Royal Highness was expected to wait for some days on the banks of the Ebro, until the army under Marshal Moncey should have taken the field. The corps under Prince Hohenlohe has been dispersed through Aragon, and is to communicate with Marshal Moncey and Baron d'Erolles, who are to enter Catalonia on the 23d or 24th. The corps under General Molitor, consisting of 25,000 men, has taken possession of Logrono and Tudela. Ballesteros has retired to Tarragona.

Bayonne, April 15.—St. Sebastian holds out, and it will probably be necessary to besiege it in form; what most embarrasses us is the want of horses for the artillery, &c. A considerable number is required (9,000 for this army alone.) It is true, that 6,000 are said to have been purchased in the interior, but when will they arrive?—Pampeluna is very tranquil.—The port and citadel of Guetaria have been taken by our troops. Two hundred men, among whom were two colonels and ten other officers, have been taken, together with five pieces of cannon, and provisions. It is said, that the enemy have abandoned Burgos since the 14th. Every where the French army meets with the best reception.

A telegraphic despatch announces, that on the 18th our vanguard carried Logrono, which was defended by 900 men, and that they took a General, 200 men, a standard, arms, and baggage. Marshal Oudinot is going to Burgos. His Royal Highness will remain some days at Vittoria.

On Tuesday a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Earl of Harrowby, the Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, &c.

Additional State Papers have been presented in the Lords by the Earl of Liverpool, and in the Commons, by Mr. Canning, consisting of documents divided into three classes, as regarding Spain, France, and Portugal. The first class contains the confidential communication of Lord Castlereagh, on the affairs of Spain, dated May, 1820, sent to the Courts of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia; dispatches from the Duke of Wellington to Mr. Canning, dated Verona, Oct. 29, 1822; Mr. Canning to the Duke of Wellington, dated Nov. 8, 1822; and a Memorandum relative to the conduct of Spain, communicated by M. de Jabet to Mr. Canning, dated Feb. 18, 1823. The class respecting France, consists of Mr. Canning's despatch to Sir C. Stuart, dated March 31, 1823, enclosing a copy of the Treaty between His Majesty and the King of Spain, in 1814; and despatches from Sir C. Stuart in reply, and Mr. Canning and M. Chateaubriand.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the state of the Game Laws, are understood, with one single exception, to approve the policy of legalizing the sale of game as a general principle, but subject to some restrictions.

A dispatch from the Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Peel has been laid before Parliament, expressing regret that the expectations of restoring tranquility in Ireland have been disappointed, and that he finds the system of outrage has been almost completely organised. He concludes by expressing his conviction that the wisdom of Parliament will not delay the renewal of the Insurrection Act.

The celebrated geographer, A. Arrowsmith, Esq. whose fame, as a constructor of maps and charts is so well known throughout Europe and America, died at his house, in Soho-square, on Wednesday morning, in his 74th year.

The library of the celebrated David Garrick, to which some valuable additions were made by his widow, the late Mrs. Garrick, is now under the hammer. Among the works on sale are some choice specimens of Hogarth, and a curious autograph of that esteemed painter. The sale attracts crowds.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends from Ireland must excuse our particularising any of them to-day—we offer them generally *our cordial acknowledgments.*

The history of Mr. B. *and the* assistance *rendered is quite stale, and we are only surprised that a person like our correspondent should fancy us ignorant of the fact—*he *seems not to know what actually did occur at Paris about* the other party—*we enjoyed the laugh at the bold assertion* upon that point *made to* B. *himself publicly some time since—but we will say nothing which can tend to annoy a set of people who are themselves as innocent as Lambs.*

We beg to tell an "Inhabitant of Banff," that we do not care one single farthing for any of the proceedings of Mr. *and* Mrs. Ball—Mr. Ball *has pleased himself, and made a much more suitable match than when he aspired more—we wish the poor girl happy.*

We cannot inform Querist *what* Mr. Williams *it might have been who addressed a letter to the* Times *about himself last Monday—but whether he be Whig or Tory, we care not: he certainly calls "London a popular place," and inasmuch* Querist *is right. The way we can account for the blunder is this—if he be a* Whig *he* wrote it so, *and if he be a* Tory, *the* Times *has* misprinted it so, *to make him look ridiculous.*

Old Mr. Fysche Palmer, *who was transported,* was *a Clergyman—and what then?—Are there not black sheep in all flocks?—is that a reason why* Mr. Henry Grey Bennet *should wish that Clergymen should not be Magistrates? Surely our* liberal *friend, when he inveighs against* Mr. Palmer, *forgets that he was transported only for* High Treason.

Mr. Betty, *the ci-devant young Roscius, is* not *going to be married to* Lady Anne Hamilton, *nor did we allude to that gentleman when we spoke of an actor who was about to make a great matrimonial alliance—nor to* Mr. Claremont, *as our fair friend* Fanny *seems to imagine—we have said—and we shall say no more.*

Our thanks are due to Dr. *—— of Edinburgh, for his cadeau, but we are no cranioloogists and do not want any more specimens. As he is a literary as well as medical man, if he would send us, in his next parcel, two or three interesting tales, they would suit our purpose much better than casts from heads; we must own, however, that his present proved to be a capital one.*

Mr. Rogers's *Ode on "The Opening Spring" is inadmissible. In justice to ourselves we will publish the commencement:*

"'Twas in that season of the year
"When the caterpillars appear,
"And make a rout,
"And knock the cabbages about,
"When, in the space of half an hour,
"One caterpillar will devour
"A whole cauliflower!!!"

We think it right to observe that we have reason to believe the Mr. Rogers *from whom we received this poem is not the author of "Italy" and "Human Life."*

*Our excellent friend "*Joskey*" was not in time with his account of the April Fools. The idea was admirable; it represented all the Whigs at dinner at* Taylor's, *relating the horrible tricks which had been played upon them on the first of April.* Lord Sefton *had been persuaded to drive three post-chaises tied together through the streets on that day, and did so;* Peter Moore *had been sent on a fool's errand; and* Hume *had made a* fool *of himself, and so on. We are quite sorry it came too late; we wish* Joskey *would favour us again.*

We are extremely sorry not to have sent Mr. S.'s *manuscript; but we were prevented doing so by unavoidable circumstances. We admire the Poem, but fear it will be rather too long for us; if* Mr. S. *will allow us to keep it a short time we may be able to give it a place, as, indeed, we should be glad at any time to do to any communications of his.*

Our other correspondents must stand over.—Price of Stocks, see last page.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THE KING, we rejoice to announce, is rapidly recovering from his indisposition.

His MAJESTY'S attack of gout was brought on by standing for so many hours as he did at the Levee. We are inclined to think that the CHRONICLE newspaper experienced more sorrow at this particular circumstance than it is usually in the habit of feeling upon similar occasions, for that erudite and well-informed journal published to the world, on Wednesday, the FACT—that "more than sixteen hundred persons *were present*" to His MAJESTY at the Levee, on Monday, and although he CONTINUED SEATED during *the whole of the tedious and lengthy ceremony,*" &c. &c. &c.

That the CHRONICLE should write letters to itself, and date them from Paris, does not surprise us—that it should furnish the town with accounts of insurrections and glorious revolutions all over the world, we are not at all astonished; thousands of persons never take the trouble to inquire into the reality of the statements it makes, and its falsehoods and fabrications pass for truths. But surely some probable estimate may be made of its veracity and the correctness of its information, when we perceive that it gravely announces, for two following days, that the KING *remained seated* during the whole of the tedious and lengthy ceremony of the Levee of Monday.

That HIS MAJESTY, with a feeling of the most delicate consideration for others, regardless of himself, declined receiving the visitors of the Levee seated, and that HIS MAJESTY STOOD during the whole of the tedious and lengthy ceremony of the Levee of Monday, is not only the truth, but the real cause of the attack which prevented the Drawing-Room on Wednesday. And we must say, that when the conductors of a paper are at once sufficiently impudent and foolish to publish twice consecutively, a statement, to the falsehood of which, upwards of two thousand living witnesses can bear testimony, we feel quite justified in doubting the multifarious statements and reports which are disseminated through its vulgar and mischievous columns, upon the bare assertion of anonymous correspondents, or the mere *ipse-dixit* of an "unwashed" editor.

On Thursday, with the same accuracy and good intention which characterised its statements of the preceding day, it observes—

"We have heard, that the seat of the disorder (the gout) is removed to another place, from whence it may not so easily be expelled."

—No man can be so dull as not instantly to perceive that the liberal news-writer wished it to be inferred, that the disorder had taken possession of some vital part; with what motive—with what view we ask could this additional falsehood have been promulgated?

"Men always believe what they wish to be true!"

But the CHRONICLE man could not believe the story he told, because he could *not have heard it.* Heard it!—mercy on us—where could a man hear any thing about the *private* affairs of a Court—Who does not know whether HIS MAJESTY stood or sat during a *Public Levee* in the open Palace?

If therefore the CHRONICLE did not hear such a report, his statement is pure invention; if he did—his information upon the subject was just as bad as it is upon all others; especially upon that, with which, in the ardour of his zeal for calumny and misrepresentation, he concludes the paragraph in which the former statement is contained.

We admit, that the "eaves-droppers" and pickers-up of the CHRONICLE may, during the stay of the Court at Brighton, occasionally collect something like a fact or two; but as there is no Steyne in London—no place to which careless vanity can resort, to *talk itself into importance,* (at least within the hearing of the retainers of the Whig journal)—the case is different when HIS MAJESTY is in town; and all those interesting and mysterious communications of the conduct and movements of Royalty which emanate from that paper, are equally authentic and equally true with those which we have taken the trouble to notice and expose.

OUR readers may be surprized, but very few of them displeased, by hearing that SIR ROBERT WILSON, the Member of Parliament for Southwark, has actually left his constituents in the lurch—and in the teeth of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, passed a few nights since, proceeded to Spain to take a command in the Revolutionary Army. The Neapolitan Rebels would have nothing to do with him—the Spaniards, it seems, are not so nice—and the people of this country, we conclude, have *done with him.*

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT brought forward his promised motion with respect to the Dublin Sheriff on Tuesday, in one of those manly strait-forward speeches which so clearly distinguish him from the herd with whom he has chosen to associate himself.

We have no hesitation in avowing that this motion for enquiry has our most cordial support, and we rejoice in the majority by which it has been carried. We think, in justice to ourselves, however, that it is necessary to explain *why* we feel so well satisfied with the result of this division, in which all those for whose principles and talents (and conduct, *as far as it goes*) we have the highest esteem and respect, were in a minority—we feel that a constitutional question was at issue, and we feel that a complete investigation into the matter is the only thing likely to re-instate the parties implicated, in their proper places, or give any thing like satisfaction to the country.

When we ran our eye over the list of the majority upon this occasion, we could not help thinking, that every man whose name appears there, was not entirely actuated by *quite the same feelings* as our own—we name no names, but we *could* point out some who would have been well content to throw all the *constitutionality* overboard, and support MR. PLUNKETT through thick and thin, had not spleen and anger moved them that a man of his powers should have quitted their ranks, and added to the efficiency of a Government which, under all circumstances and at all times, they feel it a duty—to themselves—to oppose.

We disclaim all party feeling; but our communications from Ireland are extremely important and numerous upon this subject, and we repeat that an enquiry is necessary, and that the country has reason to be obliged to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT for having brought forward the motion.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH (who, though a very nice looking young man, affords, in himself, a most striking illustration of the doctrine, that talent is not hereditary) brought forward, as he had kindly promised, a motion of censure against His Majesty's Ministers, touching the negociations at Verona, and their subsequent conduct with regard to Spain.

His Lordship is represented to have produced some resolutions tending towards the object he had in view, and concluding, as we read them, by a fearful apprehension that by remaining at peace this country may be driven into a war.

His Lordship is moreover represented to have expressed his tender anxiety for the character of——the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. If one could believe all the stuff which the reporters attribute to the Noble Lord, it would go nigh to rival in effect the strongest emetic DR. HUME ever compounded; but we do not credit these gentry, and we are convinced they do the Noble Lord an injustice.

Shall we give a reason why we do not credit the assertions of the reporters? We will. The same reporters who put into, or rather, extract from, the mouth of my LORD ELLENBOROUGH all sorts of incoherent trash, make LORD HARROWBY, the Lord President of His Majesty's Councils, get up in his place in the House of Peers, take out of his pocket the 46th number of a Magazine printed in Edinburgh, by Messrs. CONSTABLE, JEFFERY, and Co. called the "EDINBURGH REVIEW," and defend the conduct of his Majesty's Government by quoting out of that Radical, revolutionary, unprincipled book, the opinions of one of its hireling contributors. The reporters not only do this, but they make my LORD HARROWBY daub this hireling with his praise and commendation. Is this bearable—that newspaper writers should thus misrepresent our statesmen and ministers? that they should accuse a nobleman of high character and talent, and the friend of PITT, of such conduct as this? If it were true we should indeed be sorry and ashamed; as it is, my LORD HARROWBY can do no better than prosecute his calumniators for a gross and shameful libel.

The reporters, too, much misrepresent my LORD HOLLAND, into whose speech they have crammed a more than ordinary proportion of nonsense—after quoting a very apposite passage buried down by my Lady, his Lordship is made to say,

"This was the decided and *unanimous* opinion of *almost* every man who had heard the statements of the Noble Earl opposite."

A *qualified* unanimity is a novelty to us we confess, except in the case of the kind and gentle SIR JOHN MACPHERSON; but we are quite ready to place this passage to the account of those who have, as regards the earlier parts of the debate, a great deal more to answer for in the same way.

What certainly startles us is, that in the able and luminous speech of LORD LIVERPOOL, in the manly, noble, and spirited harangue of the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM we see none of those blunders or misrepresentations by which the opposition speeches are so much injured, and we conclude that the TIMES and CHRONICLE, with a feeling of generous liberality for which those *liberal* journals are remarkable, bestow all their care and attention in dressing up the Ministerial oratory to the best advantage, and thus stay over and render into nonsense the brilliant emanations of the Opposition.

With respect to the motion of my LORD ELLENBOROUGH, or the objections raised against Ministers for their conduct towards Spain, we would meet them by enquiring of that Noble Lord and those who think—or perhaps we had better say agree—with him upon this particular point, what line could have been more judiciously adopted than that which has been taken? We ask this question in order to follow it up by another. What has the Spanish Government required or expected at our hands—what, in fact, was the *ultimatum* by which the Spaniards professed that they should be satisfied?

SAN MIGUEL, in his conversation with SIR WILLIAM A'COURT, 24th Dec. said—

"Spain *cannot expect* her (England) to range herself on one side, *nor to send troops or fleets to assist us;* but we are persuaded she *never will assist our enemies,* nor furnish them with the means of invading us."

It should appear that in observing the strict neutrality, which it is our interest and policy to maintain, we have precisely fulfilled the expectations of M. SAN MIGUEL, expressed to SIR W. A'COURT, and transmitted by him to MR. SECRETARY CANNING, (No. 8.) which paper we are almost inclined to believe my LORD ELLENBOROUGH, in the warmth of his patriotism, has omitted to look at.

The Noble Lord's resolutions were negatived by 142 to 48.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL brought forward his annual [mo]*tion* for Parliamentary Reform; but so deep [an] interest is the subject, and so thoroughly [ex]ploded quackery which for some time kept up the humbug, the question was suffered to rest upon its own merits, and [the] of those, whose powers have hitherto been so ably and successfully directed against it, though it necessary to [call] upon it.

The TIMES of yesterday attributes MR. CANNING'S [re]ference to "sulkiness," and makes a very odd floundering [allu]sion to "an *injured* and *innocent* woman the QUEEN." We not quite prepared to understand what the TIMES [would] say in its mystified paragraph, nor does it appear to us the TIMES can be quite serious in its reference to the [conduct] of the QUEEN, when it couples her late *Majesty's* name [with] what unnecessarily with that of MR. CANNING.

It is perhaps needless to add, that the motion of the [Hon]ourable Author of DON CARLOS; OR "Persecution," Tragedy, in Five Acts, and other works of equal merit, [was] negatived by a majority of one hundred and eleven.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

IN another part of our paper we have inserted a letter [regard]ing the attempts to raise a cry for the abolition of slavery our colonies.

We confess that from the number of letters we have received upon the subject it is difficult to make a selection, but as those of our correspondents are argumentative rather than [practi]cal, and as we always prefer FACTS to dissertation, we [have] chosen for public notice a printed account of the insurrection at Grenada in the year 1795, written by MR. HAY, a [respectable] gentleman, who was on the spot, and a sufferer upon the occasion.

We subjoin a few of the prefatory remarks, as extremely pertinent—and have selected some passages from the pamphlet, which we think might do MR. WILBERFORCE and the Quakers a great service, if they would take the trouble to read it through attentively.

It may be right to observe that the prefatory remarks are not by the author of the Narrative, but by a "military man who has been nearly thirty years a resident in the West Indies!"

"The proprietors of our West Indian Colonies," (says the latter) "have for a long series of years been exposed to the continued attacks of adversaries from various quarters; among whom there were many distinguished by wealth, by education, by high attainments, and by legislative dignity and power. During the progress of the latter inevitable war, the colonists were nearly overwhelmed by the torrent of the French revolution; but the evils and losses inflicted upon them by the open hostility of the National Convention, which they with difficulty struggled through, were less dangerous than are the covert but disguised proceedings of the sectarians in England; or than are the rivalry of their opponents for trade, consolidated under the banner of the palace in Leadenhall-street. A set of men, hostile to the welfare of England—of principles which betray the liberty and independence of their country, have modestly assumed to themselves to petition the House of Commons to abolish the system by which the West Indian colonies are cultivated: these self-sufficient people—these creatures exercising their humanity free of expense, and distant benefactors they are exciting, without the smallest concern for the total destruction of the *lives* and *property* of the West India proprietors. Professions are a weak assurance of sincerity; nor can we blame trusting the motives of those who preach for reforms that may affect their own safety or property, though they be ready to risk destruction to another class. It is conceiving too much, to suppose zealots, that they are *not* set in motion by improper impulses.

"Of all the descriptions of men which form the British empire there is not one that more merits the good will of their country than the West India planters. It is unfair and unjust to reason the present generation with upholding slavery. This institution has descended to them from their ancestors, and they have found themselves under the most urgent necessity to continue the system themselves. With what justice shall the British Legislature condemn or have sanctioned and established by itself? or with what equity shall the people of England annihilate the property created under the sacred and faith of English laws? Impossible, so long as justice is despised unless upon the plan of indemnification. But the vast amount of the West Indian property, and the impoverished state of the finances of the empire, do not, and never can in our days, allow of the least hope of effecting it by this mode. To undertake it in any other way would be to enter upon a warfare against the sacred rights of property, which, if once begun with one class, may overturn every other.

"The colonization of the West India colonies, and the cultivation of the soil in that country; the labours borne, and the dangers surmounted by the bold and enterprising men who made the first settlements, and the energies continued by their persevering successors, form one of the most extraordinary histories of the power of human industry that the world has ever produced. The race of planters had [to] contend against the effect of climate upon the European constitution, against hurricanes, earthquakes, a constant succession of insurrections, and many minor, yet distressing calamities. Nor have been so incessantly harassed as they have been; and never so braved or suppressed these formidable evils with more manly with more devotion to their country's cause, or with more loyalty their sovereign. They have risen superior to all their misfortunes with a perseverance that has been worthy of the character of the country which gave them birth. These energies have created [one] the main branches of the wealth and power of the British Empire. The duties on their produce pour into the Treasury several millions a year; and add to this, the seamen raised in their ships form a large portion of our naval superiority; probably the glorious victories of the Nile and of Trafalgar would have been unheard of without the help of the thousands of sailors formed by the West India trade.

"Those who have resided long in the West Indies all agree [that] they be planters or military men), that the black would not work voluntarily. Indolence is engrafted in his nature; his wants are few, and cheaply procured, and these being satisfied, sleep and rest are his enjoyment. The *blacks* (improperly called *Charibs*) at St. Vincent may lately be referred to, as affording a true illustration of this indolent nature. Those men were as free and independent as man could be. From the peace of 1763 to 1796 they possessed the best half of the island, and the richest land in the colonies; yet during a space of years they never made or attempted any kind of advance in civilization. Although they had the example of the English and French before their eyes, they continued uniformly the same untamed and [unre]claimed savages from the beginning to the end of the period; and [were] concluded their wretched history by a horrible conspiracy against the *English colonists, most of whom they treacherously murdered in the night, and then proceeded to burn all their estates, making that beautiful little colony one scene of horror and devastation.*

"And this, or such, WOULD BE, IN ALL HUMAN PROBABILITY, the *dreadful result and catastrophe* in which would terminate the philanthropy of the *Friends,* "*les Amis des Noirs.*" *The very rumour of proposed abolition,* when known in the colonies, will be pregnant with the most alarming mischief. But the measure itself, if it were [to be] taken, must inevitably convert those countries, whose beauty and cultivation is no where exceeded in the world, to the dreary condition of a wilderness. Let it be remembered also, that the English colonies possess constitutionally independent legislatures. On this very ground consideration, it is not necessary to enter farther than just to say the most important.

"Being in possession of a very valuable and authentic manuscript containing a faithful narrative of the sufferings of the inhabitants of Grenada during the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, when a most dangerous insurrection took place in that island, which narrative it has appeared to me might be at this time very seasonably offered to the public, I have unpremeditatedly been led into the reflections that I have ventured to prefix to it. In this little work, which was written by a man who was an actor in the scenes which he related, may be seen a truly drawn, a correct picture of what is preparing for all our possessions in that quarter, should we be so infatuated as to act upon the Petition of the Quakers. *Five millions of national property—fifty thousand seamen—two or three hundred thousand of planters and proprietors, with their families—at least a hundred millions of property*

cultivated countries to become deserts possessed by a few savages—a retrogression from civilization to barbarism, will be the fruits of the error, and of sectarian workings of the Spirit."

The writer then proceeds to appeal to the good sense and right feeling of the country in a strong and powerful manner, and lays before the reader a detailed account of the effects of Slave EMANCIPATION, with which he has been furnished by a sufferer. We regret that we cannot spare more room for this interesting catalogue of horrors; but we are compelled to make way for a certain portion of the narrative, which, as we before said, we earnestly recommend to the perusal of those who have been giving signals of their intentions upon this very important subject.

MR. HAY, the narrator, was roused from his bed in the night of March 2, 1795, by a party of revolted slaves, who carried him from his house naked and a prisoner—after a series of ill-treatment he is allowed to return under a strong guard—the following passage, descriptive of the return, is highly characteristic.

"We were met by numbers of negroes of both sexes, loaded with effects plundered from the several inhabitants, amongst which were a great many of my own, carrying to the camp; their baskets were generally examined by my guard, and if they contained liquors, they helped themselves to what they wanted, offering me at the same time part. Amongst the number was my principal servant JOHN CHARLES, with a national cockade in his hat; he addressed himself to me, and said he had been pressed into the service as a drummer, which I doubted. On my arrival in Guyave, I found a woman he had a child by, busy packing up and sending away the few articles of glass and earthenware which yet remained, without either speaking or taking the least notice of me. There was only one freed negro woman in the house belonging to me, who seized me by the hand and wept bitterly, but was not permitted to speak to me. *All the glass windows and many of the doors were broke to pieces*, the furniture and plate carried off or destroyed, books and papers scattered about the whole house, notwithstanding that VENTOUR had pledged himself that morning for the orderly behaviour of his people, and the security of whatever I left in my house. I was hurried away to dress VENTOUR, who was locked at his friend ANTOINE ROY'S house, about a mile from Belvidere: he observed to me, that my house must have been plundered by my own servants, because he had left it entire; notwithstanding, *I was asked to drink a glass of* MY OWN Madeira, *which I knew by the seal on the bottle*, and they had spermaceti candles burning, which I had reason to believe came also from my cellar."

We cannot pretend to trace the unfortunate narrator through the protracted miseries by which he was assailed—long and painful marches, close imprisonment, and lengthened starvation—daily threats of being murdered unless the island were formally given up to the self-emancipated Blacks. But we shall give our readers the last scene of a tragedy which the quacks and humbugs of the day, in violation not only of every principle of justice, but of a solemn recorded pledge, are most anxious to revive in our West Indian Colonies.

"On the afternoon of the 7th of April a cannonading was heard, which lasted near an hour. This confirmed us more in the truth of the report. About day light next morning a few guns were heard. The prisoners, *who had been let out of stocks*, were immediately ordered in, the door locked, and the whole guard put under arms. Soon after the attack became more general, a voice was heard saying, '*The prisoners are to be shot.*' Some who did not perfectly understand French, asked me if it was not so. To which I made no reply. Another said, it would not take place till the General came up himself, during which time the door was frequently opened, and as frequently shut with great violence. The guard was drawn up very near the prison, at the distance of not more than four or five paces. They appeared very much agitated, trembling with impatience, and some seemed to have their guns cocked. A few prisoners called out, Mercy! No reply was made. Others, who were not in stocks, were on their knees praying. Not a word was exchanged amongst us; we all knew an attack from that quarter must fail of success, which would not only prolong our misery, but endanger our lives. The door was opened; two men appeared with hammers to take the prisoners out of stocks. Those who were not in confinement, were ordered to go out. I was near the door, and immediately obeyed. The General was on a battery about twenty yards distant. He called to me to come up; I heard a musket go off before I reached him; upon looking behind me, I saw PETER THOMPSON make nearly two steps forward, and then drop down seemingly motionless. I flew to FEDON, in order to try if I could prevail on him to have mercy on the innocent. 'They have none on our people below,' replied he.

"At this time, the English troops were mixed with the coloured people amongst the Belvidere houses. I then applied to VERDET, CUZIER, and PAPIN, who said they had no influence whatever over him, and then to OLLIVIER, who earnestly prayed him to have mercy on the prisoners, or, if their doom was fixed, to have them shot on a future day. He was inexorable. He began the bloody massacre *in presence of his wife and daughters, who remained there, unfeeling spectators of his horrid barbarity. He gave the word* FEU *himself to every man as soon as he came out; and, of fifty-one prisoners*, only PARDIS M'MAHON, MR. KERR, and myself, WERE SAVED. They all bore their fate like men and Christians, and, except a young boy of twelve years of age, I did not hear a word from one of them. DOCTOR CHRISTOPHERS attempted to run, and was shot at about fifty yards distance from the prison. *I think it is probable he counted them as they came out, because when the last was shot, he lighted his segar, and walked with great indifference backwards and forwards on the battery.* Addressing himself to me, he said, 'You need be under no apprehension for your safety as long as I live; but you may be obliged sometimes to shift your quarters. As soon as that *salopperie* is removed, (meaning the prisoners shot) you shall be lodged for to-night in the same prison.' A man came up and observed to him, that some of the prisoners were not quite dead. *He desired they might be despatched with cutlasses and bayonets.* VINCENT, alias JEAN BAPTISTE COTTON, of Guyave, with some others, immediately executed their horrid orders with cutlasses and pikes, *while the prisoners lay in a pile before the prison door, writhing over one another in the agonies of death.* A negro came up who had his arm fractured by a musket-ball. Bob, a mulatto man, belonging to Revolution estate, was attempting to extract it. I was desired to assist him, which I did. Bob, or Robert, stepping over the dead bodies, went to bring a hammock from the person to carry another wounded man below: the track was so excessively deep and slippery, that he could not effect it. I told him the hammock was mine, and desired he would return it, which he did; and about the same time stript Mr. Barlow of his great coat, and put it on. He was one of the overseers belonging to Revolution Hall. He showed not the least surprize at so shocking a spectacle, nor concern for their fate.

"FEDON ordered a man to count the killed and wounded of the English troops: when he returned, he said they amounted to sixty-seven. Another messenger made them out one hundred. A mulatto woman, the wife of JEAN PIERRE FEDON, his brother, appeared weeping bitterly; he desired her to be comforted, that her husband was dead before he quitted the middle camp; that she might look out for another, the Republic would take care of her children. He called this the Camp of DEATH, the one below it the Camp of EQUALITY, and Belvidere Buildings the Camp of LIBERTY. He then left us."

Here follows the

"*List of Prisoners shot by order of Julien Fedon, April* 8, 1795.

1. Devernor Home
2. Alex. Campbell
3. James Farquhar
4. George Rose
5. Pat. Fothringham
6. Samuel Ought
7. George Walker
8. William Muir
9. Pat. Cumming
10. Thomas Johnson
11. William Kennard
12. Robert Webster
13. John Morrie
14. William Bell
15. Peter Thompson
16. Richard Davis
17. William Gilchrist
18. Michael M'Carty
19. Christopher M'Carthy
20. John Livingston
21. Neil Campbell
22. Anthony Kerr
23. Jenkin Rice
24. Joseph Shae
25. John Tod
26. Matt. Atkinson, 12 years of age
27. James Cuthbert
28. Edward Mathew
29. Joseph Mercer
30. John Thornton
31. Joseph Guy
32. John Wise
33. —— M'Dougal, pilot
34. Edward Johnson
35. —— Banister
36. James Heatron, sub-pilot
37. John Reid, a sailor
38. William Eames
39. Hugh M'Canll
40. Joseph Barlow
41. Francis D. Carruthers
42. John Jackson
43. —— Hawks
44. Philip Lepelley
45. James R. Linton
46. Gilbert Kerr
47. Thomas Brae
48. Benj. Johnson

Reserved.

1. Francis M'Mahon
2. William Kerr
3. John Hay, the Author of this Narrative

We consider it highly important, at this juncture, to display the effects of LIBERTY upon negroes; but we cannot refrain from adding to the horrid facts we have just quoted, the *opinions* of one of those liberal emancipators, whose generous spirit would prompt him to violate the right of property, and annihilate our most valuable colonies.

"From the accounts," says Mr. HENRY BROUGHAM, in his work on Colonial Policy, Vol. II. p. 414, "which have been received of FREE Negroes, it appears that their industry is still more sparing; *of their invincible repugnance to all sorts of labour*, the most ample evidence is produced in the report of the Committee of the Privy Council, in 1788.

"It will be sufficient," says the learned *abolitionist*, "to refer more particularly to the evidence from Jamaica and Barbadoes; in the former settlements Messrs. FULLER, LONG, and CHESHOLME state that FREE Negroes *were never known to work for hire, and that they have all the vices of slaves*; the Committee of Council," adds Mr. HENRY BROUGHAM, "besides corroborating this assertion, add, that the free Negroes are averse to work for themselves, except when compelled by immediate necessity. Mr. BRAITHWAITE, the agent for Barbadoes, affirms, that if the slaves in that island were offered their freedom on *condition of working for themselves*, not one tenth of them would accept of it. GOVERNOR PARRY states, that the free Negroes are utterly destitute of industry, and the Council of the Island adds that from their confirmed habits of idleness they *are the pests of Society*."

Of the general character of the poor, wretched, unhappy, amiable Blacks the still more amiable MR. BROUGHAM gives the following description.

"Although many of them possess land and *slaves*, the spectacle he (MALOUET) tells us, never was yet exhibited of a free Negro supporting his family by the culture of his little property—all other authors agree in giving the same description of free Negroes—the ABBE RAYNAL himself," adds MR. HENRY BROUGHAM, "with all his *ridiculous fondness for savages*, cannot, in the present instance, so far twist the facts according to his fancies and feelings, as to give a *favourable portrait* of this DEGRADED RACE."—Brougham's Colonial Policy, p. 416, Vol. II.

"It will be vain," says the philanthropic member for Winchelsea, "to think of securing the privileges of the Negro vassal so long as the *hand of Nature has distinguished him from his* LORD."—p. 432.

Now, as the Learned and Hon. Gentleman, however laudable his late unsuccessful efforts at *white washing* may have been, has not yet effected—nor, we presume, is he or even MR. WILBERFORCE with all his faith, able to effect—the great change in regard to the Negroes, which is to give them European complexions; it does appear to us that the circumstances of the case themselves are not greatly altered since the Learned Gentleman wrote the book whence we have selected the above passages.

The pious and exemplary MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY seems formerly to have thought something advantageous might accrue to the Blacks by *copious libations of ardent spirits*, and doubtlessly on account of his paternal solicitude to these unfortunate persons, a statue has been carved of him lately; but we fear when we find such men as the Member for Winchelsea repeating that—

"The faculty of speech almost alone distinguishes Negroes from the *beasts* which surround them;" (vol. I. p. 70.) "that the coercion of a master's arm can alone extort the necessary proportion of labour;" (p. 72.) "that their habits of industry have been formed by the constant dread of punishment; no *principle less powerful* can maintain them, and they *must cease with the* master's authority to which they owed their existence;" (p. 417.) "and advocating the actual necessity of the *constant application of the driver's lash*;"

we are apt to regard the proceedings of the present philanthropists with suspicion. No men, knowing as much of a Black population as MR. BROUGHAM has professed to know, *and has published*, can be such fools as to expect any individual advantage from emancipating such a race; nor any thing else than anarchy, insurrection, and confusion from the agitation of such a question.

We call upon our representatives again upon this question; we implore them not to listen to the specious wailings of mock humanity, but to look boldly at the facts and bearings of the case. BROUGHAM, one of the sharpest amongst the party, has declared *his* opinion as to the "results of *Negro emancipation*." When we see the subject pressed with the greatest anxiety, and see, as we said before, and as BROUGHAM himself has said before, that nothing but ruin and distress would accrue to the emancipated Black himself, we must be allowed to attribute some other motives to the ranting advocates of the measure than mere Christian benevolence.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—"The STATESMAN" newspaper of the 15th inst. contains the copy of a petition from SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, presented by MR. HUME to the House of Commons, on the subject of tithes, and particularly with regard to my conduct as vicar of Colwich.

Not choosing to trust to the candour of the Editor of that paper, I will beg of you to insert in your next Number a few remarks upon the gross calumnies comprised in that petition.

It might, perhaps, have been sufficient for me to have observed, that although, happily for myself, my name has not obtained the notoriety of the petitioner, yet in our own immediate neighbourhood our respective characters are so well understood, and, I trust, so duly appreciated, that, so far as I am individually concerned, I think I might have left the misrepresentations of the petitioner, and the vulgar remarks of the Editor of the STATESMAN, together with his whining commiseration for the "*calves*" on the Wolseley Estate, to the contempt they so justly merit. But as their object is not merely to calumniate me, but to bring into discredit the whole sacred order to which I belong, it might be deemed criminal apathy in me to allow such aspersions to go forth into the world unrefuted. To vilify, and to misrepresent, the established teachers of religion, is the common practice of numbers in "this now unhappy country," whose ultimate object is the subversion of the altar and the throne.

If the following statement be compared with the allegations in the petition, the public will easily judge what degree of credit is to be given to the latter:—

I was inducted to this Vicarage in the autumn of 1807, and in the succeeding spring caused a valuation of the vicarial tithes to be made by an eminent land surveyor. The instructions he received from me were to fix a *moderate* value upon them, and upon such valuation they were all let. For several years afterwards, it is notorious that agricultural produce, and consequently my tithes, very much increased in value. As a proof of this, I may state, that the rental of the Wolseley Estate was *twice* advanced in the course of the following eight years. But not so the composition for the tithes of that estate, for I positively deny the assertion of the petitioner, that I have upon every change of occupancy raised "the price" of my tithes. If this had really been the case, does any reason exist why a Clergyman should be held up to the execration of mankind for increasing his composition, that does not apply with equal force to the landlord's rent? And no landlord, I conceive, considers himself bound to let a farm at a sum, never to be varied, under any circumstances, even to an old, and much less to a new, tenant. But so far from the tithes upon the Wolseley property having been continually raised, from the year 1809, up to the present time, I can clearly prove that in the year 1822 the compositions on that estate (including a small part recently sold) did not vary ten shillings from what they were in the year 1808. In order to meet the changes that must inevitably occur in the occupancy of a parish, during the lapse of fifteen years, it is evident that new arrangements of the tithes must occasionally be made, but it is a fact that I have derived no increase of income or other advantage from the petitioner's estate, in consequence of the partial alterations which have taken place.

Will he then have credit for his assertion, not merely that I have been continually raising the tithes "upon any change of occupant," but that because he found, to use his own words, "the said Pitchford proceeding in this way" he gave me notice in September last to take them in kind? I repeat, will any one believe that this was the true reason for giving the notices, when at that period the compositions on his estate had not been raised one farthing? No, Sir, the truth is, that he completely outwitted himself. He thought, and hoped, that he could deprive me of the tithes altogether. His understanding had been bewildered by the sophistries of a publication, which issued last year from the Radical Press, and he brought himself to believe, what he anxiously wished, "that where there is no profit there can be no liability to the payment of tithes." Acting under this delusion, he, in September last, compelled his tenants to give me notice to collect the tithes in kind, thus flattering himself that he should prevent me from receiving them at all.

Knowing, as I did, that the compositions, even in the present times, were reasonable; knowing that my parishioners, generally, not even excepting those who had given me notices, were satisfied; conscious too, that I had taken no advantage of better times, I felt no necessity, and certainly no inclination, to submit to the dictation of the petitioner.

To them who are unacquainted with the arbitrary dispositions of those, who, in modern times, arrogate to themselves the exclusive possession of liberal principles, it may seem inconsistent with the petitioner's well known opinions, that he, the champion of reform, the friend of the poor, the martyr of liberty, (for such he is pleased to consider himself) should interfere in the private arrangements of his tenants—should prohibit them from entering into an equitable commutation for their tithes; in short, should arbitrarily insist upon a sacrifice of their interest and their inclination, to gratify his own ill will against the Clergyman and the Church. These, Sir, may seem hard words, and a heavy charge against one who would fain be thought a liberal landlord, and the farmer's friend; but I assert nothing but what I can prove to be true, and that in a great measure under his own hand. He knew with what reluctance his tenants signed the notices, and it was only by threats of expulsion from their farms that some of them were induced to sign at all. He heard that two of them were anxious to renew the composition; and, as if to furnish arms against himself, on the 3d of April, inst. he addressed to me a note, of which the following is a copy:—

"Dear Sir—I hear that two of my tenants are about to compromise with you about their tithes. As I mean to be master of my own estate, I beg leave to say, it is not with my consent, *and if they do, off they will go* this time twelvemonths.—Your's, &c. &c.

"Thursday. "C. WOLSELEY."

"The Rev. J. Pitchford."

This short note, of itself, sufficiently vindicates my character in the eyes of all whose opinions I value; but I may be allowed to add, that several of the tenants, although apprised by me of the above threat, have again taken their tithes upon the former terms, trusting, I presume, that their landlord will, in his cooler moments, discover that their interest and his are the same.

I have occupied so much of your space, that I shall not attempt to expose all the misrepresentations contained in the petition. But the petitioner's sympathy for the poor *calves*, forms so prominent a part of his complaint, that I cannot pass it over altogether—he bewails the situation of these unoffending animals in the most pitiable tone, and amongst other things observes, that "the said vicar has insisted upon having "all the milk of the tenth day, to the *utter exclusion and de-* "*privation of the calves*;" and he prays the Legislator to alter the law of England, which bears so hard upon *them!* I might, Sir, expatiate upon the good fortune of the Wolseley calves, in having found so distinguished a patron, and an advocate at once so eloquent and judicious; but alas, Sir, the calves have yet to learn, that their patron and advocate is their only enemy. It will be obvious to any one possessing common understanding, who will give the subject a moment's consideration, that any other mode of collecting the tithe of milk than what the law now prescribes, would be fraught with injustice to the tithe-owner, and would enable the farmer, if so disposed, to defraud him of the tithe altogether. But in the present case, let it always be remembered, that I had no wish to collect the milk at all, but that it was forced upon me; and that, feeling for the situation in which the farmers were placed by their landlord, and in order to obviate as much as possible the inconvenience to which he had subjected them, I proposed to take half of their milk on one day, and half on the next; and it will scarcely be credited that the tenants durst not accept this indulgence. The truth is, if they had, the petitioner, even with the assistance of his echo, the editor, could not have got up the shadow of a case to present to the House of Commons, but which the aid of his new *protégees*, the Wolseley calves, enabled him to accomplish.

I will advert only to one topic more in this notable petition. It states that my attorney had informed the petitioner, that I should "proceed against the parties in the Court which is the "most expensive." I will merely reply, that this is another wilful misrepresentation. The petitioner well knows that he received no information from my attorney that will bear any such construction.

It is satisfactory to me to be able to prove out of the petitioner's own mouth, and by his letters in my possession, that these unpleasant proceedings have originated, and are continued, by himself alone; and I cannot envy him the reflection that he is the only obstacle to a restoration of that harmony and good will, which, for fifteen years, subsisted uninterruptedly between my parishioners and myself.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN PITCHFORD.

Colwich, 21st April, 1823.

THEATRICALS.

THE Anniversary Dinner of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund was holden, most injudiciously, on Monday last, at Freemasons' Hall. We say most injudiciously, because *we know* that many persons were prevented from attending by the fatigues of the levee in the morning.

The illustrious patron of the charity, His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, was in the chair, supported by the EARL OF TANKERVILLE: a proof in itself of the truth of our observation as to the defection of the more exalted subscribers, who, on other similar occasions, have been present.

MR. FAWCETT's speech was in every respect admirable, whether considered merely as a piece of manly eloquence, or as peculiarly adapted to the purposes for which it was spoken. The allusions to the departed actors, in whom not only the stage but the nation has, since the last anniversary, experienced so great a loss, were particularly affecting—indeed, over the feelings of a near relative of one of the objects of MR. FAWCETT's eulogium, they had an influence so powerful as to drive him from the Hall.

The day passed off with the greatest *eclat*: good eating—good drinking—good society—good oratory, and good singing formed the attractions; and upwards of fourteen hundred pounds (we believe) was announced as the amount of contributions.

The MORNING HERALD of Tuesday, in giving an account of the meeting, alludes to a parody on a sacred air which was sung, and which seems to have given great (and very properly too) offence to the Editor of that paper. We are at a loss to find out to what part of the evening's performance the paragraph alludes; and, we trust, he must have been mistaken.

In the present state of the stage, and at a time when we proudly uphold the moral character and personal respectability of the members of the theatrical profession, it would be the height of imprudence and folly, if any indiscreet or disreputable person belonging to it, were to be encouraged in a display of the very worst sort of ribaldry, which has in the worst times disgraced society.

We confess ourselves interested in this *apparently* trifling matter, because we take a pride and pleasure in putting the metropolitan players upon a footing with *artists* in general—we maintain that the calling or profession of an actor does not necessarily demoralize the *man*; and it is because we are anxious that *all* actors should be like *some* whose names we *could* mention, that we wish to know the full extent of the offence charged against the professional part of the company on Monday, and the person or persons who actually committed it.

Our observations upon the Opera Ballet of last week have accumulated to us a host of female correspondents—of course we shall not blab as to the parties from whom we have received such favours, but we think we may take the liberty of inserting three or four specimens for the edification of our readers.

No. I.

"——— *Square, Tuesday.*

"MR. EDITOR—I am mortified at your observations upon the Opera-dancers—not about them or their dresses, which are, as you justly say, extremely improper—at least I believe so, for I never before thought about it—but about waltzing—you really should not run down that dance—I have three daughters all grown up—all out—and full blown—they are extremely plain—(*entre nous*, they all take after their father)—and I firmly believe that they have no chance of getting husbands except by an ardent cultivation of the waltz.

"You are mistaken I think about the decrease of marriages latterly, at least I hope so—of one thing I am certain, and I think I ought in fairness to tell you, and you ought in justice to state it—that the waltz, although more graceful and interesting than the kitchen dances of our ancestors, admits of fully as much conversation—indeed rather more—and, considering all things, is fully as conducive to the great end we have in view as any other performance which can with propriety be admitted into good company."

No. II.

From a highly respectable gentleman!

——"You only told half the story, or the Old Tabby saw but with one eye, when she gave utterance to her thoughts with such *naiveté* at the strange and unexpected performances at the Opera—which way did your old friend look when the *male* moukies began their antics?—This requires a little more scourging methinks from your powerful pen—something there is which must be corrected—if summary justice were inflicted on the spot to the males by the *Argumentum Baculinum* it would be extremely salutary, and might correct the indecent customs of the Foreign Stage."

——"Customs—we should say—

"More honoured in the *breach* than the *observance*."

No. III.

From no less a personage than our fair favourite MISS LAVINIA RAMSBOTTOM.

——"Ma' desires me to write to you, to say that you are quite out in your reckoning as to dry-salters and citizens going to the Opera in hackney-coaches, and she hopes you will correct your calumny about our being in the straw. A friend of Pa's, who lives in the Minories, who is a great friend of MR. BROOM's, the Queen's Lawyer, says that you are very malicious, and that, after all your pretended kindness last year, in putting in Ma's account of our party *gratis* for nothing, you only did it to quiz us; and Ma says she shall continue to go to the Opera as long as she pleases, and she does not care whether the people have any clothes on, or none, so long as her betters countenances it.

"P.S. Pa's young men play at CARDINAL PUFF, with table-beer, after supper every night—so you see we have got *that* from the West-end."

No. IV.

From our old friend in the tabby silk herself.

"*Keppel-street, Bedford-square, Thursday.*

"SIR—I certainly did not expect to have been pointed out in your Paper so particularly as I was last Sunday—the truth is, that I never had been at an Opera since I was seventeen years of age, when, if my memory serves me, such extraordinary displays were not made as are at present.

"It is not owing to any change in my feelings with regard to public amusements that I have so long abandoned theatres, but from the circumstance of my having lived a secluded life in Cumberland, where I had perhaps forgotten the nature of the exhibition, by which, I confess, my feelings were greatly affected last Saturday se'nnight.

"By your joke about my *tabby* silk-gown, I conclude you mean to infer that I am 'an old maid;' but with all your penetration, Sir, you are mistaken. I have brought up and educated five daughters, and I congratulate myself that accidentally I was unaccompanied by any of them on the occasion of our meeting. I do not deny the fidgetty motion which you attribute to me upon that occasion, nor do I disclaim the ejaculation which you have reported in *weaker terms* than those in which I uttered it.

"I go farther, Sir, and most unhesitatingly avow the sensations which agitated me at the moment—it was not that I felt pain or anxiety for the delicacy of mothers by whom I was doubtlessly surrounded, because they came prepared to witness a *repetition* of performances, which night after night, and week after week, had been carried on under their eyes;—it was—and perhaps you will ridicule what I am going to say, and 'shew me up' for 'humbug'—it was, that I thought of my own daughters at the moment—of their infancy—their youth—their womanhood, and reflected that the lovely creature before me, who was exposing her person for hire to the gaze of the million, had once a mother—had once been a smiling-innocent babe, and that *my* children, had I so directed their minds, might have been reduced to a similar degradation with her.

"There is nobody who admires the stage more than myself—some of the most honourable women who grace the Peerage have been elevated to their rank and station from the theatre, and I am the last to censure a woman for the fair and honourable exercise of her talents and accomplishments in support of herself and family—at the present moment we have many instances of that most amiable devotion to parents and relations, which reflects unclouded honour upon the exemplary persons who act upon it—But Sir—I could not—nor am I, as I said before, ashamed to avow it—restrain a genuine Englishwoman's feelings—I could not endure to see females forgetting what is due to themselves, by an exposition—the effects of which, upon the other sex, I appreciated by that which it had on me—without being moved almost to tears.

"That decent society should tolerate such things appears to me as extraordinary as, that panders to the vicious and enervated propensities of depravity can be found amongst my own sex. It is true, that my own daughters have never been permitted to waltz—I am therefore, perhaps, liable to be dubbed '*a saint*;'—they have never sung MR. MOORE's songs—I may be called '*a twaddler!*'—but in both prohibitions, touching these matters, my conduct has been regulated by a conviction that indecency loses none of its vice by being set to music; nor profligacy any of its horrors by being committed to the measure of a German tune.

"I have now pleaded guilty, Sir, to the charges brought forward against me last week—even to the wearing of a '*tabby silk gown*;' and so far from apologizing for the uncouth noises you represent me to have made, I only trust that every female who possesses real English feelings, and real English modesty, will follow my example, and drive these foreign despoilers of our national morality, if not from the stage, at least to their dressing-rooms, for more drapery.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

* * * *

"P. S. I believe you were pointed out to me that night—a small, pale, melancholy-looking gentleman, in black—you were then extremely civil and attentive—and I heard Lord—somebody—whose name I have forgotten—call you 'ROGERS.'"

We conclude this article by thanking our fair friend, and assuring her that we are not the gentleman she takes us for.

TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR JOHN,—Your name merely imports that you are a man with a very good heart, and a reasonable share of that valuable commodity called common sense; but in conducting your paper you have risen many steps higher, and shewn yourself to be an able statesman—if MR. BURKE's definition of that character be just. He says, "I should characterize a great statesman to be one who possesses a disposition to preserve with a capacity to improve."

Your efforts have been successfully directed against innovations in Church and State, in morals and in manners, and as by your wit and argument you have laid prostrate at the feet of good sense all the impudent pretenders to patriotism, so now I hope you will perform the same duty with all fanatical reformers in the State. On one point the saints and patriots are agreed, and if they would candidly declare their real sentiments, it will be found that there is little difference between them on many others. Were the question at issue not so very serious, it would be amusing to contemplate the solemn sectary and the ragged radical joining in petitions to Parliament to condemn and stultify its former proceedings, and to venture upon one of the most uncertain and dangerous experiments that ever entered the head of a reformer—you will see I allude to the petitions to abolish slavery in the colonies.

I am no advocate for slavery in general, still less do I wish to defend any instances of cruelty which have taken place in the West Indies, more than I would palliate those crimes we see detailed in our daily papers; but I am prepared to controvert the general charges against the colonists—and to maintain that in practical effect the Negro is as happy, probably more so, than the labourer in most other parts of the world. But that is not my present purpose, I mean now to stand on the threshold of the question, and to claim what we are told every British subject enjoys, the law of the land as it exists—and to protest against the violation of my property by an ex post facto law. But be it remembered that the present Colonists are not the persons who created the system of slavery, our ancestors and those from whom we claim established it under the fostering and parental encouragement of the mother country. Permit me to state my case, and through your widely-circulated Paper to appeal to the public tribunal. I was born in the West Indies about thirty years ago, my father was an industrious man, with a small capital, and having learnt that a promising field lay open for his exertions, he went to Jamaica, and settled there as a merchant. By the honest labours of forty years in that climate he accumulated a sum adequate to the purchase of a large sugar estate. At his death he gave this to me, charged with a small mortgage, portions for my brothers and sisters, and an annuity to my mother. Even in these hard times I have, by severe economy and self-denial, prevented any arrears on those claims—and having a family, I have relied on this property as a provision for them; but I am now told that the Negroes are to be emancipated, and of course my property sacrificed. I cannot believe it possible that such an act of injustice will be done by our Legislature, if the question is fairly stated. It is simply this, by various acts of Parliament persons were expressly invited to become settlers in the Colonies. I will only name three. All foreigners settled in the West Indies a certain number of years become entitled to the rights of British subjects; capitalists are encouraged to lend money on that security by allowing 6 per cent., and by another Act creditors in general are supplied with an easy remedy against lands, tenements, and slaves in the colonies.

The Proclamations issued by Governors, in the King's name, offering advantages to settlers, are without number. It cannot be denied, that our ancestors relied on the faith of these assurances, when they invested their capitals, the fruit of their labours, and all their hopes in that country—if so, can the present Parliament either deny what has been formerly done, or annul its former acts, and confiscate my property? Will it promise protection, and practice oppression? If it does, let us hear no more of slavery on one side, and of British rights on the other. MR. WILBERFORCE does, I believe, say something of intending this as an insulting sneer; and yet he must know that such a measure is not practicable. An Income Tax of 20 per cent. for 50 years, would not indemnify those who would be directly and indirectly injured by the ruin of the Colonies. The truth is, he knows we cannot make out what he calls a case for indemnity. Suppose all Barbadoes had been destroyed when an insurrection took place, in consequence of the discussions here, about seven years ago. MR. WILBERFORCE would say, prove your case, and show the causes of this insurrection. Although we all know these, no impartial man must see the impossibility of proving the real causes of such events—indemnity, therefore, is out of the question, and a proceeding of this nature must inevitably destroy the British West Indies, without even a reasonable probability of conferring a substantial good upon the Negroes themselves.

We rely on the wisdom of our rulers, and the good sense and of Parliament too confidently to fear the result.

A COLONIST.

TO JOHN BULL.

As a Member of the British Senate has at *length* been found *blushing* enough, and *sufficiently devoid of prejudice*, to declare the religion of his country, and that of the whole world, to be a petition to that assembly on behalf of certain *Free Thinkers*, from the tenor of their petition, have been *unjustly* and *cruelly* interrupted in disseminating their principles, I feel authorised, at this moment, what I refrained doing before, through motives of effects; and that is, to lay before the eyes of the public the tenets these *oppressed* and *harmless people*, and the tenets they have so industriously and openly teaching in Edinburgh, Glasgow, most provably, other towns of Scotland and England.

By the examinations, *taken upon oath*, before the Sheriff Edinburgh, it appears that the Society calling themselves *Thinkers* had existed more than twelve months before it was nounced, and prohibited from again meeting by his orders.

It had first assembled in a private room, but as the society in in numbers it was found necessary to obtain more spacious Cordwainers' Hall, in the old town of Edinburgh, (*close adjoi the University*) was hired for that purpose. A certain rent was manded for this accommodation, which, it appears in evidence considerably lowered some time afterwards, on the proprietors Hall finding that the society was composed of so *quiet, harmless reasonable* a set of beings.

The tenets taught in this society were—that there is no God fore, that JESUS CHRIST *was an impostor*: consequently, that writings Christians hold as most sacred are a tissue of fra for political and other purposes. That *all* religion is *nonsen* has been the cause of every evil the world has known. That can be so meritorious as that of working to extirpate it from face of the earth.

These formed the principal subjects on which the lecturers d extemporary and from written tracts, and Sundays were clos their days of meeting, in order to give the lower classes an tunity of attending.

So truly abominable were the opinions boldly acknowledged principals and disciples of this society, whilst under examinat I really shudder at the very recollection. As, for instance, the written lectures goes on to say—"It is the belief of people Christians that God sent his Son into the world as a propitiato our sins. Good; why does he not now send his daughter? are sins quite enough for her to do away with. Suppose he why, those very Christians who follow the doctrines of the Son assuredly crucify her as the Jews did him. How was man cre there is no God? perhaps by putrefaction; or like mites in a &c. &c. &c.

Great pains, it appears from written evidence found upon the been taken to prove the falsity of revealed religion, by contrad pointing out contradictions (at least supposed ones) in the writ the Evangelists. Their library, kept in an iron chest in the and lent out to subscribers to the society, was composed of th of almost every Freethinker, from the earliest periods down to Paine, Carlile, and the most modern authors on that subject, in *parts* of the *French Encyclopædia* were not forgotten.

After a certain time the original society, either from some dis amongst themselves, or from the great increase of proselytes, g into *two*, and latterly *three* in Edinburgh; whether the same place in Glasgow, I am uninformed. The doors during the were constantly open, and so numerous were the people who to attend, that at length they found it necessary to station per the doors to drive away those who could not be accommodated others brought their children to be imbued with this new light, youth of about 18 declared before the Sheriff, that having rese time through curiosity, he was quite horrified to hear the which he had ever been enjoined to look upon as the most sacr books, ridiculed, and treated as *lies* and *nonsense*; but that ing he found there was some truth in what they said; and that was as firmly persuaded of its being so, as he had formerly b contrary opinion. One of the members declared, that before tered the society he had (as his forefathers had done before him stantly said his prayers on going to bed and rising, and a grace and after meat; but having learnt the *folly* of such practices now left it off; and he could assure the society, that he had fi good an appetite, and slept quite as soundly as ever he had done

This is the society that has found a Member of the British Hou Commons voluntarily complaisant enough to advocate its cause in the Legislature of the nation!—I shall make no comments.

Bath, April 20, 1823. A CHRISTIAN.

The King held a Levee on Monday, which was the most numer and brilliant since His Majesty's accession to the throne. Nearly distinguished persons were present. His Majesty left his p apartments for the Royal Closet, where Sir W. K. Grant was inves with the Order of a Knight Commander of the Bath, and Vice-Ad rals Sir T. B. Thompson and Sir H. B. Neale received the Ord the Grand Cross. His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Y Clarence, and Prince Leopold; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Secretary Canning, Count Munster, &c. and afterwards received compliments of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and Great Officers of State, the Cabinet Ministers, and all those who joy the high privilege of the *entrée*, and afterwards proceeded to general Levee Room, which was oppressive from the crowded assemblage. At the Levee all the Cabinet and other Ministers present, an immense number of naval and military officers of ranks, noblemen, and other distinguished individuals. (The presentations were numerous, but we have not space to particularize and therefore to name any one would be invidious.) The Spanish Austrian, French, Russian, Swedish, Prussian, Hanoverian, Wirtemburg, Netherlands, Sardinian, Saxon, Portuguese, and Sicilian Ambassadors were also present.

On Wednesday, His Majesty was to have held a Drawing-Room; an attack of gout, brought on by the fatigues of the Levee, occasion an unexpected disappointment to the Nobility who had intended to present. There was no time to give such an intimation of the circumstance as would prevent arrivals, but persons were stationed at different places along the line of approach to Buckingham-house, to make necessary communication as early as possible. The following Bulletin was issued:—

"The King is not able to receive company at the Drawing-Room day; His Majesty having experienced an attack of the gout in night. "HENRY HALFORD.

"Carlton Palace, Apr. 23. "MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.

"CARLTON PALACE, APRIL 24.—The gout, under which the King boured yesterday, is much mitigated.

"HENRY HALFORD.

"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.

No Bulletin was issued at Carlton Palace on Friday, the general swer to inquiries was—"His Majesty is much better, and is fast improving in health."

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY.—On Wednesday, being the day on which His Majesty has been pleased to command that his birth-day shall be celebrated, the morning was ushered in with a general peal of bells throughout the metropolis. The flags on the church steeples, with the standards of England, were displayed, as well as on several of the public buildings. The day was observed at all the public offices, as other places. The Blue Coat boys attached to Christ's Hospital had as usual a holiday, as well as various other establishments. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute. In the evening there were numerous grand entertainments upon the joyful occasion. Among them were those of the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Canning, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole. It was observed throughout the country with the greatest demonstrations of joy. Seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner at the White Hart, Reigate; their chairman introduced the first toast "The King," with some general observations on the occasion which had drawn them together; on the growth of the feeling in their immediate neighbourhood which recognised the claims of a Sovereign, who may be justly termed the father of his people.

Wednesday, the Hon. Artillery Company held a field-day at Finsbury-ground in the City-road, in honour of the Birth-day of His Majesty their illustrious Captain-General, after which the members dined together at the Armoury-house.

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For the character of this work, see Monthly Mirror, page 41, Jan. 1805; Eclectic Review, page 369, May, 1805; Universal Magazine, page 447, May, 1805; Monthly Review, page 220, June, 1805; also European and other Reviews, 1805; Monthly Review, page 220, June, 1805; also European and other Reviews, 1805; Monthly Magazine

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday have arrived. They state that Andalusia is in a state of insurrection against the Constitutional system, and that General Molitor is marching on Saragossa. The capture of Saguntum, and the agitations in Valencia, have caused great disquietude in the Constitutional troops in Catalonia. Mina's left flank is exposed, and it is supposed that he will retire beyond the Ebro. The Spanish soldiers on the frontiers wear a white ribband on the left arm.

In the Chamber of Deputies the discussions on the Budget have terminated. The law was passed by a majority of 265 to 15.

The Jamaica Papers, just received, state, that Iturbide, the late Emperor of Mexico, was stabbed on the parade.

In the Consistory Court, yesterday, the case of the Parish of Great Waltham v. the Rev. Dr. G. S. Clarke, came on. The suit is promoted against the respondent for alleged clerical irregularities; the latter, who conducts his own defence, addressed the Court in reply to the articles exhibited against him. In these he was charged with having frequently during the last two years neglected or varied from the usual church service of the parish of which he had been vicar above 20 years—with several times refusing to administer the functions of his profession. The reverend gentleman read a long address in answer, in which he strongly recriminated on the church-wardens. It was a common understanding among the Clergy that they were entitled to double fees for marriages in Lent; but both the charge relative to this practice, and to the declining to perform baptism, were in various other respects unfounded. The judgment was postponed.

The adjourned examination of Messrs. Howard and Gibbs, took place on Thursday. The Commissioners were satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Gibbs in respect of his examination, and allowed them to pass their final examination.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, a rule was granted to shew cause why John Roberts, committed to Worcester Gaol, under the Coroner's verdict for Manslaughter, in killing a man in a pugilistic encounter, should not be admitted to bail.

The despatches by the Lowther Castle for China, were closed at the India House, yesterday, and delivered to the purser.

A moving Panorama of the Coronation is exhibiting daily at the Great Room, in Spring Gardens, which the proprietor denominates the Peristrephic. It is a well-executed painting, and gives a very faithful description of that interesting ceremony. The room is crowded on each exhibition with fashionable company.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been some considerable fluctuations in the Money Market this week, and the transactions have been considerable. The Spanish Bonds have been as high as 34¾ during the week, but have this day declined, and the average price has been about 32¼. Consols for the Account opened at 77¾ this morning, but some very heavy sales reduced them to 77⅝; and at the close they were 77⅛.

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DIED.

On Monday, the 14th inst. in the 23d year of her age, Sarah, the wife of D. Lowndes, Esq. of Red Lion square, second daughter of Wm. Lowndes, Esq. of the Temple, and of Montague-street.

On Sunday, the 20th inst. at his house in Chapel-street, May Fair, in the 70th year of his age, James Sayers, Esq.

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JOHN BULL.

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

No. 125. SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1823. Price 7d.

MISS COOKE (Daughter of Mr. T. COOKE) most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public that her CONCERT will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th of May, 1823, when will be performed, a Selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, by several eminent Professors.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Miss Cooke, 22, Seymour-street, Manchester square; at the principal Music Shops; and at the Argyll Rooms.

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The Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets Half-a Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Vaughan, 89, Great Portland-street; at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at the music shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co. New Bond-street, and Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside.—Mr. Townsend will be at the head of the peace officers.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Public are respectfully informed, that a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will be held this year, in the Theatre, Oxford, during the Commemoration week. THREE CONCERTS will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June. The First will consist of a Selection from Palestine, the Seasons of Haydn, and Mozart's Requiem. The Two last with a Miscellaneous. Principal Vocal Performers: Miss Stephens, Miss Travis, Madame Ronzi De Begnis, Signora Caradori, and Signor De Begnis, Messrs. Wm. Knyvett, Vaughan, and Bellamy. Principal Instrumental Performers: Mr. F. Cramer, who will lead; Messrs. Lindley, R. Ashley, Willman, Mackintosh, Anfossi, Erskine, Monzani, Marlotti, the Petrides, Harper, and Jenkinson. The Band will consist of 150 Performers. TWO BALLS will be given in the Town Hall; one on Tuesday Evening, the other on Thursday.—N. B. Tickets of Admission to the Concerts and Balls, Half a Guinea each.

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THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—MR. MACREADY has the honour of making known to his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT is appointed for TUESDAY, MAY 13, when will be Performed, for the last time this season, Shakspeare's Play of the Merchant of Venice; Shylock by Mr. Macready, his first appearance in that character, with a variety of entertainments, in which Mr. Farren, Mr. Macready, Mrs. Chatterley, Miss M. Tree, Miss Paton, and Miss Hallande, will perform.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Box Office; and of Mr. Macready, 69, Berner's street.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.—MISS PATON respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT is fixed for WEDNESDAY, 14th MAY, 1823, when a favourite Opera of Two Acts will be performed for the first time this season; previous to which will be presented, The Belle's Stratagem. Dorlecourt, Mr. C. Kemble; Letitia Hardy, Miss Paton, (sister to Miss Paton) being her first appearance in that character, and second on any stage. A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in which Miss Paton will be supported by several of the most eminent Professors.—Other particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets may be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office, and of Miss Paton, 23, Leicester square.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. YOUNG.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—On THURSDAY NEXT, 8th MAY, 1823, will be acted the Tragedy of Venice Preserved; Jaffier, Mr. Kean; Pierre, Mr. Young; Belvidera, Mrs. W. West. After which will be revived the Dramatic Romance of Cymon; Dorus, Mr. Liston; Sylvia, Miss Sidgons. To which will be added the Comedy of Three Weeks after Marriage; Sir Charles Racket, Mr. Elliston; Drugget, Mr. Bowton; Lady Racket, Mrs. Davison.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Young, 41, Wigmore-street; and of Mr. Spring at the Box-office of the Theatre.

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CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter; The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

On the First of May was Published, Part II. of

PICTURESQUE VIEWS on the SEVERN; (To be continued on the First of every succeeding Month until completed, in Eight Parts, Royal Quarto, and Royal Octavo) from Original Designs of the late MR. SAMUEL IRELAND, Author of Picturesque Views on the Thames, Avon, Medway and Wye, with Illustrations, Historical and Topographical. By MR. HARRAL. This work, the intended publication of which was announced some years ago, and suspended only in consequence of the lamented death of the artist, has been long sought for as a companion to the late Mr. Ireland's Thames, Medway, Avon, and Wye, and is completing the series of that gentleman's Picturesque Delineations of River Scenery. Mr. Ireland's Designs, in number, Fifty-two, embrace the Scenery of the Severn, from the source of that river, on Plynlimmon Hill, and in its progress through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, till it falls into the Atlantic Sea, at King Road, Bristol. These Views are now submitted to the public, coloured, or on tinted paper, in the first style of lithographic execution, so as to present perfect fac-simile of the original drawings. The respective Parts of the Publication (price Fifteen Shillings each, in Royal Quarto, coloured, or Seven Shillings and Sixpence, in Royal Octavo, plain) will alternately comprise Seven Views, with Seventy-two Pages of Letter-press, and Six Views, with Eighty Pages of Letter-press. Thus the Plates, with their connected Historical and Topographical Illustrations, will form Two handsome Volumes, corresponding with Mr. Ireland's preceding works. The accompanying Text historically and topographically illustrative of the Cities, Towns, and Villages—of the Churches, Castles, Seats, and other distinguished Buildings—which enrich the natural Scenery of the Severn, will be arranged by Mr. Harral, from the Manuscript Notes of the late Mr. Ireland, taken in the course of his tour; from the original communications of resident Individuals; and from various other sources of actual survey and literary research.—Orders are received by G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane, London; and all Booksellers.

Speedily will be published, by W. and C. Tait, Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London,

PETTICOAT TALES; Volumes I. and II. containing, 1. Dora —2. Constantia, a Roman story.—3. Flirtations of a Fortnight in August.—4. Confessions of a Punchbowl.—5. The Miller of Calder.

Shortly will be published,

MAMMON IN LONDON; or, the Spy of the Day. A Characteristic and Satirical Romance on the Model of Le Diable Boiteux. 3 vols. 12mo.

2. The LIFE OF A SOLDIER; a Narrative and Descriptive Poem, embellished with 18 Plates, etched by, and highly coloured after the drawings of, William Heath. Handsomely printed in imperial 8vo.

Lately published, NAVAL and MILITARY ANECDOTES, dedicated, by permission, to the Dukes of York and Clarence, one neat volume, with Engravings, 6s. boards.—Printed for W. Sams, Royal Subscription Library, 1, St. James's-street.

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"Pestis eram vivus; moriens ero mors tua Papa."

London: printed for the Author, and sold by James Smith, 163, Strand.

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"Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis offendar maculis."—Hor. A. P.

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"Oxford has its Sausage, and why not Cambridge its Tart."—Preface.

London: printed for James Smith, 163, Strand, and John Anderson, 40, West Smithfield, London.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.

A REPLY to the Article on Church Establishments, in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review. By AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL, A.M. Rector of Wallasey, in the County of Chester.—London: Printed for J. Hatchard and Son, No. 187, Piccadilly.—Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

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TO THE LANDED INTEREST!!

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RELATIVE TAXATION; or Observations on the Impolicy of Taxing Malt, Hops, Beer, Soap, Candles, and Leather; with a View of the Manner in which the Duties imposed upon them affect the different Kinds of Land, whether in Grass or Tillage, and their constant Tendency to Increase Land; whether in Grass or Tillage, and their constant Tendency to Increase Land; whether in Grass or Tillage, and their constant Tendency to Increase Land;

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointments of Major-Gen Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon: and A. Macnamara, Esq. to be Sheriff of Brecon: and J. Wynne, Esq. to be Sheriff of Merioneth.]

Commission in the Royal Regiment of Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Capt. R. Douglas to be Capt. vice Avton, res.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and J. Pritchard, Regent-street, hat manufacturers—Bolton and Lister, Bradford, Yorkshire, plasterers—Terry and Holl, Botley, Hants, vinegar-makers—Kirk and White jun. Sunderland, linen drapers—Nouchett and Hunt, Southampton, milliners—Denman and Wainwright, Lower Crown-street, tailors—Evans, sen and Co. High Wycombe, coach-masters—Wilks and Co. Swillington Bridge, Yorkshire, earthenware-manufacturers—M. and W. Jones, Manchester, sisters—Allsebrook and Freeman, Worthing, merchants—Lowe and Bullock, Congleton, Cheshire, surgeons—Nisbick and Latham, Bath, woollen-drapers.

E. DODD, Manchester, painter—W. LOMER, jun. Southampton, printer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—May 27, T. Clive and S Richardson, Token-house yard, merchants—May 24, M. Abithol, Bury-street, merchant—June 3, J. Callow, Princes street, Soho, medical book-seller—May 31, P. and C. A. Thomson, Tom's Coffee-house, wine merchants—May 20, J. Shackle, Milk-street, hosier—May 24, Q. and J. Dick, Finsbury-square, merchants.

May 22, P. Lawson, Bowness Hall, Cumberland, corn factor—May 24, W. Hudson, Camberwell, bricklayer—May 21, T. Bedson and R. Bishop, Birmingham brass-founders—May 21, T. Bedson, Birmingham, brass-founder—May 26, J. Turney and W. Bates, Selgebrook, merchants.

CERTIFICATES—May 20.

J. Allersey, Liverpool, grocer—W. Ramsden, Leeds, victualler—W. Franklin, Trowbridge, fuller—E. Chapman, Bridgewater-square, leather-seller—W. Wells, Brighton, farmer—W. Haviland, Plymouth, printer—B. Copley, Doncaster, iron-founder—R. Ealand, Stourbridge, hatter.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Suffolk, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from Neath, against the Marriage Act; from Brecon, complaining of Agricultural Distress; from several of the Clergy of the Diocese of York, in favour of the Catholic Claims; from Cirencester, praying for protecting duties on the products of the soil; and from the West Down District, against the Transit Duties.

In answer to a question from LORD KING respecting forgeries committed on Bank Notes, the EARL OF LIVERPOOL said no expence had been spared to prevent forgeries, from 20 to 30,000l. had been expended in experiments, but nothing effective had been accomplished—the withdrawing 1l. and 2l. notes had proved very effective in diminishing forgeries.

On the third reading of the Naval and Military Pensions' Bill LORD KING objected to the Bill, which he denominated a very foolish one, and moved an amendment that the Lords of the Treasury may have power to increase the revenue to raise from the Bank any sum not exceeding 10,000,000l. a-year for the time of 100 years, to be repaid by a defined stock. This amendment was negatived.

LORD BEXLEY defended the Bill, contending that the bargain had been made on favourable terms.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH thought the Noble Lord had been overreached by the Bank in the arrangement.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL said the terms made with the Bank were the same as those of last year—four per cent. in peace was a pretty fair average of interest for money.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE contended that the present was not a beneficial bargain to the public.

The Bill was passed.

TUESDAY.

The Revenue Department's Consolidating and Allardyce's Divorce Bills were passed.

LORD ROLLE presented a petition from Oakhampton against the Duty on Coals carried coastwise.

Several Noble Lords sat in Committee upon the question respecting the Judicial Business of the House of Lords. The Earl of Harrowby was President.

WEDNESDAY.

The Ireland Charitable Loans' Bill was read a first time.

LORD CAWDOR gave notice that he would on Tuesday next submit a motion respecting the Administration of Justice in Wales.

THURSDAY.

EARL STANHOPE presented a petition from Charles Andrew Thomson, stating, that having purchased landed estates a few years since, he had been reduced from a state of affluence to one of ruin, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of landed property occasioned by the measures adopted for the resumption of cash payments. He prayed for the protection of the House and for an equitable adjustment of contracts between man and man. The Petition was laid on the table.

The Profane Swearing and Cursing Prevention Bill was passed.

The Weights and Measures Bill was read a second time.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Military and Naval Pensions', the Grants in Aid for 1823, the Revenue Departments' Consolidation, the Innkeepers' Allowance Bills, and several private Bills.

A Select Committee was appointed on the General Gaols' Bill, to meet on Tuesday next.

The Bridport Harbour and the Scarborough Harbour Bills were passed.

Petitions were presented from the Ship-owners and Traders of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, against the Coastways Duties on Coals; from the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, praying to be heard by counsel against the General Gaols' Bill.

On the third reading of the Warehousing Bill,

THE EARL OF HARDWOOD hoped, when a more liberal system was to be pursued respecting Foreigners, it was not too much to ask the House to impart as great a boon to our own manufacturers. It was the intention of the woollen manufacturers to address Parliament on the subject of wool, for it was impossible that the growth of English wool could prosper, if the duty remains as it at present stands. He had just learned that 5d. per pound additional duty had just been imposed upon the exportation of the raw material from Spain; this he thought was neither just nor proper.—The Bill was passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Barton-upon-Humber, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from Cork, against the Leather Tax; from the Grand Jury of Wicklow, complaining of the state of the mail coach roads; from the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, Boroughbridge, Borrisoken Tipperary, against the Catholic Claims; from Sudbury, complaining of slavery still existing in the West Indies; from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, against the Coal Duties; from George White, complaining of being dismissed by the Board of Taxes, (as a surveyor) without enquiry; from Capt. Manby, praying for remuneration for his life preserving invention.

GEN. GASCOYNE gave notice for the 6th of May of his motion relative to Half-pay Officers.

MR. HUME postponed his motion respecting the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the 27th of May. He also gave notice of a motion respecting Promotions in the Army for the 14th of May.

MR. GRATTAN presented a Petition from a parish in Dublin, complaining of the interference of the Yeomanry during divine worship.

MR. HUME called the attention of the Secretary for Ireland to the Petition, which stated that the Yeomanry were brought into the church to turn out the congregation.

MR. GOULBURN observed that the Lord Lieutenant had instituted enquiry, and justice would be done.

The third readings of the Scotch Sheriff Court, and the Scotch Commissary Court Bills, were fixed for the 9th of May. The third reading of the Apprenticeship Bill was fixed for Monday.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD brought under the consideration of the House the Papers respecting the late negotiations. He recalled to its recollection the circumstances which had brought the country to the situation in which it now stood, and said, the war in 1793, which terminated in 1815, had forced England from her natural policy, and associated her with all the most despotic Governments of the Continent. He then went over and detailed the subsequent conduct of the Allied Powers in respect of the Governments on the Continent, and the share which Great Britain took in the proceedings thereon, which he contended had committed the principles of integrity which generally governed this country; and he charged the British Government, with respect to the affairs between France and Spain, with being ignorant of what was going forward. He then commented on the conduct of the Duke of Wellington in the negociations—arraigned Ministers for the instructions they had sent out to the Noble Duke, who ought to have been instructed to have negociated on the subject at Paris with the French Government alone, and not to shelter himself under any thing that would admit of a doubt—to have reminded the French Monarch of all that had been done for him by England, and to have pressed on his consideration how little was required from him in return. The Hon. Gentleman noticed the demands made on the part of the French King by M. de Chateaubriand, and commented on the French King's Speech to the Legislative Bodies, which struck directly at the root of the English Constitution. Having commented on the Papers at some length, the substance of which is embodied in the Address, he concluded by moving it, to this effect:—stating that the House had taken into its most serious consideration the Papers relative to the late negociations, representing their disappointment at finding that his Majesty's benevolent solicitude for preserving the general peace of Europe, in a great measure, to have arisen from the failure of Ministers to enter into the most earnest, vigorous, and solemn protest against the pretended right of the Sovereigns assembled at Verona to make war upon Spain, to compel her to alter her political institutions, as well as the subsequent pretext of the French Government, that a nation could not enjoy civil privileges except from the spontaneous grant of its Sovereign, as being destructive of the rights and independence of nations, as striking at the root of the British Constitution, and as being subversive of the right by which his Majesty held his title—expressing surprise and sorrow at finding Ministers had advised the Spanish Government to make concessions and changes in her Constitution, without any assurance from France that she would then desist from her unprovoked aggression. And, finally, representing that a more dignified course would have been better calculated to insure the peace of the Continent, and thereby have better secured this nation from the calamities of joining in war.

MR. STUART WORTLEY said that with respect to all that the Hon. Member had said on the conduct of other powers, and even of the conduct of France, there was much difference of opinion between them. He felt as strongly as the Hon. Member that the conduct of the Allied Powers for the last few years had been striking against the principles of our Constitution. With regard to France, he could scarcely believe what he saw of the course she was pursuing. He was convinced, however, that those who guided her councils would be stopped in their career, and that the infamy of their acts would recoil on their own heads. The Hon. Member then defended the conduct of Ministers, and moved an amendment to the address, in substance assuring His Majesty of its entire concurrence in the principles repeatedly declared respecting interference with the internal concerns of other nations; and the just application of those principles in the negociations relating to Spain—expressive of gratitude for His Majesty's earnest endeavours to preserve the peace of the world, and while they deeply regretted that these efforts had been unavailing, rejoicing that His Majesty had not become a party to a war which neither honour, treaties, nor the welfare of his dominions required; and assured His Majesty that, highly as they appreciated the value and the blessings of peace, they were, nevertheless, ready at all times to afford their zealous and affectionate support in any measures which he might find necessary to preserve the national faith, to vindicate his Crown, and to maintain the rights and interests of his people.

MR. T. WILSON seconded the amendment. With respect to the papers, his matured conviction was, that Ministers had done all that honour, consistency, and firmness of character required, and that they had thereby deserved the thanks of the nation. He wished not to be understood as defending the conduct of France. He could find no word less severe to express the feeling with which he regarded it, than execration.

MR. HOBHOUSE had to congratulate the House, that neither in the Amendment nor in the speeches of the two Hon. Members who supported it, had their British ears been offended by a repetition of that language which had been spoken in another place, to the utter debasement of the British name. They had at least spoken out like Englishmen, and expressed their abhorrence of the atrocious conduct of the tyrants of Europe in their attack on the liberties of Spain. The Hon. Member read and commented on the papers, and complained of the manner in which the claims of this country had been enforced when Spain was oppressed with difficulties on all sides. Was this a time to demand pecuniary compensations, when Spain came gallantly forward in her distress, and said, "we find ourselves sinking, come and help us." Conditions too, were stipulated for the safety of the King. The King! They never heard an English Minister now speak about the people. It was all the King—that cursed monarchical principle—it was an accursed principle as the tyrants of the Continent had expounded it—and that it was which created the misery and slavery of man. The Hon. Member next described the feeling expressed on the Continent against the policy of the late Marquis of Londonderry, and the hopes entertained by the people of those countries that the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs would not suffer himself to be surrounded by those who occupied the anti-chambers of the Allied Sovereigns. Every where abroad he was told of the liberality which was to be expected from him, and indeed he had positively assured them that they had got a Radical at the head of the Government.

SIR W. DE CRESPIGNY said, he should certainly oppose any measure tending to embroil this country in war.

MR. BANKES was perfectly satisfied that nothing short of war on the part of England would have had any influence on the infatuated councils of France. We had no right, by any law of nations, to make ourselves the arbiters of the world. He thought the danger, as between France and Spain, was greater to the Dynasty of France than to the Spanish cause; and he should be as little surprised, as he should be sorry to find that just punishment would overtake the former. After taking a short review of Spanish history from the time of the Grandson of Louis the Fourteenth ascending the throne, the Honourable Member observed that he thought many fears of the union of France and Spain were altogether visionary. He supported the amendment.

MR. ALEX. BARING thought, that on the conduct of the Allies, but one opinion was maintained in that House. So much did these Allied Sovereigns dread the progress of what were called liberal principles, that Russia now looked on Turkey with indifference, and Austria and Prussia, two countries hitherto so much at variance, were now united. If, in the result, they should make the Kings of Spain and Portugal despotic Monarchs, it would be their interest to check the only remaining Power which had a free Constitution. He admitted that no great fear was to be inspired by this circumstance; but he would not, in such a case, say, as had been said, "Let them come on!" He thought the negociations were most disgraceful to the councils of the country, and he should therefore vote in favour of the original motion.

LORD F. L. GOWER could not concur in a censure upon Ministers, whose conduct had received the approbation of the Spaniards themselves. He did not think that any good would have resulted from the use of language any stronger than that which had been used. The Noble Lord shortly referred to the note of the Duke of Wellington to the Spanish Government, and contended that there was nothing in it which could be considered as at all offensive to the Spaniards. He should vote for the amendment.

MR. WILBERFORCE was of opinion, that the conduct of France to the unfortunate Spaniards was marked by singular duplicity. When her attention was called to the affairs of Naples, not a word was said about Spain which could lead to suspicion that France meditated an attack on that country. Having thrown off the mask, his Majesty's Ministers stood forward, and it was impossible to deny that they had shewn a strong and sincere disposition to preserve peace; but he was concerned to find a stronger representation had not been made to the French Government. With respect to the Duke of Wellington, he was convinced that Noble Duke had ably discharged the important duties entrusted to him. The Duke of Wellington did every thing with coolness and moderation to prevent the attack of France upon Spain. He opposed the motion.

MR. H. SUMNER considered the line of policy adopted by the Duke of Wellington highly beneficial to the country. Neutrality was the most desirable in a country recovering from a long conflict; and he gave his Majesty's Ministers sincere thanks for the candid, open, manly and honourable part they had taken.—The Debate was then adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Brecon and Cirencester, complaining of Agricultural Distress—from Exeter and Dublin, praying for a duty on Foreign Yarn—from Aberdeen, Elgin, Annan, &c. praying for the repeal of the Duty on Stones carried coastwise—from several parts of Ireland, praying for a measure to encourage the growth of Flax.

The Bethnal-green Vestry Bill was passed.

MR. ABERCROMBIE postponed the motion respecting W. M. Berthwick till the 8th of May.

In answer to a question from MR. HUME respecting the Duties on Stones, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he intended to repeal the Duties.

MR. CREEVEY postponed his motion respecting the Four and a Half per Cent Duties till the 22d May.

A Committee was appointed to consider the line of road from Glasgow to Ayr, and thence to Port Patrick.

On the motion of MR. HUME, certain papers respecting the dismissal of Mr. George White by the Board of Taxes, and also of certain frauds in the collection of the Assessed Taxes, and relative to the amount as the Hon. Member stated of 300,000l.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET postponed the notice relative to the resumption of Cash Payments to the 3d of June.

The Debate on the Papers relating to the Negociations was resumed.

MR. W. WHITMORE supported the Address, and declared it to be his deep conviction, that although it was not now the policy of this country to go to war, it was always necessary for us to assume that tone of independence which was the reverse of what appeared to be the case in the negociation.—MR. DENROWE supported the Address.

Mr. Canning, MADERLEY said, he viewed with shame and disgust the contents of the Papers which shewed that the strongest language used by the Duke of Wellington at Verona was, that "this country should not become a party" to the nefarious scheme in agitation. He supported the Address, because he thought Ministers had not carried it sufficiently through the late negociation with that dignity which was due to the cause. Although they had conducted the country to peace, it was not a durable peace.

MR. CROWEN certainly should have liked to have seen a greater degree of moral feeling pervade our share of the negociation: but he was bound in fairness to ask himself this question—whether our interference would have prevented the war? and he was bound to answer in the negative his conscience he believed that it would not. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. J. Williams supported the original motion.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, His Majesty's Ministers were sensible that a renewal of war would affect considerably the most valuable and dear to this country; that it would affect the country to which we were bound by the most solemn ties of alliance and treaty; in defence of which country we had expended much valuable treasure, and had shed our best blood. For these reasons they had considered it their bounden duty to act with caution. No circumstances would contribute to render war lightly decided upon by us, and he denied that the question of "peace or war" was a matter of consideration in looking at the question before the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman then noticed and replied to the arguments advanced by Hon. Members who supported the motion. Let us look at the situation in which we stood with respect to the Allied Sovereigns. They had formerly been united with us against us. Our relations with those Sovereigns were of a peculiar nature; it was unwise to say that we ought to break off alliance with them, if our object was to preserve peace. The line we had held towards them was undoubtedly that of negociation rather than menace. If the House would look at the [illegible] first of the second series of those before the House, they would find that it contained an argument—a reasonable argument—on the unjust principles by which they were actuated in the [illegible] This document was the more important, because it had been [illegible] the Noble Author of it was leagued with Foreign Despotism to the liberties of Europe. He had been strongly attached to the Noble Lord; he knew the sterling nature of his mind—and especially important services he had rendered the country. Never [illegible] been more publicly misrepresented than that illustrious Lord. He undertook the management of our foreign affairs under unparalleled circumstances of difficulty, and conducted them with equanimity and decision of temper peculiar to himself. To those who knew how he checked all angry feelings, and conquered [illegible] personal prejudices against him. In this document there was [illegible] manly and vigorous protest against the interference of the Allied Sovereigns. He called upon the House to remember the [illegible] down in the answer of the late Marquis of Londonderry to the [illegible] issued by the Allied Sovereigns after the conferences at Troppau in 1821. When the Duke of Wellington referred to that [illegible] was entitled to say that they had kept principles out of sight, contented themselves with making representations of interest, or mild deprecation of the attack upon Spain. But one [illegible] which they had a right to rely, and one much more [illegible] words they could have used, was the effect to be expected from the separation of sentiments and momentous a question as [illegible] Powers. With respect to the subsequent course of proceeding by this country in the negociations, they had told the House at the moment that if they recommended any alterations to Spain [illegible] never suffer her to acquiesce in that principle laid down in the [illegible] of France's Speech, which made all free Constitutions a mere [illegible] paper unless coming from the mouth of a Sovereign. A more erroneous proposition it was—and certainly such a one as [illegible] said to strike at the root of the British Constitution. Upon the view of the case, convinced as he was, that neutrality [illegible] was the right and honourable line of conduct for them to pursue, no other course of policy would have produced any other result. He was sure the House would reject the motion, and not consider the [illegible] ment to its censure, because, after a long and anxious [illegible] discharge their duty by upholding the honour and dignity of the country, and to maintain the peace of the world, they had not failed in securing the latter object.

SIR J. MACINTOSH said, though he did not agree in the [illegible] which had been laid before the House, nor in the reference [illegible] been made of them, able as it was, he could not refrain from congratulating the House of Commons upon that concurrence of opinion which pervaded all sides and all parties, in reprobation of the atrocious and unprincipled aggression of France upon the unoffending people of Spain. With respect to the note of the late Marquis of Londonderry, in answer to the circular of the Allies, it was a strong protest, and to refer to that was sufficient. In [illegible] the question there was something quite ludicrous; for, in proportion as the necessity for firmness increased, and the objectionable [illegible] came stronger, our language grew weak and feeble. The Hon. Member maintained, that, from referring to the papers, it was clear [illegible] abstain from violating the independence of nations as [illegible] been done, and that the balance of power had never been [illegible] or thought of. He could not argue with any one who could [illegible] the occupation of Spain by France would not destroy the [illegible] power in Europe. Ministers had absolutely done nothing [illegible] for that friendly power which had been three times destroyed [illegible] upon the brink of destruction on our account. He concluded by pressing his warm hopes for the personal safety of King Ferdinand. Next to his own King, there was not another whose [illegible] so much anxiety. He wished him to live unharmed through perils of the country, that his safety might so down to [illegible] the eternal monument of the moderation and forbearance of this nish nation. In the midst of their glorious struggle they [illegible] opposed by fraud, treachery, and deceit; whilst to their enemies had been merciful,—forgiving, almost to blindness. He [illegible] that he almost envied the illustrious Arguelles in his sufferings in the cause of his country and of freedom; he was sure he envied [illegible] his talents and his eloquence; but most of all he envied him the exalted feeling which led him to treat with forbearance, with [illegible] and even with delicacy,—that Sovereign who had sent him as a private soldier in a miserable fort, beneath the burning sun of [illegible]

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said, after the admirable and unanswerable defence of his Right Honourable Friend, he should be well content to leave the question in the hands of the House. But in reference to the arguments advanced in favour of the motion by Hon. Members he asked, Did the honour and interest of the country require war? he should answer—No. Did the voice of the people of England require war?—No. Did the Spaniards require this country to go to war?—He answered—No. If neither honour, interest, nor treaties required war, was it competent to criminate the Government on such grounds? The single question on which the supporters of the motion relied was one of degree; namely, whether or no the tone of the Minister during the negociation was too submissive. He protested against any man could, against the doctrine of the Holy Alliance having the internal affairs of foreign nations. He adverted to the motion, and observed that nothing appeared in that transaction, but a sincere desire to mediate in a manner advantageous to Spain. He asked what was to be gained by agreeing to the motion? Was it right, on a question on which Europe had formed its decisive opinion, that the House of Commons should condemn the policy of the British Minister? After the conflicts of the last twenty-four years strict neutrality was the best course for this country, whilst it could be preserved with honour. The Government had acted in support of the interests of the country, and notwithstanding the proposition submitted by the Hon. Gentleman, they would doubtless enjoy the approbation of the nation, and public confidence.

SIR F. BURDETT agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that in order to take a correct view of the question, it was better to look to times and circumstances. He could not but express his satisfaction that the general unanimity of sentiment respecting the aggression

France was not broken by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He knew not whether it was prudent to make war the result, but it certainly was not the duty of Ministers to abandon the high spirit of the country. War had nothing to do with the question. There was a line of proceeding short of war, which would have saved the dignity and moral character of the country from being put into the state in which it then stood. This line should have said, "we must take these steps without transgressing the strict line of neutrality which may counteract your designs, and whilst you are determined on this odious purpose we must withdraw our Ambassador. We will do all that is not a breach of neutrality." Such a line of proceeding would have been more consistent with the character of England. It would have been a check to the detestable project of France, more forcible than the answer of the Duke of Wellington, which only conveyed a hint that France was taking upon herself unnecessary responsibility. He contended that Spain had been infinitely treated by England, and far from thinking the honour and dignity of this country had been properly upheld, he was of opinion that the part we had taken was dishonourable to our national character. He anticipated it would yet plunge the country in a war under more unfavourable circumstances than those under which we had been exhorted into the contest if we had at once made common cause with Spain.—The Debate was then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Northampton, praying for a reduction of the Leather Duties; from Armagh, praying for a Duty on Foreign Grain; from Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, against the Slave Trade; from Dartmouth, for a repeal of the Coal Duties.

The Poor Laws' Amendment Bill was postponed till the 9th inst.

Lord Lyndhurst's motion on the same subject till the 29th inst.

Mr. Wood's motion on the same subject till the 29th inst.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Bribery. The Hon. Member said that within the last six years nearly 7000 persons had been flogged, to the disgrace of the age in which we live.

The motion was opposed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Dawson, &c. and supported by Mr. Curwen, Mr. Hobhouse, &c. The House divided. For leave being given, 37—Against it, 76.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to reclaim Waste Lands in Ireland.

The debate on the late negociations was then resumed,

Mr. C. Wynne, at some length, replied to the arguments adduced by several Hon. Members on the preceding evenings, contending that Ministers could not have pursued another course—their duty was to advise the Crown on the subject, and then submit the result of the negociations to Parliament. With respect to the conduct of France towards Spain, he was ready to admit that the invasion of Spain would justify Ministers in declaring war, if the interests of England demanded such a hostile exertion.

Mr. Leveson supported the motion.

Mr. W. Williams felt much gratitude to Ministers for the line of conduct they had pursued in the negociations.

Mr. W. Peel entertained similar feelings.

Lord Palmerston contended that the British Government had acted so as to induce Spain to take measures to prevent a rupture with France. There was no person better calculated to interfere in the affairs of Spain than the Duke of Wellington, for in that country his brightest laurels had been gathered.

Col. Davies thought that England could not long keep aloof from war. He supported the motion.

Mr. H. Twiss supported the Amendment.

Sir F. Blake was of opinion if Ministers had used spirited language, Spain would not have been attacked by France.

Lord Folkestone expressed his readiness to apologise for any warmth of expression he might have used on a former occasion, which filled forth the talent for sarcasm and quizzing of the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Noble Lord disapproved of the Papers, because they lowered the tone of the country.

Mr. Litteron thought the language in the Papers sufficiently high.

Mr. Secretary Canning rose and addressed the House amidst universal cheering. The Right Hon. Gent. said, he felt grateful to the Hon. mover for the perfectly manly and candid manner in which he had brought these negociations under the consideration of the House; and he hoped that he would turn out the instrument, however unintentional, of adding to the approbation of the country the recorded opinion of the House of Commons.—(*Cheers.*)—Almost all the Members who had addressed the House from the opposite side—he believed all but two honourable exceptions—had admitted that this was a question of peace or war. The denial came with a suspicious singularity from those who had before been clamorous for war. Occasions had been taken to tell the House that cries had been raised, and caps flung up for arms;—(*a laugh*)—but the cap which had been flung down was picked up by neither of the Hon. Gentlemen.—(*Laughter.*)—He denied that, upon a fair construction of the negociations, any man could for a moment assert that it was a question of peace or war. The negociations were to be judged with reference to the war which was to be avoided, and the peace to be obtained.—(*Hear, hear!*)—How, he would ask, was it possible that these negociations could be discussed, unless, in the first instance, the object was admitted to which they were directed?—(*Hear!*)—They were directed to peace—(*Hear!*)—to peace, if possible, for all the world—to peace, in the second place, for the nations around us—and, lastly, to peace, at all events, for this country, and that peace consistent with its faith, its interest, and its honour.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The first question to be determined was, as to the rectitude of our object; and the second point was—did we go the right way about the accomplishment of that object? Now, in looking at these papers as directed, in the first instance, to the preservation of the peace of Europe; in the second instance, to the preservation of peace between France and Spain; and, lastly, to the preservation of the peace of this country, they would find that the negociations naturally divided themselves into three stages. In the first place, as to what had been done at Verona. In the second place, as to what related to France; and, thirdly, as to that part of these negociations which related to Spain.—The great object of our negociation was to prevent the joint union of the Allied Powers, and to bring it down to the insulated point of France and Spain; our object was to diminish the hostility of the joint Powers against one to a separate cause, and from the intentions of the Alliance at Verona to reduce the question to nation and nation; to bring impending evils within their ordinary size and within the scope of usual diplomacy. The Right Hon. Secretary alluded to the arguments used by the Hon. Baronet, who, adopting an argument which he had heard in another place, and which, as he had borrowed it, was the only weak and useless part of his argument—following up that argument with the air and gesture of the noble proprietor of the idea, and causing in the minds of his hearers, from the very infection of his manner, an involuntary recurrence to the line of the poet—

"Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu."

"Come what will," exclaimed the Hon. Baronet, "His Majesty will be no party to any interference." If the Hon. Bart. conceived that that instruction applied to the whole of the negociations—if he supposed that it applied to the interference of France with Spain, or that it referred to an advanced state of the proceedings—though such an opinion he admitted, if well founded, would make something for his argument—yet it really did happen to apply merely to the Allies in their corporate capacity. When the invasion of Spain was proposed as a subject in which the interest of all were concerned, the declaration was then made—that His Majesty to such a proceeding would form no party to interference, even though the dissolution of the Alliance should prove the consequence of that refusal. If then the Hon. Baronet would have the goodness to follow up that experiment in bathos, that act of seeking in instruction, he would find that the proceedings of the Allies had been paralysed by that declaration, and that from that moment all thoughts of making the invasion of Spain a joint operation were abandoned.—(*Hear!*)—If in politics, as in mechanics, success consisted in achieving the greatest object by the least power, the negociations had proved eminently successful.—(*Hear, hear!*)—They had used menace adequate to its object, and no idle waste of words had been displayed, where such an exhibition must have proved injurious or at least useless—calculated rather to irritate the temper than to convince the understanding. And who were the witnesses of this declaration and its result? The first was the Duke Montmorency, who distinctly declared in his Note to the Duke of Wellington that England had actually discountenanced and disdained all connection with those principles which led to the invasion of Spain. His words were—"the success of which measures would have been completely secured, if England had thought she could concur in them." "He thinks that with such feelings that Government may render essential service to Europe, by offering in the like manner to the Government of Spain, advice, which by leading them to entertain more calm views, might produce a happy influence on the internal situation of that country." In the next place he had the testimony of Sir William A'Court in his report from M. de San Miguel, thanking England for the part she had taken, and looking forward to her interference and effectual assistance, and trusting that the exercise of her influence to prevent war would not be denied. His third witness, for whose favourable testimony he was certainly not prepared, was the Hon. Member for Westminster (Mr. Hobhouse). He, fortunately for the Government, had wandered quired information upon this subject, which had much more of truth had there ascertained that the intention of invading Spain as a joint operation of the Allies had been given up in despair, and that he (Mr. Canning), the liberal Minister of England, was to blame for the failure of so popular a project.—(*Cheers.*)—The Right Hon. Gent. said "With respect to this part of our case, how stands the charge against us? Admiss, but that we spoke in too low a tone—a tone in which our success might however be frustrated, but by the moderation of which, we secured our object. I conjure the House not to be directed to its vote on conformity with this address by any philological, elegiac, and grammatical nicety in its construction; but let me, and His Majesty's Government with me, have our conduct at Verona exempted from censure, because we did not use a higher tone than was necessary, and which if we had used, would have been altogether misplaced. Such was a charge made by many Honourable Members, amongst whom must not be omitted my Honourable Friend the Member for Bramber. He said strong language was necessary on our part. But I, who have watched with reverence every thing that comes from his lips—I, who am quite aware that my Honourable Friend had more in view the solemn air of animadversion on the principle for which he contended than the danger of its tendency—know that his topics were of a higher cast. Something of ill taste might be used in applying them to countries not feeling the moral elevation of his mind; if we had urged those moral topics, we might have incurred the charge of indulging in that cant and hypocrisy—with having torn a leaf from the book of that Holy Alliance, which, to cover difference views had resorted to those topics. I know that my Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) whom I altogether distinguish from others, did not think, that to conciliate those Powers we should call them despots, tyrants, haters of freedom, and willing to put down the rising liberties of the world. He could hardly expect that, like *Shylock* in the play, if we said to them—

'Fair Sir, you spat on me on Wednesday last,
You spurned me on such a day, another time
You call'd me dog———
And for these courtesies——I'll yield to you'—

that such an appeal would do nothing. You, gentlemen, to whom I address myself, would despise the use of such language, and still more perhaps, decry the policy of those who could so speak.—(*Hear, hear!*) The principles of morality were not the less enforced, if enforced by rhetoric and ornament, rather than by flowers of Billingsgate sown deep—

Medio de fonte leporum
Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus angat.

—Such was not our language at the Congress of Verona; if we had used it, our object would have been altogether defeated.—(*Cheers.*)—The cases foreseen at Verona were, in the first place, any attack by Spain on France—any violence to King Ferdinand or his Family—or any forcible change of the reigning dynasty. The grand object of England had been to destroy the joint character of the hostility to Spain—to keep within reasonable bounds the jurisdiction of the Alliance, and to do away with that areopagitical spirit of superintendance over the Government of independent States which had manifested itself. This had been accomplished.—(*Hear, hear!*)—A Congress at Verona had originally been determined upon, solely to take into its consideration the affairs of Italy. When he accepted the seals of office, the grand object in view was to prevent the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It had been asked, why, when we found Spain the subject of negociation at Verona, we did not call upon Spain herself to send an Agent there? He could only answer as to this, that our object was not to countenance any discussion of her affairs at all; and that if we did so, it was morally certain that Spain being so called upon, would altogether in a great degree destroy the efforts we had previously made in her favour.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The British Government was glad to avoid all discussions upon the difficulties in which Spain was entangled—a King, Constitution, and People divided against each other; besides the careful avoidance on our part not to lead the Allied Powers into the assumption with regard to an interference with Spain, which the whole of our policy went to deny. The Congress of Verona ended by replacing in British hands the charge of reconciling two of the greatest empires in the world—Russia and the Sublime Porte—a charge which evidently shewed there was nothing in our conduct at Verona to lower our character, to weaken our power, or lessen the political influence of Great Britain.—(Cries of *hear, hear!*)—Congress did not close till the 29th November, and the moment it was ended, he thought it his duty to impart to the Spanish Government, by its *Charge d'Affaires*, all communications as to what had been passing at Verona. He assured them the disposition of His Majesty's Government was favourable to Spain, but declined giving information as to the subjects of discussion. He did so because they were still negociating with other Powers on the Spanish question. The Right Honourable Secretary then argued upon the documents, and said that some of the Members of the French Cabinet hoped to avoid a war, and that, up to the latest period, the smallest loop-hole from which they could have escaped would have induced them to avoid a war. Ministers were considered dupes, because some gentlemen ascribed to the French Government an unalterable line of conduct from the beginning to the end, and held their course right on. M. de Montmorency went to Verona, high in the confidence of and countenanced by the Holy Alliance—on his return to Paris he was created a Duke for his able services in the view of France and the Allied Powers; but, strange to say, in three days after his return he was dismissed from office, and his despatch, concerted with the Ministers of the Allied Powers, was signed by another officer. From this change he, (Mr. C.) believed in the prospect of a peace, and so far must have been a dupe. The fact however was not so; for the question thenceforward turned from being an European to a mere French question. M. de Montmorency, like a man of honesty and honour, quitted office when he found he could no longer accomplish his object. This conduct completely negatives the charge of Lord Hon. Gentlemen opposite read over our correspondence with the key, they would clearly understand the difference between the Note of M. de Montmorency to the Duke of Wellington, and that of M. de Chateaubriand to me. M. de Montmorency said the policy to be pursued was European! M. de Chateaubriand, in explanation said, rather singularly, it is *toutes Francaises et tous autres*—an explanation, in truth, which I do not well understand.—(*Hear, hear! and laughter.*)—I only speak of M. de Chateaubriand with respect for his private worth—with admiration of his talents and genius—with the most perfect conviction of his untainted honour, and his capability to fill the highest station. Whatever I may think of the conduct of France, or of the French Ministry, I cannot individually say of him that he is capable or been guilty of duplicity. With respect to the seizure of a Spanish corvette by a French vessel of war; the first intimation he had of the transaction was in this House; and must needs own the event looked a little strange, inasmuch as if any orders for such seizure had been given, it must be when the French Government had expressed such warm dispositions for peace. But looking to the war of 1756 and that of 1804, it was not for this country to throw the first stone.—(*Hear, hear! from Mr Brougham.*)—He immediately sent off a messenger to Paris to ask an explanation on the subject. This explanation had just arrived by Telegraph, and was put into his hands as he was coming to the House. The despatch is dated, "Paris, April 28, 1823. Nothing official has been received by the French Government as to the seizure of a Spanish corvette by the French ship of war Le Jean de Bart. No instructions for such seizure were sent out, and if any such prize were made, it must be under very particular circumstances. In any case, however, the French Government will see justice done."—(*Hear, hear! from both sides of the House.*) In respect of some objections which have fallen from my Hon. and Learned Friend (Sir James Mackintosh) who seemed almost to exhaust the powers of his mind in that able eulogy which he pronounced on M. Arguelles. I allude more especially to that part of his eulogy where he so much praised that Minister for sparing King Ferdinand's life.

Sir James Mackintosh—I used the word as sparing the delicacy of King Ferdinand.

Mr. Canning—I have no doubt my Hon. and Learned Friend must have so intended, for no man can be more aware how fatal it is to associate in the mind and render familiar to less gifted persons the danger of lightly treating Kings. If they advised a change in their Constitution to the Spaniards, they had done it in the mildest and least offensive way. The case between France and Spain stood thus: France alleged that the internal state of Spain alarmed and affected her interests; Spain alleged that the existence of the Army of Observation on the Spanish frontier alarmed and affected her interests. This was a state of things which admitted of nothing but war or mutual concession. But was it for our Government to say that we could not, owing to some stupidity which palsied our councils, advise Spain to make her internal state in some degree acceptable to France; when we were perfectly aware that by so doing she would have obtained from France most important advantages in the nature of concessions as to the external condition of that country? France had, for instance, as good a right to say she would distribute her army as she liked, as Spain had to say that she would maintain to the letter her Constitution. This was inferred throughout the whole negotiation, as might be collected from the Note of Sir W. A'Court; one from the Spanish Minister San Miguel; and a Note of his own. With respect to the state of neutrality, France was kept in utter darkness as to our intention to remain neuter from the time the French King made his well-known speech to the Chambers up to the very period and after the period of the French army entering Spain. Before that speech our intended neutrality had been avowed, but after that profession of our intention to remain neutral was withdrawn, and he himself, in an interview he had with the French Charge d'Affaires, told him it was in consequence of the purport of the French King's Speech that the pledge of our neutrality was withdrawn. Was this truckling to the French Government?—(*Loud Cheers.*)—The object of Ministers was to maintain peace; and this they thought could be best attained, not by professing themselves ready to aid Spain in her struggle, but by calling themselves off every opportunity that might arise to prevent both countries from coming to extremities. By remaining at peace themselves, they would best secure Portugal; and more effectually retain the power of circumscribing the ravages of war, best enable the country to take an effectual and decisive part in any future contest, and best secure the supereminent station they had long enjoyed, of a country whose freedom had been long established, and hold the balance in their hands among nations either struggling for freedom, or pertinaciously opposing it. Powerful as were these considerations, he should have been the last to decline a contest if the honour or the interests of the country required it. Mr. C. concluded with commenting on the Address—the object of it being to displace Ministers, and fill their places with the gentlemen opposite, every one of whom maintained that this was a question of peace or war. If they were prepared for war this would be the first instance in which Parliament came to the Throne with an Address of this nature, without a conditional pledge of supporting it with all the resources of the country. He rested with perfect security upon the justice of the country, and he was sure that their conduct, directed as it had been with a view to the interests not only of this country but of the world, would be stamped with the approbation of the House.

Mr. Brougham hoped the House would not forget the real merits of the question in the brilliance and eloquence of the defence. The Right Hon. Gentleman asserted, however, that his engine worked well at Verona. But was this the case? did the threat that, come what might, we would not be a party to the aggression on Spain succeed?—It did not. Without meaning to refer as largely as the Right Hon. Gentleman to the Papers, he could not help doing so for an elucidation of this point of the Right Hon. Gentleman. By the answer of the Allied Monarchs, it appeared that "they said they would act as France did with regard to their Minister at the Court of Spain, and that they would give France any countenance and assistance she would require—the cause for such being reserved to be specified in a treaty." Was this nothing? From those documents, he would ask any Hon. Gent. whether more could be granted to the Holy Alliance than had been conceded to them, as stated by the Duke of Wellington? Most exorbitant, indeed, must these High Powers be if not content with that. If a commentary upon those concessions were necessary, he would give it. The Duc Mathieu Montmorency was the person who had represented France at Verona, on his return from which sadly he was made a Duke; but on his return, another person, his son-in-law, Mr. Pitt, was appointed to his situation, for the Government was not satisfied with the answer which he had brought back. The Duke then resigned, and left a more moderate person to fill his place—a stronger proof could not be given that the French Government was not satisfied with their success at Verona.—The Hon. Member contended that the state of England was unknown on the Continent, and quoted some passages from a book that had been originally published in a foreign language, and the author of which was a person of celebrity. Speaking of the dispositions of the people of this country, it said, that "such was the delight which those sombre islanders take in melancholy exhibitions, that they frequently assemblied for the purpose of being entertained by the spectacle of a funeral;" and that he proved, by referring to the fact, that on many labels displayed at the doors of tradesmen's houses in London were to be found those words, "Funerals performed here."—(*A laugh.*)—The writer next described the then political parties into which he was pleased to divide the Members of that House—the Ministerial—the Opposition—and another of which he (Mr. Brougham) never heard before—the "Anglican."—(*Laughter.*)—These last were one hundred in number, and at their head was his (Mr. Brougham's) Honourable Friend the Member for Bramber.—(*Continued laughter.*)—They were men of strong religious feelings; but then it was a religion of their own.—(*A laugh.*)—The creed of the men was like that of the Quakers, and they, both husbands and wives, (and here only did the narrative speak truth) gave all their revenues to the poor.—(*Loud laughter.*)—Of that party Mr. Pitt was one—his wife also belonged to it—(*a laugh*)—and it was by force only that the Anglican party was able to hold their situations in the State. The Opposition was wholly destitute of talent, influence, weight, or information—(*a laugh*)—and Mr. Fox, its head, was, from age and infirmity, unequal to exertion.—(*Laughter.*)—How would the House be surprized, on being informed, that the author of that book was no other than that very person who had been so ably eulogized by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman—neither more nor less than that very Chateaubriand was the narrator, from whose work he had selected those passages.—(*Loud and continued laughter.*)—It had been said that the Duke of Wellington had been the fittest person to negociate with Spain. He (Mr. Brougham) felt that the Noble Duke had been a proper person: but his objection was, that the Duke had been improperly employed. It was with pain that he perceived what the Duke had done in this negociation. The Spaniards were under the highest obligation to him—no person had done so much for Spain—no person could have done more. Good God! only think of the counsel which had been given. A message had been sent by the Duke to one of his old companions in arms, recommending a submission to Ferdinand, to arm him with fresh powers, and to enable him to do as he had done before, to requite with a dungeon or exile the men who had restored him to the Throne. The Learned Gent. then said, with respect to what had been said of French Councils, the only symptom of steadiness in French Councils that he had observed, was a steady, obdurate, consistent, vigorous determination never to listen to England—always joining the Allies, and opposed to us. Throughout the whole of these Papers was exhibited a consistent, uniform system of dupery: first was the *cordon sanitaire*, that acme of dupery, collected at the foot of the Pyrenees. There was another part of this system in France having uniformly concealed from us all they were doing. And the third part of the system was, that throughout, whilst the French Government were taking rapidly succeeding strides towards the consummation of war, they were daily covering up their real motives and objects by concomitant assurances to our Ministers that peace was what they wanted, and all they meant. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then argued that Ministers were wrong, inasmuch as they had never called upon France to account for her Army of Observation, which had distributed money to corrupt some of the Spaniards.

The Lord Mayor spoke in favour of the Amendment.

Mr. Macdonald replied. There was but one expression in the Amendment in which he could not concur—it was the word "earnest," as applied to endeavours of Ministers. If it meant merely that Ministers were themselves earnest in their endeavours, he did not quarrel with it, and, if therefore the House had no objection, he would withdraw the motion and allow the Amendment to stand as an original motion.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that after three nights of constant, unremitting lectures, he must beg to decline the offer. He would endeavour to profit by the lesson they had taught him, and would not now be of too accommodating a disposition.

The House divided on the Amendment, when there appeared—For the Amendment, 372—For the original motion, 20—Majority in favour of Ministers, 352—Tellers for the Ayes, in favour of the Amendment, Mr. S. Wortley and Mr. Lushington; for the Noes, in favour of the original motion, Mr. Hume and Lord A. Hamilton.—Adjourned at half-past five o'clock in the morning, to Friday.

MILES and EDWARDS are now introducing, for Drawing-Rooms and Beds, the most splendid India striped Chintzes ever produced in this country, and at prices which cannot fail meeting the approbation of all purchasers: likewise the novel and highly approved article in Spanish damasks, exclusively their own manufacture, and which is infinitely superior to the different imitations of damasks advertised by other houses. Their stock of Swiss chintzes, tabberets, &c. is the most superb and extensive ever manufactured; and the great reputation they have acquired, by selling every article at such an amazing reduction in the prices, they are determined if possible to increase by strictly adhering to the same system. Miles and Edwards have no other Establishment than the one No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street, and Old Cavendish-street.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous correspondents must excuse us this week.
For Price of Stocks see last page.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Monday, Othello—Tuesday, The Cabinet—Wednesday, The Hypocrite—Thursday, Venice Preserved—Friday, The Play of Riches—Saturday, The Travellers.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Macbeth—Tuesday, Comedy of Errors—Wednesday, Much Ado about Nothing—Thursday, A New Opera, called Clari; or, the Maid of Milan.—The Vision of the Sun every evening.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—This celebrated Place of Amusement WILL OPEN on MONDAY, the 12th inst. and the Proprietors will have the honour of addressing the Public in the daily papers of Tuesday, on the commencement of their second Season.—3d May, 1823.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 4.

WE rejoice to hear that HIS MAJESTY's health is so very much improved that enquiries at the Palace have ceased.

Orders have been received for laying down the moorings for the Royal Yacht, at Cowes, Southampton, and Spithead, which have been joyously hailed by the inhabitants of the neighbouring coasts as indicative of HIS MAJESTY's intention of visiting those places in the course of the summer. The newspapers say, that HIS MAJESTY will confine his aquatic excursions to smooth water.

A report appears in the CHRONICLE of yesterday, which *it* says it has *heard*, of a conversation said to have passed between HIS MAJESTY and VISCOMTE MARCELLUS at the Levee. We know the statement to be UTTERLY FALSE; but we cannot conceive how a paper which did not know whether HIS MAJESTY *sat* or *stood* during the Levee should affect to repeat a conversation which took place upon the occasion.

ALAS, the poor WHIGS! What a miserable hodge-podge have they made of it this Session! In vain have peace and plenty spread themselves over the land, and furnished them with pathetic appeals in favour of agricultural distress! In vain have the Roman Catholics of Ireland done all that was necessary on their part to dislocate the fabric of Protestant ascendancy, which their liberal advocates assured them was tottering to its fall, and would receive its last blow from their exertions! In vain has the Marcellus, the fair hope of Whig tutelage, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, undergone three full months hard *Scotch* discipline to collect all that had been uttered for the last ten years on the glorious topic of Reform! Nothing would do—not only have they been baffled—not only defeated—but with such a degree of ignominy and degradation, that with the common feelings of our nature we cannot but feel—aye, honestly and deeply—for the few individuals of character and respectability, who still suffer themselves to be dragged at the wheels of "A MUD CART," in which the putrid materials of JACOBINISM are made to stink under the very nostrils of the Constitution.

We are never very much disposed to give the WHIGS of our days much credit for sincerity—and if we did, their unblushing effrontery in belying their own principles whenever it suits their purpose or convenience, would effectually put it out of our power to do so; but we are ready to make an exception in favour of their professions respecting a REFORM IN PARLIAMENT! That men should hate, detest, and abhor those who Session after Session evince their contempt of them, and who night after night uphold them to the country by their votes of censure—for such in fact they are—as unprincipled partisans who have no single view beyond the narrow limits of faction—nor a scruple of conscience to interpose between the Constitution, and their insatiate and needy appetence for power, is too natural a consequence upon minds habitually selfish and sectarian, to excite a moment's wonder.

That they cordially wish for REFORM IN SUCH A HOUSE, therefore, we can readily believe; and if they can persuade the good credulous people of this country, that instead of being the guardians of our constituted rights, in opposing the ambitious encroachments of the *most desperate faction that ever yet aimed at their overthrow*—THIS REPRESENTATIVE BODY of the PROPERTY, PRINCIPLE, and TRUE INTERESTS of the PEOPLE of Great Britain, is a MASS of CORRUPTION, engendered and nourished for the mere wanton purpose of oppressing and tyrannizing over them—they may effect their purpose *au pied de la lettre* upon the political and law maxim laid down by that pre-eminent publicist, HENRY BROUGHAM, that, "reckless of consequences to the Constitution itself," the interests of a client may be prosecuted to their utmost limits!

One only hope remains to the country—namely, the proverbial consequences of a man—and it is equally applicable to the gregarious machine called a party—who is HIS OWN LAWYER; which, to say the truth, was never more clearly illustrated than in the prodigious waste of lungs and paper incurred by the pleadings of the very gentlemen in question, in setting forth their own claims and pretensions to public favour!

Thus stood the Whig "Prices" up to Monday evening last, when their BULLS—(JOHN was not among them)—boasted of "the rise" about to take place, and the "rod in pickle" with which they were about to lash "those gentlemen"—meaning, no doubt, by way of ironical periphrasis—the Ministers! We speak what *we know*, and what we ourselves have *heard!*—Hey, MR. ——!

One night was not sufficient to expend even a third part of the ammunition in store. Too often had a *coup de main* failed—the citadel was to be attacked by regular advances;—the SAINTS were first devoutly invoked, and their "mock representative," *half* assured of their success, *half* blessed the enterprize, and piously condemned Ministers for not using the classical and energetic language of his Learned Friend MR. BROUGHAM—of which he had recently afforded so splendid a specimen—instead of the old diplomatic forms, which, *in his opinion*, were not sufficiently firm or authoritative!—Then came the sappers and miners, the HOBHOUSES, and BURDETTS, and FOLKSTONES, each turning a complaisant eye upon the Saint, to observe which way it was looking at the moment, and how far *their* vice was likely to follow in the same direction! —The "forlorn hope" was led in person by a gay young —, who was pretty well acquainted with the interior of the garrison, having passed his entire youth within its entrenchments, and been well fed and clothed from its stores; but he was repulsed with considerable loss by a gallant Yorkshireman, single-handed—and there was no rallying the troops—a retreat was sounded, and a fresh attack deferred to the following night—but with no better success!—A single arm was again destined to frustrate their hopes, and send them back howling to their camp!

Like all discomfited men, they became superstitious, and like desperate insurers in the "little go's," fancied that a charm lay under the mystic number of three. Here success and victory were pledged to the drooping phalanx—and the "WELLINGTON" of WHIGGERY—he who—as he boasts—had brought a much more *splendid edifice* about the ears of those who were bound to uphold it—vowed to devote himself to the completion of the enterprize—and vowed upon—yes, "upon his CONSCIENCE!" that he desired nothing more than *that the cause should stand or fall upon the fulfilment or non-performance of his pledge or promise!!!*—Poor man! his forfeiture was signed by his own deserters!—and as he was hurled back upon the flying squadrons, he howled forth his submission, and after the third and most signal disgrace agreed to withdraw from the field!—But this was not permitted—he and the only remnant of his scattered force, "some score, or thereabouts," were compelled to *pass under the* YOKE, which others more nimble and adroit escaped only by fairly taking to their heels. Even the medical staff, in its flight, had not a "STINKPOT" left to throw at their pursuers!

The poor WHIGS will say—and naturally enough—this may be "sport to you, but death to us," as the frogs observed to the frisky gambols of OTHER BULLS—but it is for the good of US ALL—and so we "cannot choose but laugh."

As to the matter of fact of the debate, which by Whig ingenuity was thus spread over three long and tedious nights, it might, we humbly conceive, have been comprised in half a column of our own best and largest type. Every body on every side seemed to agree that the French were great blockheads for going to war with Spain—few were the shades of difference with respect to the policy of our own neutrality, for it would have been difficult then to have afforded the French the exclusive credit of being *the only fools in Europe*—and even the WHIGS, who have been preaching up war in the pot-houses and club-houses to all who would attend to them—and have sent forth one of their "great cap'ains" to give effect to it—did not venture to speak out, in plain terms—when the WHOLE COUNTRY was to form a jury upon them! In the point of fact, therefore, without pretending to the accurate powers of JEDEDIAH BUXTON, or even the American phenomenon—we may affirm that millions of words—thousands of what are called arguments—tens of thousands of fiery epithets—to say nothing of gesture, lungs, the exhaustion of oxygen, and the loss of sleep—at least in bed—have been sacrificed to ascertain whether Ministers *do* or *do not merit* IMPEACHMENT for having omitted to take certain strong epithets—unquestionably useful upon particular occasions, by way of expletive—and a certain energy of language, from the vocabulary and note-book of MESSRS. BROUGHAM, BENNET, HUME, HOBHOUSE and Co.

Upon this, and this only, (and we refer our readers to our only means of information—the printed reports) we do affirm did the debate turn; and as we do not suppose there is sufficient tenderness entertained towards either the feelings or persons of Administration to warrant the supposition that any thing has been kept back, in this wordy warfare, which could possibly wound, or irritate, or injure them, we have only to say, that if men arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion were ever entitled to a triumphant verdict in their favour, it is upon the present occasion, where even an apology for the few names which appear in the list of the minority is offered by the organ of the WHIGS, who, in the most humble terms, assigns as a reason, that ALMOST THE WHOLE OF THE OPPOSITION VOTED WITH MINISTERS! Because WHY, think you, gentle reader? Because the WHIGS WISHED MINISTERS to have an UNANIMOUS VOTE IN THEIR FAVOUR!!! If ever impudence—*even* WHIG IMPUDENCE, exceeded this, we have not been fortunate enough to have picked up the instance; but we may venture to prognosticate that posterity (should it ever reach them) will be disposed to rank it among the other veritable affirmations of the pre-eminent chronicler of truth, the Holland House Journal!

One gleam, however, breaks through this tissue of falsehood and sophistry. Even the CHRONICLE cannot garble the most splendid, argumentative, and galling speech to Whig policy, ever uttered within the walls of the House, by MR. CANNING. Here the question is exhausted and scattered to the winds; and the defence of Ministerial policy is no less cleared from even a blot or speck, than that of the WHIGS from every shade or shadow of a plea founded on common sense or common honesty.

We say common honesty, Because every thing uttered by the WHIGS, upon the whole question of our late Continental policy, is in *direct and undisguised hostility to their* GENERAL PROFESSIONS; and because this *bouleversement* of principle is as undisguisedly adopted to give currency to the tenets of Jacobinism, under the plea of advocating the cause of freedom; by adopting the arguments which were legitimately applied to check the usurpation of the Government of Spain by a CROWNED JACOBIN to a people in a state of revolution, who hold their Sovereign in chains, and have followed, step by step, as far as they have yet gone, the regular process of their dark archetypes, the Jacobins of France!

But we have talked too much upon a question which may fairly be supposed to have been *talked out* during three such long and tedious nights; and we shall only add, that if MR. CANNING had not been roused into that mighty strain of eloquence which exposed and dispersed the whole HUMBUG—with the exception of the HUMBUG which followed, of Lawyer BROUGHAM's pledge to answer him, and for which his bottleholders had been holding him back—one single sentence, no less perfect in illustration than pithy in substance, would have been sufficient, by way of answer, to all the bellowing diatribes of his accusers!—"It was equally true," (he said) "in politics, as in mechanics, that, *that which executed the greatest purpose with the least power was to be preferred!*"

The country will decide, whether those who so eagerly condemn this principle—the very test, in private as well as public life, of true courage and dignity—would have been likely to do honour to their country, by substituting, in the place of a manly, firm, and gentlemanly tone, a sort of diplomatic language, which should address a foreign Minister, as "a Brummagem pamphleteer;"—or, by stigmatizing a Sovereign, because we differ with him on certain points of policy, "as the "dupe of vile and sordid wretches." Be it remembered—this *was the language of triumphant* JACOBINISM; and we all know how *language* may be applied to affect PRINCIPLES.

But—let us for a moment suppose that MR. CANNING, having been disposed—and well he might have been, from the specimens afforded him—to refer, not only to the recorded opinions of a Noble Lord, (which we shall notice in another place, in order to place WHIG PRINCIPLE and CONSISTENCY on its proper base)—not only to arguments to refute all that the WHIGS have been saying upon the present question—but had gone a step further, and quoted some notable instances of WHIG DIPLOMACY, during their short-lived and ominous controul of public affairs!—Leaving Sweden—and the Continental Powers out of the question—their sueing too for peace at the feet of BUONAPARTE—and their contemptuous neglect and ignorance of all that could tend to preserve the balance of Europe—he need only have simply referred to one single instance, in which the effects of BULLYING and IMBECILITY would have been found more strongly illustrated than perhaps in any one instance ever recorded to the [illegible] and discredit of our Councils and our arms—One rendered [illegible] eminently conspicuous, from the shameful predicament in [illegible] placed one of our bravest and most distinguished commanders—the temporary shade it threw over the laurels won by a NELSON, a ST. VINCENT, and a DUNCAN—he need only have pronounced the word—DARDANELLES!!!

IN the preceding article, we have endeavoured to express our feelings upon the general question of the conduct of Government with regard to Spain and France. We now proceed to a detail of facts with respect to the *conduct of the debate*, especially to the conduct of the DIVISION on Wednesday night.

We have received several sharpish, almost angry letters in consequence of having made some remarks upon the *Patriot minority* in the House of Commons; and we are not surprised: for if our correspondents be to be credited—at least from their rank and station, we conclude they be—half the number of those who divided with MR. PLUNKETT a *staunch Protestants*. This, to be sure, may have been considered an excellent way to dispose of an *Irish* question; but we were weak enough to imagine that a division of the honourable House had necessarily some relation to the debate which preceded it. We find that, in the innocence of our nature, we have been deceived, and therefore, lest we should fall into another error, we have made it our particular business to inform ourselves of the facts relative to the utter defeat of the Whigs and Radicals upon MR. MACDONALD's important motion of censure against ministers.

MR. MACDONALD, encouraged by a *select party* of the oppositionists, determined to make an experimental attack upon the government, upon the plan of my LORD ELLENBOROUGH; and, not the least abashed or disconcerted by the signal defeat of that amiable and noble Lord, in another place, produced, in a speech of infinite labour and adequate length, that motion to which we have already alluded.

Of the debate, too, we have spoken. The debate ensued—continued—continued, and was adjourned. A second debate took place, continued, continued, and was adjourned. A third debate took place, continued, and continued till half-past five o'clock in the morning, and concluded with the DIVISION which we are about to treat.

It was part of the settled plan of attack, that BROUGHAM should not speak till MR. CANNING had spoken; and that BROUGHAM pledged himself to answer, refute, and annihilate pieces all that that Right Hon. Gentleman might happen to say.

Every body must perceive the justice and propriety of this course. The government were accused of misconduct, to the ten thousand other crimes and misdemeanors. Their *defence* was in the hands of MR. CANNING. Would it not be proper, fair, honourable, and equitable, *that the whole mass of charge* should have been submitted to the house before the defence began?—one would think so; and so would the opposition of thirty years ago have thought: but no—MR. CANNING was to defend the Government against the assaults of three consecutive nights, and then his principal accuser was to reply to him—to plead in aggravation—to refute, and cut to pieces all he had said.

MR. MACDONALD had the final right to reply, nobody can doubt—nobody would have wished to deny him that right; but MR. MACDONALD, although good for a speech, was not sufficiently *strong* for *an answer to Mr. Canning*, and therefore the prime mover of the accusation, the concealed head of the whole affair, reserved himself in the hopes of battering down the last defence of the enemy, in order that MR. MACDONALD might march over the ruins without danger or difficulty.

MR. CANNING *did* speak. We have already expressed our opinion of his speech—the world rings with it. MR. BROUGHAM *did* reply,—and a more incoherent, rambling, inconsequential oration, never sounded within the chapel walls. So far from defeating MR. CANNING, he studiously avoided the points he had touched; and with respect to his noble friend, my LORD GREY, he either forgot him altogether, or despaired of making out any thing like a case, to heal the wounds his Lordship had received from the powerful and overweening attack of the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

BROUGHAM's speech settled the business:—many Whigs had left the House even before he began to speak. CALCRAFT, SIR M. W. RIDLEY, *Pascoe* GRENFELL, all the betterment of the set, had given the thing up as hopeless, in an early stage of the business; but when BROUGHAM had "said his say," and his friends found out that—that was all! a sudden panic came upon them, and MR. MACDONALD finding, that after the *accouchement* of the mountain, and the production of MR. BROUGHAM's "*ridiculus mus*" nothing was to be done, *replied*—by begging to be allowed to WITHDRAW HIS MOTION!

"No, no," says MR. CANNING, "you have been reading me lectures upon CONCILIATION for the last three nights, and I have benefited by the lesson. You shall not withdraw your motion."

Then it was that terror came upon the party; they resolved *not* to divide, knowing full well what an exposure a division would make of their weakness; in the hope of concealing which they adopted the retreating system, and the whole faction, headed by GEORGE TIERNEY, rose to leave the House, abdicated their places, and proceeded towards the door; a shout of triumph from the Ministerial side of the House hailed this manœuvre, such a shout as has seldom been heard to peal within those walls. It struck upon the ears of those who were gliding out like a death knell—the effect was most curious—it paralyzed them—they halted in their march—stared upon each other—staggered about bewildered: and after a doubt, returned to the places which they had left, and which were occupied then by others: they bestowed themselves as they most conveniently could, and resolved to sit quiet spectators of their own defeat, and by preserving silence provoke no division which would tell tales, but let the motion be lost NEM DIS; and there, good easy souls, they hoped would have been an "end on't."

No such thing; the question on MR. MACDONALD's motion was put by the Speaker; and NOT ONE INDIVIDUAL—no, reader, not even MR. MACDONALD himself *could be found to vote for it.*

The amendment, bestowing the highest praises upon the Ministry was then put, and appeared to be carried much to the satisfaction of the Whig "Hole and Corner" party, who shunned the light of day, when some inconsiderate or perhaps conscientious Whiggamore cried out NO—a cry of "the Noes have it" was raised, and a DIVISION FORCED.

Will it be believed, when the events of this night are recorded to after ages, that rather than stand upon the ground they had taken up, rather than shew the world the real

strength of their party, those men who for three nights consecutively had been loading the government with invective, grossness, and scurrility: will it be believed, we say, that these very men, these high-minded, bold, generous, lofty-toned Whigs actually voted the thanks, the praises, and the congratulations of the country at the end of a debate to the very Ministers whom, in the beginning of it, they had IMPEACHED!

Was there ever such a scene exhibited to the British public? Was there ever such a sacrifice made by men? The trick of mingling with the conquerors to hide a defeat may be an allowable *ruse de guerre*; but that men who have been telling us, night after night, of the imbecility, of the wickedness, of the unworthiness, of the folly, of an administration, should vote almost unanimously in their favour—does seem so far beyond all human calculation of Whig conduct, that, unless we had seen MR. CANNING squeezing with BURDETT, MR. PEEL with BROUGHAM, MR. ROBINSON with TIERNEY, MR. TWISS with DENMAN, MR. MARTIN, of Galway, with HOBHOUSE—all crowding eager to vote the same way, in the same lobby, (which was too small to hold them), we could not have credited the facts which we have stated.

It is true, as we have already said, that most of the respectable Whigs had given up the cause as hopeless, after BROUGHAM'S speech; but it is equally true, that amongst the crowd of oppositionists supporters of MR. MACDONALD'S motion, there were some persons honest and fair enough to keep their ground—they were but ten in number: whether the *whole* of this little knot *intentionally* made part of the minority we know not, but we think it an act of justice to MR. HUME and CAPTAIN MABERLEY (no great favourites of ours it is true) to state, that both these gentlemen disdained the mean subterfuge adopted by the majority of their party, and remained *to the last* opposing the motion of thanks to Ministers. We state this, because in such a *complete rout* of party, it is due to men, who appear to act upon principle, not to confound them with those, who for the sake of concealing their hopeless unpopularity, speak one way, and vote another.

We repeat that such a scene never was acted in the same theatre before, and if any thing could have added to the effect it produced, it was the march homewards through the streets of the defeated performers. It was a fine bright *sun-shiney* morning, the peaceful inhabitants were moving through the streets, and the Whigs, beaten, broken, mortified, and annihilated, exhibited in their countenances the most hideous expression of their feelings. We could not describe MR. MACDONALD'S appearance, if we would; TIERNEY himself in distress at six o'clock in a spring morning, was well worth looking at; but to depict the HOBHOUSES, and the PALMERS, and the LAMBTONS, and the BROUGHAMS, bursting into daylight, under all the circumstances, would require greater artists than we are.—FUSELI is the only man who could do justice to the subject.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

R. T. WILSON, mob-leader to her late MAJESTY, begs to return his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Southwark and its vicinity, for the patronage he has received; and respectfully informs them, that circumstances have compelled him to relinquish his extensive patriot manufacture in England, an opportunity offering in the GENERAL LINE on the Continent.

R. T. W., in taking leave of his customers, feeling that his *return* at a future period is uncertain, begs to recommend to their notice and favour, his former assistant JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, who will undertake their jobs on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms.

R. T. W. begs, also, to solicit their favours for his successor in the coal trade—J. G. L. having been for some time concerned in that line.

Present price—best Wallsends, 51*s.* per chaldron; Houghton Main, 49*s.* ditto.

COKE, BIRCH, WOOD, and BROOM, as cheap as usual, at the same place.

THE EARL GREY is a clever man, and a wise man, and as amiable in private life as he is distinguished in public—his Lordship is, moreover, consistent, and consistency is a political virtue of the brightest water.

Last week his Lordship was pleased to advocate the necessity of our taking a decided part *in favour of Spain*—the power of his eloquence was turned against Ministers for suffering any thing to interfere with a chivalrous feeling for the Spaniards.

The last time his Lordship was pleased to deliver his sentiments upon the interference of England in favour of Spain, BUONAPARTE was invading that country, and Ministers felt the necessity of *supporting the Spaniards*—Pray, gentle reader, hear his Lordship upon that occasion!—

"I cannot *concede to the sentiments* of the Noble Marquis (WELLESLEY)," says my LORD GREY, "the inference which his declarations assumed, that, in order to warrant this country to embark in a military co-operation with Spain, *nothing more was necessary than to show that her cause was just.* In my mind, my Lords, in passing judgment upon such a policy, *it was not enough* that the attack of France upon the Spanish nation was *unprincipled, perfidious, and cruel;* that the resistance of Spain *was dictated by every motive honourable to human nature;* that it made every English heart burn with a holy zeal to lend its assistance against the oppressor. *There were other considerations* of a less brilliant and enthusiastic, *but not less necessary and commanding nature, which should have preceded the determination of putting to hazard the most valuable interests of the country.* It is not with nations as with individuals. Those heroic virtues, which shed a lustre upon individual man, must in their application to the conduct of nations be *chastened by reflections of a more cautious and calculating cast. Nations cannot afford to be chivalrous and romantic. Before they engage in any enterprize which is to be supported by the exertions and the energies of the people,* it is the duty of the Government so see, first, that there exist the means of rendering them effectual; secondly, that there is a sufficient policy to warrant the application of those means; and lastly, that there are grounds of probability to induce a hope of success. Before we embarked an army, with the view of assisting the war in Spain, we should have felt the necessity of ascertaining whether there was a Government in Spain capable of affording such efficient support to the dispositions of the people, and to our efforts, for their assistance, as was likely to bring the contest to a successful termination. It was incumbent upon us to be informed whether there existed resources sufficient to supply a British army with those necessary provisions, without which no military operation could have been expected to prove successful. We should have duly considered whether we were not liable to be left without the required support, by being treated as principals in the war: and whether, in fact, Spain herself was not destitute of those means without which no war can be carried on. I ALLUDE IT AS MATTER OF CHARGE AGAINST HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, *that they have indulged feelings, which, however honourable when considered abstractedly, ought* NEVER TO BE GRATIFIED AT THE EXPENCE OF A NATION'S MOST VALUABLE INTERESTS—and that in YIELDING TO THE INFLUENCE OF SUCH FEELINGS THEY HAVE RASHLY EMBARKED IN EXPEDITIONS *the most fatal and disastrous, and from which it was impossible to* ANTICIPATE *or* EFFECT ANY *advantageous result to the country.*"

We say nothing upon this passage so happily quoted by MR. CANNING in his admirable speech of Wednesday, but leave our readers to decide in their own minds whether it be more valuable, as shewing the consistency of the Noble Lord, when proving, when compared with the events which have occurred since the commencement of the Peninsular war, his Lordship's stupendous powers of prognostication.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE.

THE West end of the town was thrown into an unusual degree of alarm on Thursday, by the report that a dreadful fire had broken out in Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace. A large body of smoke was seen issuing from a part of the neighbourhood, where such a thing had not, for many years, been seen before; and the inhabitants were judiciously preparing to effect a retreat for themselves and their baggage, when it was luckily found out that His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG was about to have a dinner on that day—a circumstance at once so unusual and surprising, as never to have entered into the heads of the surrounding neighbours, as the cause of the alarming symptoms which were so dreadfully evident.

The MORNING POST gives a most edifying description of this "*rare*" feast, which, according to the phraseology of that paper, appears to have been a masquerade instead of a dinner. The POST announces, that amongst the distinguished "*characters*" were the EARL and COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL, LORD SIDMOUTH, the Vice-Chancellor, SIR ROBERT GARDINER, BARONESS SPAETH, and BARONESS HANSIEM, &c. We suppose the POST puts "characters" for "persons"—a trifle in itself, to be sure, but which throws an air of absurdity over the whole affair to those who enter into such jokes as we do.

The *plateau* (which our country readers may not know occupies the space which in less delicate society is *filled with dishes*) was of—"*white marble*," a judicious and economical substitute for the gaudy and expensive metals of which such articles, in extravagant establishments, are usually constructed. The taste of the ornaments may be conceived by the fact, that "Figures of the Graces held up a *large* basket of——REAL "FLOWERS!!! while at either end was a *smaller* basket, "supported by——HERCULES!"

The liberality which could have adorned at *this* season of the year the classical designs of the artist with the living gifts of FLORA, deserves all the praise which it cannot fail to obtain.

The POST informs us that His Royal Highness has added *two new silver candlesticks* to his stock of plate, made to imitate pine-apples surrounded by acorns!—and that some new tabbinet window curtains have been put up in the dining-parlour; it also states that there are two new *or molu* lamps in the hall—but this appears at present to want confirmation.

The dinner was extremely dull—not particularly good in itself, and the most joyous moment of the day was that in which the "distinguished characters" betook themselves to their respective homes.

It is supposed a similar event is not likely to occur for a considerable time to come.

By the merest chance in the world we yesterday saw a criticism upon the Third Number of the LIBERAL, in a periodical work called the LITERARY REGISTER, which attracted our notice to the publication of that new effort of the demoralizing junta. The Reviewer describes it as the most stupid of all stupid things, and quotes the following portion of a poem contained in it, called the "Blues." We extract his extract and remarks together:—

"In the article in question, the BLUES, a party, are supposed to have been at a lecture—the language and conduct of the early part of the poem is equally admirable with that which we are about to quote—the party return from this lecture to luncheon, which variety, and which luncheon, as exhibiting good taste, knowledge of good society, a display of good feeling, and good English, we select as a choice morceau, well worthy the pen whence it flowed—

'Enter Lady Bluebottle, Miss Lilac, Lady Bluemount, Mr. Botherby, Inkel, Tracy, Miss Mazarine, and others, with Scamp, the Lecturer, &c. &c.

'*Lady Bluebottle.* Ah! Sir Richard, good morning; I've brought you some friends.

'*Sir Richard bows, and afterwards aside.*

'If friends, they're the first.

'*Lady Bluebottle.* But the *luncheon attends.*

'I pray ye be seated, *sans ceremonie.*

'Mr. Scamp, you're fatigued; take your chair, there, next me.

[*They all sit.*

'*Sir Richard aside.*

'If he does, his fatigue is to come.

'*Lady Bluebottle.* Mr. Tracy—

'Lady Bluemount—Miss Lilac—be pleased, pray, to *place ye;*

'And you, Mr. Botherby—

'*Botherby.* Oh, my dear lady,

'I obey.

'*Lady Bluebottle.* Mr. Inkel, I ought to *upbraid ye;*!

'You were not at the lecture.

'*Inkel.* Excuse me, I was:

'But the heat forced me out in the best part—alas!

'And when——

'*Lady Bluebottle.* To be sure it was broiling; but then

'You have lost such a lecture!

'*Botherby.* The best of the ten.

'*Tracy.* How can you know that? There are two more.

'*Botherby.* Because

'I defy him to beat this day's wondrous applause.

'The very walls shook.

'*Inkel.* Oh, if that be the test,

'I allow our friend Scamp has this day done his best.

'Miss Lilac, permit me to help you?—a wing?

'*Miss Lilac.* No more, Sir, I thank you. Who lectures next Spring?

'*Botherby.* Dick Dunder.

'*Inkel.* That is, if he lives.

'*Miss Lilac.* And why not?

'*Inkel.* No reason whatever, save that he's a sot.

'Lady Bluemount? *a glass of Madeira?* !!

'*Lady Bluemount.* *With pleasure!*" &c. &c.

* * * * * * *

'*Sir Richard.* But this place——

'*Inkel.* Is perhaps like friend Scamp's,

'A lecturer's.

'*Lady Bluebottle.* Excuse me—'tis one in "the Stamps:"

'He is made a Collector.

'*Tracy.* Collector!

'*Sir Richard.* How?

'*Miss Lilac.* What?

'*Inkel. I shall think of him oft when I buy a new hat;* !

'There his works will appear——

'*Lady Bluemount.* Sir, they reach to the Ganges.

'*Inkel.* I shan't go so far—I can have them at *Grange's.**

'*Lady Bluebottle.* Oh, fie!

'*Miss Lilac.* And for shame!

'*Lady Bluemount.* You're too bad.

'*Botherby.* Very good!

'*Lady Bluemount.* How good?

'*Lady Bluebottle.* He means nought—*'tis his phrase.*

'*Lady Bluemount.* He grows rude.

'*Lady Bluebottle.* He means nothing; ne'er ask him.

'*Lady Bluemount.* Pray, Sir', did you mean

'What you say?

'*Inkel.* Never mind if he did." &c. &c.

To this succeeds one of the silliest, vainest, and stupidest pieces of prose which we ever remember to have seen printed—it is merely a narrative of MR. HAZLITT'S first acquaintance with MR. COLERIDGE. The reviewer says—

"The minor Silly Billy—we mean BILLY HAZLITT—contributes to the present number of Messrs. HUNT, BYRON, HUNT and Co.'s magazine, an article called 'MY (BILLY HAZLITT'S) First Acquaintance with Poets!'

"The vast importance of the subject to society in general, to whom this said BILLY is as entirely unknown as his own maid-servant, of course justifies the occupation of three-and-twenty pages of a five-shilling book. Some people may think it too much money; but we will extract one of BILLY'S touches at sublimity, which is worth the 'tottle of the whole,' as the Doctor says.

"It is an 'inspired description' of MR. COLERIDGE, the poet. We first have him preaching a sermon, in which 'poetry and philosophy met together, truth and genius embraced.' At the time of his preaching, BILLY thought MR. COLERIDGE had a strange wildness in his aspect, and 'thought him pitted with the small pox.'—p. 27. There's a thing to know! that when BILLY HAZLITT first saw MR. COLERIDGE preaching in an Unitarian chapel, he thought he was pitted with the small pox!

"On the Tuesday following, COLERIDGE called upon BILLY'S father; and here follows the 'inspired description' of that extremely mild and amiable gentleman. The impious and blasphemous allusion to the SAVIOUR, towards the conclusion, we leave standing, in order to shew how the fools labour systematically in their detestable avocation of reducing and lowering the respect and devotion which Christians should feel towards the most sublime and exalted objects.

"His complexion was at that time clear, and even bright—

'As are the children of yon azure sheen.'

His forehead was broad and high, light as if built of ivory, with large projecting eyebrows, and his eyes rolling beneath them like a sea with darkened lustre. 'A certain tender bloom his face o'erspread,' a purple tinge, as we see it in the pale thoughtful complexions of the Spanish portrait painters, MURILLO and VELASQUEZ. His mouth was gross, voluptuous, open, eloquent; his chin good-humoured and round; *but his nose, the rudder of the face, the index of the will, was small, feeble, nothing*—like what he has done. It might seem that the genius of his face as from a height surveyed and projected him (with sufficient capacity and *huge aspiration*) into the world unknown of thought and imagination, *with nothing to support or guide his veering purpose,* as if COLUMBUS had launched his adventurous course for the New World in a scallop, without oars or compass. *So at least I comment on it after the event.* COLERIDGE in his person was rather above the common size, inclining to the corpulent, or, like LORD HAMLET, "somewhat fat and pursy." His hair (now, alas! grey) was then black and glossy as the raven's, and fell in smooth masses over his forehead. *This long pendulous hair is peculiar to enthusiasts, to those whose minds tend heavenward; and is traditionally inseparable* (though of a different colour) *from the pictures of Christ.* It ought to belong, as a character, to all who preach *Christ crucified,* and COLERIDGE was at that time one of those!"

"We will not trust ourselves to characterise this comparison of our blessed Lord with a "fat and pursy" Unitarian ranter, but we *will* trust ourselves to ask why MR. BILLY HAZLITT calls the "nose the rudder of the face?"

"It may be necessary to inform BILLY, whose nautical experience, perhaps, is bounded by the shores of Chelsea Reach or Limehouse Hole, that the rudder of a vessel is uniformly in the stern; and, as usually a man in this world 'follows his nose,' and his nose does not follow him, it consequently follows, that his beautiful imagery has the misfortune of not being well founded. If he had called BOBBETT'S nose a cut-water, we should have understood the allusion; but calling COLERIDGE'S nose a rudder, seems more than ordinarily silly on the part of this MR. HAZLITT.

"It will be observed that poor COLERIDGE'S eyes—and we are really sorry to be obliged to lug in his name, but it is impossible to avoid it—'were like the sea.' If HAZLITT'S figure were correct, *au pied de la lettre,* before COLERIDGE could attempt to *steer* he must put his nose *into his own eye,* which, as MR. HAZLITT obligingly tells us, the nose '*was small,* feeble, *nothing,*' it would seem particularly difficult for him to do.

"What does MR. HAZLITT mean by COLERIDGE'S nose being feeble?—What does he mean by its being nothing?—Does he mean to say that COLERIDGE has *no nose*—no rudder—no cut water? We believe he does. The apology for nose which the poet offers to view, '*is the index of his will*'—a kind of codicil to his face; but then, in order to recompense him for this button of a nose, the 'genius of the face surveyed him and *projected him* (*with* sufficient capacity and *huge aspiration*) into the world unknown of thought and imagination,'" &c. &c.

The critic, in this *Register*, then goes on thus:—

"We shall add one more passage from this article, because it gives a remarkably good idea of the nature, the value, and the results of learned conversations between the parties mentioned:—

"'Returning that same evening, *I got into a metaphysical argument with Wordsworth,* while COLERIDGE was explaining the different notes of the nightingale to his sister, *in which we neither of us succeeded in making ourselves perfectly clear and intelligible.* THUS I PASSED THREE WEEKS at Nether Stowey and in the neighbourhood, generally devoting the *afternoons* to a delightful chat *in an arbour* made of bark by the poet's friend, Tom Poole, *sitting under two fine elm trees, and listening to the bees humming round us, while we quaffed our flip.*'

"Humming indeed: was there ever such a cockney! 'quaffing *flip*;'—what flip is we really cannot say, but we conclude it to be some pot-house stuff—in 'an arbour,' or 'harbour,' as the writer most probably would call it. Only conceive a man spending three weeks in drinking flip and hearing bees hum, and never succeeding in making himself clear or intelligible; for so he writes, and therefore we believe the story."

This *critique* is tolerably good as far as it goes. But why did this registering critic stop here? He is mistaken if he supposes the public are easily tired of ridicule when honestly and conscientiously applied. We shall take up the *Liberal* precisely where the man in the *Literary Register* laid it down, and we will shew that he does but half his duty, who exposes the *folly only* of such an abominable work.

It is true, that to succeed, even vice must be talented—a stupid libertine is a grovelling sot, and is doomed to the cockney attributes of tobacco-smoking, flip-drinking, and dirty linen—your accomplished man without principle, carries his head differently, and flies in higher circles round the world——as it is an acknowledged principle, that the great artist is he who hides his art, so the greatest and most successful libertine (or liberal if ye will,) is *he,* who best conceals his libertinism or liberality—by the insidious advances of affected humility and assumed sentiment, the most amiable, the most enlightened, the most generous woman upon earth may be betrayed; but from the bold presuming vulgarity of a professed sensualist, full of native timidity, she shrinks with disgust, and flies with all the indignation of offended dignity and virtue.

While the Italian faction, after the manner of the country which they have so judiciously chosen for their exile, could envelop their poison in rose-leaves, or, in plain English, convey their infernal designs in winning terms, graceful language, and flowing verse, their efforts might have been dangerous to the good order and well-being of society; but when their wit is ribaldry—their descriptions common-place—their blasphemy unveiled, and their ferocious malignity unqualified, there is little to be apprehended from their unholy and mercenary labours.

We are all for facts and proofs—we never advance that, which we cannot maintain—and, first, we will produce a passage which occurs at page 64:—

"Poor LORD CASTLEREAGH (for *you* will readily believe, that in the abstract, and setting aside his Six Acts and other tyrannous doings, the *Liberal* can pity even him) had *had his buttered toast, I see, served up for breakfast the day he killed himself; a very unsuccessful help, I allow, towards a political catastrophe;* but not the less likely for that. If wars have been made, and balances of power overturned, by a quarrel about a pair of gloves, or a tap of the fan from a king's mistress, it is little *to expedite the death of a minister by teazing his hypochondres with fried butter!*

"GOD BLESS YOU and all friends. If I write another word, my illegitimate signature will stare the postman in the face."

——GOD!—does the fellow who writes this paragraph talk of

* Grange is or was a famous pastry-cook and fruiterer in Piccadilly.

GOD!—We remember there was an appeal to the Divinity from one of these people upon the death of the atheist SHELLEY.

If one makes a remark upon the awful exit of that unhappy infatuated fool, the Italian faction are loud and bitter in their reproaches and abuse; and yet they can gloat, and gloat, and gloat again upon the end of LORD LONDONDERRY'S valuable life with joy and rapture. He was a man of honour, and the KING'S faithful servant—he was an affectionate husband, a kind master, a generous friend, and a good CHRISTIAN!—these of themselves are sufficiently strong incentives to abuse from this herd of denaturalized libellers—he was moreover a TORY!—still more, a MINISTER—therefore, every grossness, every heartless allusion to an infirmity from which it is by no means clear that some of these southern writers are themselves quite free, and which would be their best and only excuse for the conduct they pursue—is levelled at his name and heaped upon his memory.

Let these infatuated people remember the names of those who have fallen in a similar manner; let them look inwards—but we say no more: but only that such persons should venture, upon any occasion, an appeal to a providence which they affect to ridicule, or pray to a GOD whose existence it is part of their philosophy to disbelieve, is too absurd—too disgraceful.

Puerilities and absurdities are innumerable in the book we are talking of: we will instance a few for mere amusement.—A portrait of POPE (at page 104) is a fair specimen:—

"Pope was a true-born poet, modified
"By his *infirm complexion and small sphere*;
"But then so great in that, that he could hide
"Scores of us dwarfs in our savannahs here:
"*His rooms were not mere rooms*, but worlds beside
"Of spirits, *who hung pearls in every ear*;
"Wit, lover, friend, *his lays were like his tawns*;
"His face, *as rich and sensitive as a fawn's*."

A simile of a poet and a swan is equally good:—

"I like all poets who thus seem to swim
"Into their subject, proud of the sweet play:
"The lordly swan *let out* on his own river,
"*Feels not the dimpling with a sweeter shiver*."

Upon what river swans are "let out" like boats we really do not know; but this we know, that there is no such substantive in the English language as *shiver*; *shiver* (as the cockneis *pronounce it)* occurs several times in MRS. RUNDELL'S Cookery Book, but she *erroneously* spells it *shewer*, which would not jingle with river.

This difficulty reminds us forcibly of a tomb-stone in one of the churches at York, whereon is the following epitaph:—

"Here lies the body—more's the pity,
"Of JOHN AUGUSTUS WELLS NEWCITY."

Note.—His name was *Newtown*, but *that would not rhyme*.

If, however, we were to go on citing instances of such clumsiness we should fill our paper, and leave no room for MR. MACDONALD and his motion; therefore we will content ourselves with the following specimen, which we are inclined to believe far outdoes all the out-doings of all the scribblers, from the beginning of letters down to LEIGH HUNT himself:

"Dear MOLLY, *who art* the best *comingest* lass,
"With a foot not so big as the slipper of brass,
"Or as her's, whom a wag, strangely gifting WITH WRONG CLO'ES,
"Calls, most unbecomingly, Ninon *de Long-clo'es*!"

Now, really and seriously, we declare that we never saw—nor could conceive it possible that we ever should see, printed and published, at this period, such stuff as this. What are "clo'es?"—What are "wrong-clo'es?"—What is a girl "who *art* the *best comingest lass?*"—What does it mean?

Cheatery and imposition! and that's the truth on't. These fellows get a name—not of their own, but of one who hates and despises the creatures with whom he associates—and upon this name they are to get bread. A few lines from the Magnus Apollo of the gang justify the knavery, and the grubs in their own territory make up the measure.

The expedient cannot long succeed; for, independently of the visible demerits and worthlessness of the matter, to be purchased for five shillings, the author of the long poem says—

"But I digress—so here I stop: for FINIS
"CONONAT OPUS—'a good end's a crown.'"

The obtaining which, in the current coin of this country, is, in truth, the *end* of the labours of the LIBERAL; which, unless supported by the milch cow of the party, who has been pretty well drained in England, without suckling all MR. LEIGH HUNT'S children—and all MR. SHELLEY'S children, and some of its own children, and all the hangers-on of the Magazine into the bargain,—we prognosticate have arrived at that point—so much envied by the writer of the BOOK OF BEGINNINGS,—we mean their termination.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

A division took place on the Newport Pagnel Road Bill, on a clause exempting a village from the particular toll. Ayes, 15—Noes, 43.

MR. HUME divided on the second reading of the Borough Court of Requests Bill. Ayes, 114—Noes, 2.

Petitions were presented from Islington against the Sewers Rate; from Belfast, against the Union Duties; from butchers in Whitechapel praying for a protecting duty on Foreign tallow: from Essex against the Coal Duties coastways; from the same county complaining of agricultural distress; from the Coroners of Cork praying for higher remuneration; from Marlow against the Sale of Game Bill; and from the County Treasurers in Ireland for higher remuneration.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING presented at the Bar the answer of the King to the Address of this House, on the subject of the late negotiations.

MR. ELLIS asked the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Plunkett) if he would furnish a copy of the affidavit, or the name of the person making it, in which he charged the Sheriff of Dublin with packing the Jury.

MR. PLUNKETT said, he would give no such information, when the Hon. Bart. made his motion, he would give such a list of witnesses as he should think requisite to support his case.

In the course of conversation on a motion of MR. SPRING RICE for summoning two additional witnesses to the Bar on the 9th inst. to give evidence in the case of the Sheriff of Dublin, MR. PLUNKETT alluded to his filing the ex-officio information in question, and said that when Mr. Saurin was Attorney-General in October, 1811, a similar proceeding had taken place in the case of a person named Leech, charged with offering to bribe the Under Secretary of War; the Bills were ignored by the Grand Jury—Mr. Saurin, on the 18th of November, 1811, filed an ex-officio information against the same person, for the same offence, and repeating the three very counts he had quoted to the House, as having been ignored by the Grand Jury. He had an attested copy of the bill of indictment, and of the ex-officio information.

On the order of the day being read for enquiring into the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin,

SIR F. BURDETT proposed that Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays should be the days fixed for examination; but it was understood the days fixed should depend on the adjournment of each day's enquiry.

The witnesses were directed to withdraw from the House, with the exception of Mr. Sheriff Thorpe.

Mr. Benjamin Riley was examined at the Bar. The witness is Clerk of the Crown for Ireland; produced the lists of the Commission Grand Juries for the last four years, which consisted generally of Aldermen and Sheriffs' Peers; viz. those who had served the office or fined for it. The Corporation elections were triennial. The witness then stated the numbers serving on each Grand Jury: in 1819 six Common Councilmen were sworn on the Grand Jury—nine on the panel; in February, 1821, nine were sworn on the Grand Jury, and thirteen on the panel; in April, two sworn, and two on the panel. He then described the numbers on the subsequent panels (with the exception of Feb. 1820) up to January, 1823, when the Grand Jury was obtained out of the first twenty-six names called over. Witness did not recollect any such circumstance having previously occurred, nor the Common Council on the Commission Pannel to form a majority.

In answer to a question from MR. PLUNKETT, the witness said in August, 1821, the number consisted of 79, out of which number 40 were impannelled, and that was at the time the King visited Ireland. The pannel preceding January, 1823, consisted of 73 persons. Witness was not able to account for the pannel of Feb. 1820, being missing. He stated the pannel of Oct. 1822, to be the first he had received from Mr. Sheriff Thorpe—the next, that of 1823, was signed by both Sheriffs—was not aware that any irregular or unusual practice had been resorted to on the last occasion in Jan. 1823, except the small number of names, and that more than half were members of the Common Council; did not know whether any Roman Catholics were on that pannel; was not aware of the two Atkinsons having been summoned to support the late indictment. On being examined by MR. BROUGHAM, witness spoke to the indictments mentioned, as preferred in 1811, by Mr. Saurin, the then Attorney-General, on the same charges, judgment went against Leech for want of a plea. In the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin there were three kinds of Grand Juries: the Term Grand Jury, the Commission Grand Jury, and the Session Grand Jury.—The Term Grand Jury presented all monies for public works; the expenses of jails and penitentiaries, and other things. The Term Grand Jury and the Session Grand Jury presented money for the payment of public officers; such officers were appointed by the Corporation. Amongst other purposes to which the Money levied by the Term Grand Jury was applied, was the clothing and providing for the convicts. The Grand Jury appointed the contractors for those supplies. He did not know whether the supplies were made by open bidding, or by close contract. In the Grand Juries who tried the bills for the riot, he did not think that the members of the Corporation had generally the precedence on the pannels; because, in looking over the pannels, he found that there were sometimes none, or only one or two. In one instance, the numbers on the pannel were one hundred and seven, and although one hundred and five answered to their names, only two of them were members of the Corporation. The witness, after answering several more questions, not immediately in point, withdrew. The Chairman reported progress, and the farther inquiry was fixed for Monday.

The Freeholders' Bill was committed for the 12th inst.

On bringing up the Report of the Irish Constables' Bill, SIR G. HILL proposed to strike out the clause repecting the re-issuing of warrants.—For the clause, 14—Against it, 27. The Report was agreed to.

Leave was given to MR. WILLIAMS to bring in a Bill to render the affirmation of Quakers admissible in Criminal Cases.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.—The Cour Royale, in its solemn sitting of the 28th ult. has passed judgment on the *Courier Francais*. That Journal is suspended for fifteen days.

It was reported at Paris, on the 28th ult. that M. de Marciliac, an officer on the Duke of Angoulême's Staff, had quitted the headquarters, at Vittoria, for Seville, on an important mission to the Cortes.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated the 26th instant:—"The Major-General to his Excellency the Minister of War: The Fort Santona is closely invested. Fort Laredo was taken on the 21st inst. which makes us masters of the roads. The 2d corps, which is marching against Saragossa, communicates with us by the right bank of the Ebro. Nothing new relative to the blockades of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian. According to letters from Madrid, the King arrived at Seville on the 10th instant."

Private letters from Paris state, "that in the night of the 20th ult. a party of horse (belonging to Mooney's army), led by an ignorant or perfidious guide, fell into an ambush laid by the Constitutionalists infantry. Five or six Chasseurs were killed or wounded. Amongst the latter the Captain of the party is mentioned as having received a wound on the head, and another officer, whose thigh was pierced through. The guide was shot. This is the only encounter there has been with the enemy."

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES, Vittoria, April 25.—Our troops have entered Tudela.—"GENERAL ORDER—The army is informed, that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, wishing to recompense the good services of the Mareschal de Camp, Viscount Vallin, commanding the Brigade of the van-guard of the first division of the first Corps d'Armé, has raised him to the rank of Lieutenant-General by an Ordonnance, dated the 19th of this month, the head-quarters Vittoria.

"By order of his Royal Highness,
(Signed) "Major-Gen. Count GUILLEMINOT."

By another general order, military distinctions are conferred by the Duke d'Angouleme, upon several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, for their services.—The regiments of heavy cavalry who were cantoned between Pau and Bayonne, commenced their march for Spain on the 15th. Already, several regiments of Dragoons and those of the Cuirassiers of the Guard have passed through Bayonne. It is thought, that the Garde du Corps will leave Pau on the 25th for the same destination. Two hundred prisoners taken at Guettaria, passed on the 20th inst. through Pau, towards the interior.

Marshal Moncey summoned the Commander of Figueras to surrender on the 22d ult. but the Commander, San Miguel, replied in these terms:—"Senor General,—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has intrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your Excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by Capt. Lasera, your aid-de-camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins rather than fail in the observance of their honour and their oathe."

A private letter, dated Paris, Wednesday evening, says, "It is announced that the French troops have entered Saragossa."

On Sunday night the sentinel of the Royal Guard, posted on the Place du Carousel, near the Louvre gate, perceiving an individual looking near him, called out several times, "Who goes there?" and ordered him to retire. The man continued to approach, and the sentinel fired and killed him.—*Gazette de France.*

PERPIGNAN, APRIL 22.—There was yesterday a sedition in the camp of the Spaniards—there was an attempt to place some French officers in the corps of the Faith—but some leaders and soldiers, who were discontented at it, tried to excite the rest to share their indignation. They cried out that it was necessary to set out for Spain. The principal malcontents were immediately arrested; Cargol and two other officers have been carried to the prisons of Castillet.

MADRID, APRIL 22.—When the courier left, Madrid was quite tranquil. Count Abistal was redoubling his efforts to assemble his troops. The Garde du Corps, confined in the prisons of this capital, have contrived to make their escape. The last number of the *Universel* states, that the strength of the third army, under the orders of Abisbal, amounts to 15,410 men. This calculation is evidently exaggerated. The Supreme Junta of Spain, which accompanies his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme, will cease its provisional functions at the commencement of next month, at which time the French troops will have arrived at Madrid.

Letters from Lima contain a full account of the dispute between that Government and the British merchants. When San Martin resigned the Directorship of Peru he embarked on board a Peruvian vessel, carrying with him the whole of the money in the Treasury, amounting to 45,000 dollars; the Government, in consequence, levied 400,000 dollars on the city. The merchants offered 15,000, but the Government insisted on the whole, of which 230,000 were demanded of the British merchants, who applied to Captain Prescott for protection. After some altercation the latter were excepted from the levy.

BAYONNE, APRIL 22.—Letters from Pampeluna say, that the Governor is resolved to defend himself to the last extremity. The place is very far from being yet closely invested, and some time will still elapse before the siege can be commenced. Heavy artillery must be brought before it, as well as before St. Sebastian. A soldier also who has just arrived from the corps before that place, says, that nothing is yet in train to attack it. Meantime the bivouac was detestable. The country is destitute of every thing, and the distributions of the rations not very regular. Only single individuals can approach the walls; any number, however small, is fired at. However, measures are arranging for the regular conveyance of supplies, but the expence is very great. Letters from Madrid to the 16th inst. speak of all that is doing in the interior to make a good defence. The army of Count Abisbal daily receives reinforcements, especially of cavalry. The news of the entrance of the French army into Spain had not caused any sensation at Madrid.

IRELAND.

The Irish Papers mention that the whole body of [illegible] number, who had been concerned in robbing the Belfast [illegible] winter, and more recently that on its road to or from Derry [illegible] which cases the guard was severely wounded, and in the [illegible] dead, have been taken prisoners and lodged in the gaol of Derry.

The following atrocities have been committed in the [illegible] extensive farm house at Kilcullane, in the county of Limerick, [illegible] set on fire on Thursday night last, and consumed, with the [illegible] pigs, poultry, and farming utensils.—A farm house in the [illegible] bourhood was attacked on Tuesday night by an armed party, [illegible] burned to the ground.—A house within half a mile of Shrule, [illegible] the property of J. C. Heffernan, Esq. was totally consumed.—The house of Mr. Leake's, near Kilfinane, and two out-houses, [illegible] burned down on Wednesday night.—On Sunday night last, [illegible] maliciously burnt on the lands of Glenshalrolde, near Ardfert, the property of W. R. Yielding, Esq.—On Tuesday night, at Kilcoran, [illegible] tails of several cows belonging to a tenant on the lands, were [illegible] by whiteboys.—Several young ash trees were cut down on Wednesday night, at Hollypark, the property of Richard Taylor, Esq.—On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, the Shanagolden post-boy, bearing the mail from Limerick and Rathkeale, was stopped, [illegible] miles from Rathkeale, by two men, one of whom was armed with a sword, and robbed him of the mail. On Sunday night last, at Stoneville, about a mile from Rathkeale, was maliciously set on fire. Seven respectable farmers' houses near Kilcorrery, were visited by a large armed party of insurgents, and several sums of money, amounting to 111. 9s. 2d. extorted from them.—On the night of Monday, the house of Edmond Walsh, situate near Six-Mile-Water, county of Limerick, two horses and three cows, was set on fire and the entire consumed. Patrick and James Minnane, were apprehended on Monday last, at Rathkeale, charged with the murder of Major Hare, of Mount Hare, in the county of Limerick.—A threatening notice was served on a farmer near Newcastle, desiring him to quit, on pain of destruction to his property, and instant death to himself, if not obeyed at the appointed time.—An extensive range of offices, with a great quantity of flax, potatoes, threshed oats, and farming utensils, were totally consumed on the lands of Loughlea, near Buttevant, the property of Henry Sherlock, Esq. of Woodville.—A house lately occupied by Woodranger of Adam Newman, Esq. of Dromore, containing [illegible] furniture and a quantity of turf, was set fire to and destroyed on Sunday night, a house, the property of Sir R. Longville, Bart. on the lands of Sonlot, near Liscarrol, was set fire to and consumed, a dwelling, at Shandrum, near Charleville, the property of Mr. [illegible] was set on fire on Thursday night, and consumed.—*Freeman's Monday.*

In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on Friday, the 25th, the case of O'Hara v. O'Hara, which had been at trial during [illegible] four days.—The Jury found a verdict for the defendant: thereby confirming his title to the Crebilly Estate in the county of Antrim.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday another Council was held at the Foreign Office, [illegible] was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers.

On Sunday morning Mr. Kruse, a messenger, arrived in Downing-street with dispatches from Sir Wm. A'Court at Seville. The messenger came by Cadiz

On Thursday the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors had audiences of the King.

Monday, Sir Robert and Lady Wigram gave a grand entertainment in Connaught-place, in honour of the Christening of their infant daughter, to whom Her Royal Highness Princess Sophia Matilda was sponsor. The same etiquette was observed, as on the occasion when His Majesty condescended to stand sponsor to Master George Augustus Frederick Wigram.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Sophia have honoured the Kensington Lace Works and Manufactory, Kensington-square, with their presence, to view the machinery, the lace-works, and were graciously pleased to express their high gratification; since which a long list of the Nobility and Gentry are daily visiting and viewing the establishment, and the beautiful laces and patterns there on sale.

THE ARMY.—The 8th (or the King's Royal Irish) Regiment of Dragoons has arrived off Weymouth on board the Dorsetshire, Eastindiaman, from Bengal.—The detachments belonging to the undermentioned Regiments of Infantry, which embarked on board the Richard Transport, and sailed from Cowes on the 22 Nov. last, for the Mediterranean, viz. the 8th, 18th, 28th, 32d, 36th, 51st, 56th, 66th, 90th, have safely disembarked, and joined their respective regiments. The detachments belonging to the 64th and 75th Regiments of Foot, which also embarked at Cowes, on board the John Richard transport, for Gibraltar, have been safely disembarked at that station.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House when the Buckinghamshire was taken up and consigned for China.

A meeting of Merchants was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, to adopt measures against the fraudulent conduct of foreign merchants. Resolutions were agreed to for that purpose, and the merchants and bankers present signed a petition to Parliament.

Nollekins, the Sculptor, recently deceased, has left 50,000. to the present Majesty, 50,000l. to Dr. Kerrick, the public librarian at Cambridge, 50,000l. to that most excellent person, Francis Douce, Esq. who is also made residuary legatee, by which he will get 90,000. in addition. Nollekins died worth 300,000l.—*Morn. Paper.*

The King of the Netherlands, determined to preserve strict neutrality will not permit either French or Spanish cruisers to enter the ports of the Netherlands.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday, Charles Tracy was sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate for six calendar months, and fined 20l. for publishing a blasphemous libel called "Palmer's Principles of Nature."

Wm. Benbow, convicted of publishing an immoral and infidel book, was brought up for judgment. The Court asked the defendant would he undertake to suppress all the editions in circulation, or this it was answered for the defendant that he would give up all in his possession. It was then understood that he should be brought up for judgment next Thursday—in the meantime to do his best to suppress further publication.

On Thursday, Mr. Pearson applied for a criminal information against the Coroner of the County of Salop, whose name he omitted to say. The circumstances were these:—Some time ago, a quarrel took place between a man named Newton and his wife, in which the husband inflicted a wound upon the wife which terminated in her death. At the coroner's Inquest, at which the defendant presided, brought in a verdict —"Died by bleeding." Reports were afterwards in circulation that the woman had been murdered by her husband, in consequence of which the county Magistrates ordered him to be committed for trial. He was tried at the Assizes and found guilty. The ground of application was, that the Coroner had neglected to admit such evidence as ought to have been received. The question was, whether [illegible] was occasioned by a wound inflicted in the generative organ, she [illegible] then in a state of pregnancy. The Learned Counsel went on to describe the anatomical inspection of the surgeon who opened the body, and upon which the Coroner said, "I see this is a very slight case, and therefore I will dismiss one half of the Jury,"—and he accordingly did so.—The Court granted a rule *nisi*.

In the Insolvent Court, on Thursday, Thomas Griffin, a [illegible] dealer, was sentenced to be imprisoned twenty months within the walls of the prison, for fraud.—On Friday, George Scott, who had been discharged, was again brought up. The insolvent formerly possessed the lease of a house and garden at Hackney-wick, which he stated, in his schedule, to have given over to Mr. White'ey, as collateral security for 10l.; the creditors supposed, that by disclosing the lien they should possess themselves of the property; but it came out, that although the insolvent declared that he had made no assignment, he actually conveyed over all his interest in the premises the very day he was arrested. The judgment of the Court was, that the insolvent's discharge (procured on false evidence) be revoked and 2dly, that he be committed to custody for the space of two months, and be confined during that time within the walls of the New Debtors' Prison.

In the Arches Court, on Monday, the Judge pronounced that the suspension of Mr. Clarkson (which had taken place in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury) for the space of 12 months, from the exercise of his profession as a proctor, and which suspension had been confirmed by this Court according to the Judge's directions, should take place and endure in the Arches Court also for the same term.

In the case of Gill v. Gill, the Judge pronounced that Mr. Gill [illegible] not complied with the Court's injunction to take his wife home and treat her with conjugal affection. It therefore rejected the certificate brought in by Mr. Gill, pronounced him contumacious, and ordered his contempt to be signified.

On Wednesday next, the 7th inst. will be published, in 8vo.

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LATEST NEWS.

An express arrived from Paris with the intelligence that a telegraphic despatch reached Paris on the 2d inst. to this effect:—"The Vanguard of the 2d Corps entered Saragossa on the 25th. The Citadel of Jaca is in possession of the army of the King. The revolutionary Chief has been arrested; his troops offered their submission."

An article from the Head Quarters at Vittoria, dated the 26th ult. says:—"We have been in possession of Burgos since the 22d inst. The Duke of Reggio took up his quarters here upon the 23d, and pushed his advanced guard in the direction of Aranda and Palerma. Our troops are every where received with the liveliest transports of joy. General Molitor left Tudela on the 23d. in order to prosecute his movement on Saragossa. The head of the cavalry divisions arrived here to-day."

It is expected that the King will hold a Drawing Room on Thursday. The half-pay to Admirals, Captains, and their Attornies, will be made to morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday; to Lieutenants, Chaplains, and their Attornies, on Thursday, Saturday, Monday (the 12th), Tuesday, and Wednesday following; and to Masters, Pursers, &c. on the 15th and 17th inst.

A Court of Alderman was held on Friday, when John Key, Esq. and John Crowder, Esq. the newly-elected Aldermen, were sworn in. Mr. Alderman Cox was appointed Receiver of the Orphan Dues on Wines.

At the Newmarket meeting, on Friday, the Newmarket Stakes were won by Mr. Rogers' ch. c. Nicolo.

On the morning of the 7th of April, 56 houses were burnt down in the city of Comorn, in Hungary.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, a rule was granted to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against an individual at the instance of a solicitor named Wood, who had married a relation of the person against whom the application was made; a family quarrel had arisen between them; Mr. Wood received a letter in which his cousin designated him a dirty scoundrel, and that compliment not being noticed, he proceded to post him at Leicester as a coward.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the Judges recognized the rule that no person attending as a witness was entitled to any remuneration for loss of time, except solicitors and medical men.

In the Insolvent Court, yesterday, John Roberts, (who had been opposed and remanded,) was again brought up; the Court was of opinion that at the time he represented himself to be worth 2,000l. he must have been insolvent, and therefore he was sentenced to be imprisoned within the walls for 18 months.

In the Consistory Court, yesterday, the Judge expressed his dissatisfaction at the conduct of two parties, each of whom appeared according to admonition, but neither of them defended or assisted by Counsel. The names of the cases were Hayworth v. Hayworth, and Winnington v. Winnington; the one for nullity of marriage, and the other for divorce by reason of adultery, and each suit promoted by the wife. Sir C. Robinson observed, that if Mr. Hayworth was, as he stated, unable to employ Counsel, he should appear *in forma pauperis*, which was a case provided for by the law. The inconveniences to which the Court was subjected, on being thus obliged without any discussion of the merits to pronounce a decision guided only by written representations, and perhaps raising points of law at the very outset, were immense. He trusted, that if the causes stood over till next Court day, a more regular course of proceeding would be adopted, and that whatever might be the ground of defence, which was not likely to be strengthened otherwise, would be carefully and distinctly pointed out.

ELEGANCE IN DRESS.—The most fashionable display of Leghorn and Fancy Straw Hats in the true Parisian style are at Vyse's, 30, Ludgate-street.

A PLAIN FACT.—Within the short period of three months three prizes of £20,000, one of £10,000, and 23 other capitals, have been sold by CARROLL, at his fortunate Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 25, Oxford-street. No. 553, a Prize of £20,000, and the only one yet drawn, was sold by Carroll in the present Lottery. The last grand day, and finish of the Lottery, will be Thursday next, when both the prizes of £20,000, and all the other capitals must be decided.

PIDDING'S Office, No. 1, Cornhill, has been decidedly the favorite with the Purchasers of whole Tickets, since two Capitals in last Contract were sold there in one day, and both in whole Tickets, (No. 4,936 and 12,694,) and these out of so small a number, that if one person had purchased all of them, he would have gained many Thousand Pounds beyond the original cost; this is some encouragement for those who are disposed to speculate for the Two Prizes of £20,000 and other Capitals which must all be decided Next Thursday, the 8th inst. and there is no reason to doubt but Pidding's Office will continue to maintain its pretensions to the title of the Lucky Corner.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the past week the scarcity of Stock has occasioned a material advance in the British Securities. Consols for the Account were doing at the opening as high as 78¾; and at the close they were 79.—Spanish Bonds have also advanced considerably, this being caused by a similar scarcity of Bonds and several large purchases which were effected yesterday. Upon the whole the Money Market has been brisk during the week, and although some failures took place in the Foreign Market, nothing serious resulted from them.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 78¾	India Bonds 36 38
3 per Cent. Consols 78⅝ ⅞ ⅝ 79	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l. 15 16
3¼ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent. . . . . 96¾ ⅞ ¾	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . . 99¼ 56⅝	Con. for Acc. 78⅝ ¾ ⅝ 79
Long Annuities . . 20⅛	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, May 1.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . 84-00	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-65 3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

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JAPANNED TIN and WROUGHT IRON DEED BOXES, strongly recommended to Solicitors, Bankers, Merchants, &c. as the only means of effectually preserving deeds and papers of importance from dust and vermin. A large assortment constantly on sale at Jackson's manufactory, No. 6, Fleet-street, six doors East of Temple Bar.—N.B. Those made of wrought iron are fire-proof.

A GREAT PERSONAGE has often remarked a Nobleman, about 50, in his suite what a fine head of hair he had of his own, and on inquiry, was informed that he had used, for years constantly, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil: that great Personage replied, she would have given millions if he had done the same; in short, there are various articles puffed in the newspapers for the hair, but being of no service to the hair; but Ladies and Gentlemen may rely on it, that Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the Universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and when dressing with it, will always keep the Head and Hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen who have lost their hair, and have the least sign of roots of hair remaining, by using regularly, for a few months, Prince's Improved Russia Oil with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published, in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any oil for the hair; and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done.

It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits; therefore Ladies and Gentlemen ought to be particular and have it of a respectable person. Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil. The ounce bottle 5s. or a large bottle, containing five ounces for one pound, is a saving.—Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to His Majesty, New Bond-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

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See also the London Medical Repository for this month.

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SURREY INSTITUTION.—The extensive Library, Philosophical Instruments, Furniture, and Fittings up of that well known Literary Establishment.—By Mr. SAUNDERS, on the Premises, Blackfriars-road, on Monday, May 9, and 12 following days, Sundays excepted, at Half-past Ten o'clock precisely.

THE LIBRARY comprises Costly, Useful, General and Valuable Books in Biblical and Critical Divinity, an unusually large assemblage of Dictionaries, Classical and Grammatical, Memoirs, Journals, and Transactions of Philosophical Societies, Belles Lettres, Mathematics, Biography, Topography, Natural History, Bibliography, Arts and Sciences, Voyages and Travels, Atlases, Political Economy, Botany, Jurisprudence, with most of the best English and Foreign Periodical Publications in every branch of literature; the whole in the finest condition and appropriately bound.—Also, a valuable Collection of MISCELLANEOUS, SOPHICAL and CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS; consisting of a 4-feet Orrery, Air Pump, Cylinder and Plate Electrical Machines, Mechanical, Galvanic, and Magnetical Instruments, with the various Apparatus belonging thereto, by the most celebrated Makers, Dollond, Adams, Cuff, Watkins, Hadley, Nairne, and Blunt, Globes, Library Tables, Chairs, Writing Desks, ranges of Book-shelves, &c. &c.—To be viewed three days preceding the Sale; Catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Office of Mr. Saunders, No. 39, Fleet-street, price 3s. 6d. each. Catalogues will be delivered Gratis to Proprietors, on application at the Office of Admission only.

The Property of the late Mr. and Mrs. Garrick.—By MESSRS. [illegible] their Spacious Rooms, Piazza, Covent-garden, on Tuesday, May 3, and following day, at 12,

DRESDEN, Sevre, Oriental, and Chelsea China, and [illegible] Porcelain, service of Old Plate, valuable Jewels, Rings, Miniatures, Cameos, Intaglios, Organ, Ancient Screens, fine Clocks, Antique Chairs, &c. of the late David Garrick, removed from the Adelphi and Hampton Garrick, to be viewed two days prior.

Freehold House, near Cheapside; absolute Reversion at the death of a Lady aged 82; and Two Dwelling-house Shares, with Free Admissions.—By MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Mart, on Tuesday, 17th May, at 12, in lots,

FREEHOLD HOUSE, Little St. Thomas Apostle, on a Lease, which expires in four years, at only 10l. a year. Term to version to 1000l. on the death of a lady aged 82, and most respectable Also Two Shares in Drury-lane Theatre, with the Admission for two persons to be named.—Particulars at the Mart and in Covent-garden

Oxfordshire.—An undeniable Investment, even at present prices. Freehold Land, at Little Milton.—By MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Tuesday, May 13, in Lots, by order of the Mortgagee,

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, within three Tetsworth, consisting of 457 acres of superior Land, of which will be sold with the house, which is adapted for a gentleman's abundant offices, gardens, and pleasure grounds, &c. The remaining let off in small farms, producing 275l. a year. The present annual at only 800l. a year, and has been lately estimated at 1200l.—Particulars Mart; of Messrs. Hanrott and Metcalfe, Lincoln's-inn; and of Messrs. Covent-garden.

Costly Theatrical Dresses of an Amateur Company, and all the Scenery Brandenburg House.—By MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Specious Piazza, Covent-garden, on Thursday Next, at 12,

COSTLY THEATRICAL WARDROBE, embracing the equipment for an extensive line of business; the dresses for characters got up regardless of expence at Brandenburg House, during the Brandenburg Theatre, painted expressly by De Loutherbourg. May be viewed and catalogues had at the rooms.

At the Castle Inn, in the city of Bangor, in the county of Carnarvon, on TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1823, unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, subject to Conditions to be produced at Sale.

THE FREEHOLD AND INHERITANCE OF ABERGORPHWYSFA, near Bangor Ferry, in the county of Carnarvon, a desirable property is distant 25 miles from Holyhead, five from Beaumaris, from Carnarvon, and two from Bangor, and consists of an elegant Family Mansion (with garden, stable, coach-house, and offices of every description) situated upon the Southern Bank on the Straits of Menai, in a lawn of the richest of excellent land, highly ornamented by an oak wood, in the rear of the house, and other plantations, judiciously arranged in various parts of the demesne. The house is situated within a quarter of a mile of the New Suspension Bridge, 500 feet span, now nearly erected over the Straits, of which, and of the surrounding scenery of the Menai, it commands a full view. The communication by land, Liverpool, London, and Shrewsbury, is direct and certain, and the various recommendations which the property possesses, are far too numerous within the limits of an advertisement. Immediate possession may be had, and particulars known, on application to R. A. Poole, Esq. Solicitor, Bangor, or to Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, No. 8, New Inn, London. The House is complete'y and elegantly furnished, and the furniture may be taken at a valuation, if desired by the purchaser.

Near Mincing Lane, City.—Fashionable solid rosewood Furniture, Time Harness, brilliant Chimney and Pier Glasses, carved pedestal Sideboard, beautiful Spanish wood patent Dining Tables, 12 feet long; rich 8-8 cent Chintz Drawing Room Curtains, lined with crimson, 20 Chairs Couches to match; superb Card, Sofa, and Loo Tables, with Fancy Cabinets, inlaid, &c. &c. fine Wardrobe, French Clock, cut Glass, &c. the genuine property of Alexander George Philpott, going to Sea MESSRS. WILLIAMSON and Co. upon the Premises, No. 3, Market-street, Bloomsbury-square, near Queen's Head, Holborn, on Monday, May 5, and two following days, at Twelve each day.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE includes large Turkey and other carpets, nearly new; three hand-some, lofty, four-post Bedsteads with chintz drapery hangings, and clean, white goose and down beds, mattresses, and bolsters; two capital Feather beds, with mahogany and other bedsteads; cottage and tent ditto, with suitable bedding; three elegant sofas, 14 red morocco chairs, couch, and curtains to match; mahogany wood pole fire-screens, work and other tables; lady's and gentleman's dressing cases, fitted up; large secretaire and book-case, double and single chests of drawers, basin stands, tables, and chairs to match; a few bedsteads and bedding; long dinner service of blue and white, bronzes, do. double-light Girandoles, plated articles, an 8-day dial, kitchen coppers, fowling-piece, &c. &c. May be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises, and of the auctioneers, Holborn.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock	214½	214½	214½			213
3 per Cent. Reduced	76¾	76¾	76¾			76
3 per Cent. Consols	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜			76
3¼ per Cent. Consols	89⅛	89⅛	88⅞			88
Consols for Account	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	Holiday		76
4 per Cent. Consols	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞			95
New 4 per Cent.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝			96
Bank Long Annuities	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜			19
India Bonds	40 p	38 p	37 p			37
Exchequer Bills, 3d.	17 p	15 p	14 p			14
Ditto, 2d	—	—	—			—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—			—

BIRTH.

On the 30th of April, Mrs. William May, Artillery-place, of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, on Saturday last, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, St. Leger Hill, Esq. to Miss Nugent, daughter of the late Regent Esq. of Epsom, and niece of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Register's Court, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

On Thursday, at Chelsea Church, by the Rev. Thomas Shrubsall, Rector of Bradwell, Emily, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir John Cameron, to Charles Schreiber, Esq. of Hinchelsea Lodge, Hants.

John Warrender, Esq. to Lady Julian Maitland.

DIED.

On the 20th instant, at Sidmouth, Maria, wife of John Charles Darling, Esq. Kingston Russell, Dorsetshire.

On the 1st of May, Lord William Gordon, Deputy Ranger of the Green Park.—Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.—Lieut.-Gen Hussey.—Capt. Thomas Shreiber, R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty.—Countess Dowager Morton.—Sir William Bart.

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JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!'

No. 126. SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1823. Price 7d.

IONS of the CLERGY.—The REHEARSAL of the MUSIC to be performed at the ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this SOCIETY, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on TUESDAY, the 13th, and the ANNIVERSARY on THURSDAY, the 15th of MAY, 1823; when a Sermon will be preached before his Royal Highness the Duke of York, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, their Lordships the Bishops, the Right Hon. and Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Clergyen, &c. by the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D. the Rector of Lambeth, in Surrey, and Sundridge in Kent.

STEWARDS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

e Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, (second time.)
e Right Hon. Lord Kenyon. Second time.
e Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, M.P.
e Right Hon. William Heygate, M.P.
e John Singleton Copley, K.C. His Majesty's Solicitor General.
e John Sheppard, D.D. Dean of Hereford and Rector of Brighton.
e Very Rev. Robert Carr, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.
e Rev. F. W. Blomberg, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.
e Rev. Geo. Shepherd, D.D. Preacher of Gray's Inn, and Rector of St. Bartholomew, Exchange.
e Rev. Charles Parr Burney, D.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S.
e Rev. John Heath, D.D. Prebendary of St. Paul's, and High Master of St. Paul's School, F.R.S. and F.A.S.
rry Forster, Esq. M.P.
in Galey, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.
illiam Fox, Esq.
illiam Cotton, Esq.

The Music will consist of the Overture of Esther; Mr. Handel's grand Dettingen Te Deum, and Jubilate, with the Chorus from the Messiah, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," an Anthem composed on purpose for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," an Anthem composed on purpose for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," an Anthem composed on purpose

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BROOM, Walcot, Somersetshire, builder—G. WEILD, Nottingham, draper—P. PILEY, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, corn dealer—R. READ, Newcastle under-Lyme, carpenter—J. ANNSELL, Deptford, shoe-maker—W. SHAW, Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire, boat-builder—J. THOMPSON, Manchester, beadle-dealer—J. and J. ALLOWAY, Bedminster, dealers in earthenware—W. JENKINS, Lanvithen, Glamorganshire, dealer—May 27, G. Waiter, Isling-ton, ale-draper—May 31, J. Masterman, Hatton-garden, music-seller—May 31, C. Grill, Dunster court, Mincing-lane, merchant—May 31, J. J. Richardson, Fleet market fishmonger—May 31, J. G. Bowring, Fenchurch-buildings, broker —June 3, M. Perkins, Lymington, grocer.

June 3, J. Clagg, Whitehaven, ironmonger—May 30, J. Travis, Oldham, grocer —May 29, J. Mattram, Bristol, hop-merchant—May 29, R. Halliley, Lumby, York-shire—dealer—June 23, W. Holman, Totnes, Devonshire, ironmonger—May 29, W. Fare, Settle, Yorkshire, cabinet maker—May 28, E. Jenkins, Picket-zione, miller—May 23, J. Billingham, Uttexeter, nail manufacturer—June 6, H. Langher, Birmingham, button-maker—May 28, T. Clarke, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES—May 27.

W. Cleghorn, Ratcliffe Highway, cheesemonger—J. H. Hopkins, Liverpool, merchant—J. Cruckshanks, Gerrard-street, Elderado sash-manufacturer—T. Meredith, sen. Bishopsgate-street Without, leather seller—F. Dalton, Wakefield, flour-merchant—B. Holmes, Thrum Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Selby, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from Pembrokeshire, complaining of Agricultural Distress; and from Plymouth, praying for the Abolition of Slavery.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Bath, against the General Gaol Bill; and from Bury, and Hadleigh, against the Slave Trade.

EARL GREY postponed his motion respecting papers in the late negotiation till Monday.

LORD CAWDOR moved that the Report on the state of Administration in Wales be referred to the Committee now sitting on Appeals.

The motion was objected to by the EARL of LIVERPOOL (on the ground that the Committee was already over-burthened with business,) and negatived.

WEDNESDAY.

The Ireland County Treasurer and the Apprentice Regulation Bills were read a first time.

Counsel were heard in the Appeal case from Scotland, of the Earl of Seafield v. Sir George Abercromby; and in the case of Reid v. Reid or Laing.

The Ireland Charitable Societies Loan Bill was read a second time.

A petition was presented from Salisbury, praying for the Abolition of Slavery.—Adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Bristol, against the General Gaol Bill; from York, against the Abolition of Slavery; from the Archdeaconry of Berks, against the Catholic Claims; from the Silk-manufacturers of London, praying for an alteration in the Acts injuring a rate of wages.

The Irish Militia Reduction Bill was ordered to be read a third time this day week.

In answer to some questions put by the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE respecting the state of Ireland, the EARL of LIVERPOOL stated, that the Bill for renewing the Insurrection Act would be brought in on Monday, and that was the only repressive measure in contemplation; but measures were in progress of a remedial nature, viz. to effect a commutation of tythes and an alteration in the system of collecting the Revenue. He was not prepared to say whether the military force would be augmented or diminished—that must depend on the description of tumults which existed.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from certain Graziers, against the Importation of Foreign Tallow; from Sheffield, Topsham, Chelmsford, Leominster, Ipswich, Callington, Shaftesbury, and Bury Saint Edmund's, against the Slave Trade; from the Severn and Wye Canal Companies, against the Coal Duties; from Derby, against the East India Sugar Duties; from Clare, in Ireland, against the Leather Tax.

MR. ABERCROMBIE presented a petition, signed by 7000 Householders of the City of Edinburgh, calling the attention of the House to the peculiar state of their representation; the Hon. Member stated, that out of a population of 100,000, nineteen persons, self-elected, met and chose their members, and this was their cause of complaint. He should, however, this Session, move to bring in a Bill founded on the petition.

MR. W. DUNDAS observed, that the City of Edinburgh enjoyed the privilege of electing their Members in the manner stated, by chartered right, ratified by the Act of Union.

MR. KENNEDY and MR. CALCRAFT supported the petition.

LORD BINNING was surprised, that when means had been taken to obtain the signatures of men, women, and children, no more than from 6 to 7000 names had been procured.

SIR JI. FERGUSON said, no person had been allowed to sign the petition who was not a householder paying five pounds rent and upwards; there were 21,000 houses in Edinburgh so rated, and many of them were held by women.

MR. HUME said, the petition was signed by three-fourths, if not four-fifths of the population of Edinburgh. The petition was laid on the table.

The House went into Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin. Benjamin Richey produced the returns of the pannels from Feb. 1819 to Feb. 1823. He stated that the bills of indictment had been altered after they had been prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and sometimes by himself; an error in the present bills was that the occurrences of the 14th of December were said to have taken place in the fourth year of the King's reign, and the alteration was made to the third.

Terence O'Reilly, an attorney, remembered the bills being sent up to the Grand Jury—frequently saw Mr. Sheriff Thorpe in Court, who announced in the office of the clerk of the peace that the bills were ignored; the Sheriff was in conversation with a Mr. Ward—when he came into the office he said, "There will be no bills found—haven't I managed well? The business being done you need have no further fear." He was dressed as sheriff, with his cocked hat and sword, which he took off in the office. Several persons were present, but all he could name were Mr. Ward, Mr. Macnamara, the sheriff, and himself; mentioned this fact to young Mr. Plunkett, the Attorney-General's son, on Monday or Tuesday last. Did not recollect that he had mentioned it to any one particularly before; believed he did to many, but cannot name one person except young Mr. Plunkett, whom he saw this morning, and who sent him to Mr. Blake: that gentleman told witness the shortest way would be to write down the evidence he intended to give. The witness, in answer to questions, said he had not resided in Cotton Garden since he came to London, and that he came with reluctance to give his evidence, but Mr. Plunkett peremptorily said he must attend.

Mr. Macnamara, an attorney, confirmed the evidence of Mr. O'Reilly. Some gentlemen present asked if the bills were come down from the Grand Jury—Sheriff Thorpe said, "No, but you may make yourselves easy as to the result." The Sheriff seemed well pleased at it. Witness thinks he went away immediately. In another office was a list of the Grand Jury, some persons were looking at the list, and calculating how many Orangemen were on it—some said there were 15, others said 17. Has mentioned this conversation to several persons; one person he recollects in the Four Courts. Witness went with Mr. O'Reilly to Mr. Blake, and thinks the latter told him to write down his evidence. Witness admitted that, some years back, he made application to Mr. Mansfield to get some particular individuals on a Jury in a criminal case, where a client of his was to be tried, but Mr. Mansfield said it was out of his power, the case being in the hands of the Crown Officers. He did not get the bribe, because he did not do what was wanted, and his client was transported.

Peter Tomlinson, a boot-maker at Black Rock, was in conversation in his shop with a Mr. Smith during the trials, when a person came by, whom Mr. Smith addressed thus—"Good morning, Mr. Sheriff," who said he was going to the office to make out a list of the Jury; that who said he was going to the office to make out a list of the Jury; that they (the traversers) should have as good a Petty as they had a Grand Jury. He should know this Sheriff again, though he had never seen him before nor since, for he eyed him particularly. Is certain Mr. Sheriff Cooper is not the person addressed by Mr. Smith. Mentioned the circumstance on the same day to several persons.

John MacConnell, a silk manufacturer in Dublin, recollects seeing Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, before the trials, at Mr. Sibthorp's, in Dublin; heard the Sheriff say—"I have the Orange pannel in my pocket." Witness asked young Mr. Sibthorp when these unfortunate fellows would be brought to trial, but he made no answer. Sibthorp is a painter and glazier. The Sheriff left the room at the same time as the witness. William Graham, one of the traversers, was present, and the Sheriff was near him. His remark was made in a loud tone of voice, and witness thought he acted as a party friend; and was certainly surprised at the expression. The Sheriff used other remarkable expressions—he said, "I wish the devil had the Marquis of Wellesley out of this." Communicated the expressions on the following day to Wadden and M'Nally, but does not know whether these facts were communicated to the Attorney-General for Ireland before the trials. Graham is connected with some newspaper office.

Peter Tomlinson was recalled, and corrected his former evidence by saying, that he had in fact seen Mr. Smith twice, but did not know whether he was on the Jury.

Mr. Sheriff Cooper was then examined:—Recollected striking the Grand Jury relative to the present enquiry, at the request of Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, whose turn it was, and who requested him to do so, lest some observations might be made upon him. Witness is a coachmaker, and had belonged to the Corporation 17 years. From his general experience of Grand Juries in Dublin, he considered the one in question respectable, and competent to discharge the duty of Jurors. He felt he had conscientiously discharged his duty to the public in striking the pannel. Since the striking he had seen Sheriff Thorpe in company with the Lord Lieutenant more than once, and he was received with the usual distinctions. He should not suppose Sheriff Thorpe capable of packing a Jury; did not believe the Sheriff was an Orangeman, nor was he (the witness) one. He believed at the public dinner in Dublin Sheriff Thorpe gave the "glorious immortal memory." In striking the Jury, he had never questioned a man's political principles.—In answer to questions put by MR. PLUNKETT, the witness said, he thought the ordinary course of returning the Commission Grand Jury was not by the Clerk; but in respect of the Petty Jury, the High Sheriff in ordinary cases makes the return. Some of the pannel on the trials were men of strong political feelings on the question of dressing the Statue, and some were not. There had been a strong agitation in the public mind on the election of the corporators, and the dressing of the Statue had been prevented by the Lord Mayor, who was censured for so doing. (MR. PLUNKETT handed a list to the witness, headed "Good men in bad times." King William was represented treading on the knave of clubs, which was the Lord Mayor.) The witness described seven out of this list sworn on the Jury in January, viz. J. H. Moore, Davy, Hicks, Adams, Lamphrey, Graham, and Lodge. These men he considered fit and impartial men to sit on a Jury, and he should not object to any man for his political bias, unless he was violent. The Sub-Sheriff was not influenced by a violent party feeling—of the pannel, containing 60, 30 were returned by the Sub-Sheriff. Did not think he would alter the names on the Petty Jury at the request of Stokes, clerk to Alderman King. Had heard that one Poole had taken part in preventing the dressing of the Statue, but never heard Sheriff Thorpe say he could not put him on the pannel because he was a conciliator.

The witness was then examined by other Members. In the present state of Dublin he said it was impossible to find a Grand Jury who had not formed an opinion on the dressing of the Statue; the election of Sheriff was promoted by the Amicable Society, but he did not know of any understanding with them to keep certain persons in office; the fees to the sub-sheriff amounted to about 700l. a year. As to the petty jury, there was no canvassing for jurors on account of political feeling. At a dinner he (the Sheriff) had declined to give the obnoxious toast, and the company in consequence behaved very rude to him; he did not consider any man favourable to the Catholic Claims incompetent to sit on a Grand Jury. Did not know that Mr. Moore (one of the Jury) was a relation to Cullman, one of the prisoners tried. Should not consider Sheriff Thorpe a high party man; he knew little of him, but if he had been on the Jury he was perfectly eligible to try the prisoners.

The Chairman then reported progress.

TUESDAY.

The Shadwell Church Bill (to which was added a clause authorizing the election of additional Church Wardens.) was passed.

On the second reading of the Portsea Fishery Bill, MR. BERNAL moved an amendment, That it be read this day six months."

For the amendment, 97—Against it, 39. The Bill was lost.

The House went into a Committee of enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin. Barrett Wadden, a silk-manufacturer, in Dublin, knew Mr. Connell, the witness; met him on the Saturday subsequent to the trial, and expressed his surprise at the conduct of Sheriff Thorpe. His words were these—"The Sheriff not only showed great ignorance, but his conduct was so extraordinary that I thought he could not have the right use of his senses. There were present in company on a Tuesday the Sheriff, the Sheriff's Lady, Mrs. Sibthorpe, and her daughter, John M'Connell, and William Graham, one of the rioters. They were playing at cards. Graham turned up the knave of clubs, and said, that was the Lord Mayor, and he wished he was out of office, and that he could hang him up. Mrs. Sibthorpe asked him how he could do that, Graham being a little man. He answered that he could jump up and reach his throat. The Sheriff said, "Damn the Marquis of Wellesley, he'll do no good for this country till he's out of it." Some one asked the Sheriff what was likely to be done with the persons concerned in the riot. He answered they were in safe hands, for he had the Orange pannel in his pocket. When Sheriff Thorpe went out, they all said, "Be damned to the Marquis of Wellesley." On the Thursday following, he stated to the Attorney-General the principal part of what he has stated now. Has been a bankrupt, and the commission was superseded; has never been compelled to leave Ireland or his house to avoid his creditors: his only two creditors; that is, if all his other debts, such as any man keeping house must have, they would not amount to 15l.

William Poole, a Member of the Corporation of Brewers in Dublin, had some conversation with Sheriff Thorpe, before the riot took place, about the middle of November; wished to be on the Jury, and the Sheriff said he should, but he was not called. Witness told the Sheriff he had broken his word for party purposes, and was not fit for his station. The Sheriff replied, it was impossible to please all parties, and he had a hard card to play, that conciliation men would not do for that Jury. Witness had assisted to oust Mr. Sutter from the Brewers' Company; that person had assisted in dressing the Statue. The witness further said, there had been no difference between me and the Sheriff, except political differences; I did not see him until the quarter day afterwards; he then took my hand, and said he hoped we should be good friends; I went away without saying any thing. He asked me to his Civic Dinner but I did not go. There has been another Assembly since; I saw the Sheriff there. A vote of censure was proposed upon the Attorney-General; I moved an Amendment, but the Sheriff declared the original motion to be carried.

In answer to questions by several Members, he said, that his reason for wishing to be on the Jury was on account of a cause between Lord Rossmore and a Mr. O'Meara. Sheriff Cooper told him that his being a conciliation man shut him out. He considered Sheriff Thorpe as a Protestant ascendancy man; he thought it becoming his station to wish to be on the Grand Jury; but did not tell the Sheriff he knew O'Meara; did not make any offer to Sheriff Thorpe to induce him to put him on the Jury.—[The witness then wished to advert in explanation to a statement made respecting him last night by the Hon. Member for Armagh.]

An irregular conversation arose, in the course of which

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET thought the witness ought to be admonished, as he considered his conduct to be highly indecent.

The witness was called in, and informed by the Chairman, that in his answers he was to avoid making any allusions to the persons who put the questions, and to consider them as put through the Chair; but say to his justification.

The witness expressed his willingness to proceed with his statement, but could not find a way of doing so, without adverting to the Hon. Member for Armagh.

MR. BROWNLOW said, that he, for one, was most anxious that the witness should be allowed to advert to any thing he (Mr. Brownlow) might be supposed to have stated to the prejudice of his character.

The witness stated, that he had seen something imputed to him in a newspaper, relative to his having offered a compromise to be put upon the Grand Jury, which he declared in the face of that Hon. Assembly to be as gross a libel as ever was uttered.—A printed list of the Jury was then handed to witness: perusing them he saw most of the Conciliation men, and but few Catholics. One of them he knew went to church, which he understood the "glorious and immortal memory" was to be drank, with a placard on his hat with that toast in large letters. He wore his hat during the whole time of dinner. On the whole of the Roman Catholics of great respectability, one of whom was worth 100,000l. the majority were respectable, and of a higher rank in society than believed that from the state of party feelings, the Jury were likely to have strong ones. The witness had drank the "glorious and immortal memory;" but lately abstained from attending the city dinners, having given his word he would not drink that toast; should consider himself unfit for society if he did. He believed there were two Conciliation men on the Grand Jury.

James Troy, a silk manufacturer in Dublin, spoke as to the transaction at the Tavern in Essex-street; was present at the Theatre the night of the riot, and was examined before the Grand Jury the morning of the day the bills were ignored. He knew the names of several persons at the tavern; did not state all he knew to the Grand Jury, because they interrupted him, and told him not to name a person whom he did not know on the night of the riot.

George Farley, an attorney in Dublin, was examined before the Grand Jury respecting the riot at the Theatre, as to a conversation which took place at a tavern in Essex-street. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Graham were present—he stated every fact which he knew relative to the tavern conversation, save and except the name of Forbes, which he only knew by hearsay; the bill against that person was ignored. He did not recollect having said to one Brocas that he was ignorant as to high against the Attorney-General; nor that he (the witness) had three guineas a day; heard Brocas say he would go for and say the bottle was not thrown by the man who was charged with doing it. Witness told Brocas not to be too busy about the matter. The foreman of the Jury showed the witness the door, but with great politeness.

James Troy was again examined. He said he laid an information against Forbes.

The Chairman then reported progress.

WEDNESDAY.

GENERAL GASCOIGNE postponed his motion on the subject of the Half-pay till the 23d inst.

Petitions were presented from Arbroath, Cupar, Dundee, and Lincardine respecting certain legislative regulations in the Linen Trade; from Maidstone and Folkestone against the Duty on Coals; from Hertfordshire, praying for an open trade in Beer; from certain butchers, against the importation of Foreign Tallow; from Belper praying for the equalization of the Sugar Duties; and from various parts of the country against Slavery.

MR. F. BUXTON postponed his motion on the Slave Trade till the 15th instant—Lord Nugent his motion respecting British Colonies till the 28th, and Mr. Abercrombie his motion respecting Windsor-park till the 30 June.

MR. BROUGHAM presented a petition from Wm. Cobbett respecting the Game Laws. It stated that the calender for Berkshire assizes now approaching contains a list of 77 prisoners, 22 of whom are poachers, and nine had been convicted by clergymen acting as magistrates for the county; that of 22 persons convicted in Hants five for poaching; and the only two persons who suffered death were convicted for resisting gamekeepers. The petitioner prayed the House to consider well before they passed the Bill for giving the property of wild animals to lords of manors and others.

LORD PALMERSTON observed that the two young men alluded to in the petition were executed for murder, and not for poaching; one had killed a gamekeeper, and the other wounded another gamekeeper, who with proper treatment recovered. The petition was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

Mr. Sheriff Cooper was examined respecting the interference of Sheriff Thorpe in removing the witness Pool from the pannel. The witness, and the sub-sheriff were present at the striking. The witness conceived that O'Reilly was wrong as to the cause of removing Poole for being a conciliation man. He believed that a promise had been made to Poole to put him on the pannel. There were more than five conciliation men on the pannel—was present at a dinner at Thorpe's health was drank.

Serjeant-Major Harris, of the 4th Hussars, was examined before the Grand Jury in a very "threatful manner." Witness deposed that the man who threw the rattle from the gallery. One of the Jurors he did not think it possible that witness could identify him; as evidence was contradicted expressly by one of the Jurors. When he left the Jury-room, several gentlemen about the door asked witness how he had been used, to which he replied very badly—to which he rejoined that they had been treated in the same manner. Admitted that he had often been to the Castle of Dublin—had dined at the Mess there once or twice—never had any communication with a Mr. Johnson respecting the riot at the theatre. Had been a private person on the 14th of Dec. but was promoted since for prior good conduct. Was not expected, and complained of the treatment he received from the Grand Jury, and positively stated that George Graham was the person who threw the rattle, and he was seated in the first row of the gallery when he broke the rattle, and then threw a part of it, which might weigh from a pound to a pound and a half.

Terence O'Reilly was called to depose to a conversation with Sheriff Cooper on the preceding night, in which the latter said, that he was not put upon the Jury because he had solicited the office.

R. Moran was examined before the Grand Jury shortly, and was sent out of the room, not being allowed to describe the riot.

Nicholas Murray Mansfield, Clerk in the Sheriffs' Office, read over the pannel in question; considered the Jury well selected to dispose between King and Country. Had heard both Sheriffs say that no violent party feelings ought not to be on the Jury. He thought the majority of the Jury were moderate men. Ex-Sheriffs did not like to consent to become foremen of the Jury. Sir W. Smith by name was a conciliation man.—In answer to questions put by Mr. Plunkett witness said he told Sheriff Thorpe that the persons selected were strong party men. Knew that considerable influence had been used by the Merchants' Guild in November to send persons to the Corporation favourable to dressing the Statue. Remembers a list of 60 persons circulated in the Guild as "Good men in bad times;" but did not know what bad times meant, whether present or past. Several of this list were put on the Jury—they were calm and dispassionate men for the duty. He did not conceive a sworn Orangeman fit for the Jury. Did not know whether Joseph Lamphrey was an Orangeman—knew Cusack to be a sworn Orangeman, but he would not have been returned if that had been known—knew Samuel Lamphrey to be a Protestant. Application had been made on the trial of O'Meara for conciliation men to put a list of names on the Jury, and promised that whatever could be done should be done. Such proposals were often made, and he felt indignation at it; certainly the application was for him to resist the most sacred duty, and he thought the best way to get rid of it was to say he would do his best—he tore the list. Did not believe any consideration was received by any one in the Office to get persons on the Grand Juries. Believed the Grand Jury of January 1822 to be as respectable in rank as those before. Should not know an Orangeman if he were to see one—never knew what a conciliation man was until that night.

Some conversation arose as to the propriety of calling the foreman of the Grand Jury, which ended in the determination to call Sir George Whitford, the foreman.

Sir George Whitford was then examined: had a general recollection of what passed before the Grand Jury relative to certain persons concerned in the riot of the 14th of December. Witness was not an Orangeman, nor a man of strong party feelings; he wished for conciliation—for Irishmen to be at peace with one another. Sheriff Thorpe applied to him to be foreman about three weeks before the trial had never seen a grand Jury more anxious to do their duty; saw no symptoms of party feeling among them; if he had, he should have thought it his duty to check them; had heard a report that Sheriff Thorpe said, he had got an Orange pannel—that one Thomas Poole made affidavit to that effect before the Privy Council. Sheriff Thorpe declared to witness upon his honour, he had never made such declaration; if he had not so declared, witness would not have served as foreman; had dined at Sheriff Smith's, but did not take an Orange pocket handkerchief; held in veneration the memory of King William, approved of dressing the Statue; wished all irritation avoided, but not think it necessary to put a stop to the dressing. He might have expressed an opinion that those who did this had acted improperly, but he certainly expressed his feeling that such a step was not calculated to produce conciliation. That they caused the riot at the theatre was a matter of notoriety. He did not mean to say that he had the same feelings to those of the parties who made the riot; he expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of those who stopped the dressing of the statue of King William.—[Here witness was reminded of what he had previously stated, viz. that he had certainly expressed his feeling

the conduct of the authorities was not calculated to produce conciliation.] Witness belonged to the Amicable Society in Dublin, the principles of which were loyalty to the King and Constitution; did not know there were Orangemen in it, nor any Catholic to be admitted a Member; did not know the rules of the Society. Witness was at Mr. Sheriff Thorpe's dinner. "The pious and immortal memory of King William" was drank there. He joined with the others in drinking it. It was a standing toast of the Corporation. He was asked if that toast was calculated to allay irritation, but the answer was inaudible. He was there when Mr. Sheriff Thorpe's health was drunk. Did not recollect hearing any part of the Sheriff's speech; there was a great noise in the room; two or three hundred people were present; those who were further from the Sheriff than he was, might applaud the speech, but he did not recollect that they did; he could not say whether Sheriff Thorpe spoke in a loud or in a low tone. Witness was Sheriff two years ago; he formed the pannels, selecting the names of the Jurors from a book, and sending them to the other Sheriff for his approval, and then they were forwarded to the Sub-Sheriff. Grand Juries had been struck fourteen or sixteen times while he was in office. The Sub-Sheriff paid the High Sheriff the fees to which he was entitled. He certainly wished to see the dressing of the Statue discontinued. The Lord Mayor stopped the practice in November.

Thomas Tyserress, a jeweller in Dublin, had served on the Grand Jury of Dublin in January. He was not an Orangeman; he should be happy to see Catholic Emancipation to-morrow, if it could be done with propriety; he had taken no part in the strong party politics of Dublin. In the Grand Jury there was an anxious wish to discharge the duty fairly. The finding of the bills was unanimous.

Joseph Henry Moore, a stock-broker, served on the Grand Jury in January; he was employed by the Grand Jury to take notes; he was not an Orangeman. He attended to the proceedings of the Grand Jury; it appeared to be their intention to investigate fairly the charges; he saw no attempt to browbeat any witness. They were occupied until five o'clock on the first indictment, and had not then decided. On the second indictment 57 witnesses were examined. Every witness was protected by the Foreman giving his evidence. None of the Jury interrupted the witnesses. He could not answer the question, whether a person was interrupted who said he heard the name of another. The witness withdrew, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. Scarlett brought in a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Court of the County of Lancaster. The Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the 15th instant.

THURSDAY.

Mr. R. Martin gave notice, that he should on Monday, move to abolish bull-baiting.

Petitions were presented from Nottingham, the Archdeaconry of Leicester, Stoke-upon-Trent, Salisbury, Pembroke, Hull, York, Yeovil, Retford and Warrington, against the Slave Trade; from Leicester, for a Bill to recover small debts; from Liverpool, praying that the last Bread Act might be extended to that town; from Nottingham for an equalization of the Sugar Duties; from Pembroke, for an alteration of the title system; and from Cornwall and Epsom, against the coal duties.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from Richard Carlile, now confined in Dorchester gaol, praying for the House to address the Crown for his discharge. The Hon. Member said, he was an excellent husband, and a most exemplary head of a family, and that until he was prosecuted, the sale of Paine's works was trifling, but that rose it to 10,000 copies; the Republican, by the same means, rose to 15,000 per week. He (Mr. H.) entreated those who were advocates for prosecution to attend to these facts. The subject, however, of the present petition, was principally a complaint that he had been interrupted in his defence by the Judge who tried him. The Hon. Member, at some length, contended that this was an improper practice, and destructive of the rights of Englishmen. He was sentenced to be imprisoned three years and fined 1500l. but his property was seized, and he was unable to pay the fine.

The Solicitor-General denied that Carlile had not been allowed full opportunity of making his defence; he would just observe, that the trial took up three days, and these were principally occupied by Carlile himself in his defence. The prosecution took up but one hour. Carlile was heard in mitigation of punishment, fully and uninterruptedly; but he said, that nothing should deter him from going on—that he would defeat the law—that his wife would delight in being a martyr in the cause—that if she were to be convicted, his sister would go on with the publishing—and that if she too were to be convicted, he would still be able to obtain persons at a small expence, who would gladly continue the business. The House well knew that he kept his word; that his wife and sister had been convicted; that several of his shopmen had been convicted; and another person was now under prosecution for publications in a shop with Carlile's name over the door. With regard to the seizure of the property, advice had been taken by the Sheriff as to what part of the publications it might be safe to sell; and those that were not illegal were sold for 35l. As to the inability of the defendant to pay those fines, and as to their being excessive, he would only observe, that if so many copies of the work in question had been sold, the fines imposed were not greater in amount than the profits realized by the sale.

Mr. Lennard hoped the wretched man would be liberated. It was not likely if he could pay the fine that he would stay in prison.

Mr. Denman thought that some of the prosecutions instituted in consequence of these publications were greater nuisances than the publications themselves. Courts of Justice were bound to pass sentence on the case as it appeared from the verdict of the Jury, and without regard to the motives of the prosecutors.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that Carlile had, on his trial, admitted the sale of 3000 copies of the work, at half-a-guinea each. This led the Court to a belief of his having realized at least 1,500l. by his sales. A part of the sentence was, that he should find security for his future good behaviour; and from his conduct in prison, there was every reason to believe that it would be extremely hazardous for any one to become security for him.

The petition was laid on the table; but the motion for printing it was objected to, and Mr. Hume withdrew it.

In answer to a question from Mr. Henry Grey Bennet respecting the Administration of Justice in the Island of Guernsey, the Attorney-General said certain regulations were to be instantly carried into effect.

Col. Barry complained of a gross libel in an obscure daily Morning Paper, which stated, in allusion to the examination at the Bar of the House, "that in proportion as the inquiry advanced the case against Mr. Sheriff Thorpe became more strongly made out; that it had been proved from the mouth of witnesses called by the Orange party, that he had in reality carried the pannel about in his pocket; and that the Orange party, who were fit for any thing, had the other night entered into a conspiracy to ruin the character of one of the witnesses against the Sheriff, by a series of questions which the rest of the House had unanimously resolved to have expunged from the minutes."—He moved that the printer be called to the Bar.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Abercrombie thought the matter was not worth the consideration of the House.

Mr. Secretary Peel suggested to his Hon. Friend to withdraw his motion. A malignant attempt of this contemptible writer could not injure. It would be far better to treat it with the contempt it deserved than to enter into a contest with parties so unworthy.

Col. Barry agreed, in compliance with the feeling of the House, to withdraw his motion.

The House then resumed the enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

Henry Handwich, sen. father to Henry and Mathew Handwich, who were tried for the riot, was examined. He denied that he was related to Sheriff Thorpe, but there was a relationship between another branch of his family and the Sheriff.

Upon H. J. H. Moore, one of the Grand Jury, being called in,

Mr. Plunkett thought it necessary the House should decide before the examination of this witness commenced, whether Grand Jurors should be questioned as to what passed in the Grand Jury Chamber. (This led to some conversation.)

Mr. Secretary Peel strongly doubted whether it was good policy to hold out to jurors or others, that any power on earth, but their own conscience, could absolve them from the obligation of an oath.

Sir James Macintosh contended that religion, in cases of oath-taking, only lent its aid to a civil obligation as long as that obligation in a civil point of view continued binding. He was of opinion that an oath taken to promote civil matters could not be absolved, even when those very matters required it.

Mr. Wetherell considered that the oath was altogether a civil obligation, with a pledge to the Deity as to its observance. The State and King were those to whom the security was given, the Deity being a third party. He was rather disposed to think that the meaning of an oath of a Grand Jury was that he would maintain secresy till the ends of justice were answered, viz. till the delinquent was tried.

Mr. Secretary Canning conceived the House, in considering this question, ought to bear in mind how it would be popularly viewed out of doors with respect to the obligation of an oath, and with respect to the authority of that House. The practical question before the House turned on two points. The first of these was—how far was the House authorised to examine a Grand Juror; the second, what was the discretion which they ought to exercise? The power of that House to absolve from an oath on certain State emergencies was a question, the discussion of which, on the abstract principle, he really thought would be attended with more danger than advantage. At length it was agreed to forego the examination of the witness.

John Davis was then examined, and stated, that a person named Hone requested the Sheriff to put him on the pannel, but the Sheriff objected because he was a man of strong party feelings.

William Carpenter said, that the Sheriff refused to put Mr. Poole on the pannel, because he said he was interested in a case coming on. Witness was on the pannel, and belongs to an Orange Association; he took an oath, the principle is to support the King and Constitution; he could not recollect the precise words of the oath.—[The witness was ordered to withdraw.]

Mr. Scarlett observed that it was irregular to cheer a witness.

Mr. Brougham said, on the trial of an Illustrious Person (when some evidence was given against her, since proved to be as false and perjured as it was foul) the cheering from the Right Reverend Bench was most disgusting. He said this in extenuation of the improper cheering in that House.

The witness was again called in:—He knew some of his brother Orangemen, and of the fourteen Common Councilmen, one only served on the Jury; that was Mr. Cusack; he did not know Joseph Lamphrey was an Orangeman; he had never heard that Samuel Lamphrey was an Orangeman; one of them he had reason to believe was an Orangeman; Graham and S. Warren are not Orangemen to his knowledge; he believed Connor was a Protestant Ascendancy man. He heard "the Glorious Ascendancy" given by a Member of that House. He was at Mr. Sheriff Thorpe's dinner. Mr. Holmes was not an Orangeman nor a Protestant Ascendancy man; Mr. A. Perrin was an Orangeman. There was nothing taken in the oath of an Orangeman that was not made public.

Mr. Hume asked if any money was subscribed to the Orange Institution?—(*A laugh.*)—There was.

The Hon. Mr. Smith.—Do you think any saving could be made in the appropriation of their fund?—(*Laughter.*)

Witness said, Sheriff Thorpe pledged himself to support that party which is called Glorious Memory Men in the Common Council.

The Chairman reported progress.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Leeds, Ashborne, Rochdale, Barnard Castle, and other places, against Slavery; from the Catholic Prelates in Ireland for regulations in Catholic Charities; from the Silk Manufacturers (similar to the one in the Lords).

The motion for the repeal of the Leather Tax was postponed to the 26th inst. and notice was given of a motion on the Catholic Prelates' Petition for the 7th of June.

The Sale of Game Bill was ordered for a second reading on this day fortnight.

In a Committee on the Scotch Linen Manufacturers' Act, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts on the subject.

Mr. Brougham gave notice for Mr. Western, that he would, on the 10th June, move for some measure to remedy the inconvenience felt from the want of Jurors, in consequence of the addition to the number of Circuits.

Mr. Secretary Canning stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, that owing to the divided state of Portugal, no arrangement had been made as to the fees of British Consuls in the Brazils.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, Mr. Sec. Canning admitted, that Russian troops had assembled on the banks of the Vistula, and that the Austrian troops had evacuated the Neapolitan country; but he could not say whether they had marched out of the Milanese territory.

The Union Duties Bill was passed.

In a Committee on the enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin,

John Jackson, a toyman in Dublin, was present at Mr. Sheriff Thorpe's on the 17th December; John M'Connel was also there; witness did not hear Sheriff Thorpe say he had an Orange pannel in his pocket; is sure that such an expression could not have been used without his having heard it, for he was near to the Sheriff than Mr. M'Connell; witness played with Sheriff Thorpe at cards at fives and tens. Heard a little man, when he threw the knave of clubs down, say, "Damn the Lord Mayor;" there were six gentlemen and three ladies present. A question was asked by him of Graham about who threw the bottle, and that fixed it in his memory. Did not hear any one say, "I wish the devil had the Marquess of Wellesley." The witness was closely questioned on these points, but he adhered to his examination in chief.

William Graham, a printer, was also at Sibthorp's on the 17th Dec.; confirmed the evidence given by Jackson. The bill of indictment preferred against witness, he said, had been ignored; admitted that he had used abusive expressions to Serjeant Harris—he said that "if witness were heard to make use of certain expressions which escaped him, he might be ducked." The expressions which he (witness) had used were not directed against the witnesses, but generally against people of bad character. When in the witnesses room, witness had a cane in his hand; he had no sword-stick; he might have had one in his hand belonging to another person; he might have been flourishing and brandishing it about in the witnesses room; he might have said, that he would do some execution with that stick before he left London."—(Witness was here admonished by the Chairman.)—Did not attend particularly to what Sheriff Thorpe said. There was no conversation about who threw the bottle at the theatre. Remembered playing the Knave of Clubs, and said, "There's the Lord Mayor and be-damned to him." Had been in the habit frequently of damning the Lord Mayor. Had never damned the Lord Lieutenant, nor wished him in heaven nor elsewhere. Did not know till a week afterwards that there was a charge against him for a riot.

[The witness was ordered to withdraw, and the officers of the House were directed to keep him apart from the other witnesses.]

The Right Hon. Wm. Plunkett was then examined (by Colonel Barry) in his place. The Right Hon. Witness identified a letter handed to him, as his writing, he wrote it fearing the Sheriff of Dublin might not procure a fair pannel. A Juror being an Orangeman was in his mind a sufficient objection to his being on the pannel. Had printed extracts of the Orange Societies' rules and regulations laid before him; did not know whether those extracts were from the books of the Lodge 1612. Witness declined to say whether they were made by persons named Atkinson.

Thomas Sibthorpe was then examined. He described the company at his house on 17th December. Did not hear Sheriff Thorpe use the words imputed to him. Remembered no gross expression used, except some observations on the Lord Mayor, such as wishing him to the Devil, and the exclamation of "Bad luck to Hugh Fleming!" Had not heard Sheriff Thorpe say, "he had an Orange pannel in his pocket." Had told M'Connell so on the 26th or 27th of December. Had talked with Sheriff Thorpe the whole night.

John Crosby Greaves, Esq. spoke to the apprehending of Forbes at the theatre; admitted that public indignation was high at the time, and it was difficult to get a pannel of impartial men. Witness said, as a Magistrate, he should not have considered the information on which the committal of the prisoners took place, sufficient to warrant a capital charge.

William Leaden, a tallow-chandler in Dublin, was called to impeach the evidence of two witnesses respecting Graham, and the throwing of the rattle. He stated that James Ormsby threw the rattle, and he died some time after. Witness was an Orangeman and a Purplerman.

Robert Gilbert stated that Ormsby was identified by Lewis as having thrown the bottle. The witness pointed out Graham as the person, but Lewis, who was Sub-Sheriff of Kildare, said Ormsby was the man, so did Mr. Stoddart, a Dublin Magistrate.

Sheriff Cooper was then called in. The witness said he told Poole to go to Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, if he wanted to be on the pannel, who was in the Sheriffs' Court.

The Chairman reported progress, and the Committee was ordered to sit again on Wednesday.—Adjourned to Monday.

A valuable seizure was made on Sunday by Mr. Mottley, officer of the Customs at Portsmouth, at Nutham, in Southampton River. The Customs at Portsmouth, at Nutham, in Southampton River. The Customs at Portsmouth, at Nutham, in Southampton River. The

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been considerable business doing in the Foreign Securities during the past week. The admission of the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons on Friday night, that a Russian army had been formed on the Vistula, caused a considerable depression in the public securities on the following day, and Consols for the Account, which opened at 78⅞ to 79, were done, as early as the middle of the day, at 78¼ ⅜. Spanish Bonds were also depressed, and at one o'clock were doing as low as 36. At the close of the Market Consols for the Account were 78⅜.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 78¼ 78	India Bonds 40 39
3 per Cent. Consols 78⅜ 79 78¾	Exchcq. Bills, 2d 1000l. 20 19
3½ per Cent. ditto . . 90½	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent. . . . . 96¼ ⅜ ⅜	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 99¼ 99	Con. for Acc. 78⅜ ⅜ 79 78⅜
Long Annuities . 20½ 20	

Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, May 8.

5 per Ct. Con. 92 Sept. . -	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . .	Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-65 3mo.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are extremely sorry to be obliged to postpone our notice of the Exhibition at Somerset-House till next week.

The article in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE *for the present month to which* AMICUS *refers, is well worthy attention—we only regret that we have not space to make the extract* AMICUS *wishes for.*

Our other numerous friends must remain unanswered.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Monday, King Richard the Third, with Love, Law, and Physic—Tuesday, The Travellers, with (last time) Killing no Murder: Apollo Belvi, Mr. Liston—Wednesday, The Hypocrite, with (first time) £8. 10s. 1d. If Quite Convenient—Thursday and Friday, The Travellers—Saturday, A Selection of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr. Bochsa.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Clari; or, the Maid of Milan.—Tuesday, Merchant of Venice—Wednesday, The Belle's Stratagem.—Thursday, Clari, with Katherine and Petruchio.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NEW NOVEL.

THE LITERARY REGISTER, published YESTERDAY, contains a lengthened Critique on, and interesting extracts from, Quentin Durward, the forthcoming Novel, by Sir Walter Scott. Critiques on Willis's Treatise on Mental Derangement—Recollections on the Peninsula War—and Hunter's Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians—The File, No. 2.—Theatricals, Fine Arts, and a great variety of Notices on interesting subjects of Literature. Published by E. Shackell, No. 11, Johnson's court, Fleet-street; and may be had of all Newsvenders. Price 8d.

BRITISH MERCURY AND WEDNESDAY'S EVENING POST.—On Wednesday evening next will be published No. 887 of the above paper. The BRITISH MERCURY is printed in the same form and is of the same size with JOHN BULL; and both Papers will be conducted by the same persons, on the same principles, and published at the same place, No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, by E. Shackell.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 11.

THE stupid and malevolent observations upon the alleged indisposition of HIS MAJESTY, which are made in the *Morning Chronicle*, are wholly and utterly groundless and false. HIS MAJESTY'S health is rapidly improving, and it appears almost certain that next week not only will there be a Drawing-room, but that the KING will honour the Theatres with his presence.

It is quite necessary to caution the public with respect to the reports which appear in the paper to which we have just alluded—the condition and character of its late editor gave him opportunities of occasionally picking up intelligence in St. James's-street, which (as far as persons who betray confidence can be believed) was very often to be relied upon—the case is different now, and although, as we have said before, the scoundrels may collect occasional rumours at Brighton, they have no chance in London. A long detailed paragraph, concerning an alleged arrangement with respect to the Deputy Rangership of the Park, in which there *is not one syllable of truth*, appeared in the *Chronicle* last week, and on the following day an authorised and authenticated contradiction of the whole story was published in the same paper.

Let the public never forget that the *Chronicle*, only a fortnight ago, asserted in two following papers that HIS MAJESTY *sat* during the Levee—when it is considered that His Majesty *stood* during the whole ceremony—that not only the *Chronicle did not know that fact* at the time, but that two days elapsed, and that it had no acquaintance or friend aware of its blunder to set it right, we think we are justified in advising the public to receive with great caution any information which may appear in its columns touching the Sovereign and his Court.

THOSE who read BULL need not be told how heartily, how warmly, how affectionately we love the KING and CONSTITUTION—we say nothing about Ministers; we have faith in them—we respect them—but we dislike the *conciliatory* system they seem to have adopted, and often feel disposed to find fault with them for *sins of omission*—we hate half measures—great ends are never to be obtained without firmness and decision—draw a line and move upon it—get sight of an object, go straight-forwards to it—The moon pursues her course undisturbed by the baying of the dogs—so wrote CATHERINE of Russia—and "right pithie" is the application.

It is true, and thousands are attesting witnesses to the fact, that our exertions have been eminently successful in the war against Radicalism—but we never found one single individual in the Government who had the courage openly to espouse or defend us—nay, when we were threatened with imprisonment for mistaking a *single word*, my LORD LONDONDERRY himself was pleased to disavow us with extraordinary warmth, and the Treasury Benches, which would have been crowded to evince a *liberal* feeling towards a *liberal* libeller, were deserted when we were brought to the bar, and accordingly, on the motion of the Hon. HENRY GREY BENNET, we were committed to an eight weeks incarceration in Newgate, for writing the word "apology" instead of "explanation,"—which eight weeks incarceration, by a curious coincidence, commenced two years ago *this very day!*

We care little for the smiles or frowns of these gentry it is true—we have established to ourselves a rule of action, and we will abide by it—we war with Radicals, Liberals, and REVOLUTIONISTS. Why use the three terms—the last comprehends the former two? We know that the factious leaders are at this moment as energetic in their efforts against public tranquillity as ever—every means, every stratagem is resorted to, to inculcate their horrid doctrines—to disseminate their abominable principles.

We belong to no Association, no Constitutional Club—we have never thought much of the system, and if there were *real public spirit* in the world, such things would be wholly useless. We are however quite aware that the existence of an efficient RADICAL PRESS is the great hope of the demagogues and demoralizers of the day, and that while they can command the *majority of weekly papers in the metropolis* much mischief may be done among the lower classes—we must not slumber on our posts because the enemy seems quiet.

Feeling as we do, and seeing that neither the Government nor those who care too little for the power of the press—nor the Constitutional Society, who talk too much about it—choose to avail themselves of proper opportunities for weakening the influence of the enemies of the country, we have taken upon ourselves the performance of a duty which it seems to us ought not to have been left for us to do.

First of all, then—and we will take them in order of seniority—there exists a violent radical paper called the BRITISH NEPTUNE—a paper established nearly five and thirty years since, which every Sunday flaunts and blazes through the streets of the metropolis, and disseminates all sorts of odious doctrines and anti-social sentiments—we *have purchased the copyright of that Paper!*

Secondly, there exists a Sunday paper called the NATIONAL REGISTER—established more than sixteen years, and which a short time since indulged in the grossest calumnies upon the most illustrious personages—it also a little fortnight ago charged us in round set terms with "lying and slandering," vilified persons in the Government as connected with us, with whom we have no more to do than we have with UGO FOSCOLO, or MR. BULLOCK'S long-horned *Wapeti—we have bought the copy-right of that paper!!*

Well—then there exists a paper of fair pretension, called the "BRITISH MERCURY; OR, WEDNESDAY'S EVENING POST," established some fourteen or fifteen years, all in the same strain—not done without talent, although the talent is sadly misapplied—*we have bought the copy-right of* THAT *paper!!!*

Moreover there exists a portly, full-sized journal, called the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL SUNDAY GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INQUISITOR, made up in its leading article with charges of *villainy* and *folly* upon Government, and decorated with the official advertisements of the *Admiralty* and *Ordnance!!* (a favour never conferred upon ourselves)—*we have bought the copy-right of that paper!!!*

In addition to these there exists a paper surmounted with a Bible and Crown, much after the fashion of our own, called the "BRITISH FREEHOLDER." By these goodly indications we suppose this must have originally been a loyal publication—it has, as well as the NATIONAL REGISTER and the BRITISH NEPTUNE, the advantage of the *Government advertisements*, and contained, on the 19th ultimo, an attack upon MR. CANNING, unequalled in grossness and invective—*we have bought the copy-right of* THAT *paper!!!!*

In the rear of these, is a modest, quiet sort of twaddling Radical, called the "LONDON *Moderator*," or NATIONAL *Adviser!* which does not appear to have been favourably noticed by the Treasury—which, as its principles are decidedly hostile to Government, seems odd—we thought it was a doubtful affair, and, therefore, *we have bought the copy-right of* THAT *paper!!!!!*

But moreover, and above all this, we discovered that about thirteen years since MR. COKE, of Holkham, and his present exemplary father in law, my LORD ALBEMARLE, established a Whig county paper, called "THE NORWICH COURIER AND NORFOLK GENERAL ADVERTISER." COKE, however, too happy, and LORD ALBEMARLE too poor just now to interfere in politics—*we have bought the copy-right of* THAT *paper!!!!!!*

With what view, what intention, will our readers suppose we have purchased these things—to increase our gain, to make money by them?—No!—We have purchased them for the express purpose of ANNIHILATING FIVE OF THEM ON THE INSTANT.

This day, therefore, terminates the mischievous career of—
THE BRITISH NEPTUNE,
THE NATIONAL REGISTER,
THE BRITISH FREEHOLDER,
THE LONDON MODERATOR,
And the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL SUNDAY GAZETTE.

And thus, at one "fell swoop," have we destroyed a phalanx of political depravity.

The "NORWICH COURIER," we may, perhaps, cause to be continued in the County of Norfolk, because it will be admirable matter of jest to turn the weapons of Holkham against the Whigs; of this, however, we are by no means certain, it was a vile incendiary, and perhaps its entire demolition may be the most serviceable act we can perform. We will, however, thank our excellent friends and correspondents at NORWICH, to give us their opinions upon the subject as early in the week as may be convenient, since we shall be greatly influenced by the judgment of those for whom (as we beg them to believe) we have the highest esteem.

So many absurd reports have been circulated about contributors to BULL, that we think we should in justice say, that this observation does not apply to BISHOP BATHURST.

THE BRITISH MERCURY, a Wednesday paper, we shall *preserve*, and we hope, in *spirits*. During the early part of the week hundreds of things occur to us which necessarily get stale by the Sunday following, and which are consequently lost; therefore, we shall take the "BRITISH MERCURY" into our special keeping, and publish it every Wednesday evening, making it, as it were, "a tender to the flag ship;" we shall moreover decorate it with our own "figure-head," and "bring it forward" under our own special *surveillance*. Persons, therefore, having abuses to expose or oppressions to complain of, may now, by application before Wednesday morning, secure notice in the "BRITISH MERCURY, OR WEDNESDAY EVENING POST."

It may be necessary to mention to the few persons who happen never to have heard of this "BRITISH MERCURY," that its shape is that of BULL, in order that those who would wish to bind it up *with* this paper, may see at a glance that there is no "let or hindrance" to their so doing.

When it is considered that we never have received the smallest favour from Government—not even an advertisement—that we were the only paper in London NOT honoured with a ticket for the CORONATION!—that we have no patrons but the public—that we are wholly uninfluenced and free—we trust that the proof we have just announced of our unrelaxing efforts in the good cause will meet the approbation of our numerous friends and subscribers.

WE perceive by the newspapers, that LORD LIVERPOOL, on Friday night, stated it to be the intention of Government to persist in the Irish Tythe Commutation Bill. We feel it our duty to lay before our readers as much as we are able of a communication which we have received from Ireland, and which appears to us deserving of great and *immediate attention*.

The official document which we lay before the public, is the following Address to the Lord Lieutenant:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. G. LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

"We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops beg leave to express to your Excellency our grateful acknowledgments for the communication made to us, through your Excellency's Chief Secretary, of a bill to provide for the establishing of Composition for Tithes in Ireland.

"At the present stage of the business, and in the first instance, we should account it not sufficiently respectful to your Excellency to adopt any public steps relative to the proposed measure; but we shall, with due deference to your Excellency and to the Church, that we should wish to avoid delay, submit to your Excellency our private sentiments on the subject; and we are confident that your Excellency will receive the communication with kindness, and weigh with candour, the representation which we have the liberty to lay before you.

"We entreat permission to say, that a legislative enactment, without their previous consent, would withdraw the property of the Clergy from their own management, and compel them to sue for rights which have been guaranteed to them from the first origin of our constitution, to a doubtful, and, in the natural course of things, unfriendly arbitration, destructive, as it would unquestionably be of the independence of our Church establishment, must, in our opinion, be equally destructive of its respectability, its utility, and its permanence.

"Hitherto the estate of the Church has been incorporated and identified with the mass of private property; nor has the Legislature exercised authority over it, further than in the case of dominion, by the very first enactment of the proposed Bill changes the nature of that estate, and leaves it open to future and indefinite measures. It is this which constitutes the essential difference between the Tythe Leasing Bill of the last Session, and the measure now in contemplation. The former was an optional modification—the latter is a compulsory change; and it appears to us that the beneficial effect of the Tythe Leasing Bill has not yet received any trial whatsoever. A single term of trial would, under any circumstances, have been inadequate; but the unexampled distress and difficulties of the last year, and the times themselves, have stayed the adoption of all new experiments; and the practical operation of the measure was altogether precluded by the notoriety of the fact, that a further plan was held in contemplation.

"But we have this additional, and, in our apprehension, insurmountable objection to the new Bill, that it would dissolve the union of the Church of England and Ireland, which forms a fundamental article of the solemn compact by which the kingdoms themselves are united. In England, an establishment maintained in the undiminished enjoyment of its ancient rights;—in Ireland, the very existence of an establishment destroyed by an invasion of its property, and the consequent subversion of its independence;—there would be no reverence for the preservation of that identity in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, which, to both countries, is the great bulwark of the reformed Catholic Faith.

"We have felt it our duty thus to make the earliest possible communication of our sentiments respecting the proposed Bill; and we are not without an earnest hope, that through your Excellency's interference, its provisions may not pass into a law, and the property of the United Church may be maintained in its integrity unviolate and inviolable.

(Signed) "W. DUBLIN. J. ELPHIN.
"POWER, TUAM, &c. R. OSSORY.
"CHARLES, KILDARE. R. WATERFORD.
"GEORGE, KILMORE. JAMES, DROMORE.
"NATHANIEL, DOWN & CONNOR. RICHARD, KILLALA.
"ROBERT, CLOGHER. THOMAS, FERNS.
"I. CORK AND ROSS. W. RAPHOE.
"JAMES, KILLALLA. T. LIMERICK.

"It may be proper to state to his Excellency, that the Archbishops and Bishops who have subscribed their names to this Paper, constitute the whole of those who are at present in Ireland, with the exception of the Lord Primate, whose sentiments are known to coincide entirely with those expressed in this communication, but whose state of health (precluding, by medical authority, all application to business) has prevented this paper from being submitted for his Grace's signature.

Having submitted this paper, little more remains for us to add, except to observe upon the compulsory character of the proposed Bill, which is to take the controul and management of the property out of the actual proprietors' hands, and subject it to the arbitration of an inimical judge, by whose decision the original proprietor is to receive a maintenance *out of his own property*.

Surely, something of this apparent injustice might be mitigated, if the consent of the incumbent himself were necessary to the commutation; not but even then, knowing as we do the conduct which would certainly be adopted by an hostile vestry, the decision could hardly be expected to be amicable as far as regards the Clergy. Supposing too, that the appeal is made to the umpire, to be appointed by Government, that will, in all probability, stand personally, in the same situation as the vestry did corporatively, i. e. he would be a layman and confirm the *lay* decision of the vestry.

It has been suggested to us, that if the Bishop of the Diocese had the power of objecting to the nominee of Government, it might obviate much difficulty; for, under present conditions, it would save much time and trouble if the Government were at once to establish a Commission for the purpose of commuting the tythes, without the intervention or interference of any vestry at all.

The Bill leaves to the arbitrators, in the first instance, discretionary power to give what in their judgments they deem a sufficient recompense for tythe;—by what standard by what valuation is the arbitrator to be guided?—If there is an *apparent* standard fixed by the Bill, but the Government umpire is, as the *dernier resort*, left entirely discretion without any standard whatever!

We have hastily run our eyes over the Bill, and we intended to consider the subject more fully than we have been enabled to do; but seeing yesterday the observation of LORD LIVERPOOL reported in the newspapers, we have no time in saying that we firmly believe it to be the most desperate measure ever suggested by a *conciliatory Government*; that in its present shape the Bill strikes fatally at the root of PROPERTY; and by subverting, changing, and threatening the character and attributes of the Established Religion bids fair to give to POPERY, that universal dominion in IRELAND, which the agitators so anxiously desire, and which will only produce the most dreadful results to both countries.

PEOPLE, in these days of waggery, should be very cautious how they spread reports without being sure of their authenticity. We profess to know nothing of the truth of the story that the public cabriolets have been started by that active and meritorious Member of Parliament, MR. MABERLEY—but such has been the effect of the rumour, true or not—for while private carriages of similar construction are quietly called CABS, the new-invented "jingling jarvies," upon two wheels, have universally acquired the nick-name of MABERLEYS.

WE honestly confess that we regard the examination going forward at present in the House of Commons with a jealous eye, which we feel to be ENGLISH and CONSTITUTIONAL; for it appears to us that an inquisitorial investigation into the conduct of domestic life is as little likely to "*conciliate*" as any proceeding we remember to have witnessed in this *soothing* age.

That the WHIGS should feel angry with a man because he is *attached to a party* seems strange—and we should like to hear what MR. BROUGHAM or MR. BENNET would say if Ministers were to turn one individual out of a situation because he held under Government because he happened to be a *Whig man*."

The Treasury, the Admiralty, the Audit Office, the Stamp Office, the Navy Office abound in *Radicals*

ment we suggested in case of reductions in those establishments, that a distinction should be made in favour of the *loyal servants* of the Crown, the Whigs and Radicals were the first victims!

We abstain at the moment from making any farther remark upon this affair, because, from intelligence which we have received from Ireland, we suspect there will soon be a necessity for further and stronger measures with respect to that country. After obtaining a detailed account of MRS. SIBTHORPE'S tea party, or collecting a mass of information, touching the imposing facts of who played PAM, and who damned the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

MR. HUME presented, on Thursday night, a Petition from the monster CARLILE—of whom moreover he was pleased to say—that though *his religious opinions*—the religion of an ATHEIST—*might differ* from that of *some other persons*—that did not affect his MORAL CHARACTER, and that he (HUME) would dare any man to contradict him when he said, that as a husband, as *head of a family*, and as a neighbour, MR CARLILE might challenge calumny itself!—Nay, so far did MR. HUME go as to say, that "MR. CARLILE was one of the BEST MORAL CHARACTERS IN ENGLAND!!!

We could not certainly have believed that a man, and a Member of the British Parliament, could be found, who would openly in his place in the House of Commons uphold to society, as one of the BEST MORAL CHARACTERS IN ENGLAND, the man who published the following placard, which was posted in his shop windows in Fleet-street on Friday, Dec. 28, 1821.

"Two shopmen arrested this afternoon by the Bridge-street watchmen without knowing their names—worse than the Inquisition, because one of the blessed systems of the late Six Acts—PLENTY OF VOLUNTEERS TO COMBAT the VILE CREW, and *the same obnoxious pamphlets may be had in spite of them*—'Tis a NOBLE CAUSE and MUST PREVAIL; *they shall not* with their *combined power shut up* the TEMPLE OF REASON—Odious *base gangs*, you'll do no harm to the CAUSE but good rise—THIS IS THE MART FOR BLASPHEMY AND SEDITION. —Thursday, Dec. 27, 1821."

The writer of *this* paper is stated in the House of Commons by MR. HUME to be one of the best *moral characters* in England!

Perhaps, since MR. HUME is so valiant a defender of this avowed vendor and disseminator of SEDITION and BLASPHEMY, he may be able to explain what the "CAUSE" may be to which his moral friend so frequently refers. We honestly confess that when we find an Honourable Gentleman, who more than his neighbours busies himself in the affairs of CHURCH and STATE, declaring openly that BLASPHEMY and SEDITION are mere *peccadillos*, and that a man may deal by wholesale in both, and yet be one of the BEST MORAL CHARACTERS in England, we think it necessary, if possible, to discover what "CAUSE" it is HE himself advocates, and what the end may be to which his indefatigable industry tends.

WE lament to perceive that the canting violation of the pledge about Negro emancipation has done considerable mischief, and that petitions are accumulating in Parliament praying the *abolition of slavery*. We could certainly argue this point, and prove the injustice, the wickedness, the madness of such a measure, and go even so far as to shew the abominable intentions of many of those, who, under the sanction of a name, are endeavouring to create in the colonies a feeling of disorganization, and a desire for revolt, which they find it impossible to excite in the mother country. It is part of the great system—and while the amiable and exemplary West Indian Planter is held up as an object for popular hatred and attack, MR. CARLILE, the Republican and Atheist, is exhibited to the nation as "one of the best moral characters in England!"

We repeat, that the canting cry for slave emancipation is a part of the great scheme—and that, with the exception of one or two narrow-minded Methodists and drivelling Quakers, who are fooled into a mock humanity by the advances of second childhood, the body of those who advocate slave emancipation are knavish agitators and disturbers, who, finding nothing of which to complain, are anxious to induce the Government to commit a shameful injustice, in order that they may at least excite indignation, and perhaps induce the loss of our most valuable mercantile possessions by doing so.

An able pamphlet has been put into our hands, which was published in the year 1816, upon the occasion of the introduction into Parliament of the Slave Registry Bill. It is by MR. JORDAN, and we really feel that we can do no better at a moment when the vital question is pending than lay before our readers part of his well-written work.

"Of this," (says MR. JORDAN) "as a question of magnitude and of misery unparalleled—of vital importance to all in the Colonies and in Great Britain—to the consideration—to the contemplation—to the decision of this question, we are compelled, by a necessity which we deprecate, under a responsibility at which we tremble for ourselves and for all. For ourselves, therefore, and for all, and for itself, we invoke the justice of the nation for all consequences upon the heads of those who have moved it.

"The question is to be considered as it respects national interests—individual interests, even of those for whom it is proposed—and the means proposed for effecting it.

"*If all national interests, emancipation, however, and whenever effected, gives the death-blow. The naval power which depends upon the commerce, the commerce which depends upon the agriculture, will fall with the agriculture.* Never can the agriculture of the Colonies, and the EMANCIPATION OF THE LABOURERS CO-EXIST. Never can the agriculture be maintained under any state that shall deny to it the control over persons, and the possession of powers, *which it now* retains, and by which, during every day of labour in the year, it is enabled to command and to apply them. Even now the agriculture in all its daily and exactly commensurate to the extent of these powers and of this control, and the assured possession of them during the whole succession of days, months, and years. The labours of West India cultivation continue through the whole period of crops which require more than a year to begin and be completed. On every one of the six days of every week, in every month, in the whole year, the whole of the population of every plantation or village, for such it truly is, has allotted labours to perform, adapted to the powers of the various classes into which the persons are distributed. These works, at times or seasons require, are for the first classes, the most laborious preparing, planting, or reaping the crop which should repay the capitalist, or provisions to sustain the population; and for the other classes, works of inferior labour, or auxiliary to those of the first classes.

"Notwithstanding these arrangements for the year, the urgency of particular occasions frequently renders it necessary to procure auxiliary labour, that whilst one essential work is in progress, another equally indispensable may, in due season, be accomplished. All these prove that *without them they would languish, and must* FAIL. I appeal to all, who know the West Indies, for a confirmation of these things; AND I APPEAL TO POSTERITY UPON THE RESULT OF AND AGAINST THE EXPERIMENT, IF THE EXPERIMENT SHALL EVER BE TRIED.

"Under absolute emancipation this control can never exist—under established or supposed emancipation which shall maintain this control, *all the evils* complained of, and MAGNIFIED in the existing slavery, *will remain*. They will always remain whilst a power of coercion over man remains, which wicked persons and passions will not fail to use as now to abuse. Neither the apprenticeships of England or of Sierra Leone afford any hope, that West India apprenticeships would produce better treatment or afford more protection than is now enjoyed. *That under any thing short of absolute emancipation, evils will continue—that under absolute emancipation neither the agriculture, the commerce, or the naval power will continue*, I STATE; not intending to infer or decide, that this or that is to be preferred, or doned. To those to whom the fates of empires are committed I leave the decision. Towards them, towards my country, I have performed my duty by this exposition.—It yet remains to be performed towards individuals. Attachment to the soil, the state of villeinage, proposed for limitation and adoption, would yield, whilst it continued, no additional protection against evils similar to the present, to be derived from lords and bailiffs.

"Emancipation must of necessity be immediate and direct, or future, and to be produced by the insensible operation of time and circumstances effecting the change.

"That it can be immediate and direct is impossible. This is inconsistent with all the individual as well as national interests implicated, *and is even by the agitators themselves of the Colonies admitted so to be.*

"In the first place, the train of compensations it would naturally draw along with it, for property taken, or destroyed, or rendered of no value, *exceeds all the ability of the United Kingdom to discharge*, even were the Colonies called upon to contribute their full share of the expence. Great Britain never takes, for public uses or objects, individual property, without a full and duly estimated compensation. Compensation the Colonists *are unquestionably entitled to demand*, and beyond all doubt they are equally entitled to demand from Parliament, and do now demand protection and safety for property, and respect for rights, by declarations that shall guarantee them against all future attacks to be made thereon, under cover of parliamentary proceeding.

"To the unfortunate slaves themselves NO PROCEEDING COULD BE MORE FATAL OR DISASTROUS. The wretched white population might be withdrawn by a *middle voyage* of miseries and deaths to other countries the black population would proceed through massacres and destruction to establish another Africa in the American islands, and convert the settlements of British power and wealth into provision grounds of Arum and Convolvulus-Batatas roots."

We lament that we have not more space for MR. JORDAN'S observations—but we feel that we do nothing but our duty in recommending the perusal of his pamphlet to those who, led away by the impulse of a feeling sufficiently generous to dispose of other men's property, may be induced to support a measure which can only lead to murders, conflagrations, and rebellions in our colonies, and the eventual and entire loss of some of the most valuable possessions of the British Crown.

MR. FOSCOLO'S Italian Lectures are to be the fashion; they are patronized by the BLUES; and we are requested to observe, that the principle upon which they are to be conducted is the same as that adopted at the Opera. A total ignorance of the language in which they are to be delivered is not the slightest objection to a subscriber. It is a whimsical age in which we live.

BY one of those "curious coincidences" which occur in human life, we have been reading, during the last week, two books.—each the production of a MR. MOORE. It is extremely curious, moreover, to observe that both these books are political, and on the same side; the difference between them is this —one is written in prose, the other in verse; one by PETER MOORE, a gentleman who is returned for Coventry—the other by THOMAS MOORE, a gentleman who has just returned from it. The one assumes to be extremely grave, and is irresistibly comical—the other struggles to be gay, and is insufferably dull.

The two MOORES, it is most certain, have nothing in common, except a malevolent desire of attacking and degrading their betters. PETER is stupid and vulgar—TOMMY clever and accomplished; PETER is heavy and dull—TOMMY light and lively; PETER labours hard to get a reputation—TOMMY works still harder to knock a reputation down.

PETER'S motives to writing we do not pretend to analyze.—TOMMY'S are pretty evident; but we think that neither of them will find his end answered by the performances which it is our business, or rather our pleasure, at the present moment to consider. PETER MOORE'S book, called "*a Voice from England*," is written to prove that BUONAPARTE was anxious for peace with us; a fact pretty well established by conversations of his own, retailed in all the pamphlets, Memoirs, Manuscrits, and Voices, which have been published from St. Helena; but when the views and objects which he avowed upon the same occasions are taken into consideration, we think PETER might have spared this terrible exposition of himself, without injuring the memories of the Statesmen he (unfortunately for them) has undertaken to defend.

We will quote some of his book, in order to give our readers an idea of the style, diction, doctrines, and sentiments, of which it is made up.

The preface, which constitutes the principal part of the work, indeed the whole of it, since the rest is a mere compilation of old State papers—runs to a great length; the first thirty pages are made up of information of this nature.

"SOCRATES, TULLY, NEWTON, lived to instruct, to delight, and improve the mind." (P. ix.)—"CYRUS, ALEXANDER, AUGUSTUS, JUSTINIAN, ALFRED, had some of the infirmities incidental to our nature." (Ib.)—"ALEXANDER, when he had vanquished PORUS, desired to see that Prince." (Ib.)—"Custom-house duties are as useful a branch of taxation in one government as another." (P. xv.)—And at page xviii. the learned author justly observes, that "every one knows that he who buys may sell again—the rule is general, and may apply to any case!"

At p. xx. he cites COKE upon LITTLETON, and alludes to WINDEBANK'S seizure of the former's papers. At p. xxii. and xxiii. he refers to the histories of Judea, of Athens, of Rome, of Carthage, of France—the Thirty Tyrants who poisoned SOCRATES—MOSES and PONTIUS PILATE!—and that in a manner which forcibly reminds us of LINGO'S jumble in the farce—"MOSES, HERCULES, HELIOGABALUS, JULIUS CÆSAR, and WAT TYLER!"—When MR. MOORE, however, gets warm with his subject—whatever it may be—he bursts into a superior strain—for instance, at p. xxx. we have this clear, brilliant, and powerful passage:—

"If it be to dictate a civil polity and constitution to an independent people that the Cordon *Sanitaire or* Army of *Observation* was drawn up at the Pyreneean frontier, then *it is clear* that this *Cordon* is *no* more *nor* less than a *nucleus of incendiary influence and movements*, whose *focus* inflames *the torch of disloyalty* and treason to the acknowledged constitutions of Spain and of Portugal—*a centre of appui*, to which traitors and malcontents may fly for shelter and support."

This is in the writer's best style—the Cordon being a nucleus whose focus inflames a torch, and is yet a centre of *appui*, is happily imagined and beautifully expressed—but his account of the change of the French Directory to a Consular Government is perhaps even more intelligible—the author says (p. xxxii.):—

"The excesses committed by the French will ever sully their national glory, but all this confusion yielded in its turn to the formation of an oligarchy in the persons of the *five* Directors, and this again soon *merged* in the Consulate of *three*."

Now, we confess that except in the instance of a well-dressed waiter—we mean no personal allusion to the author—who screws a bottle of claret into a pint decanter, and charges nothing for the legerdemain, we do not exactly remember to have seen a greater object *merge* in a *smaller*. According to PETER'S definition, it would seem that as five Directors merged in three Consuls, each Consul must

"Have looked like a tun,
"Or two single gentlemen rolled into one."

—We really do not wish to cast an air of ridicule upon that which PETER means to be extremely grave and powerful, but the thing strikes us exactly as we express it, and may afford a satisfactory reason to the curious, for the increased size of the illustrious BUONAPARTE in his latter days.

At page xxxvi, after indulging in an extremely long and somewhat inflated panegyric upon this said BUONAPARTE and his "*ancestors*," who, in point of fact, were very little more respectable than his own, the author makes this observation, upon which we shall take the trouble to make one or two more. He says—

"There exists a closer affinity between MORAL and POLITICAL integrity than statesmen appear to conceive;—the maxims of private life ought to regulate public conduct," &c.

This is very good, and very proper, and very true too; but why PETER, when he sat down to praise BUONAPARTE and FOX—being the sworn friend of the party to which the last belonged—the faithful but humble attendant in his family—should have written it, we cannot exactly understand; because, as matter of history, we need only refer to the *moral integrity* of BUONAPARTE, contrasted with that of GEORGE THE THIRD, whose conduct, as well as that of his Ministers, is the object of PETER'S vituperation. We need only compare the *moral integrity* of MR. PITT (designated by PETER "the Heaven-born Minister," by way of ridicule) with the *moral integrity* of MR. FOX, his idol, or with that of my LORD HOLLAND, or even with that of my LORD HOLLAND'S father, and we shall find, that however just PETER'S reasoning upon the point may be, neither the friends we have just named, nor the friends of another whom we will *not* name, will feel particularly thankful to him for advocating a principle which cannot fail to lower them in the political world to a comparative rank with that which they hold in private society.

One thing is unfortunately evident—that zeal or ambition to do something, has very strongly excited PETER, upon this occasion; and accordingly he exposes his woeful ignorance with the most callous indifference, or, we should say, hardened resolution. What will the reader think of an eminent Whig diplomatist who says this—

"But let MR. MASSARIA'S narrative stand as in the autograph. I am content that the public judgment should be formed on it as it is. The *autograph* (*in the hand-writing of* MASSARIA) is in my possession."—p. lxxxvii.

PETER clearly does not know what an autograph is—how should he? The curious part of the thing is, that the old body, at his time of life, should thus put himself so completely at the mercy of the public.

Hear PETER'S account of his own preface—

"The reader will perceive that this preface is not the offspring of a *heartless, cold, calculating* policy, but the effusion of a heart *bleeding* for the *distresses of his fellow-citizens*; and a mind indignant at *the wrongs* put upon a generous and confiding, but *pillaged* and *deluded* people."

Did any body hear such stuff before? This legislator of the servants' hall; this diplomatist of the pantry; this man, who could not administer the affairs of a play-house, (the height of his ambition) who does not know the meaning of the words he uses, affects to tell us that his *heart bleeds for our distresses*—and moreover that his heart *is a citizen*. What absurdity! What wrongs do the people of ENGLAND suffer? Where upon earth are people so free and so happy as we? Who cares one straw about the catchpenny *autographs* (manuscripts he means) which he has published, or of what interest can an address to the People of France, printed in 1788, be at the present moment? What advantage can accrue from the perusal of an *autograph* of his own to LORD MACARTNEY, or LORD MACARTNEY'S autograph in answer?

PETER had better never dabble with pen and ink, and least of all speak of moral integrity, and "a heart bleeding for our distresses." We would advise PETER to look at home, and study the government *of his own family*—a man whose *heart bleeds for distress* where it *does not exist*, will get very little credit for his high-flown ungrammatical bombast, so long as that *heart* is callous to the calls of nature—to the implorings of a broken-hearted son and a wretched family—we have no patience with such humbug. "*Cedant* Arma Togæ" is PETER'S motto, which he repeats perpetually, so pleased is he with his bit of Latin. "*Cedant* Arma Togæ" again and again, quoth he, and of this, MR. MASSARIA'S autograph in *his own hand writing*, and five Directors merged in Three Consuls he may be proud and happy, but he must serve up *his heart* to us—the qualities of his head are quite enough to make us laugh. We do not wish to cut deeper, and therefore recommend him not to make any thing worse of himself than a fool, towards the consummation of which character, nature, it must be confessed, has done every thing for him.

From this dull and dronish person turn we to his once light, bright, and fluttering name-sake, and as we have shewn the absurdity of PETER'S seriousness, we will now exhibit the dulness of TOMMY'S gaiety.

We see in the *Liberal*, things curiously corresponding with things in this book, the leading feature of which is, one which we were not prepared to encounter, we mean downright stupidity. That TOMMY meant to be bitter may be easily understood by the fact, that DENMAN has *legally* edited the work—the LONGMANS trembled for their ears till this censor had given an opinion upon the dangerous parts of the libels which they were so proud to publish—it may be owing to this emasculation that the Fables are incorrigibly dull. They are flat, and so unlike the last productions from the same pen, that instead of exciting disgust they only provoke contempt.

One is a Fable about looking-glasses, the point of which turns upon the necessity of seeing one's own face, in order to ascertain whether *another person is handsome*.

This—if not to the purpose, is pat—and as national as the suicide of TOMMY'S countryman, who looked at himself in a mirror and shot it to pieces, intending thereby to destroy himself.

Some ribaldry called the little LAMA is distinguished by nothing but grossness of expression and indelicate descriptions of the correction of a child in the nursery, unless indeed we except a ridicule of HUME and BENNET, who are described as indulging in

"Long debates
"Upon the nursery estimates—
"What cutting down of swaddling clothes,
"And pinafores in nightly battles—
"What calls for papers to expose
"The waste of sugar-plumbs and rattles!"

The "Extinguishers" follow this, the ground-work of which is attributable to the wit of one LUTTRELL, a Whig-wag, on whom his friends were once pleased to bestow the title of editor of this paper. This LUTTRELL is very popular with the writers against *legitimate* Monarchs, and is in truth better than most of the set, but rather *too fine*—considering.

"Rhymes on the Road" are dullest of the dull. The only part

which is tolerable is the pun about the "Unfortunate Attachment," and "Doctors' Commons," which will be lost upon most readers. What surprizes us most, however, is the frequent recurrence of platitudes, of bungling metre and unjingling rhymes—take now for instance this couplet,—

"Regular *gratia* DEI *blockheads*,
"Born with three kingdoms in their *pockets*."

Or this concluding stanza of the "FLY and the BULLOCK:"

"'No wonder,' said t'other, 'you stare at the sight,
"'But *we* as a symbol of monarchy view it,
"That Fly on the shrine is legitimate right,
"*And that Bullock's the people that's sacrificed to it!*"

That's the people *that's* sacrificed—this may be mighty good Irish, but it is not English.

The spirit of ridiculing established institutions developes itself in the most contemptible puerilities throughout the whole work—for instance—

"The Bishops, who of course had votes,
"By right of age and petticoats."

Or,

"One must have seen them ere one could
"Imagine properly JUDGE WOOD,
"Performing in his wig so gaily
"A *pas seu de chat* with JUSTICE BAILEY."

The object of endeavouring to render ridiculous in the eyes of the people, the attributes of divinity and law, is quite evident, but whatever the design may be, the execution, in the present instance, is beyond measure lame and impotent.

The "Rhymes on the Road" affect a vast deal of religion and morality here and there, and, dull as they are, are evidently added to induce decent people to read, or at least purchase the fables which precede them; this is a good sign, for morality; if not in the writer, at least in the public—and affords a striking instance of the weakened influence of Whig scurrility, and the unwholesome state of radical ribaldry, which cannot now get access to society unless under convoy of something assuming to be better than themselves.

The fifth extract is, to be sure, on the other hand, much after the manner of the late MR. LITTLE—the seventh is the history of MARY MAGDALENE—the eighth an account of ROUSSEAU'S Ménage, full of jokes against ladies, who

"Would bridle up their virtuous chins,
"In horror at her sin of sins," &c. &c.

And praises of freedom,

"Sounding her timbrels to set free,
"This bright world labouring in th' eclipse
"*Of Priestcraft and of slavery!*"

In short, the book is a book of contradictions from beginning to end. At page 143, we have a panegyric upon LORD JOHN RUSSELL, followed by a supposed epitaph upon LORD ERSKINE! at p. 148, some extremely childish lines upon "My Birth-day;" "A ridicule of Marriage," in his worst style, fit only for MR. POWER in the Strand; a dull translation from CATULLUS; and some pretty lines to "My Mother," which lie like a pure pearl, deep in the mud by which they are surrounded; it is worth while soiling one's fingers, however, to pick them out, but lest we should excite too much curiosity, and tend to the circulation of such a book, we will extract them.

"They tell us of an Indian tree,
"Which, howsoe'er the sun and sky
"May tempt its boughs to wander free,
"And shoot and blossom wide and high,
"For better loves to bend its arms
"Downward again to that dear earth,
"From which, the life that fills and warms
"Its grateful being, first had birth.
"'Tis thus, though woo'd by flattering friends,
"And fed with fame, (*if* fame it be),
"This heart, my own dear mother, bends
"With love's true instinct, back to thee."

Nothing can be prettier than the idea—than the sentiment: why is it that a man who, as a son, could write this, and who, as a husband and a father is kind and affectionate? why is it that such a man should be the author of the "Twopenny Post Bag"—the "Fudge Family"—and the "Fables for Congress?" We are afraid, for the honour of human nature, to answer the question.

A "Speculation" on "LAMBTON" is not bad; "Lines on the Entry of the Austrians into Naples" is after the manner of MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS at the Old Bailey; a bad joke of poor TOM SHERIDAN'S is badly versified, and introduced with bad taste; the "Country Dance and Quadrille" is borrowed in idea from MISS FANSHAWE'S "Death of the Minuet." We discover, however, from it, upon the subject of quadrilling, that there is better authority than our own for the late falling off in marriages.

"SIR WILLIAM SCOTT—now BARON STOWELL,
"Declares not half so much is made
"By licenses (and he must know well)
"Since vile quadrilling spoil'd the trade."—p. 183.

We have, however, no more room for TOMMY, nor do we require it. The *verse* and *prose* of the Messrs. MOORES will do no harm to any body, if, indeed, we except their publishers. In the one there is not talent sufficient to make it intelligible; in the other, not wit enough to make it saleable. The third great author of the same name (we mean the Almanack-maker) this year beats his namesakes hollow in both departments.

THEATRICALS.

AT length we have a novelty to announce. To the fine weather, which makes every thing *come out*, we suppose we are indebted for this bud of genius—an Opera called "CLARI," from *the pen of* an American body of the name of PAYNE, which was produced at Covent Garden on Thursday, is the object of our criticism.

This piece, during the last week, has been studiously disowned by MR. BISHOP, the musical composer, which circumstance of itself prepared us for the sort of thing we were to expect.

Everybody has seen CLARI at the French Opera—every body who has seen it must have admired it; it certainly is one of the most affecting and effective ballets we ever remember. The moral, on the French stage, is objectionable—here that fault is got rid of; but nevertheless the thing is spoiled by the introduction of dialogue and songs, which latter are thrust upon the audience after the true English fashion; that is to say, they occur at times and under circumstances, when no human being would think of singing, and are ushered in by set speeches, which themselves render the coming air wholly unnecessary, even by way of chorus.

MR. PAYNE is the person, we believe, who made that exquisitely comical piece called BRUTUS, where Lightning enters and knocks off a pasteboard man's head—a five act pantomime, in which MR. KEAN was irresistible as Clown; he has been at his old tricks in CLARI—marring effects by bungling dialogue, and putting "tropes and figures" into the mouth of an old farmer.

The pleasure which the writers of MR. PAYNE'S school feel in having slaps at the aristocracy, even in a melo-drame, is extremely great, and accordingly MR. FAWCETT, as ROLARMO, (which, to be serious, must be pronounced ROLARMO, and not ROLEYMO!) deals out many of those *finger-shaking* growls which COLMAN first gave him the habit of doing in JOB THORNBERRY. We beg MR. COLMAN'S pardon for mentioning his name in a critique upon CLARI; but he will excuse us when we also mention even a greater author than himself—we mean SHAKSPEARE; for from HAMLET did the French ballet-master steal the incident of the play at the chateau, and which was so managed on the French stage as most ingeniously to shew the audience what had occurred to the heroine *previous* to her abduction from her father's house. In the ballet, where no words were used which could convey the story to the audience, the incident was most effective; here, where the thing is all destroyed by trashy writing, the play becomes useless and absurd, because it is only a scenic repetition of facts of which the audience are previously aware, and is moreover loaded with MR. PAYNE'S dialogue.

Nothing could palliate the crime of making this pretty thing into a dull Opera, but the opportunity it affords MISS TREE of shewing the scope of her talents, and the force of her genius. In the scene where Rolarmo sees Clari on her return, FAWCETT was admirable—MISS TREE beyond her-self; but to us who remember the disposition of the French stage at this point of the piece, the inimitable *acting* (without the *aid* of words) of the French *Corps de Ballet*, we confess, with all its excellence, it was disappointing.

MISS TREE sang, and sang most delightfully. one song which we may fairly rank amongst BISHOP'S happiest efforts—not that we admire BISHOP'S songs in the same degree as we admire what we believe are called in stage cant, "combined pieces"—his finales—his quartetts, quintetts, choruses, are far and away the best English compositions we ever heard; but the same superiority is not to be found in his songs generally speaking; nor can we in justice say, that the music of Clari is at all in his first style—save and except the song to which we allude, which has the double merit of being not only the best in the Opera, but the best we remember to have heard from the same composer. Of the Overture, we would rather say nothing.

MR. KEELEY had assigned to him the arduous task of enlivening the *mortal* dullness of the evening, and he succeeded admirably. This actor is not yet sufficiently known to the town, but as we prophesied the first time we saw him, so we continue to predict, that in a certain line of humorous characters, MR. KEELEY will hereafter be as popular as ever were WESTON, SHUTER, or LISTON himself.

The English under-plot, made up of *Valets* and *Soubrettes*, is as absurd and tiresome as English operatical under-plots usually are. MISS LOVE, however, looked and sung prettily, and MR. PEARMAN did his "little all" to support the piece, which was received with approbation, and will run about eight nights—at least, if it goes to the ninth it will be attributable rather to the liberality of the managers than to the merits of the importer.

We are extremely sorry to hear that ELLISTON still continues seriously ill—we lament it *upon many accounts*; we are also induced to notice a melancholy occurrence relative to theatrical matters, which took place last week, in hopes of being serviceable to a large and destitute family. The Prompter of Drury-lane, whose name was KERR or CARR, and who was also, we believe, at one time a player, died suddenly on Saturday se'nnight, leaving a widow and *fourteen children*. A subscription has been entered into for their relief, to which we have contributed our mite; and we cannot resist this opportunity of calling the attention of the "gifted and giving" portion of our subscribers to a case which seems one of bitterness and sorrow.

Those persons who have seen ANATOLE dance at the Opera will perceive the advantages we have secured to the decent part of that fashionable assembly—we will ask whether the delicate appearance of that exquisite performer does not afford what the Cocknies call a "refreshing" contrast to the gross and abominable exhibitions at which our remarks have been levelled? We are secure of the answer, nor will we cease our observations till we have succeeded either in shaming the performers from their indecency, or shaming decent society from tolerating it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 6.—The *Moniteur* of the 5th contains the following telegraphic dispatch:—"The advanced guard of General Molitor has advanced upon Fraga. The Royalist garrison of Mequinenza has taken possession of the fort and town of Alcaniz. Ballesteros has retreated from Caltagud upon Roca. Several battalions of Royalists are organizing at Saragossa."

The French continue to extend themselves along the line of the Ebro, and the Spaniards, under Ballesteros, to carry on their systematic retreat, inclining towards New Castile.

The private letters from Paris state, that the plan of operations is altered for the first corps of the invading army. The Duke of Angouleme, it appears, has sent orders to Gen. Molitor to advance on Catalonia, with the view of drawing Mina from his present positions, and attacking him on one side; thus leaving Marshal Moncey to pursue his operations in Catalonia on the other. The 2d corps will thus remain separate from the 1st and 3d, to repulse Mina and Ballesteros; and while with the 1st corps and the whole of the reserve, the Commander-in-Chief advances on Madrid, the third corps will continue the blockade of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna.

The *Drapeau Blanc* has an extract of a private letter from Frankfort on the Oder, dated April 23d, which says, "it is quite true that Russia is assembling an army of observation on the frontiers of Poland; an army, it is said, of nearly 120,000 men."—The Duchess of Angouleme arrived at Montauban on the 2d.

Yesterday morning, Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambasador, despatched a courier extraordinary for Petersburgh.—*Journal des Debats.*

VITTORIA, MAY 2.—The advanced guard of General Molitor has proceeded to Fraga.—The Royalist garrison of Mequinenza has occupied the fort and city of Alcaniz. Ballesteros has retired from Calatayud on Daroca. Many battalions of the Royalist Spaniards are forming at Saragossa.

Ballasteros has precipitately retired on Valencia, without defending the fort of Alcaniz, which is in our power. Marshal Moncey and General Molitor have made a movement on the flank and rear of Mina.—*Etoile.*

PETERSBURGH, MARCH 30.—The differences which hitherto subsisted between our Court and the Porte have been amicably adjusted; and M. de Tatischeff is mentioned as the Minister destined to proceed to Constantinople."

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—We beg to inform you, our friends, and the public, that CLARKSON, "whose suspension from practice as a Proctor in the Commons, for malpractices, was reported in your Paper of the 4th inst. is in no way connected in business with William Clarkson, and Frederick Clarkson, Proctors in Doctors' Commons, under the firm of "*Clarkson and Son.*"—We are, Sir, your Servants, CLARKSON AND SON.

Doctors' Commons, 6th May, 1823.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, held a Levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Lord Grey, Lord Churchill, Generals Lottus, Gascoyne, Colborne, Generals Sir J. Dalrymple, Sir W. Robinson, Barlow, Donkin, Stevenson, Sir J. Erskine, Thomas, Major-Generals Sir D. Pack, Anderson.

On Tuesday night a King's Messenger left town with despatches for Spain, to Sir William A'Court.

On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, Mr. Hamilton arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches, said to be from Spain.

On Friday the Lord Chancellor had an audience of His Majesty.

The Lord Mayor gave his usual Easter entertainment on Tuesday. The Duke of York, Prince Leopold, most of the Cabinet Ministers, and a long list of persons of distinction, were present at dinner. The Ball in the evening was opened by the Baronet's son and Miss Hunter.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. J. Ryder Burton, to the Ocean, and Capt. A. P. Arbuthnot, to the Jupiter.

Rendezvous houses have been opened on Tower-hill, for the election of able and ordinary seamen, for 11 ships of the line, three frigates, six sloops of war, and two cutters.

The Thomas Coutts, East Indiaman, in coming up the River Thursday, took the ground, and very soon went over on her beam ends; great part of her cargo, it is feared, will be lost.

General Pepe took his departure from the metropolis on Wednesday for the Peninsula.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Bible Society was held on Monday at Freemasons' Hall; Lord Teignmouth in the Chair. The Earl of Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Calthorpe, and other distinguished persons were present.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The arrival of His Majesty's ship Success brings letters and papers from Sydney to the 23d Sept. Captain Gray, the Commander, has returned to England to lay before the Lords of the Admiralty the full results of his voyages of discovery on the western coast of Australia, Holland, in completion of those performed by Capt. Flinders.

We learn that by the fall of a tree near New Brunswick, on Monday last, Mr. Mathews, the comedian, received some injury, and that Mr. Price, the manager of the New York Theatre, had his leg broken. These gentlemen were going from Philadelphia to New York in a private carriage.—*Washington Gazette, April 3.*

About four o'clock on Saturday evening last, Mr. Webb, of the East India Dock, went to shut up and lock the large iron gate, and one of the hinges, fell upon and crushed him almost to death; the weight of his fob was smashed to pieces. He lingered in extreme agony till five o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired.

On Monday last as some workmen were digging a drain at the entrance of the stable-yard opposite St. John's College, Cambridge, the skull of the skeleton of a human being was discovered about two feet and a half below the surface of the ground. The skull was perfect, and appears to be that of a woman. No vestiges of a coffin were found.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Baxter, a widow lady, 72 years of age, who resided at 91, White Lion-street, Clerkenwell, entered a hackney coach for the purpose of going to the Bank to receive a dividend, when the servant was shutting the door, she fell off the seat lifeless.

On Friday se'nnight, a fire was discovered in the threshing machine belonging to the Grange Farm, near Romford, occupied by Mr. H. Gibbons, which communicated to a barn and granary adjoining, which, with the threshing machine, were destroyed.

On Thursday, a fire broke out in the back shop of Mr. Dupree, copper-plate printer, Tottenham-street, during the absence of the family at their dinner, which destroyed the whole of the plates, printing materials, presses, &c.

On Tuesday last, a fire broke out upon Barshot Heath, in the vicinity of the Royal Military College, which continued to rage for several hours, and caused great consternation. Had it not been for the well-timed exertions of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, it must have occasioned considerable damage. It is said to have been the act of incendiaries.

On Wednesday se'nnight a fire broke out in the malt-house of Mr. Lovelock, in the parish of Speen, which consumed the same, together with upwards of 60 quarters of malt, and 26 pockets of hops.

On Tuesday evening, the tower of the Church of Weston near Cambridge, falling upon the roof of the church, broke through it, destroyed the seats and pews; the other part fell to the West, where the tower contained five bells, four of which were broken by the fall.

On Saturday last as a woman, named Elizabeth Bire, was collecting sticks for fuel in a field near Hayle, Devon, she was stung in the hand by an adder, which, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent the progress of the poison, occasioned her death on Tuesday last.

The drivers of the two new Colchester coaches were fined each 3l. 7s. each, including costs, for furiously driving at the extraordinary rate of from 14 to 15 miles an hour. Henry Lucell, servant to Mr. Mabbs, of Ramsden, was fined 18s. including costs; and another was fined 2l. for riding in their waggons without reins.

On Tuesday, as Mr. Henry Chase, brewer, of Parson's-green, Fulham, was returning from Chelsea, on horseback, in trying to save two children, who were crossing the road, near Butters-shaw, he pulled his horse up so suddenly, that he lost his seat, pitched on his head, and was so injured that he died the next day.

In the Court of Chancery on Friday, an Injunction had been moved for to restrain proceedings in an action at law, on a bond in the sum of 11,000l. by the executor under the late Mr. Pickford's will, against the son of the testator. Mr. Pickford, Jun. was indebted to his father in 16,000l. and he gave a bond as a security for part of that sum, amounting to 11,000l. The will directed that he should pay, as interest on the bond to his executors, 800l. a year for five years, and then 1200l. a year for three years, but the executors had thought proper to bring an action for the immediate payment of the whole bond. His father was clearly of opinion that the executors were not entitled to have any thing more than the instalments of the 800l. a year for five years, and 1200l. a year for three years; and that therefore they must be restrained from proceeding at law.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Wednesday, Counsel moved for a rule in the case of the King v. Kenworthy (which came before the Court from the Chester Assizes upon writ of error.) It was an indictment for perjury, on which defendant was found Guilty. The question before the Court was, that the defendant should be transported for seven years to New South Wales or islands adjacent. The ground of error was, that this sentence was not conformable to the provisions of the Statute, which should have been expressed "to such place beyond the seas as his Majesty the King in Council shall appoint." It was contended that there having been no judgment given, the only course for the Court to pursue was, to quash the writ of error, as being improperly sued out.—The Court said the proper course, no judgment having been given, was to transmit the record back to the Court below that thereupon it might pass judgment.—On Friday, in the case of the King v. the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Truro, which was a *quo warranto* information, calling on the defendant to show what authority they elected certain persons to serve the office of Aldermen of the said borough. The question turned upon the construction of the Corporation Charter. The Court decided that no person not a number of capital Burgesses should be present at the election of the Alderman than at the election of a Mayor; and the sense with regard to the office of Recorder or capital Burgess. The Court directed Judgment to be entered for the Crown.

The premises of Messrs. Graham and Browne, at Riverston, about five miles from Cork, was attacked by a party of five persons, who fired through the door; three slugs lodged in the wall. Mr. Browne then opened the door, and they demanded arms; he gave them his old gun and a fowling-piece.—Patrick and James Minnane (brothers) whose comrade (the notorious Oliver Fitzgerald) was executed last summer at Quebec, in America, have been found in the house of William Power, of Craigyard, near Shanagolden, concealed between a feather bed and the sackcloth bottom, and two females, one a fine young woman, lying on the bed over them. Patrick (the elder) is represented as a well-spoken fellow; in the streets of Rathkeal he harangued the people, and desired them never to despair, that he was true, and would be so to the last. These two men, with others, are charged with the murder of Major Hare, of Mount-Henry, in this county, last year, and many other offences.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY.

Just published, price 7s. 6d. Part the Seventh,

A SYSTEM of UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY. By M. MALTE BRUN, Editor of the "Annales des Voyages," &c.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London; and Adam Black, Edinburgh.—The Work is to be completed in Seven Octavo Volumes.

Just published, in small 8vo. illustrated with fifteen Plates, price 8s. 6d. bds.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION to SHORT-HAND, in which the Sounds of the English language are analyzed and expressed in a new manner; combining facility and expression with neatness, brevity, and elegance. By JOHN MOON.—Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London; and Batchelier and Rigden, Dover.

Just published, in 12mo, price 4s. boards, the Second Edition of

FAMILY DEVOTION; a Course of Morning and Evening PRAYERS, for four weeks; chiefly selected from the Devotional Writings of Prayers, for four weeks; chiefly selected from the Devotional Writings of Prayers, for four weeks; chiefly selected from the Devotional Writings of Prayers

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to yesterday have arrived; they contain an Order of the Day, dated Vittoria, May 2, prescribing the line of march to Madrid for the different corps. General Bourk's corps will remain at Burgos to maintain the communication between Santander and Madrid. Prince Hohenlohe's corps is to continue the blockade of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna; General Molitor's corps will remain on the Ebro; and the Duke de Reggio's corps will proceed by Palencia, Valladolid, Segovia, Guardarma, and Galonagas. The head-quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme are to be successively at Burgos, Aranda, Ruirago, and Alcovendas, the last position being seven or eight miles north of Madrid. The Duke was to break up from Vittoria on the 5th inst.; Amarante and Rego have both entered Spain, the former to aid the Royalists, the latter to make cause with the Constitutionalists.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, Richard and Samuel Northcote, (smugglers) were sentenced to be imprisoned 13 months in Dorchester Gaol for smuggling, and obstructing revenue officers.

Wm. Benbow, the publisher, was brought up for an obscene publication. The defendant now delivered up a number of copies, stitched and in sheets, and put in an affidavit stating that he had, in compliance with the intimation thrown out by the Court, obtained all the copies of the work in his power. The Chief Justice intimated to the counsel for the prosecution that the opinion of the Court was, that no judgment should be prayed. It would then hang over the head of the defendant, who would understand that should the work be re-published he would certainly be brought up for judgment.

The King v. Barry O'Meara.—This was a prosecution for libel against the defendant at the instance of Sir Hudson Lowe. The Court ordered that the rule should stand over to next term.

In the Common Pleas, yesterday, the rule obtained against the Warden of the Fleet was discharged; the Court being of opinion that the table of fees laid down near a century ago by Chief Justice Eyre must be abided by.

A Meeting was held on Friday at the Freemasons' Tavern of the Society for Converting the Jews to Christianity. Upwards of 500 ladies were present. The Report was read, which stated the subscriptions for the last year to be 10,000l. and called for more money.

The dispatches were closed on Friday at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the Marquis of Wellington and Princess Charlotte of Wales, for Madras and Bengal.

A fire broke out at Windsor on Wednesday, in the premises of Mr. Disbrow, bookseller, which consumed the same, together with that of Mr. Clode, corn-chandler. Mr. Roberts, a grocer, Mr. Blunt's, saddler, and greatly damaged a Mrs. Ward's, adjoining; it was then got under. Every assistance was rendered by the cavalry and foot in barracks.

Twenty Thousand Pounds a Month!—CARROLL again. The Lottery finished Drawing on Thursday last, when No. 8778, another Grand Prize of £20,000 was sold in shares by Carroll, being the Fourth that has been sold in the last Four Months, at his fortunate Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 28, Oxford-street, where the fortunate holders may receive their money on demand.

A Translation of the MEMOIRS of the celebrated and eccentric GENERAL RAPP, the First Aide-de-Camp to Napoleon, written by himself, will be published in a few days.

The MEMOIRS of the late WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq., the Friend and Biographer of Cowper, we hear are to be published in a few days,—Of this important work, which formed a principal object of Mr. Hayley's attention, during the latter part of his life, the Author speaks thus, in his Introduction:—"The life of a respectable author, free, and of privacy in all the periods of his existence, seems at first to offer materials for nothing more than a short and simple history; but incidents, very singular in themselves, and productive of consequences no less extraordinary, befell the subject of this Memoir, and though ever devoted to retirement himself, he had so much intercourse with many of the most memorable characters of his time, that a fair and full account of him must inevitably be a work of considerable interest."

We are requested to state that the 5th and 6th Parts of LAS CASES' JOURNAL of the CONVERSATIONS of NAPOLEON are now published, and contain, among a variety of other curious details, Napoleon's own relation of his return from Elba and arrival at Paris; his escape from Egypt; his projects had he returned conqueror from the invasion of Russia; his political defence sketched by himself, &c. &c. &c.

KING GEORGE IV.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed, that an admirable executed Portrait of his present Majesty, and of the strictest fidelity in its resemblance of the Royal original, will be shortly published, at Sams's Royal Subscription Library, St. James's street, when he trusts that this elegant production will be deemed acceptable to those who may be unprovided with an accurate likeness of our Gracious King.—N.B. A few remaining copies of the celebrated Pictorial Representation of the Coronation Procession may be had as above.

The fashionable house of Askew and Co. have received from their manufactory in Tuscany a new importation of White Chip Hats and Foreign Flowers, which they beg leave to offer for the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry.—95, Oxford street.

RUDINGOTE DU MATIN.—This entire new article is offered as an elegant finish to dress for Public breakfasts, Vauxhall, &c. It is lace of British manufacture, the pattern worked to the bust, and has the recommendation to the fashionable world of being unique; it never having been introduced previous Dixon, Willson, and Co., grateful for the patronage of those novelties, respectfully announce their exertions shall not slacken to render their establishment the most fashionable Mart, of the kind, in London. Real Brussels sprigged Veils from 30s. Just imported, a large collection of Mechlin and Valenciennes laces, decidedly cheap.—Foreign and British Lace Warehouse, No. 237, Regent Street, facing the Argyll Rooms.

FLOWER STANDS, GARDEN AND RUSTIC SEATS, SUMMER HOUSES, and Tubs complete for Aloes, Orange, and all other Fancy Trees, the largest assorted choice and the greatest variety of Patterns ever seen at one place, are now on show at John Gray and Son's Flower-Stand, Guard, and Turtle Seat Manufactory, Japanned, Dyed, and Windsor Chair, Couch, Sofa, Venetian, and Parlour Blind, and Bedstead Manufactory, and very cheap general Furniture Warehouse. Very liberal allowance to Merchants, Captains, and Shippers of Chairs and Furniture.—Rustic House, 29, City Road, near Finsbury-square.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warehouse of Cooper and Son, 32, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Pier Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to merit their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity.—Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works, "The Ægis of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No 20, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bonverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

VAUXHALL GARDENS WILL OPEN TO-MORROW. The Proprietors respectfully announce that during the recess they have spared neither pains nor expence to make the Gardens worthy the support so liberally bestowed last season, (the first and only one of their being in possession of the present Proprietors)—The Amusements will, as usual, commence with a grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—TWO NEW THEATRES have been erected, one with appropriate Scenery and Decorations, wherein Juvenile Ballets will be represented. The celebrated Monsieur Hullin, of the Royal Academie of Music at Paris, and late Ballet Master of the Italian Opera House, will conduct this department, and, under his direction, a numerous Corps of Ballet has been engaged. Their performances will commence with the Ballet of CENDRILLON.—In the other Theatre, in the Rotunda, a NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT will be presented, diversified with Dialogue, Songs, and Imitations. The French Mechanical Theatre has been re-modelled and improved, and the immense space occupied last season by the Sub marine Cave, presents now a View of the Bay of Naples by Moonlight, with a Grand Representation of MOUNT VESUVIUS in a state of active Combustion; a Revolving Illuminated Fountain, and other Hydraulic Exhibitions, will be produced on a superior scale.—Several New Cosmoramas have been added and placed in eligible situations, which will be changed during the season, so as to present a variety of interesting Views and Scenery.—A magnificent new Castellated Moorish Tower has been erected, from whence the Fire Works are to be exhibited.—The Ascent on the Rope, which has been heightened twenty feet, will be made to a Triumphal Arch at the top of the Moorish Tower, by Mr. Blackmore, well known as the surprising young American; and at this immense height he will exhibit his wonderful powers on the Tight Rope.—The FIRE WORKS will also be much encreased in splendour, the Proprietors having sent an Artist to the Continent with a view to Novelty and Improvement, and those of the Royal Gardens will not exceed any ever before exhibited in Europe, and will be conducted by Chevalier Southby, Madame Hengler, and Signior Mortram.—The Illuminations will also far surpass those of any former season.

The Wines and Refreshments shall be, as heretofore, of the very best description; and although enhanced in price since last season, they will be continued at the same moderate charges.—The Police will be under the superintendance of the same vigilant Officers that attended last season.

Supper Boxes may be engaged, and Free Admissions for the Single Night or entire Season may be had.

The Gardens will be open as usual, on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, throughout the Season.—Admission 3s. 6d.

CHILE LOAN.—Messrs. HULLETT, BROTHERS, and CO. beg leave to inform the Holders of Chile Bonds, that they have received an Official Communication, of which the following is a translation:—

"The Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chile writes, under date the 24 of January last, to the Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Ant. Jose de Yrisarri, the following:—

'In consequence of the contract entered into by your Excellency with the house of Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. in London, to raise a Loan of one million pounds sterling for account of this State, by virtue of the Powers conferred on your Excellency, the Supreme Government, desirous to secure the investment of the principal in such a manner as to benefit the nation, and at the same time to insure to the lenders the punctual fulfilment of its obligations, has submitted to the most excellent supreme House of Representatives (Corte de Representates) all the official letters, bonds, &c. which you have transmitted to this Government relative to the said Loan. After a mature examination, the House passed an Act, which I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency, in order that, after having taken cognizance of the contents, you will communicate the same officially to Messrs. Hullett and Co. for the purpose of their honouring the drafts which will immediately be issued on them, it being clearly understood, that after the same are duly paid out of the funds in their hands belonging to this Government, they will be relieved from all responsibility. The present Resolution adopted by the House of Representatives being only provisional, until the Bank shall be established, the Directors of which will be charged with managing every thing connected with the Loan, and with the redemption, as well as the payment of the interest, &c. I reserve to myself in order that, after having taken cognizance of the contents, you will communicate to you Excellency all further instructions that may be necessary.'

"In the absence of Don Antonio Jose de Yrisarri, I have the honour to transmit to you the above, as also a Copy of the Act to which it refers, for your information and satisfaction. I renew to you the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed) A. BELLO.

"To Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co.

'Ministry of State and for Foreign Affairs.—Copy of the Act addressed by the Most Excellent the Supreme House of Representatives to his Excellency the Supreme Director of the State of Chile, on the 23 December of the year 1822.

'The House of Representatives, assembled in the extraordinary sitting of the 23d of this month, at eight o'clock at night, took the following official communication of his Excellency the Supreme Director into consideration:

'Santiago de Chile, Dec. 21, 1822.

'Most Excellent House of Representatives.—The measures which the House has been pleased to point out in its note of the 19th inst. seem to me the most fit and adequate for the good results which the Loan, raised in London by the Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Antonio Jose de Yrisarri, by virtue of the full powers which were conferred on him for the purpose, will produce to the country. Anxious, however, to conduct this transaction with all the prudence, frankness, and rectitude which may insure the success of operations on which depend, as well the prosperity of the State as the opinion which they are to produce abroad, I have ceded and do cede to the most excellent supreme House of Representatives all the faculties which in me reside, as head of the executive power; in order that the said House may, after the most mature consideration of the subject, designate the persons which it may deem the most fit to direct the National Bank, which is to be established, and may also prescribe all the laws and regulations necessary to give to that important establishment all the consistency, effect, and public confidence, without which the benefits which ought to accrue to the nation cannot be obtained.

'The Supreme Director, &c.

'BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.'

"Accordingly, and until the establishment of the Bank already decreed shall be carried into effect, it is ordered, that the funds produced by the Loan negociated in London, and on the eve of arriving, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Mint, at the sole disposal of this House, and to that end authorize, as hereby is authorized, the superintendant, Don Jose Santiago Portales, the comptroller, Don Anselmo de la Crus, and the treasurer, Don Silvestre Martinez de Ozhagavia, for issuing drafts against the funds of the said Loan, which may be in the hands of the house of Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. which drafts are to be countersigned by Mr. Humphrey Bunster, as agent for that house.

"Ordered, That this resolution be communicated to his Excellency the Supreme Director, to be printed, published, and circulated.

"(Signed) Francisco Ruiz Tagle, Joaquim Bieto, Casimiro Alvaro, Francisco Antonio Valdivieso y Vargas, Jose Santiago Monte, Jose Tadeo Mancheno, Secretary,

"(A true copy.)

"Mancheno, Echevarria, Portalles, Anselmo de la Crus, Silvestre Martinez de Ochagarias.

"A true copy of that transmitted by his Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the State of Chile, Don Joaquim de Echevarria, to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the same State, to the Courts of Europe, Don Antonio Jose de Yrisarri, which I certify for all necessary purposes.

"(Signed) ANDRES BELLO, Sec. of Legation."

JARRIN, ITALIAN CONFECTIONER, No. 123, New Bond-street, acknowledging with gratitude the patronage he has experienced in his new Establishment, begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that his Refreshment Room is now supplied with Ices of various kinds, of very superior quality and flavour, produced by an improved management of their art, lately discovered by himself, peculiar to himself; he has an assemblage of French Pastry, including fowl, veal, and ham patties, new buns buns, &c. always ready. Jarrin furnishes, as usual, Dinners, Suppers, Balls, Routs, and Parties of all kinds, and to be found at a very considerable abatement of the usual expence, as he is resolved to make no charge whatever for table ornaments and decoratious.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Litehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience a treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a licence from the Directors. The Company continue to advance Money on Annuity, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds.

JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh, Paunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the prices of several articles.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR STROP, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to render shaving pleasant and painless. Several testimonials of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Strop will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Cheapside and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, by their especial authority, and most of the Nobility throughout Europe, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, (the original and genuine) which for many years has been universally admired, and is the best and cheapest article for nourishing the hair, preventing its falling off, or turning grey; preserves it to the latest period of life; promotes a luxuriant growth on the baldest places, whiskers, eye-brows, &c.—Curly Hair—It produces and makes the curl firm during exercise, or in damp weather; renders hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, glossy, elegant, and beautiful.—Indispositon, &c. the hair being injured.—Children's Hair—A due attention to Children's Hair is of the greatest importance. This Oil is invaluable; it eradicates the scurf easy roots, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. Price 3s. 6d. 7s. 10s. 6d. and 11. 1s. per bottle.—Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye brows, Hair on the FACE, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s 6d. per bottle.—Sold by the Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

☞ Ask for Rowland's Oil or Rowland's Dye, and particularly observe the signature on the label to each bottle, as impostors sign their trash A. Rowland. Hatton-garden.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY, Instituted 1790, Incorporated by Patron, His Majesty the King.—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Institution will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of MAY, when the company of such Noblemen and Gentlemen as friendly to the benevolent purposes of the society is earnestly solicited to Grace the Duke of Somerset, K.G. President, will take the Chair.

Stewards.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore.—the Right Hon. Lord of Normanton.—Lord Glamis.—Maj.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.—Sir Wm. Tennyson, Esq. M.P.—the Rev. Dr. Penrose.—Rev. T. Frognall, F.R.S. A.S.—Rev. G. Croly, M.A.—Henry Blanshard, Esq.—John Gurney, Esq.—Richard Gilbert, Esq.—John Thomas Hope, Esq.—James Heywood Markland, Esq.—Wm. Mudford, Esq.—Bryan Wm. Proctor, Esq.—John Aikin, M.D.—Wm. Wastell, Esq.—Henry Weyman, Esq.

Tickets, 20s. each, to be had of the Stewards; also at the Chamber of the Society, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and at the bar of the Freemasons' Tavern.

No. II. New Bridge-street, May 9th, 1823.

METROPOLITAN LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The Proprietors and the Public are respectfully informed that the following Gentlemen will give Lectures at this Institution in the course of the present and succeeding months:—Mr. Partington, on Mechanical Philosophy; Mr. Brande, on Chemistry; Mr. Gurney, on Christology; and the Honorary Secretary, on Poetry.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES JENNINGS, Hon. Sec.

Just published, price 2s. sewed,

ELLIAN; a Fairy Tale. By WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED, of Trinity College, Cambridge.—London: printed for Charles Knight, 7, Pall-mall, East.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—WANTED immediately, by a SURGEON to a Public Dispensary, in general Practice in London, a HOUSE PUPIL, to be articled for a term of years.—A card is left at No. 3, Burton Crescent.

COMMUNICATION WITH DUBLIN.—The Public are respectfully informed, that the ST. PATRICK Steam Packet will resume her line of SAILING throughout this Month (May) as follows:—From Dublin, Thursday, 15th May; Tuesday, 20th; Saturday, 24th; Thursday, 29th. From Dublin, Saturday, 17th May; Thursday, 22d; Tuesday, 27th; Saturday, 31st. For further information, apply (post paid) to the following agents:—At the St. Patrick Steam Packet Company's Office, No. 17, Lancaster, 12, Regent-street, Pall Mall, London; Mr. C. E. Davis, Dublin; Mr. D. M'Vicar, Liverpool; and Mr. Protheroe, Bank-end Coal Wharf, Bristol.

GARDEN and PORTABLE GREEN HOUSE ENGINES. R. BAKER and SON respectfully acquaint the Public, they have manufactured a large Assortment of Engines on different principles, and of various sizes and shapes, to water Gardens and Green Houses, or to extinguish Fire likewise Garden Rollers, Syringes, Insect Destroyers, and Garden Tools, together with Agricultural and Domestic Machines of every description to be seen at their Patent Mangle Manufactory, 65, Fore street, Cripplegate, and 309, Oxford street, three doors from Bond street.—Old Garden Engines repaired or exchanged.

CRAWFORD'S SLIDING TUBE PARASOL.—The admirers of the Sliding Tube or Telescope Parasol over the common ones are now known that the inventor and manufacturer, J. Crawford, 28, Cheapside, has it only necessary to inform the Nobility, Ladies of fashion, and his friends in general, they continue to be manufactured on the same principle that has met such satisfaction heretofore. In the silks there are several new patterns introduced this season, and all warranted fast colours. An immense quantity of common parasols of every price and quality.—Shippers and the trade supplied as usual. Crawford, 28, Cheapside, near St. Paul's.

SALE of SILKS in REGENT-STREET.—Just opened the Lace Warehouse adapted by LEWIS and CO. late of Henrietta-street, for the Sale of Silks, Silk Shawls, Ball, Wedding, Morning and Evening Gowns. The business of this establishment is conducted entirely for Ready Money, and Lewis and Co. being the Manufacturers of their own Silks, can vouch for their being made of the best Materials, and that every one carries an additional profit which is saved on by Mercers and Drapers who buy manufactured goods; the following sketch of their prices will evince:—Good Persian, rich gros de Naples, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; 3 wide levantine, 3s. 6d.; Italian ditto, 4s. 6d. the best quality at 18d.; white satins from 2s. 6d.; black and colored, 2s. 4d.; gauze dresses, 9s. 6d. the gown; lace dresses, 42s.; thread net dresses, 15s.; 10,000l. worth of full dresses, French net handkerchiefs, new Spring colours in gros de Naples, levantines, shaded stripe lustring, and all fashionable goods; also extensive Millinery Rooms.—Gauze Scarfs, 4s. 9d.—95, Regent-street, corner of Pays from Conduit-street.

N.B. A great many Remnants from the Old Stock remarkably cheap.—Buyers will find it convenient to call in the morning.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—LAND to be LET for Building upon, one mile and a quarter from Oxford-street, most eligibly situated on high dry gravelly ground at Bayswater-hill, overlooking the green fields of Kensington-gardens, and part of it fronting the Chapel, Bayswater.—Enquire of Mr. Orme, Bayswater, or a plan may be seen, and particulars had at No. 9, New Bond-street, corner of Brook street.

CITY.—To LET, short LEASE of a HOUSE, (which may be extended) No. 65, Paternoster-row, Cheapside. (Two penny Rentals.) To save trouble, Rent Ninety Guineas per annum. The Fixtures to be taken. May be viewed between the hours of eleven and four, Mr. Wetton, the present occupier, removing to No. 21, Fleet-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Swan Brewery, with Dwelling-house, and Offices, Whitechapel.—By Mr. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15th, Twelve, by direction of the Proprietor, quitting business,

THE Valuable LEASE for about 30 Years which relates to an eligible and spacious BREWHOUSE, store house of an extensive pass, tun-rooms, mill-track, malt, and hop chambers, stabling, large yard, closed by folding-gates, comfortable dwelling-house, counting-house, &c. The plant as erected, consists of a 22-barrel copper, and all other suitable stock. This property, from peculiarity of situation and internal arrangements, is deserving the general attention of the trade. Between 3 and 4000 strong ale and beer are consumed by the present returns.—Printed particulars may be had on the premises; of Messrs. Gregory and Son, solicitors, Wax-chandler-hall, Maiden-lane; of Mr. Joseph Banks, brewers' surveyor and auctioneer, 27, Princes-street, Bank, Auction Mart, and Clapton, Middlesex.

Select and Modern Cottage Residence, with compact Brewhouse, Stable, Coach-house, extensive Garden, &c. &c. Mile End-road.—By MR. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15, at Twelve, by direction of the Proprietor, who has retired into Essex.

A Very Neat and SOCIAL ESTATE, in every respect suitable for a Gentleman of respectability and moderate income, delightfully situated at the extremity of Alfred Terrace and Beaumont-row, near the Mile Road, with a Lease of upwards of 60 Years to run, at only 3l. ground-rent. The property may be viewed until the sale, by application to Mr. Weston, on the Premises on the spot. Particulars may be had of Mr. Argill, solicitor, 71, Wilderness-road; at the New Globe, facing the Canal, Mile End road; Commercial Tree, near the West India Docks; Nelson Tavern, Blackwall; George, or Half Moon House, Commercial road; and of Mr. Joseph Banks, auctioneer, 27, Princes-street, Bank, Auction Mart, and Clapton, Middlesex.

Long Leasehold Houses, Mile End-road.—By MR. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15, at Twelve,

TWO Delightful and Healthy DWELLING-HOUSES, with Gardens, Pore Courts, &c. being Nos. 2 and 3, Beaumont row, Mile End-road, contiguous to Bancroft's school, embracing an amusing and interesting view of the adjacent fields, canal, and distant hills, let to Mr. Nodin, &c. at 36l. per annum, held for upwards of 90 Years, at a trifling ground-rent. May be viewed by leave of the occupiers, of whom particulars may be had; also at the Golden Eagle, and New Globe, Mile End-road; Mr. Argill, solicitor, 71, Wilderness-road; and of Mr. Joseph Banks, auctioneer, 27, Princes-street, Bank, Auction Mart, and Clapton, Middlesex.

Borough.—To Plumbers, Painters, and Gasfitters.—By MR. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15, at Twelve,

THE LEASE and ESTABLISHED TRADE in an advantageous and desirable BUSINESS, many years conducted by Mr. Dance, Plumber, situate and being No. 27, Red Cross-street, near Union-street, Borough of Southwark; held for a long term, at a low rent. The premises may be viewed till the Sale, where Particulars may be had, and of Mr. Joseph Banks, auctioneer, 27, Princes-street, Bank, Auction Mart, and Clapton, Middlesex.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock	218	218	218½		218	218
3 per Cent. Reduced	79	78½	79¾		79	79
3 per Cent. Consols	79¾	79¾	79¾		79	80
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	90½	91½		90	90
Consols for Account	79¾	79¾	79¾		79	79
4 per Cent. Consols	97½	96½	96½		96	96
New 4 per Cent.	92½	92½	92½		92½	92
Bank Long Annuities	20½	20½	20½		20	20
India Bonds	38 p	39 p	39 p		39 p	40 p
Exchequer Bills, 1d.	19 p	19 p	20 p		19 p	20 p
Ditto, 2d.	—	—	—		—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—		—	—

Holiday.

DIED.

Lately, at her residence, Westerham, Kent, Mrs. Ann Green, in her 82d year. On the 20th of April last, aged 22, on board His Majesty's Packet Hunter, on his passage from Malta to England, whither he was coming for the benefit of his health, Mr. Wm. Henry Brame, second son of Mr. Brame, surgeon of Lowestoft, Suffolk, lately deceased. His manners were of the most amiable description, which, while they secured the esteem and respect of all who knew him, have caused his loss to be deeply and sincerely regretted.

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JOHN BULL.

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

No. 127. SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1823. Price 7d.

ADELPHI ENTERTAINMENT, NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.

MR. TOPLIFF has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that on FRIDAY, the 23d inst. he will submit to their patronage an entirely novel Entertainment, entitled the AQUATIC EXCURSION, in the course of which will be given a variety of Songs and Recitations, expressly written for the occasion; the Music composed by Mr. Bonnaffon, and strictly appropriate to the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, which will display a Panorama on the Piano Forte; several Airs on his Tenor Flageolet; introduce a Storm; Musical Glasses; Shakespeare's Description of a Storm; Musical Dissertation; Comic Song; "Loves of the Boil in a-l" Song; Air on the Musical Pipes; Pastoral Recitation; Lord Byron, Southey, &c.; Peter Project; Song; Dissertation and Mathematics; Piano and Bow Bells; Rainy day in London; Peter's Lessons; Logical Dispute; and Inviolate Law Case—Charge to the Jury by Counsel; with a variety of other Entertainments, full particulars of which see Bills, with a variety of other Entertainments, full particulars of which see Bills, which are in the Bills.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Ebers, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell and Co. New Bond-street; Mr. Power, Strand; Messrs. Goulding and Co. Cheapside; Goulding and Co. Soho-square; and at the Royal Cornwall and Co. Chesapeake; Goulding and Co. Soho-square; and at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

MOZART'S SIX GRAND SYMPHONIES.—Just published for the Proprietors by Messrs. Chappell and Co. 50, New Bond street, and to be had of all the Music Sellers of the Metropolis in a beautiful edition,

MOZART'S GRAND SYMPHONY, No. I. in D. arranged for the Piano-forte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by J. N. Hummel, of Vienna; price 8s. 6d.; without accompaniments, 6s. The other Five Symphonies, Vienna; price 8s. 6d.; without accompaniments, 6s. The other Five Symphonies, arranged by the same celebrated Master, are nearly ready for the Press, and will be published in regular succession. No. VI. called Jupiter, will appear in the course of the present month.

Jupiter' this day Fortnight, and No II in G Minor this day month.

NEW MUSIC, at Mitchell's Music Shop, 28, New Bond-street.—Just published, "The lovely Lily of the valley," sung as sung by Miss Stephens, in the Opera of "Maid of the Mill," price 1s. 6d.; Il Desio di possedervi, a ballad, canzonetta by Signor Morlini of Rome, 1s. 6d.; the favorite Polacca, a duet, sung by Miss Carew and Mr J. B. Sale, the music by Dr. Callcott, 3s.; Rossini's Overture to La Donna del Lago, arranged as a duet for two performers on the piano, with flute accompaniment, 3s. 6d.; a 5th set of Pandean Airs, for harp and piano, with flute accompaniment, by F. L. Hummell, 3s.; "Duranddarte and Belerma," arranged as a divertimento for the piano, by Venanzio Ciampechini, 3s.; a set of German Airs, by ditto, dedicated to Madame Catalani, 4s.; Le retour a Londres a sonata, with violin accompaniment, by Fr. Clementini, 3s.; several Italian Songs, by ditto, and two Duets; the celebrated air of Mr Lodeing, with variations, by J. J. Jones, 3s.; the Moscow Chimes, with variations, by ditto, 3s.; a variety of easy Pieces for beginners, 2s. and 3s. 6d. and eight sets of Italian ariettas for the Spanish guitar and piano forte, by Signor Ruffoli, each 3s. 6d.

NEW HARP MUSIC.—Rossini's admired Romance, "Aurora che Sorgerai," sung by Signor Curioni, from La Donna del Lago, arranged for the Harp by N. C. Bochsa, with a Grand Introduction, in which is introduced the favourite March from the same Opera, dedicated to W. Ayrey, Esq. (very pleasing, and not difficult), price 4s.; Amusement pour les Dames, on Recueil Periodique de Piece Choisies non publiees auparavant en Angleterre, No. I. (a very neat wrapper) contains four elegant and pleasing compositions, price 4s.—Published by R. COCKS and Co. Importers of Foreign Music, 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square.—R. C. and Co. have likewise just imported from the Continent an extensive Assortment of all the choice Works of every celebrated Foreign Composer, which (owing to their extensive and late ready-money purchases on the Continent) they are now selling at exceedingly low prices.—Rossini's Othello, Pians and Voice 22s. 6d.—A Catalogue of R. Cocks and Co.'s Select Stock of Foreign Music may be had on application.

NEW DUETS.—Just published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street, Klahlmark's universally admired air Rosanella, adapted for two performers on the Piano Forte, by the author, price 4s. No. I. Select Airs from Rossini's new Opera, La Donna del Lago, arranged as duets for the Piano Forte, by Wm. Hammans, price 4s. The 2d and 3d Books of this celebrated work will be published in a few days. Also new editions of Latour's unrivalled production Le Retour de Windsor, adapted for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, 4s.; the popular air of Cease your funning, with Klahlmark's admired Melton, for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, 3s.—N B. The above Duets are particularly recommended to the notice of the musical world, being arranged by the first masters of the present age.—Lucian: Mayhew and Co. music-sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained, Hart's Seventh Set, from Rossini's beautiful Opera, "Pietro L'Eremita," price 4s.; a Sixth Set, from La Gazza Ladra, price 4s.; 6th Set from Il Turco in Italia, 4s.; Fourth Set, including George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz: Third Set, or celebrated Hussars, with the favorite La Cendrillon, and every new work as soon as published.

NEW QUADRILLES.—Just published, Paine's 18th Set, or New Lancers Quadrilles, with entire New Music and Figures; also, the 18th Set of Quadrilles, the subjects taken from Pietro L'Eremita, now performing by Paine's Band at the Nobilities' Balls, each 3s. The extreme popularity of the former numbers of these Quadrilles, arising from their superior arrangement, have caused the decided preference given them to any other, and from the increasing sale, J. Paine flatters himself they have given general satisfaction to the Nobility, for those that may not be supplied with them, are re-published, from 1 to 17, at Paliner's Opera Music Warehouse, at 3, Old Bond-street, where may be had, the Music in Elisa e Claudio, La Donna del Lago, and all Rossini's Operas.

CLARI; or, the MAID of MILAN.——The admired ballad, "Home! sweet home!" sung by Miss M. Tree; "Little Love is a mischievous boy," sung by Miss Love; and the serenade, "Sleep, gentle lady," in the above Opera, composed by Henry R. Bishop, are published: and it is respectfully announced, that the remainder of the Music will be ready in a day or two.—Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTE.—J. B. Cramer's new Rondos, Op. 65 and 66, price 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on the admired duet in "Maid Marian," by F. Kalkbrenner, pr. 3s.; Rondo on the popular duet "As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s.; "German Air," with variations by ditto, pr. 3s. Chrysele Recossois, with "Kelvin Grove," and "Over the water to Charlie," pr. 3s. 6d.; and Caledonian Fantasie, with "Scots wha hae," price 3s. by G. Kiallmark; airs in "Beggar's Opera," by ditto, Boosey, in 3 books, price 3s. 6d. each; Airs in "Maid Marian," as duets, by D. Bruguier, in books, price 4s. each.—HARP—Rondo as "When the wind blows," price 3s. 6d.; Caledonian Fantasie, with "Scots wha hae," price 3s. 6d.; fifteen brilliant and short preludes, pr. 4s.; Variations on a French air, "Celle que j'aime tant," price 3s. 6d.; Fantasie with "Bid me discourse," price 3s. 6d. all by N. Chisholm.—HARP and PIANO FORTE DUETS.—The Music in Macbeth, by J. F. Burrowes, price 10s. 6d.; Airs in the Opera of "Elisa," by N. C. Bochsa, in 2 books, price 6s. each; Airs in Rossini's Operas "Il Tancredi" and "Otello," by J. F. Burrowes, in books, price 5s. each.—VOCAL—The whole of the Music in "Maid Marian," composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 18s.; the Songs, Duets, and Glees may be had separate. "The Vocalist," a new elementary work on Singing, calculated to prepare Students for more elaborate treatises, by J. Parry, price 5s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

MUSIC COMPOSED BY T. ATTWOOD,

And published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.

"TWAS on an ever blithesome day," a Glee, as performed at the British Concerts, Argyll Rooms, price 3s. 6d.: "Qual silenzio nella spiaggia," Terzetto, with a double accompaniment for the Piano Forte, price 4s.; with single ditto, price 3s.: "I was glad," an Anthem in full score, with a separate Piano Forte or Organ part, composed for and performed at the Coronation of his present Majesty, price 10s. 6d.; the same Anthem may be had, arranged as a Duet for the Piano Forte, by the Author, price 3s.; Sweet Charity, a song, as sung by Miss Stephens, price 1s. 6d.; The Sea Boy, a song, 1s. 6d.; The convent bell thro' forest drear," a song, 1s. 6d.; Tears that exhale, a song, 1s. 6d.; The waves retreating, a duet, 2s.

NEW MUSIC, published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.

A SELECTION of the most favourite Airs from the celebrated Ballet of Cendrillon, as performed with unbounded applause at the King's Theatre, arranged for the Harp, by N. Charles Bochsa, price 5s.; the first series of Mr. Hawes's Scottish Songs, arranged as duets for the Piano Forte, by J. W. Holder, in 2 books, price 2s. 6d. each; "Che faro senza Eurdice," an air by Gluck, arranged as a rondo for the Piano Forte, by J. B. Cramer, price 2s.; Oh! nannie's wi' Yo and awa Willie," a Scotch air, arranged as a rondo for the Piano Forte, by F. Ries, price 3s.; There is a thought, a song, composed by F. W. Crouch, 2s.; O Sister, sister, come and see, duet composed by F. W. Crouch, 2s.; a set of popular Quadrilles, selected from the celebrated Opera of La Donna del Lago, by J. T. Craven, price 3s.

FINGER and BARREL ORGAN.—An Excellent FINGER and BARREL ORGAN to be Sold remarkably cheap, containing 6 stops of pipes with shifting movement, 9 feet, 5 inches high, 5 feet wide. The barrels set by Messrs. Flight and Robson, with sufficient power for a small Church or Chapel. To be seen at Messrs. Gunther and Horwood's Piano Manufactory, 31 Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Romeo and Juliet, with the Vision of the Sun—Tuesday, Clari, or the Maid of Milan—Wednesday, Twelfth Night, with The Marriage of Figaro—Friday, The Antiquary, with Paul and Virginia—Saturday, Much Ado about Nothing.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Monday, Hamlet, with the Hall of the Caravan, and Love, Law, and Physic—Tuesday The Travellers—Wednesday, The Harpoonery, with Simpson and Co.—Thursday, The Travellers—Friday, Pizarro—Saturday, The Travellers.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

MRS. CHATTERLEY has the honour of making known to her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT is appointed for TUESDAY the 10th of JUNE, when will be performed a favourite COMEDY, and other Entertainments.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office, and of Mrs. Chatterley, No 13 Craven-street, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MR. BLANCHARD and MR. CONNOR, On TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1823. The Provoked Husband; a new which, The Irish Tutor; with other Entertainments, as will be expressed in future advertisements.—Tickets to be of Mr. Blanchard, 22, Brook-street, Long Acre; of Mr. Connor, 4, Bedford-street, Bedford-square; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office, Bart-street.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MISS M. TREE.—Miss E. Tree and Miss A. Tree will, on this occasion, have the honour of making their first public appearance.—On WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1823, will be acted, Twelfth Night; previous to which, Cherubini's Overture to Anacreon The Music, (with a few exceptions) composed by Mr. Bishop. In the course of the Comedy will be introduced, Songs, Glees, and Choruses; the Poetry selected entirely from the Plays, Poems, and Sonnets of Shakspeare. Viola, Miss M. Tree; Olivia, Miss E. Tree (being her first appearance in public). Miss Sharp has kindly consented to play a Fantasia on the Harp.—In the course of the Evening a variety of Songs. To conclude with the Opera of the Marriage of Figaro; Cherubino (the Page) will, on this Evening, be attempted by Miss A Tree (being her first appearance) in which character she will introduce "No joy without my love;" Countess Almaviva, Miss Eaton; Susanna, Miss M. Tree, with the Song of "Rose d'Amour," in which she will introduce a Castanet Dance.—Tickets and Places to be had of Miss M. Tree, 3, Torrington square, Keppel-street; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MISS F. H. KELLY most respectfully acquaints her Friends and the Public that her BENEFIT is fixed for JUNE 7, when will be presented a favourite Tragedy, in which Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. Macready, and Miss F. H. Kelly will perform. To conclude with a popular Entertainment, as will be expressed in future Bills and other Insements.—Tickets, and places for the Boxes, to be had of Miss F. H. Kelly, No. 31, Newman-street, Oxford-street; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MR. W. FARREN has the honour of most respectfully announcing to his friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take on FRIDAY the 23d inst. when will be performed the Opera of the ANTIQUARY, Jonathan Oldbuck, Mr. W. Farren. To conclude with a Musical Entertainment, in which Madame Vestris, Miss Paton, and Mrs. M. Tree will perform.—Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. W. Farren, No. 3, Duchess street, Portland-place, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MRS. GIBBS, and MR. YATES, on WEDNESDAY, 28th MAY, 1823, will be acted the Comedy of the School for Scandal. New Introductions, Personifications, and Imitations, (for this night only,) by Mr. Yates. And a Musical Entertainment, in which Madame Vestris, (who has kindly consented to perform) and Miss M. Tree, will sustain principal characters.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Gibbs, 5, Mellina-place, Westminster-road, St. Yates, 60 Charlotte street, Bathbone-place, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXALL, (Under the Especial Patronage of His Majesty), WILL OPEN TO MORROW EVENING, the 19th of May, when the whole of the Entertainments as already advertised will take place.—The proprietors have made such arrangements that should the weather at any time prove unfavourable, nearly all the Amusements will be given under cover. Awnings having been prepared which can be put up in a few minutes, and will accommodate many thousand persons. The walks have been raised and entire'y new gravelled.—Admissions for the Season, or Single Nights, may be purchased, and Supper Boxes engaged.—Doors will be open at 7, and Concert commence at 8 o'clock.—Admission 3d. 6d. The Gardens will continue open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

NEW MELO DRAMA.—BILLY BUTTON AND HIS HORSE, TALLY HO.

First time this Season ALEXANDER and THALESTRIS.

DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—To morrow, a new Melo Dramatic Romance, called The Man of the Wood or Fair Maniac, and the Dumb Brother and Sister. Equestrian exercises, vaulting, and leaping. The Burlesque of the Hunted Tailor, and grand historical melo drama called, Alexander the Great and Thalestris the Amazon, introducing the incomparable stud of horses.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures.—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a selection of Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, WILL BE OPENED on MONDAY, the 19th inst. from ten in the morning until six in the evening. (By order)

Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The subscribers to the print from Mr. West's picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Peristrephic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the Coronation Procession, and the Banquet, painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and displaying nearly 100,000 figures, rewards of 500 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Finger Organ and Trumpets, performs the Coronation Music.—IS NOW OPEN.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with gas, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, Regent-street, (5 doors north of Conduit-street) where galleries have been constructed so as to admit day-light, which considerably improves the illusion, and obviates the heat and obscurity produced by the use of artificial light. 14 Views are equally divided between two galleries; one appropriated to those of Europe and America, amongst which are Mont Blanc, the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, and the Moorish Mosque at Cordova: the other to those of Asia and Africa, amongst which are three of the magnificent Ruins of Palmyra, and one of the Forest of Lebanon.—Open from ten till dusk.—Admittance to each Gallery, one shilling.

WELSH BARDS.—A meeting of WELSH BARDS and MINSTRELS will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on THURSDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, LORD OYNEVOR, President. The Anniversary Dinner of the CYMMRODORION will be on the same day, at 5 o'clock. LORD KENYON, President. J. Parry (Bardd Alaw) Conductor.—Tickets to be had at the Tavern.

ETON ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—This Meeting will be holden at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St James's, on SATURDAY, the 24th of May, at six o'clock. EARL of BRECKNOCK in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon. the Speaker	W. Mackworth Praed, Esq.
Lord Clifton	H. Handley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Baker, Bart.	Digby Neave, Esq.
Sir Frederick Henniker, Bart.	C. J. Pennington, Esq.
Hon. John Henniker	P. Grenfell, Esq.
John Reeves, Esq.	A. G. Campbell, Esq.

Tickets, 15s. each, to be had at the Bar of the Thatched House Tavern, or of the Stewards, till 5 o'clock on Friday, the 23d, before which time Gentlemen are earnestly requested by the Stewards to apply.

LAST N GIFT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of the Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D. to the Bishoprick of Calcutta.]

WAR OFFICE, May 17, 1823.

4th Reg. of Light Dragoons—To be Captains: Lieut. R. Burrows, vice Jarvis, dec.—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. W. Fitzmaurice, vice Harrison, who exch. Brevet C. H. Doyle, vice Burrows, prom.; Lieut. H. Cochrane, vice Robinson, who exch.—Sth Ditto—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. R. Robison, vice Cochrane, who exch.; Cornet the Hon. C. Westenra, vice Fergusson, who retires.—13th Ditto—To be Capt.: Capt. F. Grove, vice Savage, who exch.; To be Lieuts.: Cornet R. Ellis, vice Brown, dec.; Lieut. G. Mayners, vice Lyman, who exch.; Cornet W. Hisbop, vice Cockburne, prom.—3d Reg. of Foot Guards: Lieut. C. H. J. Hamilton to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Dashwood, who exch.—14th Reg. of Foot: Brevet Colonel W. T. Edwards to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Macbride, who exchanges; Lieut. J. H. Ainsworth to be Captain, vice Raynsford, who retires; Ensign J. Watson to be Lieutenant, vice Ainsworth, prom.; To be Ensigns: H. S. La Roche, Gent. vice O'Neil, dec.; A. Donald, Gent. vice Watson, prom.—15th Ditto: Brevet Major G. Finch to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Grace, who exch.—17th Ditto: Lieut. Col. A. Macdaine, to be Lieut. Col. vice Edwards, who exch.—Lieut. P. S. Nugent to be Lieut. vice Gray, exch.; Lieut. J. O. Clunie to be Adjutant, vice Evans.—20th Ditto; Maj. T. C. Green to be Major, vice Hogg, exch.—23d Ditto: Lieut. Hon. C. Grey to be First Lieut. vice Smith, exch.—24th Ditto: Maj. J. Hogg to be Maj. vice Green, exch.—30th Ditto: Lieut. W. Sullivan to be Capt. vice Machell, dec.; Ens. C. Deane to be Lieut. vice Sullivan; C. W. Alcock, Gent. to be Ens. vice Deane.—31st Ditto: Lieut.-Col. R. B. Fearon to be Lieut. Col. vice L'Estrange, exch.—44th Reg. of Foot—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. A. W. Gray, vice Nugent, exch.; Ensign W. Sargent vice Twinberrow, dec.—49th Ditto: Lord C. J. F. Russel to be Ens. vice Fraser.—54th Ditto: Lieut. J. Lynam to be Lieut. vice Manners, exch.—59th Ditto: Lieut. J. E. Peake to be Lieut. vice Barlow.—65th Ditto; Lieut. T. Harrison to be Lieut. vice Fitzmaurice, exch.—67th Ditto—To be Capts.: Lieuts. E. Cassidy and T. J. Aylar; To be Lieut. Ensign P. Brannan, vice Cassidy; To be Ensign: W. Child Gent. vice Brannan; To be Quarter-master: Serj.-Major J. Johnston, vice Gummer, dec.—69th Ditto—Capt. G. W. Savage to be Capt. vice Grove, who exch.—2d West India Regt.—Capt. M. J. Sparks to be Capt.—Cape Corps (Cavalry)—Cornet W. J. St. John to be Lieut.; W. C. Sheppard, Gent. to be Cornet.—Capt. E. Molesworth, of the Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be Major in the Army.—Capt. F. I. Weeks to be Town-Major of Montreal, vice Hughes.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Kent—G. Gosselin, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

M. GLASS, Polterne, Wilts, victua ler.

BANKRUPTS.

J. THOMPSON and W. WALKER, Wolverhampton, drapers—A. GLIDDON, King street, tobacconist—S. VIVIAN, Tywardreath, linendraper—G. BURGES and J. GATE, Portsmouth, brewers—J. VINEY, Bristol, cabinet maker—T. LIDGETTER, Southwick, corn and coal merchant—E. TODD, Liverpool woollen draper—T. SYKES, Bath Easton, clothier—J. MIDDLETON, New Tottelfi-street, smith—S. LOWE, Burton-upon Trent, scrivener.

JOHN BULL.—To be SOLD, the First and Second Volumes of JOHN BULL, (ORIGINAL COPIES), bound, and in excellent condition. Lowest price Seven Guineas. Letters to be addressed to G. R. (Post Paid,) at Mr. Wright's, No. 46, Fleet-street.

JOHN BULL.—A perfect Copy to be Disposed of. Apply by letter (post-paid) to M. T. Alcester, Warwickshire.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

MY pretensions to the honour of a seat in the direction of your affairs, have been already submitted to you. I beg respectfully to acquaint you, that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot on the present vacancy.—Allow me to express my grateful acknowledgments for the very flattering support with which I am honoured by you—a support the most gratifying to my feelings, and which inspires me with the confident hope of being on the next vacancy placed, through your kindness, in the distinguished situation to which I aspire. I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your very faithful humble servant,

Camden-hill, Kensington, May 14, 1823. CHARLES MACKINNON.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I EMBRACE the earliest opportunity respectfully to acquaint you, that it is not my intention to solicit the favour of your VOTES, for the SEAT in the EAST INDIA DIRECTION, now vacant by the resignation of your late highly esteemed Director, Joseph Cotton, Esq.—I cannot however omit this opportunity, of gratefully acknowledging the very flattering reception I have experienced during my canvass, which encourages me, to look forward with confidence, to you support upon the next vacancy, when it is my determination to proceed to the ballot.—I have the honour to subscribe myself, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant, JOHN MASTERMAN.

35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, 13th May, 1823.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The Ostealine application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLS begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-st.

MR. IMRIE, SURGEON DENTIST, (late assistant to Mr. Cartwright) has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he has removed from Rathbone place to No. 10, Woburn-place, Russell-square; and in soliciting a continuance of their patronage, takes this opportunity to express his warmest gratitude for the considerable encouragement he has hitherto experienced.—10, Woburn-place, Russel-square.

No. 2, OLD BURLINGTON STREET.

IT having been erroneously circulated that the BUSINESS of the late Mr. WAITE, DENTIST, had ceased to be continued, Dr. White begs to assure the Nobility and the Public that it is carried on, in all respects, the same as practised by his late brother.

DR. CLUTTERBUCK will commence his Summer Course of LECTURES on the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, on MONDAY, the 2d of June, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, at the General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street: where further particulars may be had.

EXHIBITION of TULIPS.—GROOM, (late Milliken and Groom) Florist, Walworth, respectfully informs the Public that his Superb Collection is now in full bloom, and may be viewed every day during the month of May from 9 o'clock till 6. Sundays excepted. Admittance 1s.

TWICKENHAM.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for Six or Seven Weeks of July and August, a good FAMILY HOUSE, with large walled Garden, Coach-house, Stables, &c. ten miles from London.—Letters to be directed for J. W. Post-office, Twickenham.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, in the immediate vicinity of Savile-row, to a Single Lady or Gentleman, a Small, Genteel HOUSE, with the exception of the Ground Floor. For address, &c. apply at Messrs. Harris and Pierce, 21, Cavendish-square, Hanover-square.

A COMPLETE SUIT of DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of Silk Curtains, real Rosewood Chairs and Tables; two very superior Chandeliers, with the handsomest Pier Glass and Table in London; and will be sold at half the usual price by Nias and Co. Agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

A MARRIED and BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, formerly Tutor to a Nobleman of the highest rank, and subsequently receiving a few Pupils into his house, a moderate distance from London, has now a VACANCY. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. A. B., Mr. Hayes, bookseller, 9, Hertford-street, Covent-garden, London.

A SINGLE LADY, or Two Sisters, may be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, and a separate sitting room, if required, in a respectable family, whose residence is delightfully situated on Herne Hill, near Camberwell.—For cards of Address, apply to Mr. de la Salle, Watch-maker, Cannon-street. Respectable references will be required.

In a few days will appear, with ten Engravings, and a View of Rio Janeiro, a Second Edition of a

PICTURESQUE PROMENADE round DORKING, in Surrey, with numerous Additions. By JOHN TIMBS.—Published by Sir Richard Phillips and Co. Bridge-street; and to be had of all Booksellers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. and T. Brown, jun. New Sarum, Wilts, leather-cutters—Benson, Fawcett, Harris, E. and I. and M. Crosthwaite, Greysouthern, Cumberland, lime-merchants—Walmsuse and Rigg, Halifax, dyers—Andrew, jun. Hitchen, Richards, and Wood, Congleton, Chester, silk throwsters—Miller, Downie, and Ferguson, Glasgow—Wheelhouse and Bradstreet, lightermen—Markland, Fawcett, and Cookson, Leeds, worsted-spinners—J. and G. Edwards, Halifax, attorneys at law—Mills and Simpson, Birmingham, platers—Fawcett, H. and H. Littledale, Liverpool, founders—Bassett and Cutforth, Leighton-Buzzard, linen-drapers—M. and J. Berlin, Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields—Godefroy and Tilleaudino Cleveland-street, Mile-end, silk-dyers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. CHARLESWORTH, Clare-street, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. HEWITT, Whitechurch, farrier—P. R. BOWMAN, Arundel, tanner—T. GILBERT, jun. Long-acre, coach maker—T. BUCKLE, Leeds, merchant—J. NICHOLS, Finchingfield, tanner—J. THOMAS, Kent-street, builder—C. LUCAS, Kennington, dealer—G. BURN, Maidstone, pastry-cook—G. LAMBERT, Sloane-street, schoolmaster.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—May 17, S. A. Bennett, Worship-street, coach-manufacturer—June 3, J. Power and it, Warwick, Finsbury-square, merchants—May 27, T. G. and D. Asquith, Bermondsey, and T. Mellish, New Kent-road, ship-owners—May 24, C. L. and H. A. Spitta, and F. and G. Meyer, Laurence Pountney-lane, merchants—May 21, W. Urquhart, Sion College gardens, merchant—June 7, T. White, Regent-street, whitesmith—May 24, S. P. Seager, Maidstone, dealer.

June 8, T. Hope, Sandwich, hoyman—June 9, J. Pawson, Bury, linen-draper—June 3, L. Claude, Liverpool, merchant—June 6, E. Body, Morice-town, merchant—June 4, T. Small, Alnwick, common brewer—June 3, J. Beadey, Wotton-Underedge, clothier—June 6, W. Toll, St. Germans, Cornwall, miller.

CERTIFICATES—June 3.

A. Smith, Bath, grocer—J. Smith, Liverpool, leather-cutter—W. G. Jackson and W. Hardley, Great Surrey-street, linen-drapers—C. Clarke, Bristol, baker—A. J. C. Cumming, High-street, Borough, cheesemonger—M. Pike jun. Sidmouth, Devon cabinet-maker—T. Griffith, Liverpool, merchant—D. Reeves, Wardour-street, Soho, grocer—T. Sweet, Frith-street, Soho, carver and gilder.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Warehousing, the Merchants' Vessels' Apprentice, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal Union Bills.

Petitions were presented from Shaftesbury and Arran against Slavery.

Earl Grey, adverting to the war between France and Spain, trusted their Lordships would see the necessity of having every information on the subject. A report had been current for some time of the capture of a Spanish ship in the West Indies by a French cruizer, which must have sailed from France before the commencement of hostilities, and must have had her orders from the French Government at a time when they were amusing us with negociations. He asked for information, to afford Ministers an opportunity of defending France from a charge of such manifest injustice and violence. He then moved for copies or extracts of any correspondence between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, with this country, relative to any determination on the part of those three Powers to make a common cause with France in the war against Spain; and also for any information respecting the assembling of a Russian army on the Vistula, and an Austrian army in Piedmont.

The Earl of Liverpool replied to the observations of the Noble Earl. With respect to the capture of a Spanish vessel by the French ship Jean Bart, the French Government had shewn the greatest anxiety, even before any application had been made to them, to say that they had no knowledge of the act, and afterwards to declare, in answer to Sir Charles Stuart's inquiries, that no order whatever had been given to the French Admiralty to make captures. Our own Commander in the West Indies had stated, that the capture of the Spanish letter of marque had been occasioned by her attacking the Jean-Bart at night, when the latter fought and took her. With regard to the consistency of the Noble Earl's opinions, it had never been meant to say that he had not had the feelings of a man and of an Englishman when the original attack was made upon Spain: but that while his opinions and his conduct were then consistent together, his present opinions and conduct were no longer so. The Noble Earl then defended the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers during the late negociations. As to the assembling of armies, it had certainly been stated, that Russia had collected troops in Poland, and Austria detained hers in the Milanese, but he saw no reason to believe that those Powers had any object in view but of a defensive nature. The Noble Earl concluded by declaiming his dissent from the motion before the House.

Lord Holland said, that the Noble Earl's speech was to deprecate the going to war with France in behalf of Spain. He defended his Noble Friend (Grey's) opinions formerly, as being conformable to those he had now expressed; and declared, that the person who attacked them had gone greatly out of his way to do so.

Lord Eldon agreed in the conclusions drawn by his Noble Friend the Earl. He could not view this war as a contest between France and Spain; he must consider it as a consecutive war of the Holy Alliance. It was a war which threatened the Constitution of this country more than any other.

Lord Calthorpe supported the motion. He took a review of the British negociations at Verona, expressing a hope that peace might be preserved, but deprecating the mild tone in which our expostulations were made.—The Address was negatived without a division.

TUESDAY.

The Rochdale Gas Light, the Union Duties and the Quorum Magistrates Bills, were passed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented the Report of the Committee of Enquiry to investigate the different acts respecting Marriages. The Report stated, that the Committee were satisfied of the inconveniences which had resulted from the Act passed last Session, in consequence of the oaths therein appointed to be taken by the parties marrying, and recommended a recurrence to former practices which had endured for seventy years: the Committee recommended in future Bill to expunge unnecessary forms and processes, that no alteration should be made in publishing the Banns of Marriage, except authorizing them to be made in the New Churches and Chapels. Marriages by License to be solemnized by new forms, and secured by banns on either side, and in either case if not acted upon in three months from the period of granting the same, then they are to be void, additional penalties on persons falsely pretending to be in Holy Orders performing marriages, providing a moral security for parents and guardians, which renders all improper marriages voidable within twelve months, and making the perjured party on either side, liable to the forfeiture of property obtained by such marriage.—The Committee recommend no provisions in relation to Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Dissenters, the latter mi, at themselves provide some separate and distinct remedies, for their difficulties.

On moving that the report be printed,

Lord Ellenborough protested against the provision making the marriages of minors avoidable by law, and he thought it would be nugatory, as improper marriages may be contracted by banns, he was of opinion that it held out inducements to profligate young men of rank, to seduce and then get rid of, under the guise of law, the weaker party, and in most cases the innocent and deceived. He should therefore in every stage, oppose the proposed clause of nullity.

The Bill was then read a first time, ordered to be printed, and his Grace gave notice that on an early day after the holidays he should move the second reading.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a Petition from Samuel Thornton, Esq. Governor of the Russia Company, stating that although his marriage had been solemnized by the Chaplain to the British Embassy, yet there were doubts of its validity, and he prayed for some legislative enactment to render it binding.

Lord Stowell was of opinion, notwithstanding the Petitioner's apprehensions, that the marriage was valid. The Petition was laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Gloucester, against the Slave Trade; from Chester, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from the Treasurers of counties in Ireland, praying for remuneration.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from Higham Ferrars, Birmingham, and Norwich, against Slavery—from Norwich against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.—The Magistrates Quorum, the Union Duties, and the Belfast, Liverpool, and Dublin Gas Light Bills were passed.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Royston against Slavery; from the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow, against the Weights and Measures Regulation Bill.

In answer to a question from Earl Grosvenor, respecting West Indian Sinecures,

The Earl of Liverpool said, many sinecures had been abolished, and persons holding others, had been obliged to reside on the spot. A commission had been appointed to inquire into the offices in the Revenue Department. The Noble Lord said, no pensions had been granted on the four and half West Indian Duties.

On the third reading of the Irish Militia Reduction Bill,

Lord Gosford, the Earl of Caledon, and Lord Lorton, objected to the Bill, on the ground that it bore hard on certain Non-commissioned Officers in the Militia, who were turned adrift.

The Earl of Liverpool denied that the fact was as stated; out of 800 Non-commissioned Officers, 550 received pensions. The House divided—For the Bill, 18—Against it, 9.—The Bill was passed.

Adjourned till Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Speaker, attended by the Members present, went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent, (for which see the Lords).

Mr. Jervis presented a petition from owners and occupiers of land in the County of Southampton, complaining of Agricultural distress, and praying for a Reform in Parliament, and an equitable arrangement with respect to the Public Debt and Church Property.

Sir Thomas Barrse, though he approved of the petition generally, objected to that part which related to an arrangement of church property, he could not agree to any seizure of church property, because he considered the clergy to have suffered as much as any other class of persons from the pressure of the times.

Mr. Monck disapproved of a general seizure of church lands; but he thought those in the gift of the Crown, or in that of the Lord Chancellor, might be properly sold for the public benefit.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented from Alton, praying for a repeal of the Coal Duties—from West India Planters residing in London and Carlisle, against Slavery.

Sir I. Coffin observed, that many petitions were presented for and against the abolition of slavery, but he had never heard of one which proposed to give a compensation to the present holders of slaves, and to feed 100,000 slaves when they should be emancipated.

Mr. Baring said it was an important question, and he would warn the House on one point. The petitions coming in on this subject, while left undecided by the House, might occasion the most serious consequences to the black population. The desire of emancipation in the West Indies was creditable to this country, but a vague rumour of the event had some time ago occasioned an insurrection of the blacks in the Island of Barbadoes, on a rumour that Mr. Wilberforce had emancipated them, which was not quelled until some lives had been lost.

Petitions were also presented from Lancaster against equalizing the Sugar Duties—from the Butchers of Leadenhall, complaining of the glut of foreign tallow—and from the Merchants of Liverpool, praying for an alteration of the Law of Principal and Factor.

Mr. Secretary Canning laid on the table certain papers relative to the Slave Trade, and in answer to a question from Mr. Holhouse, respecting the detention of a British subject at Rome, and the interception of Mr. Bowring's letters, replied he certainly had heard of Mr. Bisquiere being interrupted, and was utterly at a loss to know on what grounds it could have taken place.

Mr. Denison presented a petition from certain brewers of ale and table beer against the Bill now before the House, which prevented them from brewing an intermediate beer without erecting new brewhouses at least two hundred yards from those used in brewing their other beers. They wished the measure to be put off for one year, that they might lay their case before a Committee. The Hon. Member suggested that to avoid all difficulties, it would be better to take the duties off beer altogether and place them on malt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the present measure was only a modification of the existing law; and an attempt gradually to improve it. He would be ready to discuss the subject in a future stage of the Bill.

Mr. Maberly asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would allow a Committee to be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of placing the duty on malt instead of beer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not prepared to answer in the affirmative.

Mr. Maberly then gave notice that he should upon an early occasion, move for the appointment of a Committee.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

The second reading of the Usury Laws' Repeal Bill was put off to this day fortnight.

Mr. Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the Insurrection Act in Ireland for a time to be limited. The Hon. Member lamented with deep regret, that in some parts of that country there was a general combination of the peasantry against the law, and all the duties of private property. The first object, therefore, was to give protection to the rural, and to leave for subsequent periods the other measures of improvement and amelioration. In other parts of the country the Act had produced the greatest benefit, by tranquillizing the general state of society. The House would recollect that in the county of Limerick, only eighteen months ago, these outrages were perpetrated, with the addition of a system of assassination with which he was happy to say the present disturbances in the county of Cork were not contaminated. The application of the Insurrection Act had already restored tranquillity to a great portion of the county of Clare. The same might be observed of the county of Tipperary, which had been among the most disturbed of all the counties.

Lord Althorp observed, that from the system of Government adopted with regard to that country, Ireland had been a source of weakness rather than of strength to this country. He did not wish to deprive Government of any powers that might be necessary, but he moved a Resolution, in the shape of an amendment—"That as all the measures of coercion had failed, it was necessary to go fully into the whole state of Ireland."

Mr. J. Smith seconded the Amendment. It was impossible to suppose that the cause of the disturbances could not be ascertained. Scotland had suffered in the year 1817 from famine, and yet no disturbance had taken place there.

Sir N. Colthurst said, the question now was, whether disturbances amounting almost to rebellion, should or should not be put down. He considered that the situation of Ireland fully called for and justified the motion of his Right Hon. Friend.

Lord A. Hamilton condemned the system pursued towards Ireland, and opposed the motion.

Mr. Plunkett said, the measure was intended only as a temporary one.

Lord Milton thought the House ought to look cautiously at the speech of the Noble Lord.

Mr. Secretary Peel enumerated the various measures passed to relieve Ireland from the great inconvenience under which she was placed.

The House divided—For the amendment, 82—Against it, 162—Majority, 80.—The original motion was then agreed to.

TUESDAY.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House, and there being only 24 Members present, an adjournment of course took place.

WEDNESDAY.

In a Committee on Allardice's Divorce Bill Counsel were heard and witnesses examined to prove the adultery.

Petitions were presented from Bridgewater, Manchester, Colchester, Coggeshal, Lutterworth, various places in Suffolk, Greet and Little Bolton, Rochester, Chatham, Whitehaven, Cheltenham, Stroud, Hitchen, Watford, &c. against the Slave Trade; from Leith, Rochdale, and Warwick, against equalizing the Duties on Sugar; from Ware, against the Coal Duties; from Leicester, for the repeal of the Malt Duties; from the Chamber of Commerce in Bristol, praying for an alteration of the law of Foreign Consignments; from the merchants of Bristol for an alteration in the mode of stamping linens; and from Guildford against the Game Laws.

Sir J. Sebright presented a petition from Sir John Sinclair against the repeal of the Duty on Foreign Wool. The Hon. Member, in order to convince the House of the excellence of the wool manufactured from Sir John Sinclair's sheep, had on his back a coat made from the wool, which the House might examine, when he brought up the petition—and further, he would go into the lobby to give them a better opportunity. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir H. Parnell gave notice that he should, on Friday se'nnight, move for a Secret Committee to enquire into the Disturbances in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Baring presented a petition from Mr. M'Adam, praying for further remuneration for improving the public roads. A former petition of this gentleman had been referred to a Committee of the House, who had favourably reported on his claims, and recommended a remuneration; 4,000l. were in consequence paid to him by the Treasury, but it was thought no further sum ought to be advanced without the sanction of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was aware of the merits of Mr. M'Adam, and was not hostile to his claims; he should not object to referring the Petition to a Committee, but he could not pledge himself to support it.

Mr. Curwen, Mr. Maberly, Mr. Brougham, Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. H. Sumner, Lord Lowther, &c. supported the Petition, and Mr. Henry Grey Bennett opposed it. The Petition was laid on the table.

Lord A. Hamilton complained that a person in the interest of Hon. Members opposite, had been instrumental in preventing those being made the preceding evening, in consequence of which his motion on Scotch Representation fell to the ground.

Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Secretary Peel, and the Lord Advocate, disclaimed any knowledge of interference.

Sir J. Newport gave notice that he should, early in the next Session, move for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the state of the Established Church in Ireland, the Resident Clergy, and the First Fruits.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the State of the Penitentiary at Millbank.

Mr. Williams complained that the *Dublin Evening Mail* had inserted the whole of the obnoxious examination of the conduct of the Sheriff Waddon at the bar, on the enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin, although that examination related to domestic matters, and had been expunged from the minutes. He moved to call the printer to the bar.

Colonel Barry had doubts whether the publication was a breach of privilege.

Mr. Brougham observed, that the Gallant Member who had just sat down was very much mistaken in his notion of the privileges of the House. There could be no doubt this printer was guilty of a breach of privilege, for by simply printing he was guilty of one.

Mr. C. Hutchinson said, that he was commissioned by the individual who had offended to state, that the post hour which conveyed the proceedings to Dublin had passed before the decision of the House had been come to, to expunge the obnoxious evidence from the minutes.

Mr. Secretary Canning thought that as a technical breach of privilege had been committed, he could not vote against any further proceeding; but, as it was committed in ignorance, he should think he might be dismissed with a very lenient reprehension.

Mr. Williams had no wish to press the matter, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion, for Mr. Maberly, for the 28th inst. to transfer the duty on beer to malt.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the Lord Mayor and Common Council against the London-bridge Rebuilding Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

William Hewitt, an attorney in Dublin, remembered going to Newgate with Major Tandy shortly after the riots, identified a man, in dress and appearance, as the one who threw the mace; but could not say that George Graham was the man.

Joseph Henry Moore was called to prove that the Grand Jury were aware that a capital charge was to be preferred against the prisoners.

Colonel Barry then examined Mr. Plunkett.

The Hon. Member remembered a Grand Jury being examined prior to the trial of the ribbandmen. Some of the Jurors were challenged; had not heard Waddell objected to as a Grand Juror; the rules and regulations furnished to him (Mr. P.) relative to the Orange Lodges, were furnished subsequent to the riot.

J. Crosby Graves had been examined by the Grand Jury, was treated with courtesy, had seen the Dublin Almanack for 1821, and the Annals of Dublin, had seen the accounts of the riot at the theatre in those publications. In one was asserted that a piece of timber had been thrown at the Lord Lieutenant, and in another a log of wood. Witness believed that a piece of wood had been thrown, he had seen it in the Police Office, and had once agreed it, to make the Attorney-General acquainted with its size, he described it to be a cattle, such as a person would purchase at a shop to take to a masquerade. A great part of the examinations were taken before the Law Officers of the Crown at the Castle, and sent to witness and the other Magistrates from time to time. The parties were sworn to their examinations. Witness had in no case refused or denied to sign any information committed. He had not seen in the theatre the bottle which was thrown; still it was held out as having been thrown on. There was then a cry of "Shame!" Witness went to the gallery where he found the disturbance extended to the boxes. He had seized a person in the act of whistling, and he must have been while he was taking that person to the watch-house that the bottle was thrown. It had never occurred to him that any attempt was made to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant while he was present in the theatre. Witness had been a magistrate eight or nine years, had never received orders from Government to prevent the harassing of the streets—did not remember any particular disturbance on any occasion, till the one immediately preceding the King's visit to Ireland.

Christopher Gelleley, a peace-officer, was examined before the Grand Jury in January, 1821, who heard his whole story; had apprehended Henry Handwich in the gallery of the theatre; was not a member of any Orange Lodge.

William Irwin, another peace-officer, confirmed this testimony.

Benjamin Ricky presented the panel of February 1819, which had been struck when he presented the panel as a former examination. After the Corporation election in 1819, out of a panel of 48 names but one Common Councilman appeared. Did not remember how the Grand Jurors answered consecutively on the trial of the Sheriff in 1798, nor in the case of Emmett.

The Chairman reported progress.—To sit again on Wednesday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House to go into Committee on the Customs' Acts.

Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the state of Newfoundland, which contains a population of from 80,000 to 100,000 souls. The manner in which it was governed had long been a cause of complaint, particularly as to the administration of justice. Masters of ships and naval officers had been appointed Judges, to expound the law, and decide between the inhabitants in all cases of dispute. The inhabitants complained that various fines were exacted of them by the Admiral, and that within the last year such fines had been levied by Sir Charles Hamilton. There was a most injurious grievance complained of also in the tenure of land in this colony. He knew that no one could sell land without the consent of the Governor for the time being. This was an hardship upon the planter which existed in no other island, and a considerable increment to the value of their property. He therefore moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of the colony of Newfoundland, of the laws, revenues, and of the administration of justice; and to report the evidence to the House, together with their opinion thereon.

Mr. Wilmot Horton said, a Bill had been prepared by the Government for remedying the defects in the administration of justice, and the removal of the Surrogate Courts. With regard to a local legislature it was almost physically impossible. There were no roads in the island, and during the winter no means of communication; and in the summer the persons belonging to that class who must form the representation, were occupied by the peculiar duties of their situations. With regard to the charges against Sir Charles Hamilton and other Officers, the Honourable Member must not assume that because he brought forward these charges and they did not meet with contradiction on the instant, a Committee was therefore necessary to enquire into them.

Mr. M. A. Taylor declared that he had never heard a stronger case made out for a Committee since he had been in Parliament.

Captain Gordon thought it extremely unjust that the feelings of Gentlemen and men of honour should be wounded upon investigation of such a nature as that which the Hon. Member appeared to possess.

The motion was supported by Mr. Bright and Mr. Butterworth. The House divided—For the Motion 27, against it 43. Majority against the Motion, 16.

The House then went into Committee.

The Chancellor then moved several resolutions to alter certain duties included in the Schedule; viz. to increase the duty on book paper; in respect to articles of curiosity, only a nominal duty would be made to prevent imposition at the Custom-House; a provision would be introduced to regulate agents, and provide against pilfering those articles; the duty on sulphur to be reduced 1s. 6d. per cwt. These regulations were agreed to.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from Durham, Frome Selwood, Bridport, Gloucester, Worcester, Dover, Buxton, Great Yarmouth, Pontefract, Huntingdon, Bath, Chester, Calne, Norwich, Dudley, Bristol,

Saxmen, Loughborough, Thetford, Belfast, Witham, &c. &c., against Slavery from Bridport, against the Insolvent Debtors Act; from Perth, and other towns in Scotland, against the Repeal of the Linen Laws; from Norwich, against the Coal Duties.

Mr. HENRY DAVIES presented a Petition from the Merchants, Bankers, and respectable inhabitants of Bristol, praying the House not to regard the petition just presented in favour of the abolition of Slavery as containing the sentiments of the majority of that city.

Mr. HERRISSON presented a petition from the most respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, recommending such measures as would secure the slaves gradual instruction and improvement, and prepare them for the enjoyment of civil rights. The Right Hon. Gent. expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of the petitioners.

Mr. BARING presented a petition from the Agents of the West India Colonies, praying the House to act with deliberation in the discussion respecting slavery. The Hon. Gent. pointed out to the House the importance of this momentous nature, involving the property and the fate of the Colonists, could not be treated with too much caution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on the 30th of May he should move in Committee of Supply, a vote for the New Building, in addition to the British Museum.

Mr. HERRISSON gave notice, that on Friday next he should move a Resolution, tending to equalize the Duties on Goods imported in English and Foreign ships.

On the motion of Mr. J. SMITH, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the law between Merchant and Factor.

Mr. SERJEANT OSWALD expressed his entire concurrence in it.

Mr. MARRYATT doubted the expediency of altering the law on this subject. A great deal was said about the situation of merchants and factors in discussing this subject; but the truth was, neither merchants nor factors were materially interested in the question.

Mr. T. F. BUXTON brought under the consideration of the House the state of the slaves in our colonies, and moved the following resolution:—"That the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution, and of the Christian religion, and that it ought to be abolished gradually throughout the British Colonies, with as much expedition as may be found consistent with a due regard to the well-being of the parties concerned." He observed it might be asked, Why are you now standing foremost to bring forward this question, when there is an individual near you so much more able, and who has already triumphed on this important measure? In reply he would say, he had not come forward unsolicited, but had done it in compliance with the expressed wish and desire of his Hon. Friend—(*Hear, hear! from Mr. Wilberforce.*)—He denied that any danger existed now in bringing the subject forward, and he assured those Gentlemen connected with the West Indies, that he had no personal feeling towards them; on the contrary he felt that they were placed in a situation extremely unfortunate—their predecessors having embarked their property in a bad cause, in a cause which could not stand against investigation. The Hon. Member took a review of the labours of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) who commenced them in 1787, and then there was a prediction that there would be an insurrection of the Negroes, which was however completely falsified. All the changes produced by his Hon. Friend's exertions were conducted with the utmost tranquility among the Blacks. In 1805, Lord Seaforth, Governor of Barbadoes, discovered a series of the most horrible cruelties practised by the planters against their slaves. He inflicted the punishment of the law, which was something less than the fine for killing a partridge in England, namely, 11l. 12s. He applied for a law to make the murder of a slave a capital offence; but the Colonial Assembly inflicted upon him a severer censure than ever was before or since cast upon his Majesty's Representative. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to shew, that the opposition offered, in 1804, to the motions then made in favour of slaves, was couched in almost the very same terms as that against which he had now to contend. In 1817, only five years ago, Mr. Maxwell, Governor of Dominica, wrote home that many undue and unlawful acts of severity towards slaves had occurred, particularly in making them wear iron collars and chains, after having been severely whipped. He instanced cases of girls, boys, and old men (Negroes) being loaded with chains above 20lbs. weight, in the island of Dominica. For going to see these things the Governor, Mr. Maxwell, was presented by the Grand Jury of the island as a nuisance for, as they called it, interfering unjustifiably between master and servant. One of their objects was to have a day set aside for religious instruction to the Negroes, and another set aside for cultivating his provision-ground. They meant also to make his children free; to abolish the use of the cart-whip; and he should be astonished if such bounties would induce the Negroes to disaffection or insurrection. Besides the Negroes saw another island in which 800,000 negroes had obtained the freedom to which they were, he would say, entitled. The Hon. Member concluded with a strong appeal to the feelings of Ministers and of the House, on the score of humanity, to abolish the traffic, and submitted his Resolution for adoption.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING said, the appeal with which the Hon. Gentleman had concluded his speech to his Majesty's Ministers, made him feel it his duty to address the House thus early, to state the opinions of the Government on this most fearful question, in which a rash word or an ardent expression might raise a flame which would not be easily extinguished. He did not say this to stifle discussion, but as a caution to those who might speak in a more advanced stage of the debate, not to go into a colouring of statements which the Hon. Gentleman had sketched with no light hand. When he looked at the state of the question, he found there a great preponderating slave population; and he was obliged to consider how best he could confer the greatest sum of happiness on them without danger to the Whites of our own nation and blood; and who could cut his way shortly to that end, merely by an appeal to passions and to sentiment? It was impossible not to see that there were knots and difficulties to be untied and surmounted before they could arrive at their object. The Hon. Gent. began by stating that slavery was repugnant to the British Constitution and the Christian religion. God forbid that he should say otherwise; but the Hon. Gent.'s proposition was not correctly true, for the British Constitution had admitted slavery in some of its dependencies. The Christian religion did not encourage slavery; but it was not historically true that it could not exist with slavery, for while it gilded the sceptre it consoled the slave. It was, therefore, not true that the Christian religion was emphatically opposed to slavery. The Right Hon. Gent. said, his opinion, made up with that of his colleagues after the most earnest and mature deliberation, was, that in order to work with more certainty and secure effect, these operations had better be left in the hands of the Executive Government. With that view he should move certain resolutions for the adoption of the House. The Honourable Gentleman asked, whether it were proper that there should be driving to the field with a cart-whip? and he should say, certainly not. He was for abolishing in toto that degrading punishment as applied to females. He would have the Sabbath more strictly appropriated to devotion and religious instruction, and a greater time should be allowed for recreation. The resolutions were to this effect:—"1st. That it is expedient to adopt efficient and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of his Majesty's Colonies. 2d. That in their determination to persevere in the timely, judicious, and temperate enforcement of such measures, this House will look forward to the gradual and progressive improvement in the condition of that population, such as will prepare them for a participation in the civil rights and privileges enjoyed by the other classes of his Majesty's subjects. 3d. That this House is anxious to accomplish such change, at the earliest period consistent with the well being of the slaves themselves, the safety of the colonies, and a fair and equable regard to the rights of property involved." The Rt. Hon. Gentleman concluded with saying, there was one other topic upon which he would detain the House for a short time: he meant the conduct to be pursued by the Executive. There were some colonies in which the Crown held authority without independent Legislatures; and there the measures decided upon might be carried into effect without obstruction. What was done there, he trusted, would operate with the force of example upon the other colonies.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, when his Right Hon. Friend alluded to the state of Slavery in the Roman Empire, as compared to that which existed in the West Indian Colonies at the present time, he overlooked one material difference—that he was then addressing a Parliament of Christians, whose bounden duty it was to act upon and promulgate the principles of the Christian religion. Their object was to abolish working on Sundays and Sunday markets. Whatever danger they might have to apprehend from a discussion of this question, it was not equal to the long continuance of slavery in the West Indies. In all our West India Islands there was reason to believe that the population was gradually decreasing. This the West Indians attributed to the great disproportion of the sexes, there being far more men than women; but it was ascertained that though the sexes had been brought from Africa in nearly equal numbers, the women were now more in number than the men. Something must be done to effect an emendation of the system, not simply for the cause of humanity, but for the sake of sound policy itself. He congratulated his Hon. Friend upon the degree of success with which his object had already been attended. He did not hold out against the resolutions of his Right Hon. Friend.

Mr. ELLIS, as a West India Planter, did not consider himself answerable for the commencement of slavery. They had property in those islands under the sanction and protection of the Parliament and Government of Great Britain. He conceived them only bound to mitigate and improve the condition of their slaves for the benefit of their own property. Should the Negroes be led to believe that Parliament wished to give them that freedom which the Colonial Assemblies withheld, would they not be tempted to assert that freedom by force of arms? He admitted that on former occasions more might have been done by the Colonial Legislatures, when he himself had, in 1797, moved an address on the subject. But in that year a law had passed for the better moral and religious instruction of the slaves—subsequent Acts had passed for ameliorating the condition of the slave. The good effects of these enactments were visible in the great and progressive improvement of the Slave population. He did not believe the whip to be used as a stimulus to labour, but as a symbol of authority; and he was confident there would be no objection to the prohibition of its use. The Hon. Member supported the resolution of his Right Hon. Friend.

Mr. W. SMITH admitted that the emancipation should be gradual, he must at the same time contend that it ought to be certain. To the want of that certainty he chiefly objected to the Resolutions of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. BRIGHT defended the conduct of the West India Proprietors, and contended that they were anxiously employed in endeavouring to improve the condition of their Slaves. He stated that manumissions in the respective islands had of late years greatly increased.

A MEMBER said, that much good had arisen from the labour of the Wesleyan Missionaries; particularly in the great diminution of corporal punishment in the estates where the Negroes had the advantage of these instructions. If the Wesleyans had ample funds they could do still more good.

Mr. SYKES deprecated any allusion to works of authors which were not before the House. The Negroes were called to labour by the sound of the whip, which was suspended over them during the day, and by it they were dismissed to rest. The evidence of no Slave could be taken in a Court of Justice. He hoped Ministers would keep a watchful eye over the Colonial Legislatures.

Mr. MARRYATT read the Reports of the Governors of many of the Islands; by which it appeared, that the condition of the Negro Population had been greatly improved, in consequence of the abolition of the Slave Trade. Indeed he believed that the slaves of the West India islands are better off than the labourers of this country. With regard to the two motions before the House, he thought the difference between them was rather as to the mode than as to the end in view. He thought the original Motion would give just ground of dissatisfaction, and that the Amendment would cause good will between the planters and their slaves, and induce the gratitude of the latter towards their masters. He should support the Amendment.

Mr. BROUGHAM bore testimony to the candour of the Right Hon. Gent. in his sincerity for abolishing the slave trade; but he lamented that no provisions were made for carrying the resolutions into effect. Past experience had on this subject taught him distrust. The Hon. Gentleman then commented on the reports read by the Member for Sandwich, especially on that from Jamaica, in which it was stated, that the Negroes were so well satisfied with their situations, that they would not be liberated. This told well on paper; but it was unfortunate that he held in his hand a Jamaica Newspaper, which contained numerous contradictions to this statement; for in this Paper were advertized no less than 40 runaway slaves.

Mr. BUXTON consented to withdraw his Motion, and the Resolutions of Mr. Canning were carried.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Merchants and Ship-owners of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, against erecting a toll for ships passing through the London New Bridge—from Cromer against the Slave Trade—from the Chamber of Commerce in Limerick, praying for a protecting duty on Foreign Yarn—from John Clark, of Skipton in Yorkshire, complaining that he had been kept to hard labour in prison 200 days before trial, at the instance of certain Magistrates—another Petition was presented from a Magistrate named Staples, complaining of his brother Magistrates.—The York Gas Light Bill was passed.—The Grand Jury Presentment Bill was ordered for further consideration on Wednesday.

Mr. BROUGHAM brought in a Bill for regulating the sale of Beer, which went to allow all persons, whether brewers or not, to sell Beer by retail.—The Bill was ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

The Committee for enquiring into the state of London Bridge had leave to report on Monday se'nnight.

The Commissary Court of Scotland Bill was re-committed for Friday next.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING presented additional papers relative to the Slave Trade, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. WYNNE presented the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Courts of Law in Ireland.

Mr. S. RICE observed, that two years ago he originated a charge against a very high legal character in Ireland, he pressed forward enquiry till it had been recognised by the House. He trusted that Government would take up the enquiry and prosecute it.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING said, if the Hon. Member meant that the executive were to proceed by prosecution, he must state that that was neither Parliamentary in practice nor in principle. Mr. Burke, in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, did not expect to have the assistance of the Government; and Mr. Whitbread, in the case of Lord Melville, pursued the same course. If they were dealing with a removeable officer, and a case of corruption had been proved, then he admitted they were bound to remove such officer, as members of the Executive, but not as members of that House. For himself he would now declare that he would not stir in this case, and he trusted none of his colleagues would do so. The Hon. Gentleman had brought forward the charge, and must be prepared to meet it if he could.

Sir J. NEWPORT thought it hard that the whole burthen should be thrown on one individual member.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE asked, with what prospect of success could any individual hope to prosecute such an enquiry to a successful issue, when the Right Hon. Gentleman had declared himself favourable to the accused party?

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING repelled such an insinuation. He had made no such declaration—he had declared a decidedly different opinion. He had formed no opinion on the case—he knew nothing of the individual concerned, but by report, which stated the individual to be adverse to His Majesty's Government in politics.

After some further observations the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. GOULBURN moved, that the House should go into Committee on the Irish Tithe Commutation Bill.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD regretted the thinness of the House on so important a subject. He stated his objections to the Bill, which were principally to a particular clause, which obliged a valuation to be made if the incumbent was dissatisfied with the assessment. He deprecated the tithe on potatoes, on which nine-tenths of the population subsisted, in some counties it had not been exacted. He wished tithes to be fixed on the land to be paid for by the Catholic tenant, as a part of his rent only, and not in the shape of tithes.

Mr. GOULBURN defended the principle of the Bill, though he was aware of the difficulties which it created; still these might be remedied in the Committee. The great evil of the tithe system in Ireland, arose from its bringing the Clergyman in immediate contact with the cultivator of the soil.

Mr. WETHERELL said, the object of the Bill, was to compel the Church of Ireland to exchange their freehold rights for a pecuniary payment; and to put their stipends on the same footing as the poor-rates in this country. By the present Bill the Church of Ireland would be deprived of its property, and the Member for Aberdeen, wished that country to be deprived of her Chief Governor.—The principle of spoliation if applied to Ireland, would soon extend to England.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL observed, that in every part of Ireland an amicable composition had been entered into for the payment of tythes. The Right Hon. Gent. mentioned the names of several parishes, where, for upwards of 20 years the tythes had been compounded. What had taken place in particular parishes it was the object of the Bill to make general throughout the country.

After some observations from Sir J. Newport, Col. Barry, &c. the House went into Committee.—The Bill passed through *pro forma*, and was ordered to be reported on Wednesday.

The Report of the Customs' Acts was agreed to, and Bills ordered accordingly.

Mr. GOULBURN brought in the Irish Insurrection Bill, which was ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous correspondents must excuse us this week.
For Stocks see last page.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 18.

OUR readers will learn, with pleasure, that His Majesty is convalescent, and has received the visits of several of his Royal Family.

THE question of Negro Emancipation is put to rest for the moment. We last Wednesday published, in the "*British Mercury*," two affidavits which appear highly important, and on Sunday next we shall continue the subject in this Paper.

MR. GOULBURNE, on Friday night, moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee upon the Irish Tithes Composition Bill. This was opposed by MR. VESEY FITZGERALD, who appears to take a view of the Bill somewhat similar to our own; MR. WETHERELL also regarded the measure rather as an irritative, than a sedative. The observations of both these Gentlemen were directed towards the *compulsory* nature of the Bill, which MR. PEEL, who supported it, combatted, by informing them, that "*the compulsion was voluntary.*"

It really is worthy of remark, that whenever Irish affairs come under discussion, the principal actors upon the occasion appear to assume an appropriate *nationality* of language and conduct. MR. PLUNKETT, when attacked, *forgot a precedent* which completely justified his apparently unconstitutional conduct; and MR. PEEL, when speaking of *compulsion*, tells us, that in Ireland, *compulsion is voluntary.*

Now we, although not in the House of Commons, and therefore unable to state (as we should certainly do were we there,) a few *unanswerable* objections to the Bill in its present shape, shall take the liberty of shewing here the danger and impolicy of the measure, as well as the irritating tendency of its provisions—we think it but just, however, to observe that MR. PEEL only requests *fair discussion* in the Committee, and an interchange of information. This is candid enough, but when a Right Hon. Gentleman in MR. PEEL'S particular situation indicates anything like an affection for a measure, the sympathy he creates in a certain class of our representatives is wonderful; we shall, therefore, state a few of the objections to which our attention has been called, in the hope of weakening MR. PEEL'S attachment to this Bill, or at all events of lessening the hope he seems to entertain that it is likely to be a conciliatory one.

In the first place, as the Bill stands, the Lord Lieutenant, at the desire of a few landholders, may force an incumbent to give up the management of his *own property* in tythe to a Commission, which is empowered to *allow him a pittance* out of it; and if the incumbent, with a feeling not entirely unnatural, should seem desirous of keeping that *which is his own*, and hesitates to afford the necessary facilities for his own extraordinary ejectment, he is fineable, and the proceedings go on without his consent or concurrence; and thus not only is every incumbent in every parish where *five* kind-hearted landholders express an anxiety to *take away his property from him*, and to pay him an income out of it, forced to submit to the arrangement, but is liable to penalties for even wishing to oppose it.

Thus it will appear that the Clergy of Ireland are to be reduced to the state of lunatics, infants, and idiots, under *peculiar* disadvantages, which we shall proceed to notice.

In the public appropriation of private property, whenever for the advancement of any great national work, such a measure is, by Act of Parliament, resorted to, it is on the principle of doing a *little wrong* to do some great right; and however personally *inconvenienced* persons at times may be by the operation of such an act, a *legal valuation* is always made, and made, generally speaking, with a liberal feeling towards the *peculiar* circumstances of the case. But in this measure what is the valuation?—who are the assessing Jury? Commissioners from a Lay Vestry, in the first instance, with an appeal to a Lay umpire, to be nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. This is the course to be pursued; and by this tribunal, subject only to that appeal, is to be decided how much per annum a man can live upon, and which, at their *will*, is to be allowed him *out of his own property.*

If this be not *compulsion*, (as MR. PEEL says it is not) it is surely very like it.

But suppose an incumbent compelled by necessity to concur in the *primary measures* set forth in the Bill—when once he has concurred, he can only postpone the operation of the Bill against him *for two years*; at the end of which time, the Lord Lieutenant is competent, by a Commission of his own appointing, *to determine finally* the sum the incumbent MUST ACCEPT, as compensation for his tithes, *for twenty-one years* to come; so, that not only are the consequences *forced* compulsorily upon the incumbent, but he may *be forced* to entail them *upon his successors!*

It is true a standard is established in the Bill, by which compensations are to be regulated by a reference to the average receipts of the incumbent for the *seven preceding years;* but after this inquisitorial revival of the income tax has been acted upon, if it prove unsatisfactory to the umpire to be appointed by Government, he is not *bound by any standard*, but is left free to *award what he pleases*, or as *he may be commanded* by the Lord Lieutenant!!

If MR. PEEL does not perceive the compulsory nature of all this, we will shew him that the parish commissioner can always, by refusing to concur with the incumbent's commission, FORCE the decision into the hands of the Government umpire, and that, consequently, they *can force* the incumbent into submitting his property to the care of a person over whom he has no controul, who may be hostile to the interests of the Church, and who, moreover, has an arbitrary discretion to award him whatever consideration he chooses, for turning him out of what is his own.

It is not, however, merely the *compulsory* nature of the measure which renders it dangerous, it is to the degradation of the Protestant Clergy consequent upon it, that we look with anxiety—the Clergyman is submitted to the examination of a vestry, compelled to make oath over and over again before a lay tribunal, which nine times in ten in Ireland will be found to be inimical to him.

The fact of compelling a Clergyman to take no less than three oaths before this lay tribunal, and to render up to a lay inquisition an *attested* account of his income arising from tithes—the fact that even the Irish Bishops of the Church of England, having property of that nature, are subjected to the same jurisdiction, are in themselves sufficient to induce those Members who really are anxious for the maintenance of the Protestant ascendancy to discountenance the Bill as it now stands.

But it is not only in a political view that this part of the proceeding is objectionable—let us ask, what have the Irish Protestant Clergy done, that their condition should thus be changed in a moment? What acts have they committed, that they are to be deprived of their rights, to be dragged from their peaceful homes, and cross-examined by a select party of their parishioners, upon oath? What an answer is it to *give to such a question, to say*, that in the course of proceedings which are to despoil them of their own property, it has been found expedient to submit them to such degrading usage.

But our readers may not know, although MR. PEEL does, that the parish commissioners may be *Dissenters* or ROMAN CATHOLICS!—When it is remembered that hardly a day passes in which the Protestant clergyman in Ireland is not insulted by the Papist in the exercise of his sacred functions, that especially at funerals the lower classes force themselves into the church yards and interrapt the ceremonies there performing—(have we not recently heard of the shameful violation of a Protestant church during an interment?) when it is recollected, that in ordinary vestry meetings the mixture of Protestants and Papists uniformly produces disturbance and confusion, when it is beyond doubt that the Popish Commissioner *will always* be hostile to the claims of the Protestant clergyman, and above all, when the subversion of the Constitution, THE MASSACRE OF THE PROTESTANTS AND THE LOSS OF IRELAND, would necessarily be the results of ROMAN CATHOLIC ASCENDANCY, are there men to be found who, for the sake of *conciliating* certain persons, or of tampering with MR. HUME, the patron and advocate of MR. CARLILE, will consent to put the Protestant incumbent of an Irish living UPON OATH AT THE BAR OF A TRIBUNAL on which a ROMAN CATHOLIC COBBLER MAY BE A JUDGE.

The incumbent is subject to *three examinatione upon oath*, touching his income, all of which are carefully to be kept and compared with each other, after the manner of the Audit Office in England, and the Inquisition in Spain, in order that, if possible, he may by failure of memory, or want of precision, *contradict himself*:—thus are traps ingeniously laid to rob the Protestant of his respectability, as well as his property.

The consideration of fair adjustment, or equitable commutation, we pass over at the moment, because they form the details of a bill, which is objectionable in the highest degree in its general principle; but it is quite evident, that where the incumbent *consents* to the arrangement, he has no chance of getting one half of what is due to him, even as income; for, as Irishisms prevail in every part of Irish measures, so we find that the person called an arbitrator, is no arbitrator at all. Two persons are indeed, in the *first instance* appointed, yet as the ultimate decision is referred to a third person appointed by *neither of* the contending parties, all the preceding forms, and shew of equity, are a mere farce; and the question, as we said before, comes to an umpire nominated by Government, whose *discretionary decree is final!*

Even, however, supposing that a rare case should occur, where the claims of the incumbent were fairly considered in the first instance, and the necessity of the ulterior reference obviated—the incumbent's income then would be regulated by a reference to the receipts of the *last seven years!*

When the events of the last seven years in Ireland are recurred to, the spoliations of property, the acts of violence which have been committed, the burnings and destroyings, the plagues of idleness and insurrection, of famine and sickness, which have afflicted Ireland during that period, does it appear just, that that period should have been selected, from the income of which to strike an average, and award a remuneration?—we say no,—but when it appears that by the *losses of the last seven years*, the income of the next *twenty-one years* is to be regulated, the nature of the arrangement becomes clearer and more evident.

Surely the prospective and retrospective periods should be the same—how can the legislature justify the establishment of a remuneration upon a rate of income derivable from *seven years of famine and distress*, and then entail the disadvantages arising from the event of that period upon the Protestant Clergyman and his successors alone of all subjects, for a term of twenty-one years to come, let the improvements in agricultural property, the increase of traffic, or even of the charges of living, be what they may during that length of time?

But there is another objection to the principle of the Bill, which should operate with those who have a real regard for the Protestant Church in England, as well as in Ireland. When MR. HUME, (because it is idle not to avow that to his flounderings this measure owes its origin), began his attack upon Irish Tythes, we did not know his estimation of MR. CARLILE—but we knew that whatever *great measures* he might have in view in support of "The *Cause*," he would *commence his operations* upon Ireland, and having once weakened the hold of the present clergy upon the *actual property of the Church*, would proceed, as he, indeed, will be easily able to do, if this bill passes, to apply the same principle to the Clergy of England.

MR. HUME, indeed, has resigned the conduct of the affair to the Government. But the measure loses none of its point, —none of its *value as a precedent*, by this unnatural transfer.

The meddling with tithes by *Act of Parliament* destroys the PRINCIPLE OF THE CLERGYMAN'S PROPERTY!—this Bill takes out of his hands what he derives from ANCIENT ESTABLISHED RIGHT, and gives him *an income in lieu of it*, —that income is now to be settled by *lay commissioners*—by *Popish commissioners*. Another modification of the same Bill may reduce or annihilate that income—the power that gives can take away; and at all events another Bill, next Session, may apply the same enactment to the ENGLISH CLERGY.

If this Bill be passed, it is not difficult to anticipate the consequences—and we do call upon those temporizing, moderate, and conciliating men, who fancy such a measure fraught with anything but injustice, danger, and impolicy, to open their eyes, and see for themselves—and if they have not the fruits of CONCILIATION in Ireland now, and remember above all, that this very question of Irish Tithes was first agitated by MR. JOSEPH HUME, the apologist and eulogist of MR. CARLILE, of that MR. CARLILE who designated his house "the Mart of SEDITION and BLASPHEMY," and Honourable Gentleman a public declaration in the British House of Commons, that he IS ONE OF THE BEST MORAL CHARACTERS IN ENGLAND!

SEVERAL violent attacks have been made upon us [illegible] exertions against the Radical Journals, which we [illegible] and of which we shall take no notice. The Quarterly [illegible] CURY has been eminently successful, and, as the [illegible] will be regularly continued each succeeding Wednesday.

ENGLAND is an improving nation.—Who, twenty [illegible] ago, would have supposed that in the year 1828, ladies [illegible] gentlemen would be forced from London Bridge to Cha[illegible] twelve hours, by a kettle of boiling water, or that while [illegible] were stirring our drawing-room fire, we should be fresh[illegible] lamps at our ball door?

Every thing *has* improved—how much is public taste [illegible] fined?—Instead of barrell organs, grinding English [illegible] through the streets, we have Savoyards, gaily dressed, pla[illegible] foreign airs. Instead of two long parallel rows of p[illegible] jumping awkwardly about a room, by way of dancing, [illegible] have now the attitudinizing quadrille, and the twirling [illegible] our shops are saloons—our warehouses emporiums—[illegible] packets are yachts—our country boxes villas—a man who [illegible] deafness, is an *aurist*—a man who cooks one's dinner [illegible] *artist*—a gig, with a head, is a *cabriolet*—a boys' scho[illegible] *seminary*, and a girls' school, an *establishment*.—An [illegible] benefit is *appointed*, now—not fixed (like Sylvester Da[illegible] wood's). Instead of common place exhibitions such as [illegible] had of old, we have fourteen coloured prints stuck on a [illegible] and called a *cosmorama*—we have a *perispherick panorama* [illegible] the coronation—we have *equestrian exercises* instead of [illegible] manship, and *gymnastia* instead of tumbling; even Pa[illegible] himself has grown genteel.

One thing, however, appears to have retrograded in a [illegible] proportion to the advances of others,—we mean the art; [illegible] mystery of oil painting, for not only is the present Exhi[illegible] tion at Somerset House the worst we ever remember to [illegible] seen, but the painters, who heretofore have held respectable places in the art, have so fallen off, as to render it doubtful whether they have not entirely forgotten the secret of their calling. We shall, however, do better, perhaps, by making a few remarks upon the pictures as they occur in the catalogue.

No. 1. is a "*Portrait of Judge Best*," by PICKERSGILL —which, joking apart, we beg leave to say, is by no means the *best* effort of the same painter; the details are slovenly, and the likeness is by no means good.

No. 3. is a "portrait of *Sir Charles* ALDIS and his Son." We never had the pleasure of seeing this most redoubtable personage: but, if he resembles his effigies, he is, indeed, as plain a knight as one could expect to meet with in a midsummer's day. The picture is execrable—the painter is ROBINSON. A dramatic scene, by CLINT, (3) is poorly wasted, because, although MRS. HARLOWE is a lovely actress, the TAG is not familiar with the public eye, and the "Pickle" is not sufficiently prominent in the picture; there is, however, much talent in the painting.

No. 14 is the "Portrait of a Young Gentleman," with hair and a blue checked waistcoat—painted by J. NORTHCOTE, R.A.; such a picture for colouring, taste, and general execution, never, we believe, came into Somerset House supported by an academician's name and authority, as this we saw, by the *same pencil*, a portrait of DR. JENNER, having a book on vaccination, opened at a place where is exhibited a coloured print shewing "*pustules in progress*" could not have imagined it to be the work of the Northcote whom we once remember. There is a peculiarity of manner in the painter, and of *matter* in the last subject, which makes this disgusting illustration for NORTHCOTE'S own.

No. 66 is a most interesting picture by MR. BRISTOW, consists of "*Portraits* of men employed in a Nursery Ground at Slough;"—it is impossible to behold the likenesses of the men without a feeling which we will not attempt to describe, but which must equally pervade the hearts of foreigners and Englishmen—MR. BRISTOW deserves well of society for having transmitted to posterity subjects of such importance.

No. 64 is a portrait of a gentleman deceased, whose sympathy for the fate of a pair of falling compasses is beautifully expressed—the catalogue does not mention whether the gentleman was actually deceased when he was painted, or whether he has departed this life since the picture was finished: in the same manner we have a large likeness of a scarlet Coat, with gold lace suitable thereto—and a Cuirass and a Helmet, and a MR. NICHOLSON in them, who is designated as *late of the Dragoon Guards*; if *late* of the Dragoon Guards why not him in the uniform of a regiment he has left. This picture, which is by MR. REINAGLE, would well answer the purpose of any respectable publican who might be inclined to set up the sign of the NICHOLSON'S Head—it is very showy, and when a little subdued by the rain and dust of a high road, would be well worthy the attention of the thirsty traveller.

(No. 42) is a masterly portrait of a Naval Officer, by HENRY RAEBURN, which does him infinite credit; would could say as much for the "*Bay of Baie*," by TERNIER here is a lamentable falling off—it is perfectly unintelligible—it is blue, and pink, and yellow,—and grey, and green and red,—but why or wherefore, "none save only he" who painted it, could we should think explain.

WILKIE'S DUKE OF YORK is a beautiful picture, in management of the light—the idea of which Wilkie borrowed from a bad picture, by a man called Goodall, admirable,—the details accurate and delicate beyond description,—the likeness striking, but we should say not flattering—it is however a gem, and worthy the pencil of PARISH BEADLE,—we must be candid,—is a falling-off—he has attempted a change of style, and substituted for his delicate clearness which characterised his former works, grimy depth of shadow, inconsistent and unnatural—the effect produced, is that of a coloured mezzotinto print—the shades are actually black,—we lament this, and entreat our admirable artist, to be '*himself again.*'

(No. 93.) "A Portrait of J. Carpue, Esq. F. R. S. I. STUMP." If MR. CARPUE says with satisfaction "I am after having sat for this picture, he is easily satisfied—only equalled in demerit, by a devil of a thing with a pressure waist, by Mrs. ANSLEY, who has also a large picture of a naked woman in a strange position, called a "*Backante*." In our catalogue it was misprinted "a *Back-ante*," and honestly confess, however prettily some parts of it are painted, we would rather that the female artists of England should bestow their talents upon the human figure *clothed*, than in a state of nudity.

"*Draught Horses*," (No. 111), by COOPER, are admirably painted—but if we were to select a picture as the most abominable thing ever exhibited in a civilized city, we should cite (No. 117) "*The Muse Erato*," by T. STOTHARD, R.A.—a daub below contempt, and out of drawing into the bargain. We have no hesitation in saying, that if the executive of

picture entails disgrace upon the artist, the hanging Committee deserve to be hanged for allowing it a place. We suppose STOTHARD is himself one of this very committee, and that accounts for the conspicuous situation it occupies, while many admirable works of art are consigned to the lower rooms and comparative obscurity.

"Hesitation" (No. 156) is a picture by that steam-engine artist, Mr. DRUMMOND, whose works cover thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight square feet of the Soho Bazaar—it represents one lady smelling a rose, and another lady smelling a rat—it is in his best style of serious painting, and is eminently comical.

A picture of poor ROSCOE, by a painter of the name of LONSDALE, is melancholy;—but we have a picture—"Gad, Mawm, he is a bumper," as Mungo says—of "J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, ESQ. painted by *order* of the Members of the *Provident Life Assurance Office*," by H.W. PICKERSGILL, A. *Provident Life Assurance Office*," by H.W. PICKERSGILL, A. Assurance indeed!—MR. PICKERSGILL appears to have a patent for painting Radicals and Humbugs—WILSON sat to him, and he was accordingly depicted with every star, and cross, and ribband he had in the world, and a little freemason's medal into the bargain—a year or two ago, he produced MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in all the tom-foolery of a Provincial Grand Master, with trowels and compasses, and stars and aprons, and now, to crown all, here is this wholesale dealer in Assurance, by the same artist, filling up a great space in a public exhibition room. What the *policy* of the Members who have *ordered* it to be painted may be, we cannot say, but we lament that MR. PICKERSGILL'S time should have been wasted upon a subject so little likely to add to his reputation.

A small picture of MRS. STEPHEN (miscalled in the catalogue, STEVENS) is extremely pretty; the countenance itself is beautiful, and the animation infused into it by the artist is brilliant and captivating: but since we are touching upon MR. PICKERSGILL, we will venture to call the public attention to a picture from his pencil in the "SCHOOL OF PAINTING"—'L'Improvisatore," No. 261.

This picture appears to us to be one of the very best in the whole exhibition; there is a chasteness and delicacy in the composition—a skilful distribution of light—a great display of taste in the embellishment, and a character of superior talent and genius pervading the whole; it is said to be a portrait of one of the artist's own daughters; and being a portrait, we attribute to the closeness of the resemblance, what otherwise would appear a slight defect in the drawing—we mean the very close approximation of the eye to the nose; it is, however, a beautiful thing; and we only grieve that a man able to produce such a piece of art as this, should be doomed to transfer to canvas, such Goths and Vandals as MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS in a fool's coat, or MR. BARBER BEAUMONT, residing on the first floor of the "*Bureau de Diligences, Piccadilly*;" for such, considering the view we get of his fireoffice in the back-ground, must have been his position while sitting for his portrait.

"*Portrait of his Father*," by MR. BROWN, (No. 226) is worthy of notice: MR. BROWN is a respectable person, in a wig of the family colour, and as we suppose the picture is a tribute of filial piety, we say nothing more than call attention to its intrinsic merits. "*Mr. Hookery, of Southampton*," by MR. GAUGAIN, (No. 218) is an interesting picture.

"You may *nose* him i'the lobby."

(No. 130) is a picture called "*Instruction thrown away*," by J. CLOVER; and if the performance is meant practically to illustrate its title, we think the purpose is entirely answered. The portraits of COUNT and COUNTESS MUNSTER are in the peculiar style of MR. STROEHLING—that it may continue to be *peculiar* it is most earnestly to be prayed.

The President has outdone his former outdoings in a portrait of the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. (No. 29)—this picture of itself would immortalize a painter. We cannot continue our unqualified praise, however, to the likeness of LADY JERSEY—it is an unsatisfactory picture—the colour of the drapery is not pleasing—MRS. BROOK says—

"The morn returns *in saffron dress*;"

but why the lovely and fascinating Countess should adopt the same uniform, we cannot see; the figure too does not appear to advantage—it has all the witchery of LAWRENCE in the management of the countenance; but it is not so *catching* a picture as many of his female portraits are.

A beautiful likeness of the LADY MARIA CONYNGHAM, (No. 445), in the Anti-room, by the same hand, brings us back again to our worship of its superior merit—it is exquisite. The subject itself is lovely, and the beautiful expression of countenance common to the female part of the same family, has been caught and transferred to the canvas with equal taste and ability.

MR. MARTIN, the celebrated painter of Belshazzar's Feast, &c. has a picture called the "*The Paphian Bower*," and if MR. MARTIN'S colour-grinder had painted it, he would have deserved as sound a horse-whipping as MR. MARTIN could have bestowed upon him for his pains. The Graces are caricatures of three skinny lanky old maids, Cupid is a May-day chimney-sweeper—the surrounding trees and flowers are a beautiful exhibition of fire-works, and the clouds, the smoke resulting therefrom.

We do not think we shall have room for all our remarks this week, and as we are stinted for space, we will vary the scene of our observations for the purpose of noticing some works which have been consigned to the antique Academy.

"*A Study in Chalk*," by WILKIE, is extremely clever—spirited, and living. *A Portrait of* SIR HENRY WHITE, K.C.B. by S. LANE, *exactly the reverse*. A Picture, by P. NAMYTH, (No. 553), most disadvantageously placed, is full of merit; indeed, we rank it with the very best productions of the season, and lament that favoritism should have placed it where we find it.

No. 610 is "*Fruit and Flowers, with an owl—Clara Maria Pope*." The flower painting of this lady, who is the wife of the talented artist and popular actor of the same name, has often attracted our notice; but it was reserved for this season to shew the full power of her talent. The performance before us is one of the most beautiful specimens of the art we ever saw—the crown and leaves of the pine-apple are the parts which delight us least; but they are only faulty when compared with the excellence which surrounds them. The colouring and finishing of the "*Dirum mortalibus omen*" are equally skilful: and the whole work reflects the highest credit upon the accomplished artist. Our favourite MISS TREE appears in this room also, in the character of the *Fair Gabrielle*, (511) by MR. FOSTER; the likeness is extremely good—perhaps hardly sufficiently favourable to please *us*; a little more attention to the drapery would have made this an admirable picture: as it is, the marks of genius are strong upon it.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX—looking as if he had just heard "GOD SAVE THE KING" sung with roars of applause—painted by a MR. LONSDALE, is pasteboard caricature of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, and stuck it upon canvas, it would have been more like nature—the "*poked down stairs*;" and in order to get it a better place, being put into the *antique* academy—the answer he got from the Hanging Committee, was an observation, that "if the Royal Family chose to be painted by such artists, they must take the consequences."

(*To be continued.*)

A MEETING was held on Thursday at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, for the purpose of talking about the Greeks, which was attended by MR. HENRY HUNT, SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, MR. WEATHERSPOON, LORD MILTON, MR. WILKS, and several other distinguished Whigs.

LORD MILTON took the Chair, and several persons made speeches. We must confess that MR. HUNT was pre-eminently successful in ridiculing the DUKE of BEDFORD, and in alluding to public subscriptions confided to patriotic committees—he also touched upon the Manchester riots, the great soul of the late Queen, Ilchester Jail, the borough-mongering system, and almost all the other genuine Whig topics which bore upon the war between Turkey and its rebellious subjects.

MR. HUME advocated the Greeks because they were *Christians*—MR. HOBHOUSE because they *were a fine race of men*—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH was anxious for a subscription—LORD ERSKINE did not attend, because he was ill—and MR. WILBERFORCE absented himself for fear of making himself so.

The Meeting was thinly attended—nothing worth notice occurred; several gentlemen who went to hear the fun lost their snuff boxes and pocket-handkerchiefs; and MR. HUME subscribed TEN POUNDS!

If it were necessary to add any thing to the absurdity of this ridiculous assembly, we should adduce the following resolutions—who worded them we know not, but the men who were such asses as to move and second them stand recorded. We lament to see that LORD W. BENTINCK was of the party.

The first resolution is exquisite.

Moved by J. SMITH, Esq. M.P. and seconded by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M.P.!!!

"Resolved, 1. That the present state of Greece *is highly interesting to the friends of humanity and religion*"—Carried unanimously.

Moved by LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. and seconded by LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, M.P.!!!

"Resolved, 2. That the liberation *of that unhappy country* affords *the most cheering prospects of being able to enlarge the limits* of Christianity and civilization"—Carried unanimously.

Moved by J. CAM HOBHOUSE, Esq. M.P. and seconded by J. S. TAYLOR, Esq.

"Resolved, 3. That it is the bounden duty of the Members of every Christian community, and of the subjects of every civilized state, to contribute to the promotion of those objects *by every legitimate means* in their power"—Carried unanimously.

Moved by LORD A. HAMILTON, M.P. and seconded by C. B. SHERIDAN, Esq.!!!!!

"Resolved, 4. That the dreadful nature of the contest in Greece renders it highly important that endeavours should be made to put a stop to the ravages of a war, which, if successful on the part of the Turks, will in all probability lead to the extermination of the Greek nation"—Carried unanimously.

Moved by W. SMITH, Esq. M.P. and seconded by — HARTOPP, Esq.

"Resolved, 5. *That the exertions making in their behalf on the Continent of Europe*, and in America, imperiously call for the co-operation of the British public."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by J. MAXWELL, Esq. M.P., and seconded by J. WILLIS, Esq.

"Resolved, 6. That a subscription be entered into for these purposes."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by CAPT. MABERLEY, M.P., and *seconded by Mr. Butt*.

"Resolved, 7. That the Committee who have convened this Meeting be requested to continue their exertions and to add to their number as their discretion may direct, *and that the subscriptions be placed at their disposal*, and that they be requested to open a correspondence with other parts of the United Kingdom on this interesting subject."—*Carried with one dissentient.*

"Resolved, 8. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Noble Chairman, *for his great services to this liberal and Christian cause, and for his conduct on this occasion*."—Passed unanimously.

We are obliged to let LORD GREY and his floundering harangue slip through our fingers to-day—the Whigs are now nearly innocuous; the Tories, however, require a little looking after this week, and as our readers will see, we have devoted a portion of our paper to the cause of "the Protestant Church, *versus*, His Majesty's Government."

TO THE CURIOUS IN BEES.

AT this season of the year, ladies and gentlemen of a rural turn of mind sometimes addict themselves to practical illustrations of the natural history of Bees; nothing can be more surprising than the devoted attachment of this race to the QUEEN of the hive; nothing more interesting than the method and activity observed in their building and storing their honey, and the rapidity with which they form their combs; the apparent rationality of the little animal is strikingly wonderful, and the contemplation of one of their colonies is at once agreeable and interesting.

A remarkably clever naturalist, who has devoted himself to the subject, has been enabled to classify the tribe of Bees with greater precision than any of those who have preceded him in the investigation. REAUMUR, SHIRACH, WILDMAN, WARDER, and DEBRAW, are at variance upon certain points; but the gentleman to whom we now allude has reconciled the jarring authorities of these eminent men, and has secured a collection of BEES in a case, which he is ready to submit to any *amateur* of distinction:

The catalogue handed to us is as follows:—

No. I. The SILLY BEE.
II. The *Twitching* BEE—found in Birds-nests.
III. The Radical Bee—(Westminster's Pride)
IV. The Little Grey BEE—Called the *Weaver*, easily mistaken for a Wasp.
V. The *Baron* BEE—Deposits his sting in damp leaves.
VI. The BISHOP BEE—(Norwich) known by his buzz.
VII. The *Woburn* BEE, or Johnny BEE—Notoriously afraid of wasps.
VIII. The *Barber* BEE, or *Fire-fly*.
IX. The *Jew* BEE—one of the HIVITES.
X. SIR ROBERT, the old *Justice* BEE—A Drone; turned out of his hive when *Honey* was lost.
XI. The CAM Hop. BEE—Curled proboscis.
XII. The NORMAN BEE—A deserter from the old stock.
XIII. The ESSEX BEE, or K. C. BEE!—ditto.
XIV. The Whittington, or WOOD BEE!
XV. The *Humming* BEE, or BAW-BEE!
XVI. Davies, the Great Boo BEE!
With a variety of others too numerous to mention.

TWO more parts, being V. and VI. of LAS CASES' book about BUONAPARTE, are just published. We should think the trick is stale now, and that this farther continuation of the old gentleman's twaddle about his idol and his "ATLAS" will not answer the purposes for which it is published.

We have no intention of carrying on our review of the work regularly through the new volumes, but we cannot refrain from selecting here and there a line or two illustrative of the character of the great man and his little historian.

The following cool and deliberate display of *delicacy* and *morality* we think may not be unsatisfactory.

"The conversation turned upon masked balls, of which the Emperor was peculiarly fond, and frequently called for them. He was there always sure of a certain *rendezvous*, which never failed to *take place*. He was, *he said*, regularly accosted by the same mask, who reminded him of *old intimacies*, and ardently entreated to be received and admitted at court. The mask was a *most amiable, kind*, and beautiful woman, to whom many persons were certainly much indebted. The Emperor, who *continued to love her!* always answered, 'I do not deny 'that you are charming, but *reflect a little* upon your situation; be 'your own judge, and decide. *You have two or three husbands*, and 'children by *several of your lovers*. It would have been *thought a happiness to have shared in the first fault*; the second would have caused 'pain, *but still it might be pardoned*; but the sequel—and then 'and then! * * * be the Emperor, and judge. What would you 'do in my place? I, *who am bound* to revive and maintain a *certain* 'decorum.' The beautiful suitor either did not reply, or said, 'At 'least, do not deprive me of hope;' and deferred her *claims of happiness* to the following year. 'And each of us,' said the Emperor, 'was 'punctual at the new rendezvous.' "—p. 146.

The barbarity of banishing the much injured hero to a rock, without a spiritual comforter, has more than once been touched upon by such of his advocates as upon all other occasions have distinguished themselves by an avowed contempt for religion and its attributes. We will hear how the illustrious man himself regarded this privation.

"During our ride in the Calèche, *somebody observed* that *it was Sunday*. 'We should have mass,' said the Emperor, 'if we were in a 'Christian country, if we had a priest; and *that would have engaged us for an instant during the day*. I have been always *fond of the sound 'of bells* in the country. We should,' he added, in a *gay tone*, 're olve 'upon choosing a priest among us—the curate of St. Helena.' But how ordain him, it was said, without a Bishop? 'And am *I not one?*' replied the Emperor; 'have I not *been anointed with the same oil*— 'consecrated in the same manner?' "—p. 185.

His *Imperial Majesty's* perfect knowledge of English manners and customs, may be gathered from the following passage:—

"The Emperor played at chess, before dinner, in the saloon. He had taken some punch. It was late when I arrived. He told me, on entering, to take my share of the punch; but it was observed that there were no more glasses. 'O, yes,' said he, handing me his, 'and he 'will drink out of it, I am sure.' He then added, '*This is the English 'fashion*, is it not?' In our country one *seldom* drinks after any one, '*but one's mistress*.' "—p. 196.

Which was the greater fool, BUONAPARTE who made this speech, or old CAS who has repeated it, we shall not pretend to determine.

As modesty is universally allowed to be the companion of merit, we will copy, for our readers, an observation made by BUONAPARTE *upon himself*.

"'In a few years,' says Buonaparte to SIR HUDSON LOWE, 'your LORD CASTLEREAGH, your LORD BATHURST, and all the others,—you who speak of me—will be buried in the *dust of oblivion*; but your names be remembered, it will be only on account of the indignity with which you have treated ME. While the EMPEROR NAPOLEON shall, doubtless continue FOR EVER the subject, the *ornament of History*, and the *star of civilized nations*.' (p. 221.)

One may say of him as FIELDING says of TOMMY THUMB—

—"His modesty is a flambeau to his merit,
It shines itself and shews his merit too."

The paragraph immediately following this absurd piece of Corsican bombast, is not unworthy of attention.

"The emperor admitted that he had during this conversation *seriously* and *repeatedly* offended SIR HUDSON LOWE, and he also did him the justice to *acknowledge* that SIR HUDSON LOWE had not precisely shewn IN A SINGLE INSTANCE *any want of respect!*" (p. 222.)

The fifth part of the work concludes with a very elaborate essay to prove that the Battle of WATERLOO ought *not to have been won*; which is much on a par with the stuff talked by a *scientific* chess-player, after he has been beaten in five minutes, who tells you that "*that is not the game*." The object in playing all games, as far as we understand the thing, is to win them, and we are not surprised that BUONAPARTE was displeased with the check-mate of Waterloo.

The first characteristic trait worth recording of BUONAPARTE in the 6th Part, we find at *page* 176.

"To-day the Emperor took advantage of a short interval of fine weather, to take a walk in the Company's garden—I was alone with him—I made certain representations to him, after which I ventured to suggest some ideas, but he rejected them as absurd—'Go my dear LAS CASES, you are a SIMPLETON, but be not offended at the epithet,' he added 'I do not apply it to every one—with me it is nearly synonimous with an HONEST MAN!'"

This is by no means bad in its way.

It appears, amongst many ills which were accumulated upon BUONAPARTE, in his exile, the want of rest was one which he felt bitterly, and we are told, in many places, that "he did not sleep" all night—that he had passed a wretched night, &c. &c. At page 258 we have this—

"'He had never been kept awake,' he said, 'by an *involuntary* preoccupation of mind. *If I wish to sleep*, I shut up all the drawers, 'and *I am asleep*,' so that he had always, he added, *slept when he wanted rest, and almost at will*."

We presume that M. LAS CASES' admiration of BUONAPARTE'S egregious vanity, and the avidity with which he publishes repeated instances of his *self-puffing*, must arise either from a blindness to the folly of such conduct, or sympathetic affection for the great man's failing. We have before said, that LAS CASES talks of his Atlas whenever an opportunity offers—or, indeed, where no opportunity offers. At page 259 he commences a chapter thus—

"Tuesday, October 1.—When I entered the Emperor's room he had 'MY ATLAS' in his hands—he turned over several of the geographical maps, whose relation and correspondence he *now* (1816) understands *remarkably well*—on closing the book he said, '*What a concatenation*, how each part results from and corroborates what goes before it! How every part unfolds itself and remains fixed in the mind! LAS CASES, if you had done nothing more than point out the *true method* for instruction you would still have rendered a most essential service—every one may now clothe the skeleton as they like; it will, no doubt, be improved upon, but the first conception is yours,' &c. &c. (p. 259.)

There is a simplicity and *bonhommie* about the old gentleman's self-praise which is irresistible, but it is little more absurd than the confidence which he reposes in the reader touching his ablutions—he says,—(p. 311.)

"The Emperor came to me about ten o'clock—he looked in at my room door, and blamed me for not having risen earlier; he found me using a foot-bath—to—*I was not well!*"

We could have excused the *Baron* for washing his feet occasionally in a hot climate without either this explanation or apology—but we have no room for further observation upon him; we can easily imagine that a man shut up at Longwood with BUONAPARTE would habitually begin to fancy him the greatest creature in the world—particularly if he chose to butter his hanger-on regularly three times per week about a favourite "*Atlas*;" and LAS CASES' praises of the hero are quite excuseable; he is evidently a weak, silly person, and in the confusion of his ideas publishes to the world traits and observations of his idol, which, instead of exalting his character, or increasing his popularity, evince more clearly than anything we ever saw the vanity of his disposition, the narrowness of his intellect, the depravity of his mind, and the blackness of his heart.

THEATRICALS.

LISTON has made more farce-writers than any man living. "His face is his fortune," as the girl says in the song; and the dry indescribable humour with which his acting abounds—the unspeakable self-possession of which he is master—in short, the combination of qualities which exist in his mind and person, have brought authors into notice at the regular Theatres, who else had been doomed to the obscure drudgery of adapting German melodramas for the Royalty Theatre, Goodman's-fields; or making facetious summer nonsense for the Lyceum, No. 350, Strand, opposite Waterloo-bridge.

Jokes, however, may be carried too far—public patience may be overstretched, as indeed an experiment tried at Drury Lane, on Wednesday, most clearly proves:—a thing, miscalled a farce, was produced, under the title of "£3 10s. 1d. *if quite convenient*," which MR. LISTON was to perform himself; that is to say—upon his fun, his face, and his facetiousness, the whole piece rested; and accordingly he made faces, was funny, and facetious, and the farce was hooted off the stage; we should rather say, it was treated more contemptuously even than it would have been, had the whole audience staid to express their indignation at such an attempt to impose upon their intellect. The truth is, that it was so vulgar, so low-lived, so abominably gross, that all the persons who had paid for going in, or who were not paid for staying in, left the theatre before the conclusion of the first act.

We have not heard, and perhaps never shall hear, the name of the unhappy person who committed this abominable piece; but it is one of that class of dramas to which we have occasionally referred with disgust, in which an author attempts to entertain a respectable enlightened audience with scenes, incidents, and conversations, which never can occur in decent society. Our remarks upon the foolish mistake, that comicality is necessarily vulgar, have had a due effect, and the public shrank with disgust from the stupid importunity of a dunning tailor with a droll face, which, however important as a subject to a Drury Lane farce writer, is not at all likely to interest the generality of a British public, who are not ordinarily dunned by their tailors, and seldom find it inconvenient to pay 8l. 10s. 1d.

ELLISTON we know is ill, and, of course, cannot be supposed to meddle much at the moment with the "administration" of the theatre; but his Manager is an established author, and we should think as competent to judge of the probable effect of farces as any man alive—how he could have suffered the exhibition of Wednesday to take place we cannot understand. We believe that actors have their way a little too much in the republic of Drury—we have heard it said, that a most excellent Opera, by KENNY, which was read and in preparation, has been withdrawn, because MR. BRAHAM insisted upon playing a youthful lover, at once an Adonis, a wit, and a hero—a part requiring personal appearance, sentiment, and humour, and, at all events, a proper pronounciation of the English language—because this part—*without music*—was not appropriated to MR. BRAHAM, that gentleman declined playing the character which was very judiciously assigned to him, in which he had a good deal to sing, very little to say, and still less to do.

This ought NOT to be. We remember to have seen an excellent song, by one of the SMITHS, called "*Private Theatricals*," in which the universal desire to play the best part in every piece is admirably delineated; and in *private* theatricals, where the greater the absurdity the greater the amusement, this is all very well, but in a public concern like Drury Lane, it is most shameful that any performer, because he happens to have got rich in the service of the public, should be suffered to paralyze the exertions of a manager, or set aside the labours of an author like KENNY, from the fruits of whose pen the town might justly anticipate a fund of entertainment.

MR. KENNY has, we also hear, transferred his Opera to the HAYMARKET, which will open with great *eclat*. JONES, MUNDEN, TERRY, CONNOR, LISTON, HARLEY, CHARLES KEMBLE, YOUNG, KEELEY, MRS. DAVENPORT, MRS. CHATTERLY, MISS CHESTER, MISS PATON, MRS. GIBBS, MISS M. TREE, MADAME VESTRIS, and MISS KELLY, are engaged by the spirited manager of that beautiful little theatre.

We congratulate the public upon liberality which thus combines, for their entertainment, dramatic talent in all the branches of the art. Nothing is so likely to ensure patronage as the evidence of zeal in acquiring it; it is not by the paltry economy which would haggle for sixpences in the salary of an established actress, or by the gratification of small feelings, which would suffer *private pique* to interfere with public business, that a playhouse manager can expect to thrive. We saw an instance, not of haggling, nor want of liberality, but of a failure in the management of the Haymarket, two years since, when an "independent company" was collected, and the people of London presented with the cream of DUNSTABLE and the flower of BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

This bold attempt at novelty and independence did not succeed—but still it was abstractedly very meritorious—because it *was* a bold attempt, and made certainly without reference to economy. The case is now different, and the Haymarket people seeing that provincial "*stars*" are metropolitan rush-lights, have wisely resolved to congregate, within the walls of their little temple of mirth, all that is best worth seeing in London. We wish the concern every success it deserves, and anticipate most anxiously the treat, which plays cannot fail to afford, acted as they will be this season in the Theatre Royal Haymarket.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—If at *this period* you may conceive the following information, *respecting the way in which the* NEGROES *are taken care of up in the Island at* LA RECONNOISSANCE, (the property of my son) in the *Island of* TRINIDAD, the following, part of a letter recently received from him, from that Island, is very much at your service for insertion in your valuable paper.—Your Constant Reader, W. G.

Trinidad, Christmas of the year 1822.

MY DEAR FATHER,—I now sit down with great and unfeigned pleasure to wish you and all your family a merry Christmas and a happy new year. We are all here carousing it at *La Reconnaissance*. My family are preparing our Christmas dinner, and I am superintending and keeping order amongst eighty Negroes, who are all dancing, old and young, big and little, around me, as hard as they can put feet to the ground.

I spent last Christmas here, and finding that the Negroes were most happy and contented, I determined to make them so this year, and I have succeeded. Early this morning, the 25th, we were awoke by salutes of small arms, and as soon as the day broke all the children were brought to the house, to say their Catechism, and sing psalms, which to me was a very pleasing sight; this plan I have adopted since I purchased the estate, as I conceived that the knowledge and existence of a SUPERIOR BEING above would do no harm for them to know, and I have seen the happiest effects resulting from it.

At nine o'clock, whilst at breakfast, the whole of the Negroes came dressed in their gayest clothes to wish us a merry Christmas, and a piece of beef and an allowance of flour and raisins was distributed to all of them, with a proportion of rum for the men, and wine for the women and children. They then began dancing, and the whole house is seen and heard. They then began dancing, and they are enjoying made free for them for three or four hours, and they are enjoying themselves in the hall, &c.

It is a most fortunate thing for me, that I have not one sick on the estate,—but I suspect there will be a few head-aches to-morrow. I have the *Manager*, the *Overseer*, and the *Doctor of the Estate*, to dine with me.

1st *January*, 1823. Now for a happy new year to you, and to all friends who are deserving of the wish.—This day is another day devoted to the Negroes, dancing is again the principal order, and I have been three hours engaged in fitting the whole of the men with two suits of clothes each, viz: a hat, a woollen cap, a woollen shirt, linen shirt, blue cloth jacket lined with flannel, blue trowsers, and a pair of duck trowsers;—the manager's wife supplying the women and children with hats, handkerchiefs, two shifts, blue wrapper, and blue petticoat, and a linen gown;—the boys supplied according to their ages.

With this supply they all seemed most delighted: but I have been more delighted than they can imagine, to see the whole of them go in procession, of their own accord, to the graves of their *departed Master and Mistress*, and strew flowers over their graves, and say their prayers for the repose of their souls—this they also did over the grave of our poor lamented friend R. B.—which is close to the others. This shews that their hearts are as capable of as fine feelings as our own. They will be allowed to dance until 10 o'clock at night, for they have to be at work by day-light in the morning, and as I am now getting in my principal crop, no time must be lost.

This is, perhaps, the most beautiful spot in the Island, and the estate in the form of a large punch bowl, at the top of the highest mountain, and several miles distant from any other plantation; its cultivation is principally cocoa and some coffee. I have about 350 acres of land, but not all cultivated, situated about twelve miles from Trinidad. In the valley my houses and store-houses are built: and the Negro houses, five-and-twenty in number, are all arranged in a street about one hundred yards from my dwelling house. It is acknowledged to be one of the best cocoa establishments in the Island, and I daily feel more and more interest in it. W. G.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 12.—"From the Major-General of the Army to the Minister of the Interior.—The head-quarters have been at Burgos since the 9th. The reception given to his Royal Highness was very brilliant. The first corps has made its movement upon Valladolid."

One of our frigates has captured, off Corunna, a small Spanish vessel, laden with 5,000 muskets and ammunition, on account of the Cortes.

The *Moniteur* contains the law relative to the fixing of the Budget of receipt and expenditure for 1824. The expences of Consolidated Debt and of the *amortissement* are fixed at 277,086,208 francs. The general expences of the service are 525,982,809 fr.—Collecting, management, deficiencies, &c. 126,704,489 fr.—Reimbursements, &c. 6,489,000 fr.—The total of which is 658,776,348 fr. The amount of the Revenue for 1824 is estimated at 896,334,190 francs.

MAY 14.—The following is a despatch from the Major-General to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior:—"According to the report of Marshal Moncey, dated the 8th, General d'Eroles and Romagosa are in pursuit of Mina in the direction of Campredon. The Constitutional Divisions of Milans and Llobera have retired upon Hostalrich. Marshal Moncey, who is at Gerona, occupies Santa Colonna, and pushes his reconnoissances up to the very walls of Hostalrich. Gen. Donadieu entered Vich on the 6th inst.; his troops were received with acclamations by the inhabitants."

FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.—"According to the last report from Marshal Moncey, arrived to-night, the Constitutional divisions of Milans and Llobera, have retired to Hostalrich. Mina had avoided, or given the slip to (*esquivé*) our troops with his own, and ascended the Ter by Besora, in the intention of approaching the frontier. On the 7th he was in Volfogona, in the direction of Campredon. Count Curial was the same day near Olot, where he was making arrangements to follow and attack Mina. Baron d'Eroles was following Mina at a day's march distance by Besora; Romagosa was in position at Ripol. Thus Mina will find himself surrounded by troops superior to his own; and if he is pressed, as there is reason to believe, he must fight to extremities, or throw himself into Cerdagna, through extremely difficult defiles, and without resources. Count Curial has determined to pursue him unceasingly, in concert with Baron d'Eroles and Romagosa, till he be overtaken. The posts in advance of Gerona, where the Marshal is, occupy Santa Colonna, and our hussars push reconnoitering parties to the walls of Hostalrich. General Donadieu entered Vich on the 6th, at ten in the morning; our troops have been received with acclamations of joy."

The army of Mina has been divided in two by the manœuvres of our Generals. One part has thrown itself upon Hostalrich, where our cavalry has made a reconnoissance. The other part, under the immediate orders of Mina, has been obliged to re-ascend the Ter, and is followed by Gen. Curial, the Baron d'Eroles, and Romagosa. Mina has behind him all our Catalonian Army; for Gen. Donadieu, of whom so many fables have been told, has entered Vich, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants.—(*Journal des Debats.*)

BAYONNE, MAY 8.—We have no official accounts to enable us to form an opinion of the state of affairs in Spain, but a courier is said to have arrived with despatches from the Prince for Marshal Moncey. This courier affirms that Mina, with the 14,000 men of which his army now consists, is entirely surrounded by the French army, upon a mountain, the name of which he has forgotten.

Ten waggons, heavily loaded with money, arrived here yesterday, for the use of the army. They are said to contain twenty millions in ready money, which, if we may depend on the calculation of persons who understand these matters, will not suffice for the expenses of one month.—A person pretends to have seen, the night before last, four waggons pass through full of sick or wounded.—The head-quarters are to remain at Burgos till the 13th, and the army is to advance to Madrid by the road of Lerma.

GERONA, MAY 3.—Letters from Palermo of the 3d of April mention, that on the 27th of March there was a severe shock of an earthquake on the island of Favignano, at a small distance from Trapani. A part of the ancient fortress fell, and 22 persons perished under the ruins. On the 31st there was another shock in Messina, which, however, did no damage.

An article from Vienna communicates the arrival there of a Colonel Scheffer, from the Brazils, the bearer of letters to the Emperor from his daughter and son-in-law. The former, it is said, signs herself "Empress." It is further added, that the Emperor of Austria was solicited to obtain for the new Empire of Brazil its recognition by the European Governments; but the request was refused.

VITTORIA, MAY 4.—Every thing is perfectly arranged for the arrivals, from different points, of 60,000 men at Madrid. We are nearly masters along the whole line of the Ebro. The corps of Gen. Molitor occupies the southern part of Catalonia; so that it is almost certain that Mina, pressed by the corps of Marshal Moncey, will find it impossible to escape with his army. He may still, indeed, shut himself up in Barcelona, if he succeeds in escaping a rencontre with our troops.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE EXPEDITION.—The following is from the *Frankfort Journal* of the 4th inst. dated Hamburgh, April 28:—We hasten to publish the following declaration; "In English and French Journals, which have been copied by the German, and, among others, by the Hamburgh Papers, it has been stated that I sent word, both to Paris and London, of the arrival of Capt. Parry on the coast of Kamtschatka. I therefore consider it my duty to declare, that I have never written a line on the supposed arrival of Capt. Parry to any person whatsoever.

KRUSENSTERN,
Captain, Commodore in the Imperial Navy.

"St. Petersburgh, March 26th, 1823."

IRELAND.

When Serjeant Torrens had pronounced sentence of transportation on a man named Curtin, convicted under the Insurrection Act, at Mallow, (county of Cork) the wretch in the most hardened and vindictive tone, was heard to exclaim, "the Devil transport yourself, my Lord."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

An aggregate meeting of Roman Catholics was held on Saturday the 10th, in Dublin, Lord Killeen in the chair. At which an Address to the King was carried, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Plunkett was passed.

Last week a very large number of men went to the Church-yard of Dungarvon, Kilkenny, and disinterred the bodies of some near relations of a person whom they believed to be disobedient to the orders of General Rock. They strewed the bones of other members of his family throughout the burying-ground, broke the head-stone that marked the place of repulchre, and committed other indignities which (to those who are aware of the feeling, bordering on veneration, with which an Irish peasant regards the "last home" of his forefathers) must be esteemed as tokens of the most envenomed hatred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday, the King received a visit from the Duke of [illegible]. The King held a Court on Tuesday at his palace in Pall Mall, which was attended by all the great Officers of State. The Earl of [illegible] and Mr. Secretary Peel had audiences.

The King was so much indisposed on Tuesday that the [illegible] announced the distressing intelligence in the following [illegible]:

"Carlton Palace, May 14, 1823, [illegible] o'clock.

"The King has passed a restless night, but His Majesty is [illegible] rather less this morning. "HENRY HALFORD,
"MATTHEW BAILLIE."

"Carlton Palace, May 15, 1823, 9 o'clock.

"The King has had some refreshing sleep in the [illegible] fever is much abated."—Signed as before.

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, the following bulletin was issued: "His Majesty was better last night, and continues so this morning, having had some refreshing sleep."—Signed as before.

"Carlton Palace, May 16, 1823, 11 o'clock.

"The King is free from fever to-day. His Majesty is [illegible]." (Signed as before.)

On Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers. The Cabinet broke up at [illegible] o'clock.

A monument is to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta.

A Committee of the House of Commons is investigating the state of the Penitentiary at Millbank.

By a recent return of the House of Commons there appears to have been 3,250 persons discharged during the last four years under the Insolvent Act, within the Bills of Mortality.

General Hulse has received the appointment of Ranger of Hyde Park, vice General Grenville, deceased.

The 34th anniversary of the Literary Fund was celebrated on Wednesday by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which the Duke of Somerset presided, supported by a numerous assemblage of [illegible] letters and persons of distinction.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has graciously consented to permit the dedication to himself of His Majesty's portrait, by Wivell, engraved by Woolnoth, and has encouraged the undertaking by his Royal Highness's favorable opinion of its execution and resemblance, to anticipate the public approbation of this loyal and meritorious undertaking. The portrait will be published very shortly, at Sams, Royal Subscription Library, 1, St. James's-street, where specimens of subscribers may be seen. An early application will be necessary in order to secure proofs.

A musical entertainment, called "Una Voce," by Mr. Topliff, the composer, is to be served up to the public on Friday next, at Argyll Rooms. Mr. Topliff possesses merit: in addition to [illegible] comic songs, which he accompanies on the Piano Forte, [illegible] admired performance on the musical glasses.

It is said that the Duke of Polignac is to be accredited Minister of France to this country.

On Thursday the Anniversary Meeting of the Patrons of the Sons of the Clergy, took place at St. Paul's. At the conclusion of the service, great part of the company retired to Merchant Taylors' Hall to dine, the Lord Mayor in the Chair. Among the company were Prince Leopold, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, Worcestershire, St. Asaph, Ely, Chester, and Gloucester, Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice Abbott, Mr. Justice Park, &c. &c. The collection at the Rehearsal, amounted to 126l., and that at the Cathedral and Dinner were very liberal.

A meeting in favour of the cause of the Greeks was held on Friday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Lord Milton in the chair. Sir J. Mackintosh, Lords J. Russell and W. Bentinck, Mr. Hobhouse, &c. were present. Several resolutions were passed in furtherance of the object of the meeting.

Two steam vessels, of about 120 tons each, intended for the service of the Post office, are about to be built in the Naval Yard at Deptford.

Ascot Races will commence on Tuesday.

The trade of Wilton is fast recovering its wonted activity. The manufacturing of carpets more hands are at present employed than some time past.

Wanstead House was sold by auction, on the premises, on Friday last, for 10,000l.; one of the conditions of sale binds the purchaser to clear every thing away, even to the foundation, by Lady-day. The mansion cost, in its erection, more than 350,000l.

The Dutch Government have at last agreed to restore the specie found in the wreck of the Lutine frigate (1,000,000l.), McKinnon and Canning having threatened to enforce the demand if not [illegible] complied with.

The Schooner, Supply, from Whitehaven to Liverpool, [illegible] shore on Sunday last, at Dring's Scar, about three leagues [illegible] St. Bees, and soon filled with water. thirteen women and [illegible] were drowned, the crew and men passengers were saved.

On Thursday week, while twelve men and five boys were [illegible] in a coal-pit, at Bryncoed colliery, near Mold, one side of the [illegible] was forced in by an immense body of water from an adjoining [illegible] men, out of the seventeen, caught hold of the rope attached to the machine at the pit's mouth, and were safely drawn up, the remaining eleven, six women and five boys were drowned: one man has [illegible] children, another 10, another 8, another 7, another 6, another [illegible].

An extraordinary robbery was effected on Saturday of a [illegible] marble tablet, of a mural monument, lately erected in the parish church of Charsfield, in Suffolk, was stolen and carried away. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the thieves.

On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in a house in Little Clarendon-street, Somers Town, which consumed that and an adjoining one.

Tuesday, the Recorder made his report to the King in Council of the convicts under sentence of death; 22 cases were reported, 19 were reprieved except George Elliott, for highway robbery, who is to be executed to-morrow.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Tuesday.—*Dr. Lewis v. Veitch.*—The plaintiff, a physician, brought this action to recover damages for ill treatment, while under the care of the defendant, a physician also. The plaintiff had laboured under a delusion of mind, and was placed under the defendant's care at Rosslyn House, Brompton. After some time it came to the ears of his father that he was treated with a degree of violence, totally unnecessary. The defendant's servant Richard, was in the habit of putting him in a strait waistcoat, and practising other severities, for which [illegible] treatment this action was brought. This gentleman being of a delicate constitution, was reduced by this treatment to a situation of extreme debility, which occasioned his friends to be alarmed for the safety of his life. Witnesses were examined who proved these facts. On the part of the defendant it was contended that the evidence for the plaintiff did not go to impeach the medical character of the defendant, what he had in his best skill prescribed for the peculiar complaint of his patient; and that this charge of mal-treatment and cruelty was to be completely answered by the honourable and high professional character which this gentleman possessed. Witnesses were called to prove that in the spring of 1821 the defendant had the plaintiff's mother for three months under his care, and cured them—but the plaintiff relapsed; he had a liver complaint, and recommended.—It was proved that he was treated with kindness, at least in the opinion of the witness,) two physicians believed the defendant to be a skilful, humane, and judicious physician. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50l.

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday, John Lake, aged 27, and Charles Butler, were indicted, the former for feloniously killing and slaying Norman M'Cleod, the latter for aiding and assisting in the said felony. The parties were journeymen bakers, and quarrelled at the Bedford Head, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, at a singing club, when they went out to fight, and the deceased received a blow which killed him. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against both prisoners.

In the case of F. J. H. Norton convicted in the February Sessions of a burglary, the Judges this day delivered their judgment that Mr. Justice Bayley, on the case reserved as a point of law. The prisoner had been indicted for a burglary in the house of a person named [illegible] in the indictment "Mary Johnson;" that for the last five years she had gone by the name of Johnson. On the trial the prisoner's counsel took an objection to the form of the indictment, on the ground that the real name of the Prosecutor was Davis, and consequently the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal. The point was reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges, and the result was, that their Lordships were of opinion that the indictment was properly framed, and the conviction ought to stand.

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LATEST NEWS.

The Paris paper, *L'Etoile*, arrived yesterday by express. The Count D'Espagne is appointed Viceroy of Navarre. General Rego had returned to Portugal, having pursued Amarante as far as Leon, without overtaking him. San Miguel had set out from Seville to join the Constitutional army. A letter written by Milans to Mina, had been intercepted, it is dated from St. Coloma Desermes, advising him to retreat, as all the artillery and the army of the French were in his front, about two and a half leagues distant. Count Abisbal was, on the 7th, at Calapuga, a village between the Escurial and Madrid; the men, consisting of several thousand, waited a favourable moment for deserting him. Morillo had not more than 400 men under him. The news of the taking of Valencia wants confirmation.

A letter from Havre, dated the 13th, says, that at the Havannah the merchants would not make shipments of goods in French vessels, two French vessels had been plundered off St. Domingo, by pirates.

An article from Berlin, dated May 3, brought by the Flanders Mail, says that a letter has been received from St. Petersburgh, dated the 16th of April, which mentioned that Couriers had brought news from the Ottoman Porte, that it was intended to accede to the propositions proposed by the Russian Cabinet, which news was confirmed by letters from Constantinople direct.

A New Lottery has been contracted for, by Messrs. Ricardo and others. It is to consist of 20,000 tickets.

Some thieves broke into the Foreign Post Office, on Friday night, and stole about 20*l*.

Fifty-two casks of pitch were imported the other day, by a Frenchman, who was anxious for the safety of his cargo; this created suspicion at the Custom House, the casks were proved, and each barrell contained a ten gallon keg of brandy.—Monsieur was so alarmed at this discovery, that he fled down Thames-street with the utmost celerity from the grasp of the officers.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, an action was tried, (the East India Company, v. Tritton and others,) to recover 35,000*l*. in some bills, the amount of which they had paid over to a Mr. Murray, as administrator to Mr. Hope, who was lost in one of their ships. A verdict was taken, (subject to the opinion of the Court on the law of the case), for the defendants.

At Bow-street, yesterday, William Benbow appeared to answer an information exhibited against him by Mr. Power, the Music-seller, in the Strand, for printing and publishing Moore's Irish and National Melodies. Mr. Power being entitled to the copy-right. The publication having been proved, the Magistrate observed, the manner in which Mr. Benbow had acted, was defrauding Mr. Power out of his property, and he should convict the defendant in the mitigated penalty of 10*l*.

John Gotte, the man whose house was burnt down in New-street, Covent Garden, on Monday night was brought up for further examination, but no further evidence was proceeded in, and he was again remanded.

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, Mary Ann Strange was tried for robbing the House for the Destitute, (of which she was an inmate), of certain clothes; she was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday, Samuel Waddington, of well-known notoriety, was tried for assaulting Ann Thomas, a child, 10 years old, with intent to violate her person, on the 18th of February.—The witnesses on both sides were, at the desire of the prisoner, ordered out of Court.—Ann Thomas, the prosecutrix, was then sworn, and examined, but her evidence was of a nature totally unfit for publication. Waddington made a very long unconnected defence roundaining of his persecution in this affair, and the loss of friends thereupon. He called two witnesses, which very much contradicted the testimony of the little girl. The Jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty*.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

In the British Securities, a considerable rise took place on Thursday and Friday, but an abundance of Money Stock subsequently caused a depression. The highest price for Consols for the Account was 79⅞. A good deal of business has been done in the Foreign Market during the week, particularly in Spanish Bonds, which on Friday were doing at 36⅜. They have, however, been lower since, being opened to-day at 35⅜, and been as low as 34⅜. At the close Consols for the Account were 79⅜.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 77⅝	India Bonds 38 36
3 per Cent. Consols 78⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000*l*. 15 13 15
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Letters from Paris quote the prices of French Stock as follow:—

FRENCH FUNDS, May 12.

5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . . 87-30	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July
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The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

THE ETONIAN.—A Third Edition of this amusing work, which reflects so much honour on the various writers, is just published, printed uniformly with the Sketch Book: to which it has not inaptly been compared, on account of its spirited delineations of life and manners.

THE HERMIT IN THE COUNTRY.—We are requested to state that a third Edition of this amusing Work, by the celebrated author of the "Hermit in London," which has been so long called for, is at length published, considerably improved and comprised in 3 vols. In this New Edition, all the papers on Scotland are classed together in the third volume, which will be found to exhibit a lively sketch of Society and Manners among our Northern neighbours.

It is, we believe, no generally known that Hayley the poet, and the friend and biographer of Cowper, was for many years engaged in writing the Memoirs of his own Life. These Memoirs, which, we understand, are nearly ready for publication, are enriched by a variety of letters and anecdotes of the most illustrious men of his age; for Hayley, though rather a recluse, was in constant correspondence with all the eminent men of his time. This Work, as a literary history, written with fidelity by an accomplished scholar and most amiable man, will, no doubt, prove a rich treat to all lovers of genius and distinguished talent.

KNIGHT'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, the First Number of which will appear on the 1st of June, is we hear, likely to be supported by many gentlemen of very distinguished talent, some of whom have already excited the public expectation by their early productions, and others by their academical honours. In the list of names attached to the Prospectus, we recognize the noms-de-guerre of several of the most brilliant writers in The Etonian; and shall be glad to hail them displaying matur d powers and ripened knowledge.

The most brilliant and extensive display of India stripes and Swiss chintzes, damasks, tabbarets, &c. &c. at a reduction in the prices of at least one-third. MILES and EDWARDS'S system being so generally known and so much encouraged by all the principal Nobility and Gentry, they have only to repeat, that nothing shall tempt them to forfeit their great reputation by deviating from it. In fitting up drawing and dining room curtains, beds, &c. families have an opportunity of effecting a most important saving: equal, in many instances, to one half in consequence of the extraordinary difference which exists the prices of this entirely new Stock, and the terms obtained by other establishments for the same articles, manufactured at a time when they must have cost double their present value. M and E. have no connection with any other house. No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

Another case of the Pearl, White, Fancy, Silk, and Clarified Whale-fin Hats have been received from Lamartinere, of Paris, by the fashionable house of ASKEW and CO. 87, Oxford street.

BEES.—The cultivation of Bees, so very interesting a branch of rural economy, particularly from its connection with the instinct and manners of one of the most curious of the insect tribe, and valuable from the resources it offers to the cottager as well as to the other inhabitants of the country, although much improved within the few last years, a great difference of opinion still prevails with bee-keepers, and also with authors, as to the most advantageous method of managing these valuable insects, and assisting them in their indefatigable labours; It is, therefore, highly gratifying to learn that an Apiarian Repository has been established at 175, Strand, where a newly invented double topped Straw Hive, to be used with glasses if required, may be viewed, and where the fullest information and every necessary apparatus connected with the Apiary may be obtained together with a short Treatise by the Inventor on the general management of Bees, tending considerably to promote and further this desirable object.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, combine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works, "The Elgin of Life," and "Hygeians," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, price 12s. 6d. in boards, Volume the Second of

SERMONS, Doctrinal, Practical, and Occasional. By the Rev. W. SNOWDEN, Perpetual Curate of Horbury, near Wakefield.—Printed for C. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; for C. and J. Rivington, Royal Exchange.

Of whom may be had, a Second Edition of the First Volume, price 10s. 6d.

The Editor of the Christian Remembrancer (January, 1822) gives the following account of this volume:—"The style is clear and perspicuous; the doctrine is sound and uncorrupt; and the matter is judiciously adapted to popular edification. There is in this volume so much of good sense and principle as cannot fail to produce their effect in the meditation of the individual, and the instructions of the family."

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WILLOUGHBY; or, Reformation the Influence of Religious Principles. By the Author of "Decision," "Caroline Ormsby," &c. Printed for C. and J. Rivington, Waterloo place, Pall-mall, and St. Paul's Church-yard.

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ISABELLA. A Novel. By the Author of Rhoda, Plain Sense, and Things by their Right Names. Also a Second Edition of Rhoda, 4 vols. 28s.

"The reader of sensibility who wishes to see the human heart developed in the natural circumstances of life, will find a rich entertainment in the present work, which exhibits with great force the superior influence of art over nature in the fashionable world. Like the Cecilia of Miss Burney, the characters in Isabella are chiefly elicited by dialogue, which, in a most excellent and animated strain, pervades the work. The character of Rhoda is more happily drawn, because truer to nature than that of any heroine that has for a long time appeared before us."

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

Just published, price 1s.

THE SPEECH of the VISCOUNT DE CHATEAUBRIAND, Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered in the Chamber of Peers, on Wednesday, 30th April, 1823.—Printed for J. Hatchard and Son, No. 187, Piccadilly. Of whom may be had, price 1s. 6d.

The SPEECH of the VISCOUNT DE CHATEAUBRIAND, on Tuesday, 25th February.

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QUENTIN DURWARD. By the Author of Waverley, Peveril of the Peak, &c. &c.

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Mon harnois ma maison,
Et en toute sa son
Combattre c'est ma vie.

Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Cheapside, and 8, Pall Mall, London.

UNDER the Patronage of His Majesty.—Magnificent PAIR of GLOBES, 36 inches in diameter!—Messrs. J. ADDISON and CO. Globe makers, by appointment to his Majesty, No. 116, Regent-street, respectfully inform the nobility and gentry, that they are honoured by his Majesty's gracious permission to dedicate the above work to him, of which prospectuses may be had, and a specimen seen at their manufactory. They have added to their various sized new editions of Globes, a pair of two-inch, at the low price of three guineas; these, as well as the others, contain the recent discoveries by Parry, Franklin, and Scoresby. Have also just published, an improved projectible Horizontal Sphere, almost equal to a Celestial Globe in utility, with instructions for its use, price 10s. 6d. Maps of the Stars, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. ☞ Old Globes refitted with the new editions.

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FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—SAILS from Gravesend this day, for CALCUTTA, being chartered by the Hon. East India Company, the Fine Fast-sailing SHIP ASBERTON, burthen 500 tons, LUCAS PERCIVAL, Commander, (of the Honourable Company's Service); has a poop, and very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a surgeon.—Apply to Mr. Bawtree; or the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE, 4, Birchin-lane

FOR BOMBAY, to sail on the 20th of May, the regular trader, KATHERINE STEWART FORBES, A 1, 500 tons; INGRAM CHAPMAN, Commander. Lying in the City-canal. Has a poop, and very superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house Cornhill; to Messrs. Inglis, Forbes, and Co. 2, Mansion House-place; or to John Chapman and Co. 2, Leadenhall street.

ROTTERDAM and LONDON STEAM PACKET.—The Public are respectfully informed the KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, CAPT. N. B. BULL, has resumed her station for the convenance of passengers carriages, and luggage, and will proceed from off the Custom House for Rotterdam, on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, and on each succeeding Saturday from the same place, returning from Rotterdam every Wednesday morning. This beautiful vessel is elegantly fitted up for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and has private cabins for families and parties. For further particulars, and to secure places, application to be made at the General Packet Office, 357, Strand, No. 12, Regent street, Pall Mall, or to N. W. Symonds, 37, Crutched-friars.

COMMUNICATION WITH DUBLIN.—The Public are respectfully informed, that the ST. PATRICK Steam Packet will pursue her line of Sailing throughout this Month (May) as follows:—From Bristol, Thursday, 15th May; Tuesday, 20th; Saturday, 24th; Thursday, 29th. From Dublin, Saturday, 17th May; Thursday, 22nd; Tuesday, 27th; Saturday, 31st; For further information, apply (post paid) to the following agents of the St. Patrick Steam Packet Company:—Mr. J. Lancaster, 12, Regent street, Pall Mall, London; Mr. G. E. Davis, Dublin; Mr. D. M'Vicar, Liverpool; and Mr. Protheroe, Park-end Coal Wharf, Bristol.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—Visitors from the country who intend to view the annual display of British genius in the Fine Arts, at Somerset House, which is now Open, are respectfully reminded, that this Institution is within four doors of URLING'S LACE Establishment, 147 Strand, where attention is invited to a daily succession of fashionable novelties, under the exclusive patent of the King and patronage of the Royal Family.—N.B. Court Dresses, Lappets, Ruffles, &c.

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DAMASK NAPKINS, 7s. 6d. per dozen, and a Twenty Thousand Pounds' Stock of rich Damask and Double Damask Table Linen, consisting of the richest and most superb patterns that can be produced, amongst which are some curious Silesian damask of anchor devices, having been purchased quite out of the ordinary way, will be sold at nearly one half their real value, and yet leave the proprietor a small profit; and as RILEY is determined to increase his extensive trade, he has procured to the public every possible article of this description, viz. Rich damask napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; damask table cloths, yard and quarter long, 2s. each; do. yard and half long, 3s. 6d.; do. two yards long, 4s. 6d.; do. two yards and a half long, 5s. 6d.; do. double damask, 12s.; do. real German damask, 15s.; do. three yards long, 14s.; do. three yards and a half long, 18s.; do. four yards long, 21s. 6d.; do. four and a half long 25s. 6d.; do. five yards long, 29s.; do. six yards long, 35s.; large sizes equally cheap, all of the proper width, with damask napkins to match; five thousand pieces of linen, the strongest and best fabrics Ireland produces, from 1s. to 3s. per yard, those at 18d. 20d. and 2s. are curiously fine for gentlemen's wear; mock Russia sheeting, 6s. 6d. per pair; real Russia do. 12s. 6d.; strong Lancashire sheeting, 9d. per yard; very stout and fine do. 1s.; superior sheetings, for families of distinction, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard; real Russia sheeting, 2s. 9d. per yard, double width, which prevents the necessity of a seam; Irish sheeting, yard and quarter wide, 1s. 3d. per yard; fine do. 1s. 6d.; yard and half wide, 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. per yard; real German hollands, yard and half wide, 3s. 6d. per yard (an article rarely to be met with, and sold at no other house lower than seven shillings per yard). Forty bales of India long cloth, containing twenty-five yards, for 16s.; a beautiful fine article, in real Madras cloth, 25 yds for 20s.; families going abroad, especially to hot climates, will find this article really worth their notice; Marseilles quilts, three yards square, 15s. each; counterpanes 5s. and large size do. 6s. 6d. each; Witney blankets in every size; dresses, 2s 6d. each; ditto, two and three guineas; flannels, 6s. 6d. each. A matchless elegance, from 15s. to six guineas each; those at 25s. are positively worth 25 two guineas; cambric handkerchiefs, with borders, 12s. per dozen, and fine French cambrics, ditto, 21s. per doz.; 2000 yards of rich gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. per yard; good sarsenet, French width, 2s. 9d. per yard; and every article in silk mercery carriage will be allowed on all purchases amounting to 20l. and upwards, at RILEY'S, 118, Oxford-street.

THEATRE of ANATOMY and MEDICINE, Webb's Mazeppa-ground, Borough.—The Summer Course of Lectures delivered at this Theatre will commence on MONDAY, JUNE the 2d 1823. On Anatomy and Physiology by Mr. Edward Granger, daily at seven o'clock in the morning. On Introductory Lecture will be given on the 2d of June at a quarter before 8 A.M.—On the Principles and Practice of Physic by Dr. Armstrong, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half past four in the afternoon.—On Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children by Dr. D. D. Davis, every Tuesday in the morning.—On Materia Medica by Dr. Armstrong, every Saturday, at half past four.—On Chemistry and Pharmacy by Mr. Phillips, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a quarter before one in the morning.—Tickets to admit to all the Lectures apply at the Theatre, or to S. Hichley, Medical Bookseller 170, Strand.

RAPHAEL'S CELEBRATED FRESCO DESIGNS IN OIL, and NEW TESTAMENT.—The Nobility and Public are respectfully informed by Mr. T. H. R. CAUTY, that the celebrated Series of highly finished Water Colour Drawings, executed on vellum, from the admired application by T. De Meulenaecster, the distinguished Professor of the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Antwerp, from the great Designs by Raphael for the Old and New Testament, painted on the Plafond Ceilings of the Vatican at Rome, will OPEN for Public Exhibition at the GREAT GALLERY, 80½, PALL-MALL, on WEDNESDAY the 21st inst. The original Designs of Raphael have been for nearly three centuries the theme of universal admiration, and these Copies were esteemed so at Rome by the most eminent judges in Europe.

N.B. The Exhibition of Mr. GEORGE HAYTER'S great Historical Picture of the QUEEN'S TRIAL continues open.

MARBLE and PORTLAND SLAB.—Surveyors, Builders, and others, are invited to inspect a large and select Collection of various qualities, cut by Machinery with greater accuracy than has been cut by hand, which will be sold at reduced prices, at 91, M'Mahon-street, Marble and Slab Yard, Regent-street, Horseferry-road Westminster.—Several large Blocks of good Statuary Marble fit for sculptors, to be sold.

☞ Orders transmitted from the country are punctually attended to.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD begs to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider, Perry, Barton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Porchester, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and have been for many years in constant use at the redoutean in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

W. S. SARGENSON, No. 5, Coventry, Piccadilly, respectfully entreats the curious to look at his WINES and SPIRITS, lately present to PUBLICK, which has already met the approbation of many connoisseurs. The Selections are made from the first Vineyards in Europe, and are particularly solicitary the following:—Hermitage of St. George, reduced to 40s. per dozen; Old Port, from 40s. to 45s. ditto: Superior Crusted, 48 ditto; Sherry, 30s. ditto. W. I. Ditto, 52s. ditto: Fine Old Sherry 40s. to 45s. ditto; Pale Sherry, old, 48s. ditto; Cape Madeira, a fine Table Wine, 19s. to 21s.; Rum, Brandy, Hollands, finest flavours, and import strength. Orders from the Country and Trade punctually attended to. Inspectors and connoisseurs with any Foreign Merchandize invited to a competition with any House in London.—Champagne just imported, in the highest perfection.

TWO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—LAND to be LET or Sold upon, one mile and a quarter from Oxford-street, most eligibly situated on high dry gravelly ground at Bayswater-hill, overlooking the grounds of Kensington-gardens, and part of it fronting the Chapel, Bayswater.—Apply at Mr. Orme, Bayswater, or at his Office, 9, Bond-street, corner of Brook street.

CURIOUS SHAWLS.—INDIA PATTERNS, 228, Regent-street, Oxford-street.—J. JAY begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and the Public, that he has now on sale an elegant assortment of the most curious and scarce, at British manufacture, some of which are fac-similes of those expressly by his own directions; Gros de Naples, lavantines, and other scarfs, plain handkerchiefs, plain and figured sarsnets, Crepon and Crape crapes, poplins, lustres bombasins, &c. with every fancy article of the best quality, and most modern patterns. An immense stock of counties, and pelisses, dinner and dansak table cloths, netting, Musselles quilts towels, and muslins, and muslins; the whole of which having been purchased for cash he pledges himself to offer at such unprecedented low prices, as to defy competition by any other house in the trade.—N.B. Just imported, a few pieces of Irish linen, sheeting, French cambricks and cambrick handkerchiefs, very cheap.—☞ 2 Doors from Regent-circus, south of Oxford street.

SUPERB LACE DRESSES.—DISON, WILLSON and CO. have just finished several entire new designs in colonade and flounced dresses, which, for correctness of pattern, and beauty of work, has never been equalled by British Manufacture. They have likewise received from their manufactory at Brussels, a new collection of patterns in Brussels's sprigs, veils, scarfs, squares, &c at unusual low prices.—No. 237, Regent street, exactly facing the Lyceum Rooms.

KENSINGTON LACE WORKS, under the immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, who having honoured this Establishment with their presence, and being graciously pleased to express their high approbation, and grant their appointment and special warrant to the proprietors as Manufacturers to their Royal Highnesses, is a decided proof of their superiority over every other in the country, in every elegant and fashionable lace production for dress. It is impossible but lace genuine, retail as well as wholesale, at the manufacturing prices of any where but at the Lace Works and Manufactory, 14, Kensington-square, Kensington and the Warehouse, 30, Southampton-street, Strand, exists. The Nobility, Gentry, and Ladies in general visiting this establishment, are respectfully informed that the hours to view the machinery and process are from 8 to 11 and from 2 till 5. Orders made to match any kind of lace.

TWO HUNDRED DOZEN of elegant DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS; one thousand pieces of grass bleached linen, with one hundred pieces of splendid chintz furnitures and excellent moreen to the match under the mark. Apply to GRAHAM and NIXON, importers of the above table cloths, Irish linen factors, and furniture printers, Nos. 293 and 294, High Holborn, London.—P.S. Graham (late of Oxford-street,) most respectfully solicits those Ladies who formerly patronized the late firm of Craig and Graham.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Freehold Ground Rents, producing about 400*l*. per annum, most amply secured on Dwelling Houses, in Kent-road.—By MESSRS. DRIVER, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY, JUNE 12, in 13 Lots, by direction of the Devisees in trust, of Mr. P. J. Driver, deceased,

VERY Valuable INVESTMENTS in Net FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, producing about 400*l*. per annum, most amply secured, and arising and arising out of upwards of 100 Dwelling Houses, comprising the whole of Friendly place, Swan-place, Cornbury-place, Orford-row, Brunswick-place, Alfred-place, in the Old Kent-road, and Stanford-place, in East-street, also part thereto, the whole laying together, and held on twenty separate leases, above one moiety of which are for terms whereof only 52 years are unexpired, and the remainder are about 65 years unexpired, and may be sold in Lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Printed particulars, with engraved plans annexed, may be had after the 20th of May, at the King's Arms, Kent-road; Elephant and Castle, Newington Butts; of Messrs. Vines and Adey, solicitors, Southbuildings, Lincoln's Inn; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors and land agents, 13, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Valuable Library of Books, &c. for sale, by MR. CORNISH, Jun. (under authority of the Sheriff) on TUESDAY, JUNE 3, and following days, at his Subscription Rooms,

THE VALUABLE LIBRARY of SCARCE BOOKS of the late Dr. Cleeve, removed from Oakford House for the convenience of sale; among which are, Thornton's Botany, with the Plates and Illustrations, 3 vols. Tennant Scrips, 4 vols. folio; Donovan's British Birds, in numbers; Cook's Hogarth, folio, early Impressions; Lavater's Physiognomy, by Hunter, 5 vols. 4to.; Clarke's Travels, 5 vols. 4to.; Grose's Antiquities, 8 vols.; Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, and Typographical Antiquities, 8 vols.; Theophilus Inskeri, Cicero, Oliveti, Geneva 1758. 9 vols.; Euripides, Beckii, 3 vols.; Theocritus, Moschus, et Bion, Valpy, 2 vols.; Horatius, Combe, 2 vols.; Virgilius Heyneii, Lips. 1800, 6 vols.; Scapulæ Lexicon, Oxon. 1633; Shakspeare, Boydell, Valpy, 20 parts; Voyages of Beveridge, Barrow, Clarke, Howe, &c. with Commentaries on the Bible by Henry, Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, Burkitt, Mant, Clarke, Hawker, &c.; numerous Works on Divinity, a good collection of English Classical Literature. Also some Silver Coins, a large quantity of Coins, and a philosophical and electrical Apparatus.—Catalogues may be had at 1s. each, to be returned to purchasers, of the Auctioneer, 19, Fleet-street-hill, after Thursday, May 29, and the books, &c. viewed the Saturday and Monday preceding the sale. Dated Exeter May 5, 1823.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sa
Bank Stock	216½	216	216½	217½	—	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	77¼	77⅛	78	78⅛	79	79
3 per Cent. Consols	78⅛	78⅜	79⅜	79⅝	80	80
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	90	90½	90½	90½	90
Consols for Account	78⅛	78⅜	79⅛	79½	80	80
4 per Cent. Consols	96½	95⅝	96½	96⅝	96⅞	97
New 4 per Cent.	95⅞	98⅛	98⅝	99⅛	99	—
Bank Long Annuities	20	19½	19⅝	20	20	—
India Bonds	39 p	40 p	40 p	39 p	34 p	—
Exchequer Bills, 2d	17 p	17 p	19 p	—	15 p	—
Ditto, 2½d	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the Rev. Walker King, to Miss Heberden.

At Demarara, Capt. Hoare, of the Dotterel, 6o, to Miss Fahie, daughter of Rear-Admiral Fahie.

DIED.

Major Mathew Sutton, of the 57th Regt.—On Monday, aged 76, at his house in Worcestershire, Earl Beauchamp.—On Saturday se'nnight, in Dublin, in the 84th year, Dr. John Thomas Troy.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, No. 11, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET. Only Communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 128. SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1823. Price 7d.

TO the PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK.—Ladies and Gentlemen, the ELECTION, of a DIRECTOR of your Affairs, in room of Mr. Cotton retired, being fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. I respectfully solicit the favour of your support at the Ballot on that day:—I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, J. BAILLIE.

Devonshire-place, 22d May, 1823.

KING'S THEATRE.

MR. KELLY'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, and positively for this Night only, at Play-house prices, MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1823. The Entertainments will consist of La Donna del Lago (the Lady of the Lake); the Characters by the principal Singers of the Establishment; after which a popular English Entertainment; to conclude with Alfred, Roi d'Angleterre (Alfred, King of England), performed by all the principal Dancers, assisted by the whole Corps de Ballet.—Boxes and Tickets of Mr. Kelly, 25, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; and of Mr. Ebers, Books-seller to his Majesty, 27, Old Bond-street.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—MR. MORI most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his First ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT is fixed for MONDAY NEXT, MAY the 26th. Vocal Performers:—Madame Camporese, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Signora Caradori, Signor Curioni, and Signor de Begnis; Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Miss M. Tree, Miss Goodall, Mr. Saplo, and Mr. Kellner.—Instrumental Performers—Messrs. Kalkbrenner, Bochsa, Nicholson, Puzzi, Spagnoletti, F. Cramer, Vacari, Lindley, Pengonetti; Signor Vimercati, will play one of his extraordinary Solos on the Mandoline; Reader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Sir George Smart. The Band will consist of nearly the whole of the Performers at the Philharmonic Concerts.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, with particulars of the Concert (which will begin at Eight o'clock precisely) to be had at all the principal Music Shops. Places of six, and upwards, may be accommodated with boxes by an early application to Mr. Mori, 24, Edward-street, Manchester-square.

MR. CRAMER has the honour to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on FRIDAY, the 6th of June next, at One o'Clock.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; Birchall and Co. New Bond-street; Cramer and Co. Soho-square; Addis, Royal Exchange; and at Cramer's, No. 1, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square. Particulars of the Concert will be published in due time.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC, for Schools and Private Families, just published, by CLEMENTI and CO. 26, Cheapside.—A Series of MORAL SONGS, written by W. F. COLLARD, the Music composed and adapted by J. CLIFTON, price 1s. 6d. each.

No.
1. The Sensitive Plant
2. My pretty Anne, good night!
3. Awake, O sleepy rewaret, awake!
4. The pure heart's cheerful smile
5. O! the eye that's bright
6. The Wandering Minstrel (with chorus)
7. Then of goodness, O! never
8. delay the hour (with chorus)
9. The dear delights of duty
10. The Swan
11. The Nightingale

This series of Moral Songs will be continued, avoiding the objection so justly made against the subject of passion, and cultivating those natural, cheerful, and affectionate feelings, which are equally calculated for musical expression.

DEDICATED by Permission to his MAJESTY.—PAROCHIAL PSALMODY, being a SELECTION of the most approved PSALM TUNES, newly harmonized for Four Voices; adapted to the authorized versions of the Psalms, and arranged as an Annual Course for the use of Congregations; by T. GREATOREX, Conductor of his Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, and Organist of Westminster Abbey. N. B. An Organ part is placed with each Psalm; and some Chaunts; a Kyrie Eleeson, and a Sanctus are added to the Work. Price 12s. in sheets, or 14s. bound.—Published for the Editor, by the Royal Harmonic Institution, and sold at the principal Music Shops throughout England; as also by T. Greatorex, No. 70, Norton-street, Portland-place, where Musical Professors and Provincial Music Dealers are requested to address their orders, as no allowance will be made at any other place.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by John Gow and Son (by special appointment), Music and Musical Instrument Sellers to His Majesty, 162, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington-street, for the Piano-forte—Rondo Brunet, with an Introduction, by Ferd. Ries, 4s.; Air, with Variations by Mayseder, 3s.; L'Offande aux Graces, an Air with Variations, by F. W. Crouch, 3s.; the much admired favourite Quadrilles from La Donna del Lago, in which is introduced "Aurora che sorgeral," composed by Rossini, 4s.; Gow's original First Set of Scotch Quadrilles, arranged as Duets for the Piano-forte, by D. Bruce, 4s.—N.B. Piano-fortes and Harps let on hire.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The favourite SONG of "County Guy," from the above popular Novel, composed by G. F. Graham, Esq. is just published at Chappell and Co.'s Musical Repository, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW DUETS.—Just published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street, Kiallmark's universally admired air Rosanella, adapted for two performers on the Piano Forte, by the author, price 4s. No. 1: Select Airs from Rossini's new Opera, La Donna del Lago, arranged as duets for the Piano Forte, by Wm. Hammans, price 4s. The 2d and 3d Books of this celebrated work will be published in a few days. Also new editions of Latour's unrivalled production Le Retour de Windsor, adapted for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, 5s.; the popular air of Cease your funning, with Kiallmark's admired variations, for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, 3s.—N.B. The above Duets are particularly recommended to the notice of the musical world, being arranged by the first masters of the present age.—London: Mayhew and Co. music-sellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained, Hart's Seventh Set; from Rossini's beautiful Opera, "Pietro L'Eremita," price 4s.; a Sixth Set, from La Gazza Ladra, price 3s.; Fifth Set from Il Turco Italia, 4s.; Fourth Set, including George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz: Third Set, or celebrated Hussars, with the favorite La Cendrillon, and every new work as soon as published.

NEW QUADRILLES.—Just published, Paine's 18th Set, or New Lancers' Quadrilles, with entire New Music and Figures; also, the 19th Set of Quadrilles, the subjects taken from Pietro L'Eremita, now performing by Paine's Band at the Nobilities' Balls, each 3s. The extreme popularity of the former numbers of these Quadrilles, arising from their superior arrangement, have caused the decided preference given them to any other, and from the increasing sale, J. Paine flatters himself they have given general satisfaction. New Editions, for those that may not be supplied with them, are re-publishing, from 1 to 17, at Falkner's Opera Music Warehouse, at 3, Old Bond-street, where may be had, the Music in Eliza e Claudio, La Donna del Lago, and all Rossini's Operas.

MUSICAL CABINET, for the new Patent portable, DITAL HARPS, &c. the most desirable little instruments ever invented. These elegant little HARPS have, not only all the effect and fine tone of the large Pedal Harps, but require hardly any instruction to play on them, &c. they also accompany the voice, as the Cabinet, &c. delightfully, and are every thing else to be wished. Are also be had only of E. LIGHT, the inventor, No. 8, Foley-place, Cavendish-square, where all Ladies, lovers of Music, are respectfully solicited to see and hear them; the above are so highly approved and admired, that very many of the Nobility and Ladies of Fashion have already engaged them, and who are also pleased to honour Mr. L. with their patronage.

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC.—The first QUARTERLY APPENDIX to T. BOOSEY and CO.'S GENERAL CATALOGUE of FOREIGN MUSIC is now ready for delivery, at 29, Holles-street, gratis. It contains their Recent Importations from Vienna, Leipsic, and Paris, and includes the latest compositions for the Orchestra, Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Piano-forte, and Voice. Some copies of T. Boosey and Co.'s General Catalogue, containing more than 3000 compositions, are still remaining unsold, and may be had, price 2s. 6d. which is returned to purchasers. A considerable Reduction has been made in the prices of most of the articles in T. Boosey and Co.'s General Catalogue, the principle of which has been acted upon in regulating the prices of the works which form the present Appendix.

To morrow will be published,

A DICTIONARY of MUSICAL CHORDS, by which every modulation through the twelve half tones may be instantly found done, in upwards of fifty circles, plain and diversified. Also a new classification of the Diminished Seventh, Rules for comprehending Rhythms and Accent thoroughly; Suspension, anticipation, arrangement of a full score, &c. &c Prefatory Remarks, and a few simplified rules of Musical Science, price One Guinea. By GEORGE WARE. To be had of the Author only, at No. 12, Tavistock-row, South side of Covent Garden.—NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE, Dalkeney Park, Scottish Air, with variation, Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Countess of Rosebery. Fully Allen, Rondo. Dedicated to the Hon. Georgina A. H. Elphinstone. La Merlo, Dedicated to Miss Dunscombe. Preludes, &c. &c. Shortly will be published, TWELVE STUDIES for the VIOLIN, and a Work on Singing, and the Management of the Human Voice.—N.B. Pupils Educated for the Profession.—May 25, 1823.

MAGNIFICENT MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL, under the immediate patronage of several of the Nobility.—The Nobility and Public are respectfully informed, that a Magnificent MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS, on Thursday, the 5th of June next. Full particulars will be duly announced. For tickets, &c. apply to the COMMITTEE, at Mr. Charles Wright's, wine-merchant, next to the King's Theatre and Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, who will supply the Wine on the above occasion.

CLARI; or the MAID of MILAN.—The following Music in this Opera is published:—The highly popular Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" and the Song, "O light bounds the heart!" sung by Miss M. Tree; "Little Love is a mischievous boy," sung by Miss Love; the Duet with Master Longhurst, "Yes, yes, I read it in those eyes;" the Duet, "No smiles more bewitching to morrow;" and the Serenade, "Sleep, gentle Lady!"—all composed by Henry R. Bishop. It is respectfully announced that the rest of the Music will be ready in a day or two.—Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

MR. CHARLES EGAN, PROFESSOR of the HARP to Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, most respectfully begs to announce, that he continues to give instruction on the Harp. His residence is 26, Bryanstone-street, Portman-square; where may be had the Royal Portable Irish and other Harps, manufactured by the Inventor, John Egan, Dawson-street, Dublin. Harp-maker to His Majesty.

DOCTOR CALLCOTT.—The Public are most respectfully informed, that, in the course of the present year, the Family of the above eminent Composer intend to PUBLISH a COLLECTION of his most admired WORKS, with a Memoir of the Author, written by WM. HORSLEY, Mus. Bac. Oxon. The Subscriber's Copies only will be accompanied with a Portrait of Dr. Callcott, engraved by F. C. Lewis, after a Picture painted by A. W. Callcott, R.A.—Further particulars may be had at all the principal Music Shops throughout the kingdom, where also Subscriptions are received.

ROYAL GARDENS VAUXHALL.—The Grand Gala and Amusements which have given such universal satisfaction last week, will be repeated TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings; on the latter Mr. Brown's Engagement terminates. The Ballet increases nightly in attraction, and Mr. Blackmore's astonishing skill on the Slack and Tight Rope draws forth bursts of applause every night. The Fire Works to-morrow are by Mr. D'Ernst, one of the principal engineers at His Majesty's Coronation, being the first night of his displaying his Pyrotechnical skill at Vauxhall.—Doors open at 7, Concert commences at 8; admission 3s. 6d.: Supper Boxes may be engaged. Admissions for the season or single night may be had.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—On Monday, and during the week, an Entertainment, in Three Parts, called, Trifles Light as Air. Part I. and Part II. by Mr. Wilkinson. Part III. by Mr. Reeve. The whole to conclude with Mr. Reeve's admired Imitations of the principal London Performers.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Member of Trinity College, Cambridge, wishes to undertake the early EDUCATION of the Son or Sons of any Nobleman or Gentleman, provided his situation in the Family be rendered comfortable.—Address (if by letter post-paid) Y. Z. Messrs. Harwood and Swale, Booksellers, No. 21, Great Russel-street, Bedford-square, or Post-office Bedford.

A MARRIED and BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, formerly Tutor to a Nobleman of the highest rank, and subsequently receiving a few Pupils into his house, a moderate distance from London, has now a VACANCY. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. A. B., Mr. Hayes, bookseller, 8, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, QUEEN CAROLINE, and several others in particular of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a selection of Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, IS OPEN daily, from ten in the morning until six in the evening. (By order)

Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The subscribers to the print from Mr. West's picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution.

GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Perispheric PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the Coronation Procession, and the Banquet, painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and displaying nearly 100,000 figures, upwards of 100 of the principal characters on the foreground the size of life. The movement of the Panorama gives such an imposing and striking illusion, that the spectators are led to believe themselves present at the different splendid ceremonies it represents; the whole accompanied by a full Military Band, assisted by a Finger Organ and Trumpets, who perform the Coronation Music.—IS NOW OPEN.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with gas, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s.; Descriptive Book, 6d.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, Regent-street, (3 doors north of Conduit-street) where galleries have been constructed so as to admit day-light, which considerably improves the illusion, and obviates the heat and obscurity produced by the use of artificial light. 14 Views are equally divided between two galleries; one appropriated to those of Europe and America, amongst which are Mont Blanc, the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, and the Moorish Mosque at Cordova; the other to those of Asia and Africa, amongst which are three of the magnificent Ruins of Palmyra, and one of the Forest of Lebanon.—Open from ten till dusk.—Admittance to each Gallery, one shilling.

THEATRE of ANATOMY, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street.—The Summer Course of LECTURES on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and SURGERY, will be commenced on Monday, the 9th of June, at 7 o'clock in the morning. By JOSHUA BROOKS, F.R.S. F.L.S. Soc. Cæs. Nat. Cur. Mosq. Soc. &c. &c.—☞ The inconveniences usually attending Anatomical investigations are counteracted by an antiseptic process.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—The HINDOOSTANEE and PERSIAN LANGUAGES TAUGHT by a Gentleman educated at the College of Fort William, in Bengal. Schools attended in the neighbourhood of London.—For cards of address apply to Mr. Toby, Bookseller, 18, King's-road, Sloane-square, Chelsea.

EMPLOYMENT suitable for a WIDOW, or any Female of respectability.—A most respectable Lodging House, complete, to be disposed of, by which, if managed by an industrious female, as it has been for the last 15 years, a genteel and comfortable living may be obtained. The house is situate near Soho-square, and is convenient and roomy. A reasonable premium is expected for the Lease; the Furniture and Fixtures as they stand to be taken at a fair valuation. It will require about 250l. to take possession.—Address (post paid) A. B. care of Mr. Lindsay, 7, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

No. 11, New Bridge street, May 24, 1823.

METROPOLITAN LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The Proprietors and the Public are respectfully informed, that the Honorary Secretary's Second Lecture on Poetry will be given on Friday Next, the 30th inst. at seven o'clock in the evening precisely; and the Third on Tuesday, the 6th of June; that Mr. Wood's Second Lecture on Phrenology will be given on Tuesday, the 27th inst.; and on Tuesday, the 3d of June; all at the same hour of the evening.

JAMES JENNINGS, Hon. Sec.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, respectfully informs his Friends, the Nobility and Public, that he has REMOVED to No. 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, where he hopes, by continued exertions in the mechanical science of his profession, to merit a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally received. Mr. B. continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single tooth to a complete set, AT LITTLE MORE THAN ONE HALF THE REGULAR PRICES. Teeth cleaned, if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful. Decayed teeth or stumps extracted or stopped, to prevent irritation on the nerve. Every operation on the Teeth and Gums. Attends at home from Ten till Four.

A COMPLETE SUIT OF DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of Silk Curtains, real Rosewood Chairs and Tables; two very superior Chandeliers, with the handsomest Pier Glass and Table in London, and will be sold at half the usual price by Nias and Co. Agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, May 24, 1823.

1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. G. F. Clarke to be Lieut. vice Smith, exch. —4th Ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. R. Ross to be Lieut.-Col. vice Sherlock, ret. Capt. T. Hutton to be Maj. vice Ross; Lieut. D. L. Beamish to be Capt. vice Hutton; Cornet H. Faunt to be Lieut. vice Beamish; Brev. G. C. Ogle to be Cornet, vice Faunt.—8th Reg. of Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Smith to be Lieut. vice Clarke, ex.—Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: Lieut. W. Serjeantson to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Bligh, ret.—19th Reg. of Foot: Capt. M. W. Ford to be Paymaster, vice Bonkes, ex.—42d Ditto: Ens. C. Clarke to be Lieut. vice Strange deo. C. K. Macdonald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clark.—55th Ditto: G. Knox, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dixon.—67th Ditto: Lieut. W. Blair to be Paymaster, vice Pitford, dec.—88th Ditto: Sub-Major Duff to be Adj. (with the rank of Ensign), vice Hinds, dec.—91st Ditto: Brev.-Major J. M. Wardrop to be Major, vice Waterhouse, dec.; Lieut. S. Jenkins to be Capt. vice Wardrop.—Cape Corps: Major G. S. Fraser to be Lieut.-Col.—Cape Corps (Infantry): Brev.-Major Lord G. Lennox to be Major, vice Fraser, prom.—Royal African Colonial Corps: M. O'Meara, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edwards, dec.—Royal Reg. of Artillery: First Lieut. T. Desbrisay to be First Lieut. vice Boyle.—Commissions in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry: R. Jeffries and J. D. Corrie to be Cornets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

P. MORGANTI, East-street, Brighton, jeweller—S. FIELD, Richmond, wine and spirit-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

R. PUGLAN, Leeds, merchant—J. COLE, Wolverhampton, carrier—G. LEIGH and W. TOPPIL, Tyldsley, Lancashire, cotton-printers—S. FIELD, Spur Inn, Southwark, wine merchant—W. and J. SPARKS, Frome-Selwood, grocers—J. HUTTON, Abchurch-lane, painter and glazier—L. J. GOUDAU, Hay-Market, hotel keeper—W. NELSON, Albion-place, brewer.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to enjoy, in the business of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-st.

A VERY GREAT SAVING.—GENUINE LAVENDER WATER and ESPRIT de ROSE may be had retail at the Manufactory, 3 Gloucester-place, near Smith-street, King's road, Chelsea, at about half the usual cost, of such superior strength and fragrance as to defy all competition. Sold also by Mr. Sharpus, china man, Cockspur street; Miss Cole, 30 Speldhurst-street, Burton-crescent; and Mr. Lotts, 32, Cornhill.—All orders by post to be addressed to the Manufactory, and less than 1 dozen pints of Lavender Water can be had at the exportation price.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES: ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris, Suleau Avize, growers,) 41.4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Fresh empty Wine Pipes 17s. each. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

W. S. SARGENSON, No. 5, Colonnade, Pall-mall, respectfully entreats the curious in rich old WINES and SHERRY, to inspect his present STOCK, which has already met the approbation of many connoisseurs. The Selections are made from the first Vintages for the last twelve years, particularly the following:—Hermitage of St. George, reduced to 100s. per dozen: Old Port, from 40s. to 45s. ditto: Superior Crusted, 48 ditto; E. I. Madeira, 60s. ditto: W. I. Ditto, 52s. ditto: Fine Old Sherry 40s. to 45s. ditto: Pale Ditto, very old, 48s. ditto; Cape Madeira, a fine Pale Wine, 19s. to 24s.; Rum, Brandy and Hollands, finest flavours, and import strength. Orders from the Country and the Trade particularly attended to. He invites a competition with any House in the Metropolis.—Champagne just imported, in the highest perfection.

COMMUNICATION WITH DUBLIN.—The Public are respectfully informed, that the ST. PATRICK Steam Packet will pursue her line of SAILING throughout this month (May) as follows:—From Bristol, Thursday, 15th May; Tuesday, 20th; Saturday, 24th; Thursday, 29th. From Dublin, Saturday, 17th May; Thursday, 22d; Tuesday, 27th; Saturday, 31st; for further information, apply (post paid) to the following agents of the St. Patrick Steam Packet Company:—Mr. J. Lancaster, 12, Regent-street, Pall Mall, London; Mr. G. Hyde, Dublin; Mr. D. M'Vicar, Liverpool; and Mr. Protheroe, Park-end Coal Wharf, Bristol.

STEAM PACKET between SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, and HAVRE. The large and fast-sailing Steam Packet, TRITON, will leave Southampton on TUESDAY, June 2, and continue her trips twice a week.

PASSAGE to CORUNNA, LISBON, and CADIZ.—The remarkably fine STEAM PACKET, ROYAL GEORGE, 300 tons, will SAIL from the River, for the above Ports, on the 4th June, calling at Plymouth and Guernsey. This vessel was built expressly for the Foreign Trade, and is fitted up in the most commodious and elegant style for Passengers. Is now lying at Blackwall; GEORGE LIND, Commander.—For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steam Packet Office, No. 12, Regent-street, Pall-mall, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co. 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

DR. AGER, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. will begin his next Course of LECTURES and Examinations on the Theory and Practice of Physic, Chemistry and the Materia Medica, at his Theatre, 69, Margaret-street, Cavendish Square, on Monday, June 9, at 8 in the Morning.—Three Courses are given every year, each occupying nearly 4 months. Further particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Ager, at his residence, above-mentioned.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Litehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Lower Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

TWO ELEGANT CARRIAGES to be SOLD, the property of a Gentleman.—A LIGHT BAROUCHE, with dos-a-dos seat inside, barouche seat in front, pole, and handsome harness, complete for a pair of horses, in complete repair, and equal to new.—Also, a new an elegan CHARIOT, finished in a superior style, with a barouche seat in front, to remove behind at pleasure and a high dashing leather; will form a complete town or travelling carriage. May be seen at Messrs. Slade and Son, 9, High-street, Islington.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for June 1, will contain an interesting Memoir of the present Lord Chancellor-General, Mr. Joy—Two Songs, by Thomas Campbell, Esq. and nearly 30 other Original Articles.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Numbers of this Work, which were out of print, having been reprinted, Complete Sets, from the commencement in 1821, may now be had, price 3s. 6d. each Number, or in Volumes, handsome half boards, 7s. 6d. each, and those who desire to commence taking it are requested to send their orders forthwith to any Bookseller, Stationer, or News-vender, in their neighbourhood, by whom it will be regularly supplied. It may also be exported to Friends abroad, by application to the General Post Office, or to any local Post Master.

This Magazine, which was commenced on the 1st of January, 1821, on a new and very improved plan, has the advantage of being conducted by a gentleman of distinguished eminence in the literary world, aided by an extensive circle of contributing friends, among whom are also many of the first celebrity in the republic of letters.

Each Number contains about 150 pages of letter-press, handsomely printed, (comprising more matter than is usually contained in an ordinary 8vo. volume) 100 pages of which are devoted to Original Papers on Subjects of Literature, Philosophy, Morals, Manners, &c. and the remaining 50 to a Review of all interesting New Publications, Foreign as well as English—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Characters—Essays on the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama—Literary and Scientific Varieties, New Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements—Rural Economy—Meteorological, Agricultural, and Commercial Reports, Political Events, and Important Occurrences, throughout Great Britain, arranged under the several Counties.

London: Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; and sold by Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and J. Seagrim, jun. and H. J. Seagrim, Wilton, Wilts, and Newgate-street, London, carpet-manufacturers—M'Lachlan and Carson, Derby, drapers—White and Walton, Sheffield, carpenters—Gladwin and Aikin, Derby, painters, —R. and W. Town, Ulverston, Lancaster, mercers—Dale and Bibby, Weinetb, Chester, bleachers—A. and A. Dickson, jun. and sen. Beattie, D. and A. Laing, Denholm, and Wilton mill, near Hawick, stocking manufacturers—Dixon J. and W. Taylor, and Brandon, Packer's court, Coleman-street, woollen-warehousemen—Wilkinson and Hazledine, Stayley-bridge, Lancaster, machine-makers—Jenking and Simpson, Birmingham, coach-builders—Thorneycroft and Page, Willenhall, Stafford, iron merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. R. GLASIER, Park-street, Westminster, money-scrivener.

BANKRUPTS.

E. BURGES and J. GATE, Portsmouth, brewers—T. BURRY, Little Hampton, Sussex, grocer—G. HALFORD, Shipton-upon-Stower, auctioneer—J. MILBURN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper—J. ROWLEY, Stourport, timber-merchant—G. BROWN, New Bond-street, oilman.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—June 10, W. C. Keene, Marylebone-lane, farrier—May 24, W. Tate, Caleston-street, bookseller—June 10, W. Bewley, Manchester, tailor—June 17, W. G. Peyton, Upper Thames-street, merchant—June 17, G. Leyburn, Bishopsgate-street, provision-merchant—June 14, S. Garrod, Paddington street, Marylebone, bookseller—June 14, T. Moss, Vauxhall, potter.

June 11, E. James and R. Weston, Manchester, hop-merchants.

CERTIFICATES—June 10.

W. Ladkin, Leir, Leicester, victualler—E. Glover, jun. Bitteswell, Leicester, horse-dealer—J. Penfold, Watling-street, warehouseman—R. Paterson and W. Nicol, Harrow-road, Paddington, nurserymen—J. Bainbridge, Queen-street, Cheapside, woollen-draper—O. Mills, Warwick, wine-merchant—J. Wilson, Norland-hall, York, farmer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY.

The Magistrates Apprentices, and the Bristol and Brighton Gas Bills, were read a first time.

Petitions were presented from Windham and East Dereham, in Norfolk, against slavery.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE asked, whether Ministers had any knowledge of a treaty for the military occupation of Switzerland by Austria.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL had never heard of such a report till the Noble Marquis mentioned it, nor did he believe such a treaty existed.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Irish Militia Reduction, the Quorum Magistrates, the Apprentices, the Union Duties, Allardyce's Divorce, and above seventy Private Bills.

Petitions were presented from Newcastle-under-Lyme, against slavery, and from Newark-upon-Trent, against granting concessions to Roman Catholics.

The Irish Commercial Intercourse Bill was passed.

The Marriage Act Amendment Bill is fixed for Tuesday, when the Lord are summoned.

The Irish County Treasurers' Bill passed through a Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Linen Manufacturers in Scotland, against any alteration of the Linen Laws; from Cornwall and Bristol, against the Coal Duties; from Leicester, against the Warehousing Bill; from Poole and Durham, against the Slave Trade; from Haddington and Fife, complaining of the low price of tallow; from Kendal, praying for a repeal of the Wool Duties; from the Ship-owners of Hull, respecting the Duties on East India Sugar; from the inhabitants of Westminster, (signed by 3000 persons) and Barnard Castle, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act; from the Agriculturists of Devonshire, complaining of distress: from Sudbury, against the Silk Manufacturers' Bill.

MR. F. BUXTON presented a petition, signed by 11,000 persons, against the Silk Bill. The Hon. Member said it had been signed within three days, and not one of the persons signing was under twenty years of age. He wished the petitioners to be heard by Counsel.

MR. HUME and MR. ELLICE deprecated any impediment to the progress of the Bill.

MR. HALDIMAND, MR. RICARDO, and MR. W. SMITH were of opinion the Bill would be useful.

MR. S. WORTLEY recommended an examination of witnesses on both sides, in a Committee up stairs.

MR. PHILLIPS and MR. D. BROWNE wished for time to consider the Bill.

MR. HUSKISSON observed that delay would not be useful. When the Act originally passed, there were no manufacturers in the country, now, if it was not repealed Spitalfields would be deserted, for manufactures were established in various parts of the country. To postpone the Bill would be prejudicial to the manufacturers and petitioners.

MR. CALCRAFT thought that time ought to be given to all parties to understand the Bill.

MR. S. RICE said, the silk manufacturers in Ireland prayed to be entirely exempt from the operations of the Bill.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Petitions to the same effect from the Tradesmen of Spitalfields, from the parish of Bethnal Green, and Mile End New Town, were presented.

SIR J. MACINTOSH, in reference to the pretensions of Russia to certain maritime rights over a tract of ocean, extending from the North West Coast of America to the North East Coast of Asia, asked, whether the British Cabinet had received any information of American vessels being warned off that portion of the ocean, and whether any answer had been received to the protest of the Marquis of Londonderry to the Russian Government on the subject.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING replied, that no official information had been received, but the protest alluded to had been renewed at the Congress at Verona, and since with the Russian Government. At present negotiations were pending at St. Petersburgh, in consequence of instructions sent to our Minister.

MR. BROUGHAM asked why two houses, in New-street, Spring-Gardens, were retained for the service of the Admiralty.

SIR G. COCKBURN said, one of the houses was retained for an office, the other was occupied by the Paymaster of Marines; but a saving of 500l. would be effected when the new house in progress should be built.

MR. S. RICE presented a petition from Belfast, complaining of certain charges on the Irish Coasting Trade. He wished to refer the petition to the Committee on Foreign Trade.

MR. HUSKISSON assured the Hon. Member that the attention of the Committee was directed.

MR. ELLICE was anxious to ascertain if Government intended to lower the rates of shipping charges in the Colonies on British vessels.

MR. HUSKISSON could not make any declaration on the subject—most of those charges were imposed by local colonial regulations, with which it was difficult to interfere. With respect to the Petition, the Hon. Member might depend upon attention being paid to the prayer, and that a perfect equality should subsist in the harbour charges.

MR. ELLICE said there were no colonial governments in Demerara, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, and in those islands the charges were highest.

The Petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Trade.

MR. SYKES moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Duties on Tallow Candles. The Hon. Member contended that the agriculturist had not been relieved by the repeal of the Assessed Taxes—the repeal of the duty on tallow would be of material benefit to agriculture, as the tax on candles for England and Scotland, paid into the Exchequer, amounted to 329,000l. In Ireland there was no tax on candles, while in England the expence of collecting the tax was 17 per cent. on the gross, and 20 per cent. on the net receipts; all other branches of the excise were collected at the rate of 3l. 16s. 1d. per cent.; it was a tax which fell peculiarly heavy on the poor man, for in winter, if he earned only 20d. per day he had 3d. to pay for light. He thought a substitute could be found for this tax if the House would consent to the repeal.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought the tax was not so oppressive as the Hon. Member imagined, besides, it was impossible to take off so large a sum as 320,000l. In the course of the session there had been a reduction of 2,300,000l. He had also expressed the intention of the Government to make a large reduction in the duty on Irish and Scotch spirits. As the tax had gone on increasing for a century, that was a proof that the tax had not fallen very heavily on the public. The remaining tax on salt would cease in 1825, and the House would look to the state of the Revenue, if both taxes should finally cease was also his intention to propose that the Lottery should finally cease after the present year. But should the present tax be repealed, it would be impossible for Ministers to carry their other plans into execution. Much had been done, and he hoped much would still be done, in an economical collection of the Revenue.

MR. CURWEN admitted that the higher classes had been relieved, but not the poor in the same proportion. At all events he thought the tax on candles used by the poor should be taken off, though it was still left on the candles (the moulds) used by the rich.

MR. MONCK supported the motion, but Mr. Sykes would not press it to a division, and the question was put and negatived.

SIR J. MACINTOSH brought the state of the Criminal Law under the consideration of the House. The Hon. Member observed, that it had been formerly said on a motion made by SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY on the same subject, that if a foreigner were to judge of the English from their penal code, he would say they were a nation of fierce barbarians. Such a person might well say that our laws were infamous in theory and impotent in practice. Such a person if he were told that the security of the subject was guarded by *Habeas Corpus*, and we had also discovered the principle of Representative Government, must be strongly impressed by such contradictions. In the year 1819, the House had, on his motion, appointed a Committee to inquire into the Criminal Law. In 1820, some Bills had passed in consequence of the recommendation of that Committee. His expectations had indeed been disappointed; but the little done then was all that had been effected since the reign of Edward the Sixth. Ten capital enactments had been removed from the Statute Book. In the last year the House came to a resolution to inquire into the nature of the Criminal Code. He was happy to find, that in the new Marriage Bills, no less than five of the felonies he had proposed to do away had been removed by those by whom, at one time, they had been most vehemently opposed.—The Hon. Member contended for the necessity of diminishing the severities of the Penal Code. He had a series of determinations of four years in that House in favour of the reformation he meant to propose. He was called on to propose to the House resolutions founded on its own determinations. No principle could be more erroneous than that the mischief of the action should be the sole measure of the punishment. Every attempt to force the maximum of punishment beyond the sympathy of mankind must invariably prove unavailing. It was on that account that religious persecution not only failed to produce the sought for effect, but are directly opposite. The blood of the martyr had been always the seed of the Church. The man who should imbibe his moral feelings from the inimical Code of England, would learn to regard the cutting down of a tree, or the forging of a bank-note, in the same light as the murder of a parent, or the betrayal of one's country. The hearts of all good men were alienated from such cruel laws, for there was no proportion between the punishment and the crime. In his view, every capital punishment, for a minor offence, weakened the security of human life. He appealed to the whole experience since the revolution to shew, that the extension of power of pardon in the Crown, had increased the numbers of crime. The venerable law-giver of the Hebrews had inflicted the punishment of death for the stealer of man. Thus, he denounced the utmost vengeance of the law against those who dealt in the infamous Slave Trade. It was well known that in France there were only 6 capital felonies while we had 800; and the disproportion of capital convictions shewed the folly of the one code, and the proportionate wisdom of the other. In France capital offences had decreased, though their penal laws were so few, while ours were increasing.—The Hon. Member then detailed the substance of his resolutions. He wished modifications in cases of forgery, and in felonies created by the Marriage Laws, in horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, cattle-stealing, and in stealing from shops and dwelling-houses. In these cases one man out of 66 only was executed, and this was absurdly thought to operate as a warning on the 65 who escaped. Wherever there was large property, there was a larger power of protecting it; and therefore, he was not sure if he would not wish the crime of stealing from the poor more penal than stealing from the rich. He then enumerated the Acts which he wished to have repealed, relating to threatening letters, cutting down banks of rivers, Greenwich Out-pensioners, and others. With respect to sheep-stealing, the facility of getting into grounds was much greater before 1740 than now.—Hore-stealing was the only case of cattle-stealing which had the merit of antiquity. With respect to the crime of forgery there had been a great abatement since the withdrawing of the small notes from circulation, which must be a very great consolation to the advocates for a return to cash payments. No case that could be mentioned had excited general compassion more than cases of forgery; he therefore wished to relieve the laws from that odium. He would say nothing respecting secondary punishments, because the law of transportation would soon be brought before the House. The number of our capital offences, and the infrequency of the executions, rendered them, when they occurred, as only so many frivolous ceremonies; for while the precepts of religion and morality were lavished on the convicts, they knew that execution was not to pass upon them. He wished to relieve the judges from the painful necessity of passing sentence of death when they knew that execution would not follow. The last point was, the treatment of the bodies of suicides and traitors. These were punishments on that which could not feel, and must, therefore, only have the effect of punishing those who felt an affection for, or an attachment towards the offenders. He would not touch the punishment in the case of high treason, but he would wish to take away the punishment of goods and chattels in cases of suicide. The principal guilt of a suicide was his withdrawing his affectionate support of a father from his family; and what did the law of England do, but step in to make them more miserable by depriving the children of the small savings of the father, while if he died possessed of large landed property, the law could not and did not touch that. In the very last case of high treason, the persons entrusted with carrying the whole sentence into effect seemed conscious of its odiousness, for the operation was masked—the first time that justice was executed in disguise in this country; and there was no sound heard from the populace until a burst of indignation arose from them when the first bloody head was held up to their view.—In almost all cases of suicide by the rich, verdicts of insanity were returned; while among the poor alone verdicts of *Felo de se* were given in by the Jurymen. He would ask any man to say whether suicide was—whatever its moral turpitude might be—an offence cognizable by human laws: the effect of which was to relieve and withdraw the person from all human punishment. The Hon. Member concluded with proposing certain resolutions, viz.:—That it is expedient to take away the punishment of death, in cases of larcenies committed in shops, in dwelling-houses, and on navigable rivers; to repeal the 9th of Geo. 1. commonly called the Black Act; that of Geo. 2. commonly called the Marriage Act; that of James 1.; also of Geo. 2. inflicting the punishment of death on persons for breaking down the banks of rivers; to take away the punishment of death in cases of horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, and forgery; and in lieu thereof, substitute the punishment of transportation or imprisonment; to take away the punishment on felons returned from transportation. Also, to provide that Judges should not pass sentence of death, in any case, where it was not likely that the punishment would be inflicted; and to do away the forfeiture of the goods and chattels of persons who may have committed suicide.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL considered the resolutions as nothing less than sweeping off the most important parts of the criminal laws of this country. He had no objection to accede to a proposition for taking liberation, and he should propose a measure for amending the criminal laws. The Hon. and Learned Gent. would be deceived in his expectations, if he thought that crime would be decreased by depriving the Government of its power of pardoning crimes of themselves by law punishable by death. The Hon. Gentleman did not intend to touch the crime of arson; yet, out of 65 convictions for that offence, there were only 30 executed. In the case of burglary, which the Hon. Gent. also left untouched, the difference between the convictions and executions were far more apparent. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Burke, as to the rioters in 1780; and the number of circumstances pressed by him to reduce the number of executions, none of which could be taken into consideration by the law. This shewed the necessity of leaving a wide discretion to the Executive Government to make a strong distinction between convictions and execution.—The Right Hon. Gent. then enumerated the capital punishments consequent upon conviction. In the case of maliciously killing and maiming cattle, only two instances of execution had taken place in 16 years; but, as a change had been urged, he was inclined to alter this punishment to transportation. So in the case of maliciously cutting down trees, he was prepared to change the capital punishment to transportation for life. In 16 years there had been two convictions and one execution for this offence. So, in the case of cutting down the bank of a river, which was, at present, a capital offence, but for which there had not been an execution for 16 years; he was ready to mitigate the punishment in this case to transportation. The offence was that of sending threatening letters. If a man sent a letter demanding venison he was liable to be hanged; whilst for sending a letter, accusing an individual of an abominable crime, the punishment was transportation for seven years. He considered the last as by far the most atrocious crime, and he should propose an increase of punishment in that respect. The Right Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the course which had present prevailed, of bringing up a number of individuals to receive sentence passed on them, when there was no intention of carrying sentence into effect. He could not but consider this practice as tending greatly to destroy the solemnity of the sentence. He had a Bill now under preparation, which had for its object, to release the Judges from the necessity of passing sentence in such cases. He intended to convert to the punishment of the Hulks, which he contended, was a most efficient one; those on board the Hulks were usefully occupied at times, on the public works, and he had it in contemplation to bring in a Bill, to enable the Court to expatriate these individuals under certain regulations, and to employ them on public works.—He would, therefore, move the previous question on the Hon. Gentleman's proposition, and leave him to bring in Bills upon any particular case, if he thought fit. He concluded, therefore, by moving the previous question.

MR. F. BUXTON expressed the disappointment he felt at the speech of the Right Hon. Gent. which, he said, went to effect nothing in the way of saving human life, and must declare his hopes that the Right Hon. Friend would press his motion to a division.

MR. SCARLETT had felt great satisfaction in hearing the Right Hon. Gent's Speech, which, although it did not go so far as he had hoped, still conceded much. His late excellent friend Sir S. Romilly had said the best mode of repressing crime would be not by severity of punishment, but by making the punishment agree with the feelings of mankind. He was most happy to find this principle now adopted, though his Hon. and lamented Friend had not lived to see his principle carried into effect.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the resolution of the Hon. mover on this occasion proposed to the House to adopt a sweeping resolution applying to all larcenies, though to some of them neither the House nor the Learned Gent. had at all adverted. This was taking the House by surprize—a surprize which originated in the Hon. and Learned Gent. having declined to communicate to any one, even to his friend near him, the nature of his motion.

MR. R. MARTIN hoped the Hon. Gent. would bring in a Bill to regulate the punishment of forgery, proportioning the punishment to the atrocity of the crime.

SIR J. MACKINTOSH replied, and the House divided. For the previous question, 86—For the resolutions, 76—Majority against the resolutions, 10.

MR. R. MARTIN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Bull-baiting and Dog-fighting.

MR. BROUGHAM wished to know, whether his Hon. Friend intended to extend this Bill to hunting, pigeon-shooting, and fishing—as he recollected the late Mr. Windham had described the last as the most barbarous of all sports, since it inflicted double torture—it tortured the bait, and it tortured the fish.

MR. MARTIN said it was not his intention to extend the Bill to these sports.

MR. BROUGHAM observed, it would perhaps then be proper to oppose the Bill being brought in.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said, the subject was not a fit one for legislative regulation.

MR. J. SMITH supported the motion.

MR. W. SMITH thought the sport only nourished a brutal ferocity. He should support the motion.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY would oppose the measure in every stage. If the House encouraged the motion—the next step would be to move for a Bill to prohibit cockchaffing, and catching of flies.

The House divided—For the motion, 18—Against it, 47—Majority, 29.

MR. S. RICE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Coroners in Ireland, with a view of giving them adequate compensation for their services.

MR. GOULBURN opposed the motion, as being inexpedient; but he agreed that more compensation was due. The motion was negatived.

The Scotch Sheriff's Court Bill was ordered for a third reading on the 3d of June.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Chamber of Commerce in Belfast, from certain Merchants in Liverpool, Greenock, Dundee, the Isle of St. Vincents, Bristol, and Lame, against equalizing the Sugar Duties—from Royston, Diss, Cockermouth, and Ballantyre (Irish) against the Slave Trade—from the Chamber of Commerce in Birmingham, from the East India Company, the Merchants of Calcutta, and from Liverpool, in favour of the Bill for equalizing the Duties on Sugar—from St. Olave, Southwark, against the London Bridge Bill—from certain Table-beer Brewers against the Beer Bill—from the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert against the Sale of Game Bill—from the Inhabitants of the Parish of Killeady, in Armagh, complaining of the expence they are put to in supporting illegitimate children, and praying that the Churchwardens might be authorized to proceed against the parents—and from the Island of St. Nevis against the four and half per cent. duties.

MR. CALCRAFT presented a petition from the Rev. G. Bereford, and the parishioners of St. Andrew, Holborn, praying to be allowed to bring in a Bill to enable them to make provision for their Clergyman, and thereby take themselves out of the Exchequer, where proceedings had been instituted against them.—The petition was referred to a Committee.

A long conversation took place on a motion of Mr. Hudleston for referring the Standing Order of the 23d of June, 1820, to a Committee to report its effect, which it was contended did not apply to the Spitalfields Bill now before the House. The Standing Order said, that no Bill should be brought relating to trade, or the alteration of laws relating to trade, or apprenticeships, into the House until the petition had undergone the consideration of a Committee of the whole House, and afterwards been referred to a Committee above stairs for them to inquire and report upon. Now, as regarded the present Bill, he contended, this Standing Order did not apply to it.—At length it was agreed to refer the Standing Order to a Committee.

MR. BROUGHAM put a similar question to the one proposed in the Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, respecting the occupation of the Swiss Cantons by Austrian troops. The Hon. Member said, that he understood the price they were to receive for complying with an alteration of their Constitution, was an Archduchy and an Archbishop, the power of appointing Catholic and Protestant Bishops, and above all, the cession of Geneva to the King of Sardinia. The proposition had, as he understood, been communicated to the French Minister, and his opinion had been asked. The answer was, that certainly the proposition contained matter contrary to the ancient policy of France, but still the French Government would rather see this proposition adopted than see Switzerland made a focus for jacobinism. He knew not whether all this was true, but if the least part of it was true, it would be quite sufficient.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING.—If the least part of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's statement is too much, it may be satisfactory to him to hear that it is more than I know of.

MR. HUME said, that information had reached him that one of our cruizers had violated the Greek blockade, and brought out a vessel. The Hon. Member thought such a course unjustifiable.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING had received information to that effect, and orders had been forwarded that strict attention should be paid to the Greek and Turkish blockades.

MR. S. RICE gave notice that on the 27th of June he should bring forward his motion relative to the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

SIR R. HERON called the attention of the House to the enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin. There were no less than 80 witnesses in attendance, who were kept at a great expence to themselves, and much inconvenience. He wished the House to urge on the enquiry.

MR. CALCRAFT said he would take the sense of the House on the subject.

A new writ was ordered for Bosinney, in the room of the Hon. J. Ward, now Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.

GENERAL GASCOIGNE moved an address to the King, to pray that he would not adopt a regulation which had been made by the Secretary at War in the case of half-pay officers residing in Ireland, who, instead of being paid in British currency, as had originally been the case, were now to be paid in the currency of Ireland, in consequence of which they sustained a very considerable loss. The Hon. Member animadverted on the changeable policy of the War-office, in enacting contradictory regulations. He was sure there was no one in the House who would not rather give a bounty to those residing at present

in Ireland, than levy a tax upon them for their abode in that distracted country. All those who were serving in foreign powers received their full half pay without any deduction, which it was proposed now to mark as a stigma on Ireland. As a stigma he must consider it, when only 5,000. was to be saved by it. He could not but think that the Noble Lord had been put upon, since a Smithfield bargain had been made of the half-pay by some of the bankers, or others connected with it, to squeeze a few thousands out of the half-pay officers. The Hon. Member concluded, by moving "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that the warrant of the 6th of March may be considered, and that the half-pay of the officers of the army and Marines, together with the military pensions and allowances to persons resident in Ireland, may be continued to be paid in British currency."

Lord Palmerston hoped the House would not be led away by the impression of the moment, and coerce government to violate the very principles of economy which they wished to be their guidance. The real question would go into a very small compass. A regulation had existed that if an officer went on half-pay when his regiment was in Ireland, he was paid ever after, whether residing in England or Ireland, in Irish currency, and *vice versa*. This he thought was without sense, and altered it. It was important to this question that the whole of the troops in Ireland on full pay were paid in Irish currency. If then the House decided in favour of the Hon. Member they must go on to apply the principle to the full pay troops, for surely they were even better entitled to it. This would make a difference in the pay of 12,000. a year; and then they would have to consider how far the civil officers were not entitled to the same benefit. He had no objection to continue to officers who residing in Ireland, had hitherto been paid in British currency, the same rate of payment as before. He thought that due to the faith upon which individual officers might have set aside certain arrangements for expenditure equal to what they had hitherto received. It was not necessary to make this exception with reference to the Widows' Pensions, as they were permanently established on one scale since 1812. He must, however, negative the motion, in consideration of the principle it went to establish.

Sir J. Newport thought that the rule ought to be extended to officers who resided in France and Germany.

Sir H. Vivian hoped the concession of the Noble Lord would also be applied to such Officers as were reduced from English Regiments. Although the troops on full pay received Irish currency, he hoped to see the time when that would cease, and they should be paid in British.

Mr. Hutchinson was of opinion, that since the Union no distinction should be made between Officers residing in England or Ireland.

Mr. Gratan thanked the Gallant General for his motion. No class of men was so much wanted in Ireland as Half-pay Officers.

Mr. Hume could see no reason for keeping up an unjust distinction between residence in Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir C. Lone said, that the vote for Irish Half-pay had always been in Irish money, and the vote for British Half-pay in British currency. He concurred with his Noble Friend in the modification proposed to be made.

Colonel Davies thought the modification of the Noble Lord did not go far enough.

General Gascoyne replied. Though he should withdraw the motion, he reserved to himself the right of renewing it, even in the course of the present Session.—The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Whitmore moved for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the Duties paid on East and West India Sugars. The Hon. Member considered the subject, first, with reference to the consumer; and he thought no doubt could be felt that he was entitled to have his Sugar at the cheapest rate. That was the general principle, unless an exception could be proved. The price of Sugar at present was very low, and 80s. the hundred was regarded as the remunerating price. At a consumption of 160,000 tons, and a duty of 10s. the amount came to 1,600,000. to be paid by the consumer. In the year ending Jan. 1822, the exports of woollens amounted to 1,421,6491. But the most remarkable increase was in the exports of cotton in a manufactured state. The value of these was, in 1815, 109,4861. In 1822, they amounted to 1,122,3351. being an increase within that short period of more than one million in value. It had been argued that the West Indies had a right to the Sugar Trade, and that right was considered as a charter. From 1787 till 1803 there was an *ad valorem* duty on Sugars from the East of 7l. 10s. per cwt.; but in 1803 it was altered to a duty of 2s. per cwt. on all qualities, brown or white, while the lower qualities of West India Sugar paid 20s. and the higher qualities were raised to 24s. per cwt.

Mr. C. Ellis thought this was a question totally unfit to be sent to a Committee; it was a question of state policy and vested interests. It was whether they should entirely destroy the West India Sugar Colonies, and all the great British interests connected with them, for the purpose of encouraging certain new East Indian speculations. The Hon. Member asked for the equalization of the duties on East and West India Sugars, but he said nothing about taking off the duties on foreign sugars. All that the East India Gentlemen asked for was, not the adoption of the principles of free trade, but for the transfer of a monopoly. With regard to the Colonial system, being established, it would neither be sound policy nor justice to destroy it. The Colonies were established to favour British commerce and manufactures, and the exclusive supply between them and the country was mutual. In the Colonies a capital of 100 millions had been embarked, and the importation of a large population of negroes had been sanctioned by Parliament, who had now prevented the planters from removing them.

Mr. K. Douglas thought the House should pause before they broke down such vast interests, and examine what they really were. The amount paid for manufactures annually exported from this country to the West India Colonies, was three millions and a half; they were carried by 1,585 ships, of 438,000 tons of tonnage, and manned by 20,000 men. The Hon. Member contended, that if the restrictions were removed, East India was not a country whose capacity for trade with this country was equal to that of the West India Colonies.

Mr. Robertson contended that the state of society in India was unsuited to the labour necessary for the cultivation of sugar. He described the lower classes of the Indians as being so abject as to consider life a burden. At the time of the French Revolution the cultivation of sugar in St. Domingo was abandoned, and the price consequently rose to an enormous amount. This induced the East India Directors to encourage the cultivation of sugar, and an affluent company was formed at Bengal, who were to supply this company with sugar. But the fact was, that they were not able to supply themselves, and China and Batavia imported sugars into Madras and Bombay. The Hon. Member opposed the motion at some length.

Mr. Ricardo was convinced that no danger would arise from admitting East India sugars into a competition with West India sugars. At present, East India sugars were competing with West India sugars in every market on the Continent, and yet they could not drive the West India sugars out of the market, and under these circumstances he contended, we could not be justified in excluding East India sugars from our markets. Gentlemen had talked of the restrictions imposed on the Colonies; did they forget that the East Indies laboured under very heavy restrictions. The duties paid by the East Indies, on the importation of British commodities, were enormous. He believed, on enquiry, it would be found, that the East Indies laboured under heavier restrictions than the West Indies. It had been said our vessels and seamen employed in the West India trade would by this measure be turned adrift; then they would be employed in another quarter. So with regard to 800,000 slaves, who were to be thrown out of employ.

Mr. Marryat said, it was very easy for Gentlemen to come down to the House and rail against monopoly, and argue for free trade, whilst they had the profits of monopoly in their pockets. Those Gentlemen would act much more consistently if they would go to Leadenhall-street, and employ their eloquence against the monstrous monopoly which existed there.

Mr. Wilberforce contended, with his Hon. Friend, that the repeal of the 10s. duty would not be at all injurious to the West India Islands, but, on the contrary, a benefit. He admitted with the Hon. Member that the Sugar Trade in the West Indies would not be injured by the introduction of East India sugar, but the fact did not rest upon individual assertion, it was matter of inquiry. As to the argument that it would be injurious to the plan for the abolition of slavery, it would have a contrary effect. When sugar was dear the Negroes were worked night and day. Any change would be better for the slave, the misery of whose situation was sufficiently proved by the decrease which was continually taking place in their numbers. It appeared that under the present system we never should obtain a black population. This would be proved by one circumstance, which he would state. In Jamaica we had about 340,000 slaves, out of about 1,100,000 who had been imported. Let us for a moment reflect on this circumstance, and the mind would shrink back with horror from a contemplation of the sacrifice of human life, which had been the result of this system. He felt most sincerely for the situation of the planter, and he was convinced that the measures now recommended would be for the benefit of the West India planters; but whether for their benefit or not, he must call for inquiry.

Mr. Huskisson could not admit all the benefit which was stated as likely to arise from the adoption of the measure, neither could he consider it so injurious to the interest of the West Indies as had been described. His Hon. Friend said it was a question of inquiry. It might be proper to make inquiry into the relative duties on sugar, but certainly it was not to be made the ground of inquiry into the state of slavery. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a review of the question at large, and contended, that the East Indies could not advantageously supply Europe with sugar. The question now was, not where they could get sugar cheapest, but where they could get it fairly; and it was not because a state of things, obnoxious indeed, but still legal, had sprung up in our colonies, that we were to press on individuals already suffering serious inconveniences. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Money supported the motion.

Mr. C. Forbes contended that a pledge had been given last Session to submit the whole of the question to a Committee.

Mr. Wynn stated, that the pledge which was said to have been given, was only to have decided on the duty of 5s. on clayed sugar.

Mr. Whitmore replied.

The House then divided—For the Motion 34—For the previous question 161—Majority 127.

A Select Committee was appointed to enquire into the claims of Mr. M'Adam.

FRIDAY.

The House went to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent (for which see the Lords.)

Petitions were presented from Southwark, praying for a repeal of the Duties on Beer; from the linen-manufacturers of Perth and Dundee, against the Linen Bill; from Hants, against the Game Laws; from Uxbridge, against Slavery.

Mr. Calcraft moved the order for going into a Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

Lord Viscount Cranbourne moved, as an amendment, the second reading of the Game Bill.

Mr. Calcraft said, the Hon. Member was certainly making game of the House, and hoped he would withdraw it, as a great number of witnesses were waiting in town at much expence and inconvenience.

Mr. Secretary Peel and Colonel Barry were for proceeding, for the reason stated by the Hon. Member (Mr. Calcraft).

Sir J. Graham was of opinion the enquiry might be stopped without injustice to any party—the House had enough of it.

Lord Milton was astonished his Hon. Friend should wish to stop so solemn an enquiry.

Mr. Sec. Canning did not wish to stop it, but he thought the result, so far as it had gone, did not answer the expectations of the House.

Lord Viscount Cranbourne consented to withdraw his amendment, and the House went into the Committee.

Henry Charles Serr was examined. Witness is Town Major of Dublin, recollected the riots on the 14th December, which were caused by preventing the dressing of the statue. As one of the magistrates, he took an information in which one person was committed for a capital charge under the direction of the officers of the Crown; he had no information before him which he considered bore out the capital charge, informations had been taken against Forbes, and parties had been bound over to prosecute, he believed, before the committals were made out. Witness had been a military man, and not a lawyer. Had not applied for the opinion of the crown lawyers; had been a police magistrate 15 years. It was in political cases that he resorted to the crown officers for instructions, and not in all cases. In the case of a seditious toast would report to them, if the Government recommended committal, he should acquiesce, always reported extraordinary cases as the law required it, for in some instances if he neglected a fine of 100l. would attach; had no doubt of the propriety of crimmittal in the present case, which was conspiracy with intent to murder the Lord Lieutenant.

James Gabbett, a Magistrate, spoke to the irritation respecting dressing the statue. Some individuals were wounded by the military—had committed certain persons charged with conspiracy to murder the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Townsend, the counsel, was present when he signed the committal. Witness was made a magistrate for a work which he had written twenty years ago.—Confirmed the testimony of former witness as to the committals.

Pascal Steele was examined at Dublin Castle before the Attorney-General, Mr. Carmichael, and several others; was asked if he knew any thing about the riot at the theatre, if he subscribed for tickets, and if he was concerned in throwing the bottle?—Answered he was not, and felt indignant at the questions: was shewn a deposition at the Police-office, which he refused to sign, as it bore no resemblance to what he had said at the Castle.

William Ward, employed in the Office of Town Clerk, on the day the Bill was ignored, did not hear Sheriff Thorpe use the words imputed to him. Mr. Macnamara was not present. Witness asked the Sheriff, if the Bills were thrown out, the Sheriff put his finger on his mouth, and said—Mum! "Is Milliken here?" Knows O'Reilly.

Mr. Macnamara was called in, and the evidence of Ward being read to him, he repeated his former statement, as to what fell from the Sheriff on the subject of the Bills, but could not say it was addressed to Ward.

Mr. O'Reilly was then called in, and he repeated his evidence as to the conversation falling from the Sheriff, which he understood to be addressed to Ward. Did not hear Ward ask the Sheriff any questions.

Mr. Ward was here asked as to the point, and he positively denied the statement of the last witness. The Sheriff stayed about three minutes.

Mr. O'Reilly persisted in his statement as being a correct one. The Sheriff stayed from 15 to 20 minutes.

Colonel Barry then wished to call John Atkinson, whom he believed to be the concocter of the whole conspiracy; but Atkinson was not to be found.

Sir A. Bradley King knew nothing of the pannels—is a member of the Orange Institution—a portion of scripture and a prayer are read on admissions into the lodges. Witness is under an obligation of secrecy. Is not at liberty to state what takes place after the oath is administered. [The witness was here ordered to withdraw, having refused to say what took place. A long conversation arose, if being insisted that the Committee had a right to demand an answer, as the oath was illegal; at length it was resolved that the witness should be called in, and required to answer the question.]

Sir A. B. King was then asked, whether mention was made of the Amalekites in the admission of Orangemen? The witness still demurred to answer, not recollecting the precise words of the oath, but said he rather thought the word Amalekites was not used. Had been Deputy Grand Master some years; the obligation of the oath was more to support the law than binding in any other sense, with this exception, not to divulge any thing which the witness might have sworn to conceal.—(The witness was here pressed to answer as to the word Amalekite, to which he replied, after being warned repeatedly of the consequences of refusal, "I am aware of the responsibility in which I stand; I feel every respect for this great Assembly. I acknowledge every power the House has, but that of standing between me and my Creator. I must take the consequence of not answering.")—He was then ordered to withdraw.

Some conversation then followed with respect to the necessity of enforcing an answer.

Mr. Goulburn considered that the witness, by his last answer, had made himself directly obnoxious to the privileges of the House; and, in that case, there could be no hesitation as to the course they must pursue.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, he thought it would be well for the House to consider what was the course of proceeding they were then engaged in. The question was relative to certain things touching the Amalekites, said to be in the book of Joshua. But it behoved the House to pause in this matter, and consider in what situation they would find themselves after having committed two men to Newgate for not being able to remember a passage about the Amalekites in the book of Joshua, should it turn out, as he apprehended it would, that there was not one word on the subject from one end to the other of the Book in question.

Sir J. Newport stated, that in the 10th chapter of the Book of Joshua, mention was made of the extermination of the Amalekites.

Mr. Butterworth denied that any mention was made of the Amalekites in the chapter referred to.

The witness was then called in, and asked if he was willing, upon reconsideration, to answer the question. The witness said, that he must decline answering the question, as it would be followed by others.

In answer to a question from Mr. Peel, the witness said that the words of Scripture were only used as tokens of recognition among the members of the Orange Lodges, and for no practical purposes.

The Committee divided on the question for reporting progress—Ayes, 72—Noes, 19. The House then resumed and adjourned.

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5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. .	88-80	Bank Sh. Div. 1 July	
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . .		Ex. Lond. 1mo.	3mo. 26-15

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents. Div. were at

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday, Othello—Tuesday, the Lord of the Manor—Wednesday, Venice Preserved—Thursday, The Hypocrite—Friday, Town and Country.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, As you like it—Tuesday, The Provoked Husband—Wednesday, School for Scandal—Thursday, Clari—Friday, King John.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

MISS STEPHENS respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, when will be revived Burgoyne's Opera of THE LORD OF THE MANOR. Trumore, Mr. Durham; Rashly, Mr. Horn; Annette, Miss Stephens; Moll Faggon, Mr. Lieton. After which, a Concert by the following eminent Performers, who have kindly offered their services—Mr. Braham, Mr. Horn, Mr. Begrez, Mr. Bochsa, Mr. Puzzi, Madame Camporeze, Miss Stephens, and Mademoiselle Caradori. To which will be added, the Farce of MONSIEUR TONSON. Tonson, Mr. Gattie. Tickets and Places to be had of Miss Stephens, No. 1, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MR. BLANCHARD and MR. CONNOR, On TUESDAY NEXT, The Provoked Husband, or a Journey to London; Lord Townly, Mr. C. Kemble; John Moody, Mr. Blanchard; after which, The Irish Tutor, or New Lights: Terry O'Rourke, Mr. Connor; Dr. Phill, Mr. Blanchard; to which will be added, The Libertine; Don Juan, Mr. Connor; Leporello, Mr. Blanchard.—Tickets to be of Mr. Blanchard, 22, Broad-court, Long Acre; of Mr. Connor, 4, Bedford-street, Bedford-square; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office, Hart-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MR. YATES and MRS. GIBBS. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28th MAY, 1823, The School for Scandal; Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. W. Farren; Sir Oliver Surface, Mr. Fawcett; Joseph Surface, Mr. Yates; Charles Surface, Mr. C. Kemble; Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Gibbs; after which, Tea and Turn Out, or Performers and Fashionables, in which Mr. Yates, Mrs. Gibbs, and Miss M. Tree will perform; to which will be added, Giovanni in London, or the Libertine Reclaimed; Don Giovanni, Madame Vestris; Leporello, Mr. Keeley; Mr. Florentine Finnikin, Mr. Yates.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Yates, 69, Upper Charlotte street, Rathbone-place; of Mrs. Gibbs, 5, Melina-place; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

FOR the BENEFIT of MR. LISTON, on MONDAY, JUNE 2, The Africans, or War, Love, and Duty; Henry Augustus Mug, Mr. Liston. A variety of Serious and Comic Songs. To conclude with Family Jars: Delph, Mr. Liston.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Liston, 27, Soho-square; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

MRS. DAVISON'S BENEFIT.—Mrs. Davison has the honour to announce to her Friends and the Public that her Benefit is fixed for Wednesday, June 4th, when will be represented a favourite Comedy, together with a variety of Entertainments, that will be expressed in future Bills and advertisements.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Davison, Crescent-place, Burton Crescent, and of Mr. Sams, St. James's-street.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

MR. ELLISTON'S NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY, JUNE 5, when a variety of Entertainments will be represented, in which Mr. Elliston, and all the other principal Performers will appear.—Tickets and places may be procured of Mr. Elliston, at No. 9, Stratford-place; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MISS FOOTE'S BENEFIT, on THURSDAY, JUNE, 5, 1823. By particular desire, the Tragedy of Virginius, Virginius Mr. Macready, Icilius Mr. C. Kemble, and Virginia by Miss Foote; after which, (also by particular desire,) the comic piece of Matrimony, Delaval, second and last time, Mr. Macready, and Clara by Miss Foote, in which character she will introduce a most popular song and waltz; in the course of the evening several songs by Miss Paton and Miss M. Tree. The whole to conclude with a revived and very favourite Melo Drama, the principal characters by Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Vining, and Mr. Farley, Mrs. Davenport, and Miss Foote; with the very celebrated Dance from the grand romance of Cherry and Fair Star. Private boxes, places for the boxes, and tickets to be had of Miss Foote, 34, Keppel-street, Russel square, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

MR. TERRY respectfully informs the Public and his Friends, that his BENEFIT is fixed for MONDAY, the 9th JUNE, when will be performed a Favourite Play, in which Mr. Kean and Mr. Young will perform, with a variety of other Entertainments, combining the utmost strength of the Drury Lane Company.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes, to be had of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office; and of Mr. Terry, No. 13, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

MRS. CHATTERLEY has the honour of making known to her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT is appointed for TUESDAY, the 10th of JUNE, when will be performed a favourite COMEDY, and other Entertainments.—Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office, and of Mrs. Chatterley, No. 13, Craven-street, Strand.

THE BRITISH MERCURY and WEDNESDAY'S EVENING POST, is the ONLY WEDNESDAY EVENING PAPER IN LONDON; and as a Companion or Supplement to JOHN BULL, or any of the Sunday Papers is invaluable; giving copious details of all that has transpired from Monday Morning to the Hour of Publication on Wednesday Evening. This Paper is conducted in the same high tone as JOHN BULL, is contributed to by the same writers, and is possessed of the same fearless intrepidity in speaking truth, and calling things by their right names.—Printed and sold by E. Stackwell, 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet street, by whom, and by all Newsmen, orders are received.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are greatly in arrears with our corresponding friends, but hope, in our next, to relieve ourselves from the appearance *of neglect of their favours.*

The child of our adoption, the BRITISH MERCURY, *and* WEDNESDAY'S EVENING POST, *thrives gloriously, and we take leave to thank our friends for the great support it has received.*

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 25.

WE are happy to state that HIS MAJESTY is so much recovered as to have announced his Royal intention of visiting ASCOT RACES on the 10th of next month.

WE are compelled to postpone our remarks upon the Somerset House Exhibition till next week, but we cannot hesitate here to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from MR. LONSDALE, the artist who painted the DUKE OF SUSSEX, and of whose application to the hanging committee we took notice, as well as their reply to him.

MR. LONSDALE, in a modest gentlemanly letter, which disarms criticism, informs us that such an occurrence as the one we have described *did not take place*, and we are of course bound to believe his assertion. When we tell MR. LONSDALE that we had the story from one of the gentlemen who *piqued himself* upon the answer alleged to have been sent, his surprise will perhaps be greater than it was when he first heard our version of the story. It is quite impossible for us to explain farther, nor is the individual who *enjoyed the joke* aware *when* he committed himself. We are everywhere, our eyes and ears are in all circles;—we can only assure MR. LONSDALE of the correctness of our statement, *as we received it* from the *very best authority*.

SOME very extraordinary doctrines appear to have been sported in the House of Commons on Friday night, during the examination of SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING, Bart. who, it seems to us—for we know what it is—had a narrow escape from being committed to Newgate—not for using the word *apology* instead of *explanation*, but because he resolutely refused to break his oath.

We suppose that the House of Commons has the power to compel a man to violate a sacred obligation most solemnly entered into; first, because MR. CANNING and MR. PEEL say it has—and they are Secretaries of State, and must know; and secondly, because we would not venture to imagine the House of Commons incapable of doing anything it chose to do. But if the same conversation upon *oaths* had occurred in any other place, and the persons who maintained such conversation any other than Members of the British Parliament, we should take the liberty of characterizing both persons and conversation, in terms very different from those which—(short as the Session may be)—we feel it right to adopt upon the present occasion.

MR. BROUGHAM considered the oaths taken by SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING as "mockery and farce"—SIR ABRAHAM felt the matter differently, and in a fair, manly, and undaunted manner refused to betray the secret he had sworn to keep, or violate the oath he had solemnly taken.

MR. BROUGHAM was for administering a dose of Newgate to the worthy Baronet—the disrespect he had shewn to the House was contained in these words, "I *feel every respect* "for this great Assembly, I acknowledge every power this "House has, but that *of standing between me and my Creator* "—*I must take the consequence*."

MR. BROUGHAM asked whether the witness intended to answer yes or no to the question?—"*We don't regard* the "oath as a solemnity." said BROUGHAM.

SIR ABRAHAM B. KING answered *distinctly*—NO!

He was then ordered to withdraw; and it was curious enough to perceive the different modes suggested by different Honourable Members of getting out of the scrape into which the Hon. and Learned Member for Winchelsea had got the Honourable House.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING objected to committing SIR ABRAHAM to Newgate—because it would be fatal to CONCILIATION (that's the word) if he went back a *triumphant martyr!!!*

The Morning Papers tell us, that MR. PLUNKETT said—pray mark this, ye readers, who happen *not* to be Lawyers—"that he thought there was *a mode of getting rid* of the difficulty. The witness supposed he was obliged to answer, yes or no; it did not occur to the witness that he MIGHT SAY—HE DID NOT RECOLLECT!"

This mode of getting rid of a difficulty, publicly advocated by His Majesty's *Protestant Catholic* Attorney-General, is somewhat entertaining—"of two evils," says the Proverb, "choose the lesser." And upon this principle it was hinted to SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING, that he might save himself from perjury, by simply telling a lie! And MR. PLUNKETT moreover observed, that if the witness persisted in his obstinacy, they must not let him escape the extreme visitation of their power.

After an extremely *merry* discussion—(the subject of which was the BIBLE,) in the course of which, as MR. CANNING predicted, the Members who had badgered the witness upon a particular word, discovered by reference that the particular word *did not occur* in the Book of JOSHUA, in which it had been stated to be; after this discussion SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING having had time, as they told him, to think over the question, and having had MR. PLUNKETT'S excellent suggestion *conveyed to him*, was again asked if he would answer the question—and he again replied No! and having so refused went home very quietly to bed, and slept none the worse for having acted boldly, fairly, and conscientiously.

The disappointed Whigs not satisfied with getting *no answer* from the worthy Baronet on Friday night, inserted in yesterday's CHRONICLE the following extremely liberal *supposition*:—

"The refusal of SIR A. B. KING to tell whether there was any part of the Book of JOSHUA, or any thing about the Amalekites read to Orangemen, on their first admission, gave rise to a singular discussion, on which we feel no disposition to comment. The passage, we PRESUME, is the following, JOSHUA x. 19. 'And stay you not, but pursue after your enemies, and smite the hindmost of them; suffer them not to enter into their cities, for the Lord your God hath delivered them into your hand.'"

Why the CHRONICLE should presume to suppose this to be the passage, we know not, except that SIR JOHN NEWPORT chose to repeat it—nor do we know the precise nature of the ceremonies which are performed at the admission of a novice into the Orange Lodges; but this we know, that the following is *the declaration* of the Orangemen, and we can trace nothing like the spirit of the quoted passage in any part of it. We never were enthusiastic about these associations, but of this we are quite sure, that the "head and front of their offending" is their staunch adherence to our glorious Constitution in Church and State.

In answer to the various insinuations and falsehoods of the Papists, Radicals, and Whigs, we beg public attention to the following document. Let the Orangemen be judged out of their own mouths:—

AN ORANGEMAN'S DECLARATION!!

"WE associate to the utmost of our power to support and "defend His Majesty KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, the "Constitution and Laws of this country, and the succession "to the throne in His Majesty's illustrious house; for the "defence of our persons and properties, and to maintain the "peace of the country; and for these purposes we will be at all "times ready to assist the civil and military powers in the just "and lawful discharge of their duty. We also associate in "honour of KING WILLIAM THE THIRD, PRINCE OF "ORANGE, whose name we bear as supporters of his glorious "memory, and the true religion by him established in this "kingdom. We further declare, that we are exclusively a "*Protestant Association*, yet, DETESTING ANY INTOLERANT "SPIRIT, *we solemnly pledge ourselves* NOT TO PERSECUTE, "INJURE, or UPBRAID any person *on account of his religious* "*opinions;* but that we will, on the contrary, aid and assist "every loyal subject, of *every religious denomination*, and to "the utmost of our power protect him from violence and "oppression."

Surely the most fastidious Radical can find nothing in this declaration, twist and torture it as he may, that will admit of cavil or dispute; and should he ever *reform himself*, and wish to become an Orangeman, let him, after a minute self-examination and strict scrutiny, see if he boasts the requisite *qualifications*, which can alone constitute him a worthy member of that institution; they are these:—

"An Orangeman should have a SINCERE LOVE and VENE-"RATION FOR HIS ALMIGHTY MAKER, productive of those "lively and happy fruits, righteousness, and obedience to "his commands; *and a firm and stedfast faith in the* SAVIOUR "*of the* WORLD; convinced that he is the only mediator be-"tween a sinful creature, and an offended Creator. His "disposition should be humane and compassionate; and his "behaviour courteous and affable; an enemy to savage "brutality and unchristian cruelty;—he should love "rational society, duly regard the Protestant religion, and "sincerely desire to propagate its precepts. Zealous in "promoting the honor, happiness, and prosperity of His "KING and COUNTRY; he should be heartily desirous of "victory and success in those pursuits, yet assured that God "alone can grant them, wisdom and prudence should guide "his actions, honesty and integrity direct his conduct!"

Such, reader, are the qualifications—such the honourable sentiments of the ORANGEMAN.

Now, with respect to the OATH which SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING refused to violate, we KNOW—that the attacks upon it are calumnies and misrepresentations—it is not to be supposed that if we are *not* Orangemen we can KNOW what it is,—nor, if we are Orangemen, that we *shall reveal it*—no, not for the House of Commons itself!—but this much we *may* say, that the oath is neither more nor less than an echo of the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, and that the additions are merely precautionary as necessary to guard against the publicity of those signs and marks revealed to every brother on his introduction, and by which alone they are known to each other—*beyond this there is no secret whatever*.

The Orangemen have undeniably evinced unshaken loyalty to the Sovereign—they have been firm in their attachment to the glorious Constitution—their sole desire has been to secure its prosperity and maintain its blessings—they abhor all rebellious and revolutionary principles—they venerate the Protestant religion, and they disclaim and disavow every species and degree of persecution.

These are the men who, for CONCILIATION'S sake, are to be persecuted even into perjury. We content ourselves at present by referring our readers to MR. SHIEL'S speech, as an illustration of the *conciliatory* system, and take leave, for the present, of the ORANGE SOCIETIES, by thanking them for their steady loyalty to the KING and CONSTITUTION; and above all, congratulating them upon the noble stand made for their character and principles by SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING, at the Bar of the House of Commons.

MR. HOBHOUSE having, in the House of Commons, stated, "that he had been on board one of His Majesty's ships, "where the captain was so severe a tyrant that he was obliged "to sleep with loaded pistols, and sentries at his cabin-door, "from absolute fear of the crew rising upon himself and his "officers;" we are requested to say, that an enquiry has been instituted amongst the officers who served in the Mediterranean, (where MR. HOBHOUSE was indebted to the liberality of two captains for passages to different parts of the Archipelago) and the assertion of MR. HOBHOUSE is *entirely new* to those gentlemen.

The captains of the Navy are not ashamed of their punishment-lists, and wish it to be understood, that they should like very much to ascertain whether the assertion *said to have been made* by MR. HOBHOUSE is or is not a shameful and slanderous misrepresentation of the reporter. The matter shall not rest here.

A MEETING, miscalled the Celebration of the Triumph of Purity, was held at the Crown and Anchor on Friday.

At five o'clock upwards of 400 persons sat down to a very substantial dinner. The following gentlemen were among the company:—J. C. Hobhouse, M.P., Lord Ebrington, Lord Nugent, Josh. Hume, Esq. M.P., E. Ellice, Esq. M.P., Jones Burdett, Esq., Hare Townsend, Esq., S. C. Whitbread, M.P., M. Wood, Esq. M.P., T. Denman, M.P., H. Cooper, Esq., R. Bernal, M.P., J. Williams, Esq. M.P., Thomas Coke, Esq. M.P., D. Ricardo, Esq. M.P., J. G. Lambton, Esq. M.P., J. Pringle, Esq. of Haining, N. B., J. B. Monck, M.P., C. H. Hutchinson, M. P., J. B. Monck, Sir G. Robinson, M. P., Hon. G. Bennet, M.P., Hon. D. Kinnaird, J. Adams, J. Blackburn, Esq., Joshua Evans, Esq., Col. Torrens, D. W. Harvey, E. Baynes, of Leeds, ——Marsh, of Reading, J. Bowring, Esq. Dr. M'Clean, and a number of gentlemen from distant parts of the country.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, being unwell, addressed the following letter to the worshipful company—its quaintness deserves a place in a paper whose object is to raise a laugh:—

"St. James's-place, May 23.

"GENTLEMEN—'It is hard to kick against the pricks, and impossible 'against the gout.' Otherwise, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of my excellent friend and physician, DR. PEARSON, I should have come, or rather have caused myself to have been brought amongst you, in order to partake of your just and honest triumph, and to aid in the annual celebration of your independence; nor have I ceased to cling to this hope up to this last moment. I am, however, now that it is arrived, most feelingly convinced of the impossibility of realizing it. Much as I regret this on my own and on every account, I regret it particularly on account of being deprived of the pleasure of meeting some of the most staunch friends of Reform, who, from different parts of the country, are to join us in the celebration of this anniversary. The co-operation of these friends of Reform, and the union of all *friends* of Reform, is upon every occasion most anxiously to be desired, as it is only by union and firm faith, and firm accord, and mutual agreement, that we can ever hope to carry into effect this great and necessary measure. At a time when so many interesting views present themselves to the notice of mankind—so many topics challenging the attention of an enlightened public—when Spain, undaunted by a foul confederacy of despots, seems nobly prepared to endure every extreme rather than yield up her independence and national rights, in upholding which she is also upholding the independence and rights of other nations, and on the successful issue of whose exertions the liberties of all other people, and especially the people of France, greatly depend—when Greece, to the wonder and admiration of the world, has burst her ignominious fetters, and achieved deeds of heroism, equalling, if not surpassing her former renown, and accomplished, as it were, impossibilities, under circumstances the most heartless and discouraging, eliciting hope from the deepest gloom of despair, and bidding fair to outrival her former glories in the same cause—when every people in Europe, panting for rational freedom, is anxiously casting about for an opportunity of shaking off the load of despotism that oppresses them—when our great and gallant countryman, your late representative (Lord Cochrane,) with little other resources than his own genius and courage can supply, having unfurled the banners of liberty in another hemisphere, is augmenting the renown of his country, and combating for the happiness of mankind—when turning our eyes homewards, we behold the march and progress of those principles of Reform, the adoption of which can alone give a fair chance of developing all the energies of England, can alone give a chance of redress to the manifold grievances of Scotland, and the still more intolerable sufferings of Ireland

—when an opportunity presents itself like the present for exhorting the people of Scotland and Ireland to lay aside all partial, unworthy pursuits of redress, and to join the honest voice of the liberty-loving people of England for that measure which will do equal justice to all—which will admit all men within the pale of the Constitution—which will exclude no man on pretence of religious opinions from the enjoyment of civil rights, but will, with an equal hand, administer to all equal justice, and thereby bind together the whole united empire in one bond, 'strong as the axle on which the heavens ride;' a bond of mutual affection and mutual interest, by means of a fair representation of the whole people in Parliament.

"Believe me, Gentlemen, at such a time, and under such circumstances, to be compelled to forego the gratification of meeting my constituents, the independent and enlightened citizens of Westminster, is as great a mortification as the power of fate could well have inflicted upon me, and that nothing short of absolute necessity could have forced me to yield to. Gentlemen, with deep regret, but with most unfeigned sincerity, I subscribe myself,—your most faithful and devoted servant,

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

It would be useless and absurd to try to follow the nonsense which was talked; but two things are, perhaps, worthy of notice.

The first is—that MR. DENMAN was called in the toast to his health as a "*rare animal*," thus—"THOMAS DENMAN, ESQ. the Member for Nottingham, one of the Judges of the Land (*Common Serjeant*)—a *rare animal* among real Reformers!"

The second thing worthy of remark is, that after a speech of my LORD NUGENT'S, the brother of the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM! deprecating the *tyranny* of the BOURBONS—the band played "*Ca Ira!*"

MR. HUME gave the Liberty of the Press, and a person of the name of TORRENS, returned thanks—we suppose as representing the Press of Great Britain.

MR. MARSH, of Reading, made a speech, which he had previously delivered to his own cabbages in Hampshire. MR. COKE also entertained the company, and HUME spoke so long that most of the party were asleep before he had done. There was no collection after dinner!!

WE certainly do not affect to be prophets; but, knowing the Irish people, and above all, the Irish Papists, as we do, we have ventured to predict the results of the *conciliatory* system to which our upright and conscientious Ministers are so extremely partial.

"Wait awhile," as the Irish themselves say—"wait awhile, gentle reader, and you shall see." We take a few of the *early blossoms* of Hibernian Popish gratitude—what the *fruits* will be, we have no difficulty in foretelling; but as a specimen, in the outset, of the effects produced upon Ireland, by what has already been done, and what it is at present proposed to do, we lay before our readers the following extract from the speech of a MR. SHIEL, an Irish Barrister—a leader among the Papists, and celebrated for writing parts for MRS. WRIXON BECHER, when MISS O'NEIL—"*ex pede Herculem*;" it is a fair sample of the whole commodity; and if MR. O'SHIEL is more candid than some of his brethren, it is because he is less cautious.

The speech to which we allude, was made by MR. SHIEL, at the late aggregate meeting of Roman Catholics in Dublin. We trust our *conciliating* readers will pay proper attention to it.

"We all heard a vast deal about *conciliation*, but did not see "a single measure adopted for the purpose of producing peace. "It is very true *that the statue was undressed—a grand political "achievement*—the result *forsooth* of the most *profound sagacity*, "and the most *enlarged and enlightened views*—the expedient of "the most skilful policy, and the product of the loftiest thought "*—a magnificent philosophical contrivance*—a glorious *effort of "benevolence*—a masterpiece of legislative wisdom—a magnanimous display of generosity, and a complete and glorious "consummation. It was expected that this superb undertaking would satisfy the people of Ireland—*this was the measure "which* was to induce an aggrieved and discontented nation "to forget their sufferings and their wrongs, and to commit "centuries of injustice to an entire oblivion."....."They "(in the Orange mob) perceived that the *system* was in no "respect materially altered. They saw that the vice-regal "bounty flowed on in its ordinary current, and that not a "single sluice was cut into the golden stream, or one "drop of the patoclus carried off from its accustomed "channel. On the other hand, they found ample compensation for the temporary suspension of the malignant pleasure "of superadding insult to oppression, in the suspension "of the Habeas Corpus, in the invention of a more "coercive police, and in the perpetuation and extension of the Insurrection Act, and in the re-organization "of an Orange Yeoman force. These measures, together "with a NEW TYTHE-BILL, *upon a more complicated, but not "less efficient principle*, and fully as well calculated TO "GRIND DOWN THE FRUITS OF THE PEASANT'S INDUSTRY, "are the grand CONCILIATORY expedients of a cabinet, "*built upon a fatal compromise*, in which a mere form has "been given up upon one hand, and substantial right has "been sacrificed upon the other."

So much, gentle reader, for the gratitude of the Irish Papists to LORD WELLESLEY! So much for CONCILIATION!—for the grand political plan of preventing the dressing of the Statue of KING WILLIAM III.—and lastly, so much for the New Tythe Commutation Bill, which is to effect such wonders in tranquillizing Ireland, and putting an end to the discontent of the Roman Catholic populace. It now seems tolerably clear that even if the new Tythe Bill for Ireland were not, as it is, pregnant with the utmost danger, but if, on the contrary, it were a safe measure, yet it would be *inefficient* for the grand object for which we have heard that it has been introduced—namely, the promoting content and peace amongst the great body of the Irish populace.

DR. LANIGAN, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, signed the addresses by which the Veto was promised; this afterwards created great dissensions among the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, and the greater part of them recanted; and being called upon by the favourers of that measure to defend such conduct, he wrote a letter, which contained, among other passages, the following five reasons for not keeping a promise:—

"I am convinced that a serious, sincere, and voluntary promise binds a man who makes it, under the pain of sin, to fulfil it; but I am likewise convinced that the obligation arising from a promise ceases in the following cases:—

"1st. If a man promises a thing impossible; for no one can be bound to do a thing impossible to be done.

"2d. If a man promises to do any thing sinful or unlawful; for no promise, though confirmed with an oath, can bind a man to commit sin.

"3d. When a person in whose favour a promise is made releases the promiser from the promise he has made.

"4th. When a man promises a thing pernicious or useless to the person in whose favour the promise is made.

"5th. When before the promise is fulfilled, the circumstances become so changed, that the person promising, had he foreseen these circumstances, would never have made the promise. On this case I rest my justification, for, had I foreseen or known that my signing these addresses would produce such alarm and consternation, such dislike and disapprobation, as I afterwards found they would in the minds of the great majority of the Catholic Priests and Laity of this city, I would by no means have consented to sign them.

"St. THOMAS says, that 'a man is not guilty of an untruth in such a case, because when he promised he intended to perform his promise, nor is he unfaithful to his promise because the circumstances are changed afterwards.' This is not only the opinion of ST. THOMAS, but also is the opinion of all the Theologians and Canonists I ever saw or read."

THE COURIER, which seems getting tired of its employers, or *vice versa*, on Wednesday ridicules an adherence to any particular party, and sneers at men whose principles are fixed. We feel the full force of the satire and the justice of the doctrines set forth by that paper; and, as we last year gave up our own opinions upon Agricultural Distress, (which by the way is all over) so *this* year we at length feel the necessity of recanting our avowed opposition to what we have thoughtlessly and scoffingly hitherto called CANT and HUMBUG.

The first thing which touched our feelings, and turned our hearts, was a beautiful little poem in behalf of "Negro Emancipation," in the corner of the very COURIER to which we have just alluded—the forcible appeal overcame our prejudices, and we fell to considering the dreadful state of society, the barbarities of mankind, the cruelty which everywhere shocks our eyes, the tyranny which oppresses, the profligacy which overwhelms us.

We repent now of having ridiculed the BETHEL UNION, the HUM-FUMS, and the great GAM-BOO-GEE; we grieve that we have sneered at GREY BENNET'S tears; we lament that we have passed unheeded the eloquence of MR. RICHARD MARTIN; or that we have foolishly endeavoured to deteriorate from the disinterested piety of Messrs. WILBERFORCE and ZACHARIAH MACAULAY;—our eyes are opened—the film is removed, and we cite the doctrines of the excellent and independent paper we have just named, as a saving authority for applying the full force of the influence we possess, to the advocacy of a cause which we have hitherto most unwarrantably ridiculed.

That slavery has existed from the first establishment of society to the present moment, is no reason why it should continue to exist any longer. It is notorious that we are so much better, (generally speaking) and so much *wiser universally*, than our forefathers, that it becomes a duty which we owe to ourselves and the dignity of human nature to destroy a system which is founded on injustice and supported by tyranny.

What are the West Indies to us?—what are the planters and merchants to us?—We are none—we have not as much sugar in the world as would sweeten a melon, nor as much rum in our store as would fill a vinegar cruet:—we do not want sugar;—we never drink rum—God forbid! We want justice—not for the merchants and planters, but for the blacks;—we plead for the race of CAIN, and reject the *Cane* itself for their sake.

But our feelings of philanthropy are not confined to any district—to any class of men—like all new converts we are warmed with our zeal, and loudly call upon our countrymen to listen to us.

First—for we always begin with the most exalted personages in the State—we call, in a voice like the thunder of imperial JOVE, upon the Right Worshipful the Court of Aldermen of the City of London—and with peculiar propriety do we address these *Magnates* of the land, at a period when those feasts are approaching which annually take place during the barbarous operation of swan-nicking, or, as it is erroneously, and with a view no doubt of concealing its cruelty, called "swan-hopping,"—to abstain from the use of turtle. Who, with the feelings of a man and an Alderman could, after this appeal, contentedly swallow a soup procured by the destruction of that amphibious animal—that fleshified fish which, to be made into this soup, has been torn from its native shores, hurried on shipboard, fattened and pampered upon chickens—murdered for its sake—brought to this land of freedom, and there decapitated, bled, cut up, grilled, hashed, stewed!—Mercy upon us! can a reflecting Christian ever taste a collop of green fat, and not think of the torture the

"Turtle parted from its mate"

must have endured to procure him the mellowed yet melting satisfaction.

"The *smallest beetle* which we tread upon
"Feels as much, in corporeal sufferance, as when a giant dies."

So says the immortal bard of AVON, and if MR. CROCKER, the corrector of HUME, were called in by the honourable Court, to whom *this* part of our appeal is especially addressed, and were to make a calculation, by the rule of three, upon the comparative torture of the "*smallest beetle*," and the "*largest turtle*," we would ask these mighty dispensers of civic justice, and Mansion-house tickets, whether they could endure to be considered the primary causes of its more than gigantic agonies.

It is true, some humane persons have established a society for "bettering the condition of turtle," by killing them in the West Indies, and potting them for home consumption; but we believe the name of this benevolent society has been misunderstood in the city—the idea of an Alderman with respect to the *condition* of turtle, is the same as that of a jockey with respect to the condition of a horse.

But leave we these furred and robed sages; let us appeal to the softer sex—the taper-waisted beauty, who dreads the enlargement of her figure, and the imputation of an appetite, and who, with her eyes cast downward on her plate, accepts unwillingly the offer of a delicate wing of a boiled chicken, or the moiety of a spoonful of *fricandeau aux points d'asperge*, or the suspicion of a *risolle* in a green wig of fried parsley little thinks at the moment that she suffers this elegant exhibition of sustenance to pass her rosy lips, that the fowl she is eating had once a mother—a father too—a noble high-couraged cock; that in its early days the constant care of an anxious hen had been bestowed upon it; and that to secure the wing which she indifferently swallows, the neck of that innocent, unoffending chicken had been twisted.

The lovely girl presses to the same rosy lips a glass of ST. PERI—beaming through the chilled chrystal like the pale sun through the morning's mist—little does she calculate upon the toils which men have groaned under to procure *that* juice, and when satisfied with the refreshing draught she draws on her snowy glove, no pang strikes her, because a kid had died that she might ease her milk-white arm in its skin—a chill seizes her, her shawl formed of the murdered Cachmire's coat is absent, but the scarf of many hues woven by the wretched worm who perished in his labours, hangs over her gracefully falling shoulders—the chill increases, and the tippet, torn from the reeking body of the hunters' prey, is added to the accumulation of barbarities with which she is already overloaded; thus armed and protected, she again joins in the mirthful conversation, and conscious that the expression of her lovely countenance is still more lovely when her looks are cast upwards, throws her sparkling eyes towards the brilliant lamps which illuminate the room, without considering the fate of the mighty monarch of the sea, by whose death alone, food for its brightness was obtained.

One of her brothers returns late in the evening from angling; he has dug from his peaceful mansion in the earth, the harmless worm—he has impaled his unoffending body on the bearded hook—he has added to this positive cruelty, moral deception, and with the base feeling of a finished hypocrite, flung into the water the suffering reptile to delude the fish—the unsophisticated roach, the unsuspecting dace, the amiable carp, the inoffensive gudgeon. He has but too well succeeded—the attractive bait has been swallowed, and the hook transfixed in the lip of the sufferer is forcibly dragged from the reeking wound, and the fish discovers, too late in life, the fruits of a single error. If this were all, perhaps, the moral utility of the example to mankind might outweigh the barbarity of the act;—but no!—it does not end here, the fish is yet reserved alive, that it may die in pain to give new satisfaction to the tyrant who has enslaved it. Where then, we ask, is the man, who, with one spark of Christian feeling in his breast, can eat the unsophisticated roach—the unsuspecting dace—the amiable carp—the inoffensive gudgeon?

It is not by the worldly sophistications of lobster sauce or shrimps, that the atrocity of such acts is to be qualified—lobsters and shrimps suffer more, if possible, than those upon whom they are doomed after death to attend; and we would impress upon the minds of our gourmands, that Turbot, Salmon, John Dories, Red Mullet, and Smelts, all suffer equally with their inferior brethren.

The criminality, however, of devouring these helpless innocents is light, when compared with the vices of the oyster-eater, who deliberately commits a burglary on the dwelling of a peaceful unarmed tenant, merely to drag him from his resting-place, and swallow him alive.

The other brother of our heroine comes in equally tired with the sports of the field—his back bending with the weight of partridges and pheasants; they too have died, and the dogs who aided to find and betray them, in their turn have suffered privations and correction shocking to humanity.

But what is going on without? Carriages are at the door—yoked to them are horses—(noble animals!)—harnessed, bridled, bitted, subject to the coachman's whip! What right have we to use horses in this manner? What prerogative has man that he should rob the horse of his natural liberty? The horse is fed, groomed, and well kept, but he is subservient. In the Methodist's Magazine, about ten years since, appeared an advertisement which ran thus:—"Wanted a "coachman to look after a pair of horses of a religious "turn of mind." If these horses be still in existence what must *they* feel?

"Break, break their hearts, they cannot speak."

There may be *equity* in all this, but most assuredly no *justice*.

Yet if these overwhelming barbarities shock us, what must we do with respect to the other necessaries of life?

"In the morning early,
"When we are *a* taking our tea,"

we cannot but think of the toils and troubles which the poor, amiable, virtuous, high-minded, chaste, honest Chinese have undergone to cull it for our use.

"In the afternoon,
"When we are *a* taking our coffee,"

our thoughts must revert to the groaning Black, whose back has suffered from that whip which MR. BROUGHAM declares in his book to be *indispensably necessary*.

But whether "we are *a* taking our tea *or* our coffee," the barbarities incidental to the cultivation of sugar, must equally strike upon the heart deeply—bitterly!

What horrors must assail the snuff-taker when he recollects that every pinch from his box is purchased with the labour of the negro—who is there with feelings sufficiently callous to the calls of humanity, to eat rice-pudding without shuddering?

Who has seen a beautiful meadow—shining in all the virid splendour of the Spring! Who has seen the little innocent lamb frisking and curvetting about with its affectionate mother—sweet picture of maternal tenderness—beautiful illustration of filial duty?—Who, we ask, having seen this sight, can sit down to eat a saddle of mutton for dinner? Such an action is incompatible with the feelings of nature!

Who can get into a travelling-carriage, and roll along a road—(we put the suffering horses out of the question here)—whose surface is as level as a billiard-table—and not reflect that by the toil of human creatures the path has been thus smoothed for *him*—beings equal with ourselves—who have hands, heads, hearts like the best of us? It is true that men without hands, and without heads, could not be supposed capable of road-mending—but the modern philanthropist never finds himself perfectly at ease without feeling truly miserable.

But we feel, from the contracted space which we have, the necessity of shortening our observations upon the cruelty of the world, and of making a brief appeal to our readers and the public, which we trust will have its due effect.

Slavery is cruel—liberty is excellent—it matters not whether the black man and the white man understand the word FREEDOM in the same way—either we must emancipate the Blacks, dispose of the property of hundreds of amiable men, and in all probability cause their extermination, or we must not drink coffee, nor use sugar.

We must abstain from riding or driving horses—we cannot endure the cruelty of the butcher, and therefore abjure meat;—fish is also banished. We must deny ourselves coats and pantaloons, because we can have no right to rob the sheep of his fleece to clothe ourselves—game must not be seen at our tables. Tea we must not drink—we have some doubt whether we ought to keep servants—for servitude is derogatory, and a footman is as good as a Duke—why should not a Duchess make her own bed and cook her own dinner? We must give over capital punishments; for what right have we to take away life?

We must bear robbing patiently—what signifies the loss of worldly goods—better be murdered ourselves than be cruel to others. Above all, we must conciliate—reward our enemies, and oppress our friends. It is unchristian-like to persecute foes: and *they* must be very bad friends indeed with whom we cannot take a liberty—let nothing

suffer for your enjoyment. Kind countrymen consider—and reflect, before you take what *you call* pleasure, or enjoy what *you fancy* comfort, if it causes the slightest pain or inconvenience to any animal co-existent, you sin.

If at this season of the year, you perceive snails or grubs devouring your garden-stuff, interpose not the murderous authority you possess to check the instinctive gratification of their innocent appetites. When nature made grubs and caterpillars, she provided them with cabbages, peas, and cauliflowers for food: what right then have we to pervert to our own uses, things destined for the sustenance of other creatures; besides, why should we raise up fruits—what thinking creature would eat of them when ripened into perfection?

If the clustering apples on the bough catch your longing eyes it is a duty to reject them; if the blooming peach or hanging grape solicit the gathering, you are bound to abjure them—the *very bloom is animal*, and to gratify a momentary appetite, myriads of *living creatures* perish on your lip. When you are thirsty touch not even water, for in each sip of that apparently innocent fluid you destroy hundreds and thousands of unoffending *animalcula*. But if you would do your duty in this world, and fit yourself for a better upon the principles of those exemplary, pious, and virtuous people, whose speeches at taverns, whose visits to prisons, whose sighs and tears, and groans, and grievings, fill the highways and byeways of our country, ye must still be more cautious yet: for as, although by applying a drop of the water, which benevolence and humanity *forbid ye to taste*, to a microscopic glass, its many ringed scaly inhabitants are perceptible to the human eye—the air is equally replete with other creatures which we know not of, because we cannot bring them under our examination. Therefore, in order to make society what those pious folks would have it, and to render the world what *they* would make it, the present race of men must CEASE TO BREATHE.

THEATRICALS.

WE have to apologize to our readers for an innocent mistake which we made last week relatively to the engagements of performers at the Haymarket. It seems that our praises of the liberality of the managers of that playhouse are at all events premature, and that of all the people we mentioned as having been retained for the public service in the summer, not more than two are actually nominated.

Amongst the seceders, we are sorry to say, are—JONES and MRS. CHATTERLEY—two towers of strength in the company; the substitutes for these departed favourites are MISS CHESTER, and a provincial gentleman from the Bath theatre, of the name of VINING. JONES is an irremediable loss to the Haymarket, and so the people belonging to it will find. LISTON, who is invincible and irresistible, will be there to be sure! but, as the exquisite *morceau* of "Sl. 10s. 1d. *if quite convenient*," last week most satisfactorily proved, he must be supported;—who could endure a solo by the finest musician in the world, which should last through three acts of a concert?

The Drury Lane Theatrical Fund Dinner took place last Saturday, and the Chair was taken and most ably filled by the MARQUIS of HERTFORD, in the unavoidable absence of his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, who was compelled by his medical advisers to abstain from the fulfilment of his gracious intentions towards the charity.

Eleven hundred pounds were subscribed, and the speeches and songs afforded considerable amusement to that class of ladies who feel gratified in being admitted to partake of the mirthful orgies of Bacchus, as auditors and spectators. We must confess that this attendance of females in the galleries during public dinners, however novel, and at first apparently strange, promises much for the increase of sociability between the sexes. We must, however, be permitted to observe, that under the circumstances we cannot perceive why the ladies should not mix with their husbands, brothers, and friends, at the tables, and enjoy the more substantial part of these popular festivals;—a fear that the eyes and ears of our females might be offended by what passed at tavern-dinners and after them, was all that excluded them from such meetings;—if it is to be permitted that their eyes and ears are to be left open to all they may chance to see and hear upon such occasions, it seems extremely unfair that their pretty mouths should be shut.

We know of ourselves that listening to singing after dinner (which of course can occur no where but at taverns) would be extremely *dry* work without the auxiliary refreshment of a periodical glass of claret; and we could not but lift up our eyes in sorrow to the gay phalanx of beauties who were ranged, faint and unfed, in the galleries, like hyacinths on stands in one's wife's boudoir, drooping for want of water.

We hate half measures in everything, as well as politics. If women are to be of the party upon these convivial occasions, let us have them among us;—women dine in Guildhall and at the Mansion House amongst a set of absolute savages, and yet we never heard of any unfortunate lady having been gored by an Alderman or bit by a Common-Councilman. We are sticklers for the dignity of the sex, and we have no notion that women should be packed up in rows to look at, and listen to men; we are all for having them amongst us, to animate us with their smiles, and enliven us with their conversation; in the galleries they are out of smiling distance—one might as well telegraph in a fog.

If the attendance of ladies on the floor of Freemasons' Hall be improper, indelicate, or inconsistent, it is equally improper, indelicate, and inconsistent that they should be in the gallery—it is thought so in the House of Commons—(in Ireland they were more gallant it is true)—but surely the *part of the room* in which persons are placed cannot change the nature of their visit, nor the character of that, which is doing in the apartment. We see no reason why ladies should leave us after dinner anywhere—it is only done in England; but as we are in England, and as that is an English custom, and as it is an English custom that our women should not attend tavern dinners, we think it would be more satisfactory to themselves, if they really be of that class of life to *feel*, upon such a point, to abstain from such visits.

We have no conception what sort of people are in the habit of frequenting these galleries, and to attempt to judge by the dress of these days, in which maids look like mistresses and mistresses like maids, would be vain—we merely throw out an observation upon the subject, for the sake of those who *might be induced* to follow a thoughtless example.

MISS M. TREE's benefit, on Wednesday, was what is called a "bumper." The public seem duly to appreciate the merits and accomplishments of this young lady; and although we are not in the habit of noticing benefit performances, we cannot abstain from offering our congratulations to MISS E. TREE upon her very successful first appearance—when her timidity has worn off, she will, we have little doubt, be a great acquisition to the stage. Her sister also evinced much talent.

SAM ROGERS, who was in the side boxes, observed, it must be a very promising season which brought the *Trees* out *so early*—(alluding to the younger *branches* of the family).—"Yes," said a wagling who sat by, "and there is not a *plane* Tree amongst them."—"Assuredly not," replied MR. ROGERS (with one of his winning smiles), "they are all *pop'lar* Trees, Sir!"

Speaking of MR. ROGERS and *the stage*, we cannot refrain from repeating a remarkably pleasant *bon-mot* which we happened to hear two days since; we had been calling upon WILKIE the painter, and strolling towards the turnpike, we perceived the wit emerging from a Hammersmith stage at the gate of Holland House—he appeared mortified and worried at being late, and said to the coachman, "Why, bless my heart, you have been more than an hour bringing me here; what do you call your coach?"

"The Regulator, Sir," said the man.

"The Regulator!—ah," replied ROGERS, "it is very properly called the *Regulator*—for all the other stage coaches *go by it!*"

WE have noticed DR. LANIGAN'S notions of promise-making and promise-breaking, according to the Popish tenets. We are requested by a correspondent to insert the following as a proof that the mildness of that religion equals its sincerity:—

THE POPE'S BULL, BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE, ON A HERETICK OF HAMPRESTON.

"By the authority of the blessed Virgin Mary, of St. Peter and Paul, and of the Holy Saints, we excommunicate, we utterly curse, and commit and deliver to the Devil of Hell, HENRY GOLDNEY, of Hampreston, in the county of Dorset, an infamous Heretick, that hath, in spite of God and St. Peter, (whose Church this is) in spite of all Holy Saints, and in spite of our Holy Father the Pope, (God's Vicar here on earth) and of the Reverend and Worshipful the Canons, Masters, Priests, Jesuits, and Clerks of our Holy Church, committed the heinous crimes of sacrilege with the images of our Holy Saints, and forsaken our most holy religion, and continues in heresy and blasphemy, and corrupt lust: excommunicate be he, penally, and delivered over to the Devil, as a perpetual malefactor and schismatic; accursed be he, and given soul and body to the Devil, to be buffetted; cursed be he, in all cities and towns, in fields and ways, in houses and out of houses, and in all other places; standing, lying, or rising, walking, running, waking, sleeping, eating, drinking, or whatsoever he does besides. We separate him from the threshold, from all the good prayers of the Church, from the participation of Holy Mass, from all Sacraments, Chapels and Altars, from Holy Bread, and Holy Water, from all the merits of our Holy Priests and religious men, and from all their cloisters, from all their pardons, privileges, grants, and immunities, all the Holy Fathers (Popes of Rome) have granted to them, and we give him over utterly to the power of the Devil; and we pray to our Lady, and to St. Peter and Paul, and all Holy Saints, that all the senses of the body may fail him, and that he may have no feeling, except he come openly to our beloved Priest, at Stape Hill, in time of Mass, within thirty days from the third time of pronouncing hereof, by our dear Priest there, and confess his heinous, heretical, and blasphemous crimes, and by true repentance make satisfaction to our Lady, St. Peter, and the worshipful company of our Holy Church of Rome, and suffer himself to be buffetted, scourged, and spit upon, as our said dear Priest, in his goodness, holiness, and sanctity, shall direct and prescribe.

"Given under the seal of our Holy Church at Rome, the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord Christ, 1758, and in the first year of our Pontificate, C. R.

"The 8th of October, 1758, pronounced the first time.
"The 15th ditto ditto the second time.
"The 22d ditto ditto the third time."

POSTING.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Having seen in various papers an advertisement addressed to Postmasters, calling a meeting at the Bear and Castle Inn, in Oxford street, with a view to raising the price of Posting, in consequence of the very great advance (as they are pleased to term it,) in the price of horse provender, but which rise is as yet a bare remunerating one to the farmer; it is sincerely to be hoped and wished that the nobility, gentry, and the public would convene a meeting to resist so gross and shameful an imposition upon them, and not suffer any one class of men so to enrich themselves at the expense of the community at large, and more particularly so since no longer ago than in the MORNING POST of Monday, May 12, an advertisement appeared from the Roebuck Inn, Oxford, and a line from thence to Birmingham, Cheltenham, and Gloucester, offering to take the public at 1s. per mile, which must surely convince them how truly unnecessary any rise is, and that they may be induced in consequence to encourage such inns as still run at 1s. 3d. per mile, and resist the imposition of those who advance it so wantonly, and in so uncalled for a manner to 1s. 6d.—I am, Sir,

May 22, 1823. A FREQUENT TRAVELLER.

P.S. An advertisement appears in this day's MORNING POST from the Postmasters at the west end of the town, saying they have risen posting to 1s. 6d. which (better late than never,) it is to be hoped will be most strenuously opposed, as, till within the last two or three weeks, oats were to be bought by them as low as 18 or 20s. per quarter, and which advantage has been enjoyed by them for nearly two years, during which time it was not by them thought necessary to reduce it below 1s. 3d. Query, How much during that time have they enriched themselves? But that is inconvenient to them to remember.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. BULL,—Your notice, in your last week's paper, of the intention to erect a monument to the late Bishop of Calcutta in St. Paul's Cathedral, has led me to make enquiries after the persons engaged in that patriotic design, and having been referred to the Office of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for further information, I there learnt that that Society have undertaken it, in conjunction with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and restricted the subscription to their respective members, with the further limitation to each member's annual subscription, and that the sum at present contributed, collected chiefly by single guineas, did not exceed 600l.—a sum wholly inadequate to the completion of the design.

The connection of the Societies above specified with the Bishop, marks so strongly the propriety of their being the parties to come publicly forward and pay this tribute to his memory, that I feel no disposition to complain of the exclusiveness of their resolutions; but I hope they will not persevere in that exclusiveness to the defeat of their own purpose,—for he who takes a commanding station of great difficulty and danger in the Christian Church, and lays down his life in the zealous prosecution of what he has undertaken, appears to me no less, with reference to the public welfare than to his own private deserts, to have an equal claim to a national memorial with the warrior who fights our battles, and falls in our defence. And that BISHOP MIDDLETON'S valuable life has been sacrificed, and upon public principles only, there is undecisive evidence in the possession of many persons at home as there is that NELSON lost his life in maintenance of those important national interests for which he made himself responsible.—Your obedient servant, AN OLD ENGLISHMAN.

The most brilliant and extensive display of India stripes and Swiss chintzes, damasks, rabbarets, moreens, &c. at a reduction in the prices of at least one-third. MILES and EDWARDS'S system being so generally known and so much encouraged by all the principal Nobility and Gentry, they have only to repeat, that nothing shall tempt them to forfeit their great reputation by deviating from it. In fitting up drawing and dining room curtains, beds, &c. families have an opportunity of effecting a most important saving (equal, in many instances, to one half) in consequence of the extraordinary difference between the prices of this entirely new Stock, and the terms obtained by other establishments for the same articles, manufactured at a time when they must have cost double their present value. M. and E. have no connection with any other house. No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, May 21.—M. de la Duke de San Carlos, Grandee of Spain, has arrived in Paris.—The new Ministers, Calatrava and Zorraquin, have not arrived at Seville at the close of April.—It is not true, as stated to-day by the *Journal du Commerce*, that General Romagosa has been beaten by Mina.

The *Constitutionel* announces that the soldiers of the Faith dye their colours to join their comrades under Mina.

MADRID, MAY 7.—Our letters from Seville announce the continued excellent health of all the Royal Family. His Majesty has nominated Adjutant Gen. Francisco Milans Lieut.-General of the Armies—he will continue to be employed in Catalonia. The portfolio of foreign affairs is confided, *ad interim*, to M. Vadillo. M. de San Miguel has been empowered to repair to the army. It is said that he has set off to join that of Mina. M. Calatrava has accepted the place of Minister of the Interior. We have received intelligence from Valencia, that the city is well furnished with provisions. Troops and artillery were yesterday put in motion for reinforcing the garrison.

"GERONA, May 16.—A despatch was received at midnight from the Marshal Moncey, who had marched out to attack the enemy. He writes that Mina had just retired. His Excellency reports not to have heard a certain whizzing noise which would have invigorated his ears. Moncey has returned. Milans has evacuated the strong positions which he occupied: he is marching in the direction of Barcelona, which was the only route open."

VIENNA, MAY 3.—The Emperor, on the repeated representations of the Minister of Finance, has determined on a considerable reduction of the army, by which the hopes of peace are of course confirmed. His Majesty is said likewise to have ordered, that candidates for public offices must serve the first six years without salary, and prove that they are able to support themselves for that time.

An article from St. Petersburgh, dated the 28th ult. states, that the Court of St. Petersburgh had at first resolved to place a considerable army at the disposal of the French Government; that not only had communications been made by Count Pozzo di Borgo to the French Ministry, but orders had been sent to various corps of troops stationed in Poland; but that all this had been given up in consequence of a declaration from Sir Charles Bagot, the English Ambassador, stating, that the neutrality of Great Britain, in the war between France and Spain, was only conditional, and would continue only as long as the other powers of Europe should take no part in this war. The Court of Vienna is said to have delivered a friendly note breathing the same spirit to the Russian Government, which has little contributed to stop the measures as first resolved upon by the Ministry.

JAMAICA, MARCH 22.—A Royal Order has been issued from the Spanish Government to General Morales, directing the blockade of the coasts of Colombia to be raised. Monte Video has been officially declared in a state of blockade.

Letters from the Morea, of the 26th of April, state that the functions of the Provisional Government of Greece have ceased, and that the Congress have now taken the reins of Government.

Letters from Malta of the 29th of April, announce a sanguinary conflict near Algiers, between three Greek ships and several of the Barbarian Corsairs, in which two of the latter were sunk, and a third with a frigate, saved themselves only by taking refuge in Algiers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday the King received a visit from the Duke of Clarence.

The King is so far convalescent as to have signified his intention of being present at Ascot races. The races are this year fixed for the 10th of June.

On Thursday the Dukes of York and Clarence visited the King; and the Duke of Wellington had an audience of his Majesty.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Lord Hawke, Generals Sir B. Tarleton, Sir G. Nugent; Lieut.-Generals Cockell, Sir E. Barnes; Major-Generals Guard, Wilson, Sir C. Halket, Sir M. Power, Stewart, Sir C. Greville; Admiral Lord Torrington; Rear-Admiral Sir H. Blackwood, and about thirty others.

The Prince and Princess of Saxe Weimar arrived in London at an early hour on Thursday morning from abroad, on a visit for some time to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence.

Sir William Knighton, Bart. is appointed Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

On Sunday last, the consecration of the Bishop of Killaloe took place in the Cathedral of Tuam. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.

From a Parliamentary Return respecting Bankrupts, it appears that, on an average of the three last years, the debts of English bankrupts amounted to the amazing sum of 3,456,382l. a year. The dividends fell short of 4,500l. little more than half-a-crown in the hundred pounds. The dead loss is more than 15 per cent. upon the income from trade of every sort, which was assessed for the Property Tax.

SURREY INSTITUTION.—The Library of this Literary Establishment had been recently valued at 15001. and an offer was made for the purchase of it, for the use of the Norwich Literary Society, at 1400l.—The sale by Mr. Saunders is just concluded, under whose judicious management and exertions, it has produced upwards of 2775l. being nearly double the amount it was expected to realise.

Mr. Wynn, the English Minister in Switzerland, presented, on the 24th of April, his letters of recall to the President of the Diet. Immediately Mr. Ch. Vaughan, his successor, presented his credentials.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in and after Trinity Term, 1823:—IN TERM.—Middlesex—Saturday, May 31; Wednesday, June 4; Thursday, June 12.—London—Monday, June 2; Thursday, June 5; Friday, June 13.—AFTER TERM—Thursday, June 19; Friday, June 20.

THE ARMY.—The 9th Reg. of Light Dragoons has received orders to embark at Bristol and Bideford, for Ireland, to relieve the 7th Hussars.—The 7th Light Dragoons is ordered to do duty at Brighton and Chichester.—The 14th Reg. of Light Dragoons, now stationed at Coventry and Birmingham, is ordered to replace the 9th Reg. of Lancers, at Radipole.—The 1st division of the 10th Reg. of Foot, at Sheerness, will embark on board the Cato and Zephyr transports, for Ireland, to relieve the 1st division of the 52d Light Infantry, which is ordered to Halifax.—The 2d division of the same regiment will, on being relieved by the 2d division of the 12th Foot, from Guernsey, proceed to Ireland, to replace the 2d division of the 52d Light Infantry, which is ordered to Newfoundland.—The 77th Reg. has received orders to proceed from Scotland to Ireland, by way of Portpatrick.—The 58th Reg. has replaced the 65th Foot at Weedon.—The 65th Reg. has received orders to march to Hull, to relieve the 73d Reg.—The 8th Reg. of Light Dragoons is now on its march from Cranham to Ipswich.—The 73d Reg. has received orders to march from Hull to Scotland.—The 9th Reg. of Light Dragoons will embark at Bristol and Bideford on Tuesday and Wednesday, for Ireland.

MR. MATTHEWS.—A paragraph found its way into the London papers, stating that Mr. Matthews, the comedian, had received some injury by the fall of a tree, and Mr. Price, the manager of the *New York Theatre*, had his leg broken. The fact is not so—the *Philadelphia Gazette* of the 6th of April states:—"They were in a private carriage, a short distance behind the Union coach, on which a tree fell and crushed to death a Mr. Bursleem, of the Circus, and not Mr. Tatnall, as has been stated. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Price are both now in this city perfectly well.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.—The Hon. Company's ship, Duchess of Athol, arrived off the Isle of Wight, the 22d inst.; left China the 8th February. The Balcarras, Canning, and Sir David Scott, sailed from China on the 25th January; arrived at St. Helena the 7th April, and were to leave the island on the 13th. The Winchester, with troops from Bengal, sailed from St. Helena 10th April. The Repulse, store-ship, was to sail from St. Helena for Bencoolen the 14th April. The William Money, free trader, from Bengal, arrived at St. Helena on the 7th of April, and after landing the passengers was blown out to sea, and could not fetch into the road again. The Duchess of Athol took the passengers, and put them on board their own ship, on the morning of the 12th.

Last week a meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds was held, in the vestry of the parish church, to take into consideration the conduct of Mr. Littlewood, towards the late Maria Sleddin, and to determine on the propriety of continuing him in his office of Town's Husband, or Assistant Overseer. After a long discussion, it was resolved that the person should be continued in his office, but upon condition only, that he gave up his public house, it being the rules of the workhouse that the Town's Husband shall give up the whole of his time to the duties of his situation.

At the Second Newmarket Spring Meeting two accidents happened. The Rev. John Cox had a severe fall from his horse; Mr. Hopkinson of Trinity College, Cambridge, also a severe fall from his horse, and

dislocated his shoulder. They were conveyed to the White Hart, and are doing well.

At the York Spring Meeting, on Monday, the Sweepstakes of 20 guineas, for 3-yr olds, was won by Sir W. M. Milner's bl. c. Angler; and the Sweepstakes for the same age colts was won by Lord Fitzwilliam's br. c. Bordeaux; the Produce Stakes of 50 guineas, by Mr. Watt's ch. f. by Blacklock; and the St. Leger Stakes by Mr. Watt's ch. c. Barefoot.

On Tuesday, a meeting of weavers took place in the spacious vestry room of the parish church of Spitalfields, for the purpose of opposing the bill now in progress through Parliament, for repealing the existing law relative to the wages of those engaged in the manufacture of silk.

The very pathetic account of a dreadful accident at Byrncoed Colliery, near Mold, Montgomeryshire, given in some of the papers, is all a fabrication.—*Gloucester Journal.*

On Thursday last Mr. Tubor, Police Magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Farrell, Chief Peace Officer, proceeded to Dunleary, to take measures for preventing a vessel called the William, of Dublin, from putting out to sea, in consequence of the want of necessary accommodation for the passengers on board during their voyage to Quebec. Her burden was but ninety-three tons, and she had on board one hundred and fifty-six passengers, being one hundred and nine persons more than her allowance per tonnage. The Magistrate and Mr. Farrell left two revenue officers on board in charge of the vessel, and returned to town. During the night the captain came on board, and actually put to sea with the officers on board. As soon as the circumstance was discovered two revenue cruisers were dispatched after him, but as yet no account has been received.—*Dublin Paper.*

In the Court of King's Bench, on Friday, an action was tried (*Draper* v. *Jarratt, and another*) to recover damages from the Sheriff's of London and Middlesex, for the default of their officer in taking insufficient pledges under a writ of *fi. fa.* The cause of action was, the defendant's taking what is called Jew bail, upon a Replevin bond, which was given to release an execution for twelve months rent, put into a house in Regent street, Poplar. The defendant accepted that of Price, an attorney, now a prisoner in the King's Bench, his (Price's) clerk not worth sending to prison, and John Weal, one of those persons as *sham bail*, who usually ply about the entrance of Sergeants' Inn; these sureties being every one of them in insolvent circumstances, by which William Draper, the plaintiff, lost his remedy, as obtained against the goods and chattels of the party distrained upon. These facts being proved, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for 34l.

OLD BAILEY.

MONDAY.—T. Richardson and J. Groves, were indicted for stealing a quantity of lead, from the roof of Stanmore Church. Charles French deposed, that he saw the prisoners in Honeypot-lane, on the 9th, with a cart; they proceeded to dung-hill, and took the lead from it, and put it into the cart; witness followed them to Edgware, and took them into custody. The prisoners made no defence, nor called any witnesses to character.—*Guilty.*

George Davis, aged 23, was indicted for stealing a watch, chain, and seal from the person of James J. Dunch. The prosecutor stated, that he went one evening to the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, which was very much crowded. Prisoner pushed by witness with considerable difficulty, and in a few minutes returned again. Witness missed his watch; he ran out of the theatre, and witness pursued him to York-street, where he took him into custody; he had not the watch, it lay on the bar of an area, within three feet of where the prisoner was stopped. The prisoner in his defence said, that he came out of the theatre because it was so crowded; he denied having stolen the watch. The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty.*

TUESDAY.—These Sessions having concluded, the Recorder proceeded to pass the awful sentence of Death upon the following six unhappy convicted individuals, viz.:—John Brown, for burglary; Thomas Connor, Thomas Coolley, Kitty Shean, Thomas Fenwick, and Frederick John Wm. Norton, for stealing in dwelling houses.

Wm. Ball, to be transported for life; John Holden, for fourteen years; George Moss, George Bowring, Mary Trevine, Eliz. Benson, George Hurd, Mary Williams, Thomas Jones, Geo. Freeman, Thomas Richardson, James Grove, George Purkis, Hannah Williams, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Jackson, John Collins, and Charles Whitmarsh, for seven years. Several were ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for various periods, some to be privately, and others publicly whipped. The sessions then adjourned to the 25th of June.

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Sold, wholesale and retail, by the sole Inventor, M. Robinson, No. 64, Red Lion-street, Red Lion-square (the corner of Eagle-street,) in packages of 1lb. or canisters 2lbs. each, likewise by the following appointed Agents:—Hickson and Co.'s Italian Warehouse, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Hill's Italian Warehouse, No. 62, Piccadilly; J. Wright, Grocer, the corner of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street; James Ball, oilman, 265, Oxford-street, near South Audley-street; Joseph Tomkyns, grocer, Weymouth-street; Edward Withers, grocer, 26, Whitechapel, C. Shuttleworth, chemist, 140, Leadenhall-street; H. Darby, oilman, 126, Aldermanbury-street; T. Gilbert, grocer, Clifton-street, Finsbury-square; Hale and Fenning, oilmen, Poultry; G. Colk, chemist, 29, Fleet street; Buttershaw and Son, grocers, corner of Fleet-market, Holborn Bridge; and Mrs. Barry, 2, Bridge-street, Westminster.—As spurious imitations are now offering to the Public, M. R. begs families, &c. to desire their servants to be particular in asking for Robinson's Prepared Barley, or Prepared Oats, and to observe that the name of Matthias Robinson, with directions for use, is printed on every package.

PYKE'S BROMA is a very nutritious and highly restorative Diet, for invalids in particular, having the sanction of many of the first eminent of the faculty, who recommend it as an auxiliary in all complaints of the stomach and bowels, whether arising from intemperance or natural debility, by which the digestive functions have been deranged. The constant use of this innocent and salutary preparation would be found of inestimable benefit even to those who are not actually suffering from ill health; one of its peculiar properties being, that it never recoils on the most delicate stomach; and, by its correcting or neutralising the acrimonious state of the humours, which are commonly by an irksome flatulence and that painful sensation called the heartburn, it will prove to be one of the most powerful preventives of disease. In all affections of the gout, and for ladies during confinement, it will be found very beneficial. As part of a Sea-stock, no refreshment can be more desirable for the prevention of sea-sickness.—For both morning and evening refreshment, the Broma is particularly recommended to public speakers of all classes, and to musicians, whether professors or amateurs, vocal or instrumental; as the effects of only a few days' uninterrupted use, of obtaining that steadiness of the nerves, or self-possession, so essential to success in the estimation of an auditory.

CAUTION.—The increasing sale of the Broma having tempted the introduction of a spurious preparation under the same name and form of packet, the proprietor wishes it to be clearly understood, that what has not the name of "W. Pyke," on the Government Stamp affixed to the packet, but is a compound of ingredients very different in their nature, and most probably injurious in their effect, Manufactured by W. Pyke, and sold, wholesale, at his offices in the Exchange, Bristol; wholesale and retail by Messrs. Hetherington and Maskews, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London; and retail by the principal tea-dealers throughout the united Kingdom.

GREY HAIR changed in a few minutes to a Brown Black. In short, ABIGAIL'S GOLDEN METALLIC TINCTURE is the purest and best discovery in the Universe; as it is sure to change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, Eyebrows, or any other part, to a brown black. Directions are sealed up with each bottle, so that any one can dye their own hair with ease and secrecy in a few minutes, without staining the skin. What makes the Golden Tincture preferable to any other dye, it actually changes the hair to no other colour than a brown black, and never comes off. Several Gentlemen have declared, who have dyed their whiskers with it, and have half an hour after shaved and washed with soap, that none of the dye comes off.

CAUTION.—As many counterfeits are generally tried to be counterfeited, therefore Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, and ask for Abigail's Golden Metallic Tincture, at One Pound a bottle, or six bottles for Five Pounds, which is saving, and observe, "Abigail A. P." is signed on the cover of each bottle, without it is not genuine, and cannot answer expurpose.—Sold by appointment at A. Prince's, No. 9, Poland-street, near the Pantheon, Oxford-street, London, and No. 66, London-road, Surrey; Sangar, 150, Oxford street; Prout, 229, Strand; Davison, 59, Fleet street; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Tutt, Royal Exchange; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, sending a remittance, it will be forwarded immediately by coach. It is so prepared as to keep in all climates: the older the better.—Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers of Friday arrive by express yesterday afternoon, they contain a telegraphic communication from Bayonne, dated the 20th Inst. which states, General Count Molitor was at Sarrisena on the 11th. The division commanded by General Pamphlile-Lacroix arrived on the 8th, at the town of Monzo, and took possession of one of the outworks of the fort. A detachment from the garrison of Lerida has been defeated by a corps sent against that place.—General Molitor is upon Segra.

The Duke of Belluno is confined to his apartment with an attack of the gout.

A letter from Vigo, dated 5th inst. says, on the 1st, inst. arrived the British packet Stanmer, bringing Sir R. Wilson, Col. Light, Captain Erskine, two French and two German officers, all for the purpose of joining the Spaniards against the French. They were received with enthusiasm, and a discharge of artillery from all the ships and batteries, the whole of the troops were ordered out for the inspection of Sir Robert. On the 4th, (Sunday) the English officers (the French and German having gone to Corunna,) were regularly admitted as Spanish soldiers, and after a speech from Sir Robert in Spanish, at the head of the troops, they fell into the rank with musket and bayonet.

An article from Seville, communicates the substance of a manifesto from Ferdinand to the Spanish nation, which was laid before the Cortes in the sitting of the 27th ult. in which he complains of the unjust conduct of France in invading the Spanish territory without a previous declaration of war.

Letters from Lisbon state that Rego has been disgraced.

The following is stated to be the disposition and amount of the Spanish army:—Morillo has near Benavente, 9,000—Empecinado, near Valladolid, 4,000—Guerillas, Bailesteros, near Sarinena, 9,000—Mina, in Catalonia, 38,000 infantry and 2,500 cavalry—Abisbal and Espluesa, near Madrid, 18,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. Besides those regular troops there are 12,000 militia and 8,000 volunteers.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, an Indictment was tried, (the King v. Bennett and Oldfield,) for keeping a common gambling house, at No. 71, St. James's-street. The principal evidence against the defendants was a Mr. Erskine Grant, who described the game played at the house as *Rouge et Noir*. A servant man shuffles the cards, there are 31 pips or counters, and the nearest to 31 takes all the money upon the table, which is sure to fall to the proprietors. He has seen 1,300l. at one time on the table, forming a bank, which the proprietors kept against all players. Persons playing, staked from 10s. to 100l. When the visitor won he was paid from the bank.—They were found Guilty.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, yesterday, Benjamin Endersby, an Innkeeper at Petton, in Bedfordshire, was opposed by Mr. Wells, or undue preference. The insolvent stated that one Mason lent him upwards of 600l. and put in an execution upon his property last Christmas for 697l. Mason was called to contradict the statement; he admitted that he gave the instructions for the warrant, but could not tell why, for he never lent the insolvent money. The Court remanded the insolven for three years.

At Bow street, yesterday, John Gottie, the man charged with setting his house on fire in New street, Covent-garden, underwent another examination. The evidence of two persons were entered into, that of Mrs. Brooks's daughter, and a man formerly an apprentice to the prisoner, from both of which nothing material transpired; and in consequence of the absence of other witnesses, the Magistrate, regretting the delay, again remanded the prisoner till Wednesday, giving peremptory orders for their attendance.

The new edition just published of Madame Campan's very interesting Memoirs of Mary Antoinette is embellished with an additional Portrait and very striking likeness of that unfortunate Queen.

Mr. T. Roscoe has been for a considerable time engaged on an English Version of Sismondi's admirable Work on the Literature of the South of Europe, which we understand will be published in a few days.

It was announced yesterday at Lloyd's, that three Dutch merchantmen have been taken by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Algesiras.

On Friday morning the body of a female infant, apparently about two days old, was found in a basket in the canal in the Regent's Park.

The celebration of the Eton Montem has caused an extraordinary demand for the publication of the Etonian, the third edition of which has just appeared. It has been justly observed, that "so much ingenuity, good taste, good sense, and good feeling are displayed, that Eton has reason to be proud of her sons, and their labours deserve extended patronage."

The brig Robert, of Whitehaven, Nathan Portius, master, from Dublin to Liverpool, struck on the rocks near Longness point, about nine o'clock on Saturday se'nnight, when she immediately fell over into deep water, and upwards of 40 passengers perished, as also 30 horses, 40 head of cattle, 140 pigs, &c.

THE MANUSCRIPT OF 1814.—We understand that a very important work, under the above title, will appear in London in a few days. It comprises an account of the first Invasion of France by the Allies, drawn up at the command and under the immediate inspection of Napoleon, by his Secretary, Baron Fain, and illustrated with the Secret Correspondence of the various Ministers, British and Foreign.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works. "The Ægis of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) be had in full explanation of these maladies, may be had at No. 99, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 73, Grafton street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

FIVE SHILLINGS in the POUND, saved by an immediate purchase at SHEARS'S, Bedford House, 11, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The Wholesale very valuable STOCK SELLING OFF Twenty-five per Cent. under Prime Cost, in consequence of the Proprietor removing into Regent-street. The SALE commences TO-MORROW at Nine o'clock, and will continue every day till the whole is disposed of. The Stock comprises several thousand yards of good striped sarsnets, at 18d. 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yd.; Florence stripe dresses, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. the full dress; yard wide Levantines, 3s. 9d. a yd.; good bombazines, 1s.; all wide Norwich crapes, 18d. 1s. 9d. and 2s.; rich brocaded and flowered silks, 3s. and 3s. 6d.; yard wide white sarsnets, 2s. 9d. Also an immense variety of rich ducapes, gros de Naples, popline, sarsnets, gauzes, &c. &c.; with every new and fashionable article kept by silk-mercers. As such an opportunity seldom offers, ladies who intend to make large purchases are respectfully requested to come early.

☞ As all the goods have been regularly rated, no abatement can be made, or patterns cut.

SUMMER SILKS, the new and Fashionable Coloured Silks being now completed for the season, by SEWELL & CROSS, Silkmen, &c., they beg to solicit the inspection of families who may be now about purchasing their summer dresses, and more particularly to their rich ducape silks, an article for which their house has been long patronized, and confined exclusively to their own manufactory in any pleasing shade of colour, from the most quiet drab, to the flaming gold and amber; stout plain and white sarsnets 2s. to 2s. 4d. per yard; rich single Gros de Naples 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d.: double ditto in beautiful colours 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d; rich levantine silks 3 quarters wide 3s. 9d to 4s. 6d.; rich ducape silks, an article for which their house has been long famed, in exquisite splendour of beautiful colours, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard; these silks being made entirely of Piedmont silk, under their own immediate inspection, they are particularly recommended to families as not being at all liable to crease; and endless variety of new patterns in stripe silks for ladies morning dress, a great bargain, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per yard; and 300 pieces of all wide do. (6 yds being sufficient for the dress), 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Persian silks for lining, every shade, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; 90 pieces of silk gauzes, every colour, 11½d. per yard; 300 pieces of Italian nett for evening dress, 1s. 2d. per yard; and 200 of the best quality, every colour, 1s. 6½d. worth 2s. 2d.; this month's remaining part of the stock of muslins belonging to H. and W., two unfortunate manufacturers in Glasgow, will be sold by Sewell and Cross, at little less than half their original cost; 900 pieces of cambric jacconets and mull muslins, all wide, from 6½d. per yard to 1s. 6d. and cos. the manufacturers 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 400 white robes, a great bargain, 9s. 10s. 13s.; and 150 very rich book robes, elegantly flounced, some with coloured flounces, 12s. and 14s. and cost the manufacturers two pounds, ladies going abroad would find these robes truly worth their attention, at Sewell and Cross, 42 Fifth-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho Square. ☞ The trade are particularly wished to apply before ten o'clock in the morning.

KING GEORGE IV.

Under the Patronage of, and dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the course of the ensuing week will be published, at W. Sams's Library, No. 1, St. James's-street,

A PORTRAIT OF THE KING. The Publisher has the honour of intimating to the Nobility and Gentry that the uniform expression of approbation which the Portrait has received, has designated it as the strongest resemblance extant of his present Majesty, and its general merits have been specially commended by the individual Members of His Majesty's illustrious Family.—☞ A Book, containing a list of subscribers is kept, and persons desirous of possessing the finest impressions of the plate are requested to be early in forwarding their names to Sams, as the choicest impressions will be devoted to the earliest subscribers.

WHITTINGHAM'S FRENCH CLASSICS.

Just published, embellished with a beautiful Engraving, vol. 1, price 2s. 6d. of a NEW EDITION of FRENCH CLASSICS; containing PAUL ET VIRGINIE, par ST. PIERRE.—It is the intention of the publisher to bring out a complete and uniform set of works, the best productions of French Authors; the whole will be carefully revised, and beautifully printed, from the best Paris editions, and embellished with Engravings from Designs of the first Artists. These works will be found useful for French Classes in Schools, or as elegant Presents for young persons studying the French Language. Elisabeth, par Madame Cottin, will be published in June.—Printed by C. Whittingham, for C. S. Arnold, 21, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden. Where may be had, Napoleon Anecdotes, complete in 6 vols. price 18s.

GARDENING.—AGRICULTURE.

Lately published, the Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

THE COTTAGER'S COMPANION; or, a Complete System of Cottage Horticulture; intended to instruct the Industrious Poor of Great Britain in the Art of Cottage Gardening. By WILLIAM SALISBURY. Also, by the same author, price 2s.

The COTTAGER'S AGRICULTURAL COMPANION; comprising a complete System of Cottage Agriculture, intended to instruct the Poor of Great Britain in the best arts of Cottage Husbandry.—Printed for C. and J. Rivington, 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 3, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

Just published, in 1 vol. 12mo. price 7s. in boards, with a Memoir of the Author, and a Portrait, engraved by Scriven, the Eighth Edition, of

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BISHOP MARSH'S TRANSLATION OF MICHAELIS.

Just published in six vols. 8vo. price, in boards, 2l. 3s. the Fourth Edition of an

INTRODUCTION to the NEW TESTAMENT. By SIR JOHN DAVID MICHAELIS, late Professor in the University of Gottingen, &c. Translated from the Fourth Edition of the German, and considerably augmented with Notes, by the Right Rev. HERBERT MARSH, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

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NINE SERMONS, preached on several occasions. By HUGH WADE GEKY, M.A. Rector of Churning, in the County of Huntingford, and formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.—Printed for C. and J. Rivington, Waterloo place, and St. Paul's Church-yard.

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On Monday, June 2, will be published, price 5s.

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We are glad to observe, that an institution, for the administration of this valuable remedy, under judicious medical arrangement, is at last open to the public in Bury-street, St. James's.—ED.

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☞ Should there be any surplus, it will be applied in aid of the Fund for the family of the late James Bartleman, Esq.

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The TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with the County of York, will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY the 27th inst. His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Busfield, Rev. J. A., D.D.	Lee, James, Esq.
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Tickets, one Guinea each, to be had of the Stewards; at the Bar of the Tavern; and of the Secretary, No. 2, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

T. HAMILTON, Hon. Secretary.

Dinner on table at Six o'clock precisely.

RYDE, ISLE of WIGHT.—Old established BOARDING HOUSE.—Mrs. THOMAS, with grateful thanks for past support, begs to inform her Friends, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families intending to visit the delightful watering place, the present season, she has made improvements in her House, and hopes to be honoured with their favours. Those who may prefer private lodgings, she will accommodate by the day until they suit themselves. Mrs. Thomas is also induced to adopt the plan to receive Boarders by the day, to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen going passengers in East India or other ships, whose stay at Spithead or the Motherbank, depending on the state of the wind, must be uncertain. Mrs. Thomas will be happy to receive commands by letter or otherwise. Every attention will be paid to have well-aired beds always ready. Private Sitting Rooms if required. Passage boats from and to Portsmouth several times in the day, at the low charge of 1s.

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The above Company offers the following advantages—1st. The Premiums for Insurances on Private Dwellings, not deemed hazardous, is 1s. 6d. per cent. in lieu of 2s. 2d. A reduction is made of 5 per cent. on the duty paid to Government. 3d. Insurances may be effected during lives, or for a stated period.—4th. The payment of Rent may be insured during the rebuilding of Premises.—5th. A weekly allowance to Tradesmen and others, during the same period.—6th. Five per cent. is paid on the amount insured within one week after the loss takes place, and the remainder as soon as the loss can be ascertained.—Dispatch meet every Thursday, at No. 8, Chatham-place.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED.—A Drawing-Room Floor, with another Room, if required, in a genteel neighbourhood at the West-end of town, where is a male and female servant.—Cards of Address at Mr. Bradley's China Warehouse, No. 47, Pall-mall.

BANKRUPT'S EFFECTS to be Sold, at nearly Half Price, consisting of Five Boxes of Damask and Diaper Table Linen, Napkins, &c. Sheetings; the select Stock of a manufacturer, a Bankrupt: Stout brown cloths, 3s. 4d.; damask ditto, 5s. 6d.; diaper dinner ditto, 7s. 6d.; elegant damask ditto, 12s; good napkins, 9s. and damask ditto, 12s. 6d. per dozen; three boxes of Coleraine linens from 1s. to 2s. 10d. the finest made; 263 pieces of fine sheetings, from 6s. 6d. per pair; 132 rich Marseilles quilts and counterpanes, all sizes; 176 pieces of French cambric handkerchiefs, 24s. per dozen; 140 Irish ditto, worked corners, from 6s. to 14s. per dozen; 108 pieces of various Irish cloths, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. the finest; 183 British long cloths, 10d. and 1s. yard; 384 fashionable dresses for the season; coloured striped dresses, 6s. worked, bordered ditto, 7s.; elegant full-flounced ditto, 12s.; good prints 6½d. yard. The above are warranted by the assignees, and the lowest price fixed: WM. TODD and Co.'s, No. 5, Great Russel-street, Bedford-square.

THE ALLOYS of STEEL, made by Messrs. STODART & FARADAY, are now USED in the MANUFACTURE of EDGE INSTRUMENTS, by D. and S. STODART, 401, Strand. The respective Alloys are treated exactly as directed by the practical Chemists, to whose genius and perseverance we are indebted for this most valuable discovery in the Arts. Proofs of their excellence, Razors and Penknives, with various other articles are submitted with perfect confidence, to public judgment. Sold at the manufactory, and by their agents, Messrs. Smith and Elder, Booksellers and Stationers, 158, Fenchurch street.—D. and S. Stodart having for many years been assistants to their relation, Mr. J. Stodart, who has relinquished the business, Cutler and Surgeon's Instrument Maker in their favour, and who kindly continues to them his advice and assistance; they humbly solicit a continuance of public favour, trusting, that by attention and punctuality they will prove themselves worthy of it.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—Visitors from the country who intend to view the annual display of British genius in the Fine Arts, at Somerset House, which is now Open, are respectfully reminded, that this Institution is within four doors of URLING'S LACE Establishment, 147 Strand, where attention is invited to a daily succession of fashionable novelties, under the exclusive patent of the King and patronage of the Royal Family.—N.B. Court Dresses, Lappets, Ruffles, &c.

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, with Possession at Midsummer next, a most desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising an excellent Residence called Arnos Vale, situate about a mile from Bristol, the Bath road, 6t for the immediate occupation of a large and respectable Family, with Offices of every description, Pleasure Ground, Gardens, and Meadow Land, beautifully wooded, containing in the whole Forty-four Acres, lying within a Ring Fence. A part of the land is bounded by the road to Wells, lies on an easy ascent, well wooded and watered, and commanding the most delightful and picturesque views, and is well adapted for building upon.—For particulars and tickets to view apply to Messrs. Leman, Solicitors, Bristol; Mr. Beveridge, Solicitor, Fairford's Inn; or Mr. M'William, Architect, Furnival's Inn, London, where a Plan of the Estate may be seen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Freehold Ground Rents, producing about 400l. per annum, most amply secured on Dwelling Houses, in Kent-road.—By MESSRS. DRIVER, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY, JUNE 12, in 13 Lots, by direction of the Devisees in trust, of Mr. A. P. Dubois, deceased.

Very Valuable INVESTMENTS in Net FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, producing about 400l. per annum, most amply secured, and increasing and arising out of upwards of 100 Dwelling Houses, comprising the whole of Friendly-place, Swan-place, Conbury-place, Orford-row, Brunswick-place, Alfred-place, in the Old Kent-road, and Stanford-place, in East-street, adjoining thereto, the whole laying together, and held under twenty separate Leases, above one moiety of which are for terms whereof only 52 years are unexpired, and the remainder are about 65 years unexpired, and will be sold in lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Printed specifications, with engraved plans annexed, may be had after the 20th of May, at the King's Arms, Kent-road; Elephant and Castle, Newington Butts; of Messrs. Vines and Adey, solicitors, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Driver, surveyor and land agents, 13, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat
Bank Stock			218	218½		—
3 per Cent. Reduced			79¾	79⅝	79	79¼
3 per Cent. Consols			79¾	80¼	79⅜	80
3½ per Cent. Consols			90⅝	91⅛	91⅛	91¼
Consols for Account			79⅜	80¼	79¼	80
4 per Cent. Consols	Holiday.	Holiday.	97	96⅝	96⅝	97
New 4 per Cent.			99⅝	100¼	99	100
Bank Long Annuities			20⅛	20⅛	20	20
India Bonds			38 p	39 p	38 p	38
Exchequer Bills, 2d.			16 p	18 p	17 p	19
Ditto, 2½d			—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds			—	—	—	—

BIRTH.

On the 22d inst. the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Dance, of a son.—On the 19th inst. at Edinburgh, Lady Anne Baird of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Capt. D. E. Johnson, of the 5th Regt. to Miss Bates.—Sir G. Noel, Bart. M.P. to Miss Giles.

DIED.

On the 20th, Anna Maria, fifth daughter of Sir C. Codrington.—On the 16th inst. in his 18th year, Charles Elwes, Esq. third son of Lieut. General Elwes.—On the 20th May, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. G. Wyndham.—On Sunday, Thomas Serach, Esq. receiver-general for Leicester.—Aged 102, Mrs. M. Thorpe of Roecliff-hall, Yorkshire.

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JOHN BULL.

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

No. 129. **SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I Beg your acceptance of my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the honour which you have been pleased to conferon me by electing me a Director of your Affairs. It will be my constant study, hereafter, by a faithful and zealous discharge of all the duties connected with this important and honourable station, to merit a continuance of your confidence.—I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, Devonshire place, May 28, 1823. J. BAILLIE.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

THE very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to receive my pretensions to the honour of a seat in the DIRECTION of your AFFAIRS, induces me most respectfully to solicit the favour of your support on the next VACANCY. Anxious, however, to avoid unnecessary trouble to my friends, I decline calling a meeting of them before a Vacancy is likely to take place, when the result of their deliberations, together with the particular grounds upon which I offer myself to your notice will be submitted to you.

Being entirely free from engagements in business, I frankly repeat, that employment is my principal object, and I naturally seek it in connection with those public interests of which, especially those embraced in your intercourse with China, I must necessarily have acquired some local information and experience, during a period of upwards of 25 years in your service.—I have the honour to be, with great respect, Ladies and Gentlemen, your very faithful and obedient Servant, C. MACKINNON.

Camden-hill, Kensington, May 28, 1823.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

IN again presenting myself to your notice as a Candidate for a Seat in the Direction of your affairs, I trust I may, without presumption, refer to the Resolutions passed at the numerous Meeting of my Friends, held this day at the City of London Tavern, as justifying to you my fixed determination to proceed to the Ballot on the next vacancy. It is my intention to avail myself of the earliest occasion of soliciting personally the Suffrages of those Proprietors to whom I have not yet had the opportunity of being personally known.—I have the honour to remain, very respectfully, Ladies and Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient Servant, JOHN MASTERMAN.

Nicholas lane, May 27, 1823.

AT a Numerous and highly Respectable MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 27th of May, 1823, RICHARD CAMPBELL BAZETT, Esq. in the Chair.—The following Resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. Proposed by Edward Fletcher, Esq. and seconded by Lewis Lloyd, Esq.:—

"That it is the opinion of this Meeting that a practical Knowledge of the Commercial Interests and Usages of this Country, with which those of the East India Company are intimately connected, constitutes an important qualification in a Candidate aspiring to a Seat in the Direction of the Affairs of that Company."

2. Proposed by Stewart Majoribanks, Esq. M.P. and seconded by Robert Shedden, Esq.:—"That when with commercial experience are found united general talent, sound judgment, and active habits of business, such acquirements stamp the possessor of them with a fair and honourable claim to the favour and support of all who are interested in the welfare of the East India Company."

3. Proposed by Henry Bonham, Esq. and seconded by William Willoughby Prescott, Esq.:—"That this Meeting do unanimously concur in considering, that in the well known character of Mr. John Masterman these several qualifications are combined in an eminent degree, and that, with such pretensions, his interests are entitled to the countenance and support of the East India Proprietary."

4. Proposed by Sir James Shaw, Bart. and seconded by Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M.P.:—"That the Proprietors here assembled pledge to Mr. John Masterman their strenuous assistance to place him in the East India Direction on the first vacancy which may hereafter occur; and that they will, in the meantime, use their influence and exertions to secure his success."

R. C. BAZETT, Chairman.

Mr. Bazett having left the Chair,—It was proposed by Thomas Weeding, Esq. and seconded by Michael William Troy, Esq. and Resolved unanimously, "That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to R. C. Bazett, Esq. for his very able, courteous, and impartial conduct in the Chair."

CLARI; or the MAID of MILAN.—The following Music in this Opera, composed by Henry R. Bishop, is published:—The highly popular Ballad "Home! sweet home!" price 1s. 6d. and "O light bounds my heart," price 2s. Duet, "Ever, ever," price 2s. 6d.; in a collection of Songs, Duets, &c. sung by Miss Love; the Duet with Master Longhurst, "Yes, yes, I read it in those eyes!" pr. 2s.; the Duet "To smiles more bewitching to-morrow," pr. 2s.; the admired Serenade, "Sleep, gentle lady," pr. 2s. 6d.; the "Description of a play," pr. 2s. sung by Mr. Pearman; "Though the tempests of winter," pr. 2s. sung by Mr. J. Isaacs; "No, no, I am not yet wed!" pr. 2s. 6d. sung by Miss Hallaker; and the Overture, pr. 3s.—It is respectfully announced that the rest of the Music will be ready in a day or two.—Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, a Collection of popular Italian, French, German, and Spanish Airs, with progressive accompaniments for the Spanish Guitar, by G. H. Derwort; the first four numbers containing "Ce que je desire," "A che soffrir," "La Suissesse au bord du Lac," "Oh mattutial albori." The above Songs can be accompanied with facility by beginners, and are likewise suitable for advanced performers, there being several accompaniments to each, of gradual difficulty. Wessel and Stodart, Importers of Foreign Music, of whom may be had every new Foreign Composition, at very reasonable charges (a catalogue gratis) No. 1, Soho square, near the Bazaar.

Just published,

A DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL CHORDS, by which every modulation through the twelve half tones may be instantly found done, in upwards of fifty circles, plain and diversified. Also a new classification of the Diminished Seventh. Rules for comprehending Rhythms and Accent thoroughly; suspension, anticipation, arrangement of a full score, &c. &c. Prefatory Remarks, and a few simplified rules of Musical Science, price one Guinea. By GEORGE WARE. To be had of the Author only, at No. 12, Tavistock-row, South side of Covent Garden.—NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE, Dalmeny Park, Scottish Air, with variation, dedicated to the Right Hon. the Countess of Roseberry. Fully Allen, Rondo, Dedicated to the Hon. Georgina A. H. Elphinstone, La Meylo, Dedicated to Miss Dunscombe. Preludes, &c. &c. —Shortly will be published, TWELVE STUDIES for the VIOLIN, and a Work on Singing and the Management of the Human Voice.—N.B. Pupils Educated for the Profession.—May 25, 1823.

NEW MUSICAL WORK.—Just published in five volumes, royal 8vo.

A SELECT COLLECTION of the VOCAL MELODIES of SCOTLAND, including fifty of the best Welch and Irish Melodies; with Symphonies, and an Accompaniment to each Melody for the Piano-forte, by Pleyel, Haydn, Beethoven, &c.; united to Songs by Joanna Baillie, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, Thomas Campbell, Allan Cunningham, the Ettrick Shepherd, William Smyth, Sir Walter Scott, &c. along with the choicest Ancient Songs. Embellished by a Portrait of Burns, Vignettes from Stothard, R.A. and a set of Etchings by D. Allan, characteristic of the Scottish Peasantry; the whole collected by G. THOMSON, F.A.S.E.; to form an easy and well-published new and improved edition of his FOLIO Collection, in 5 vols. the last volume containing Songs and Chorusses composed by Bishop, to the Jolly Beggars of Burns; while the first volume is embellished with a Print engraved in stroke by Ranson, from a Picture by Wilkie, R.A. And from the union of distinguished talents by which these Works have been enriched, the Editor hopes they will prove equally acceptable to Singers, Instrumental Performers, and every person of taste. Each volume contains Fifty Melodies. The price of the octavo 12s. and the folio 21s. per volume; and many of the pieces are entirely new.—Sold by T. Preston, Dean-street, Soho; Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside; and G. Thomson, Edinburgh.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kenmures on and awa," "There's nae luck about the house," "Carle, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Finale, price 4s.

——— SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Ermita, 4s

——— SIXTH SET, . . . La Gazza Ladra, 4s.

——— FIFTH SET, . . . Il Turco in Italia, 4s.

——— FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.

——— THIRD SET, or celebrated Hussars, with La Cendrillon, 3s.

——— FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of Le Carnaval de Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

PATRONISED BY SEVERAL OF THE NOBILITY.

MAGNIFICENT MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL, ARGYLL ROOMS, THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 5. The Nobility and Public are most respectfully informed, that as the last Masked Ball given at these Rooms was acknowledged to be the most elegant and select witnessed for many years, and gave such universal satisfaction, the Proprietors are on this occasion determined that this shall surpass any thing hitherto given for Splendour, Novelty, and Interest.—Numerous Bands for Country Dances, Reels, Waltzes, &c. &c. including Weippert's celebrated and fashionable Orchestre for Quadrilles.—In the List of Entertainments intended to be introduced to the FESTIVAUX INDIANS will exhibit on the stage erected in the Great Room, which has been fitted up exclusively for this occasion, with new Scenery, Decorations, &c. including a Grand Panoramic View of the Frozen Regions, conveying a perfect idea of their dreary Country. The captain who brought them over will be present and give any description or information, as to their habits, manners, and customs. After which, a Grand BALLET D'ENFANS, entitled La Jambe de Bois; under the direction of Mons. B. Barnett, of the King's Theatre, who will also superintend the arrangement of the Quadrilles, Dances, &c. &c. and to whom applications for Character Tickets are to be directed, at Mr. Charles Wright's, Opera Colonade, Haymarket. Minstrels, &c. in appropriate costume, will be introduced, so as to heighten the effect and spirit of the evening as much as possible. The ROYAL PANTOCCINI will likewise perform at different periods of the evening. Several Artists have been engaged exclusively for this occasion.—During the Supper, which will consist of every delicacy of the Season, will be introduced a MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT, assisted by the Bands engaged for this event. Families wishing to regale the younger branches with a View of the motley Scene, may obtain Private Boxes by applying to Mr. Grogan, at the Rooms.—Tickets. One Guinea each, to include Tea, Coffee, Ices, Jellies, Confectionary, &c. &c.; Tickets for the Supper, 7s. 6d. each, (Wine not included) may be had. Refreshments will be supplied by Charles Wright, of the Opera Colonade, Haymarket, which will be of the choicest quality, and in the highest condition, from an iced cellar under the Supper Room.—Masks, Dominoes, &c. &c. to be had at the Rooms.—Tickets to be had of the Committee; at Mr. Charles Wright's, Opera Colonade, Haymarket; Messrs. Hookham's, Bond-street; Sams, St. James'-street; Fentum, Strand; Betts, Royal Exchange; Clementi, Cheapside; and at all the principal Hotels and Club-houses.—Doors to be opened at ten o'clock precisely.—Supper Rooms at one o'clock.—No person to be admitted to the Masquerade except in a Domino, Mask, or Character.—The most complete arrangement has been made with respect to the Police.

A CARD.—MR. KELLY most respectfully entreats his Friends and the Public, who intend to honour him with their presence on his Benefit Night, at the Opera House, on MONDAY, June the 9th, will favour him with their commands at No. 23, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; or Mr. Ebers, No. 27, Bond-street. Boxes taken elsewhere being of no emolument to Mr. Kelly.—The Entertainments will consist of part the first of Rossini's Opera called LA DONNA DEL LAGO, after which THE MAYOR OF GARRAT, Major Sturgeon, Mr. Dowton; Jerry Sneak, Mr. Russell. To conclude with the magnificent Historical Ballet called ALFRED LE GRAND, ROI D'ANGLETERRE, by all the principal Dancers of the Opera House. Doors to be opened at Half-past Six—to begin at Seven o'clock precisely. No Money to be returned. —The only night of the Season at Play-house Prices.

MR. CRAMER has the honour to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on FRIDAY, June 6th. To begin precisely at One o'Clock.—Vocal Performers: Miss Stephens, and Signor Charadori: Mr. Vaughan, Mr. H. Smyvett, Mr. J. B. Sale, and Mr. Sapio. Principal Instrumental Performers: for the Piano-forte, Mr. Moscheles, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. Kalkbrenner; Harp, Mr. Dizi: Flute, Mr. Nicholson; and Corno, Signor Puzzi, Messrs. F. Cramer, Lindley, and Dragonetti, &c.——Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Cramer, No. 1, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square; at the Regent's Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; at the Music Shops of Messrs. Birchall and Co. No. 133, New Bond-street; Messrs. Goulding, Soho-square; Messrs. Boosey, No. 28, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; and Betts's, Royal Exchange.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by John Gow and Son (by special appointment) Music and Musical Instrument Sellers to His Majesty, 162, Regent street, opposite New Burlington-street. For the Piano-forte—Rondo Elegant, with an Introduction, by Ferd. Ries, 4s.; Air, with Variations by Mayseder, 3s.; L'Offiande aux Graces, an Air with Variations, by F. W. Crouch, 3s.; the much admired favourite Quadrilles from La Donna del Lago, in which is introduced "Aurora ! che sorgera," composed by Rossini, 4s.; Gow's original First Set of Scotch Quadrilles, arranged as Duets for the Piano-forte, by D. Bruguier, 4s.——N.B. Piano-fortes and Harps let on hire.

L'AURORA D'ITALIA, or Select Library of Modern Italian Vocal Music. The Second Number of this work, containing the following New Compositions, engraved from the original Manuscripts, is just published by T. Boosey and Co. No. 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street, price 8s. to Subscribers, and 9s. to Non-Subscribers:—1. Dieu Buffo, by Signor Crecla, sung with unbounded applause at the concerts of the nobility and gentry by Signors De Begnis and Placci.—2. Aria, by Dorrisetti, (pupil of Mayr).—3. Quartetto Pastorale, by Rossini. The publishers trust that the above elegant collection of Modern Italian Vocal Music will, from the excellence of the compositions it will contain, the correct and tasteful style of its execution, added to its extremely moderate price, ensure the approbation of the public.

WEBER'S OPERA DER FREYSCHUTZ, with ENGLISH WORDS by T. CAMPBELL, Esq.—On the 24 June will be published an admired Cavatine and Song from the above celebrated Opera, forming the two first Numbers of a Selection of the best Songs, Duets &c. from the most esteemed German Operas, with English Words by T. Campbell, Esq. Published by T. Boosey and Co. 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street.—From the numerous enquiries made to them for the Songs from above Opera, and the disappointment experienced on finding they only existed with German Words, the Publishers feel confident that a judicious Selection from this and other admired German Operas, with English Words by Mr. Campbell, will prove an important acquisition to the admirers of vocal music.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will CLOSE on SATURDAY, JUNE the 14th, at their Gallery, 6, Pall-mall East, Cockspur-street.

Admittance 1s.—Catalogue 6d.

CORNELIUS VARLEY FIELDING, Secretary.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admission to each Painting, 1s.

INCREASED NOVELTY.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Perestreptic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, its PROCESSION, and BANQUET, is NOW OPEN, at the GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS, accompanied by a full Military Band, finger Organ, &c. who perform the Coronation Music. This Panorama is painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits 100,000 Figures.—Admission: Boxes 2s. Gallery 1s. —Book, 6d. A FASHIONABLE TOUR for ONE HUNDRED MILES along the BANKS of the CLYDE. This interesting moving Panorama includes Views of the three Falls—Lanark, Glasgow, Greenock, and the lofty Ben Lomond in the distance, and will be open at the Great Room, Spring Gardens, on Tuesday 3d. June.—Admission One Shilling. Day Exhibitions at Twelve, One, Two, Three and Four o'Clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at Seven, Eight, and Nine o'Clock.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, Regent-street, (5 doors north of Conduit-street) where galleries have been constructed so as to admit day-light, which considerably improves the illusion, and obviates the heat and obscurity produced by the use of artificial light. 14 Views are equally divided between two galleries; one appropriated to those of Europe and America, amongst which are Mont Blanc, the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, and the Moorish Mosque at Cordova; the other to those of Asia and Africa, amongst which are three of the magnificent Ruins of Palmyra, and one of the Forest of Lebanon.—Open from ten till dusk.—Admittance to each Gallery, one shilling.

TO AMATEURS and COLLECTORS of PICTURES.—At Mr. MORTON'S, Frame Maker, in Maddox-street, Hanover-square, is the greater part of a collection of an Amateur, consisting of fine specimens of Wm. Vandeveldo, Poussin, John Joannes, the Spanish Raphael, Tintoretto, Teniers, Ruysdael, &c. &c. Also several magnificent specimens of West, well worthy the attention of any American Collector or Speculator; the prices will be found very moderate.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life hold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, May 31, 1823.

6th Reg. of Drags.: E. J. Hickman, Gent. (Riding Master) to be Cornet.—9th Reg of Light Drags.: Capt. J. A. Lord Loughborough to be Capt. vice Ferguson, who exch.—13th Ditto: A. T. Cockburn, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Ellis, prom.—17th Ditto: Major C. Lisard to be Major, vice Norcliffe, who exch.—31st Reg of Foot: Capt. J. Huddleston to be Capt. vice Churchill; Ensign J. A. Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice Senior, promoted.—27th Ditto: Lieutenant T. Pakenham Vandeleur to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Everett, who exchanges.—31st Ditto: Brev. Major F. S. Nicolls to be Major, vice Pearon, prom.; Lieut. C. H. Farrington to be Capt. vice Nicolls; Ensign F. Ward to be Lieut. vice Farrington; J. Foskett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ward.—59th Ditto: Capt. D. Graham to be Major, vice Halford, dec.; Lieut. H. Manners to be Capt. vice Graham; Ensign A. Macdonald to be Lieut. vice Manners.—63rd Ditto: Ensign J. D. Cogan to be Ensign, vice Black, who exch.—81st Ditto: Capt. J. Montagu to be Capt. vice Cradock, who exch.—96th Ditto: Ass.-Surg. J. Hendrick to be Assistant-Surgeon vice Thompson, who exch.—1st West India Regiment: Major Henry Capadose to be Major, vice J. Allan, who exch.; Brevet Major Horatio George Brooke to be Captain, vice John Macnamara, who exchanges 1st. Ceylon Reg.: Brev. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Churchill to be Capt. vice Holfon—Brevet Capt. D. K. Fawcett, of the 1st Royal Vet. Bat. to be Major in the Army —Commissions in the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry: J. Jones, Gent. and C. Mortimer, Gent. to be Lieuts; H. B. H. Coxe, Gent. to be Cornet—Commission in the Renfrewshire Yeomanry Cavalry: J. S. Stewart, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Stewart, prom.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. HENTY, Pluckley, Kent, smith.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HIGHAM, Freckleton, coal merchant—J. TURNER, Fleet-street, silk-mercer—R. F. HAWKINS, Leadenhall street, patent anchor-manufacturer—W. JONES, Handsworth, farmer—J. DICAS, Manchester, dealer—J. SCOTT Preston, draper—J. A. RANDALL, Walworth, corn dealer—J. THATCHER, Worth, Sussex, innkeeper—J. SIMPSON, Birmingham, paper—R. SUTCLIFFE, Cheapside, warehouseman—W. LOSTER, Mount-street, bricklayer —A. SAILSBURY, Windsor, and D. SAILSBURY, Nottingham, drapers—W. BELL and J. G. HARRIS, Bridge street, haberdashers—C. NEW, Paternoster-row, silk and umbrella-manufacturer—W. L. THOMAS, Brighton, grocer—C. AURLAND, Beauvoir-Town-Wharf, Kingsland-road, builder—J. READ, Love-lane, clothworker—W. MILLART, Bull's-head, Carnaby-street, victualler—J. COWIE, George street, Mansion-House, wine-merchant—W. GRAY, Birmingham, nail-factor—A. TRAIL, Hanover-street, boot and shoemaker—J. LAX, Liverpool, brewer.

A MARRIED and BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, formerly Tutor to a Nobleman of the highest rank, and subsequently receiving a few Pupils into his house, a moderate distance from London, has now a VACANCY Letters to be addressed to the Rev. A. B., Mr. Hayes, bookseller, 8, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—The HINDOOSTANEE and PERSIAN LANGUAGES TAUGHT by a Gentleman educated at the College of Fort William, in Bengal. Schools attended in the neighbourhood of London.—For cards of address apply to Mr. Toby, Bookseller, 18, King's-road, Sloane-square, Chelsea.

N.B. One Gentleman may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, and receive daily instruction, at Twelve Guineas per month.

THE TRIUMPHS of CHRISTIANITY over IDOLATRY and INFIDELITY.—This Evening, June 1, a SERMON will be Preached on the above subject, by the REV. ROB. CRAWFORD DILLON, A.M. at St. Antholin's, Watling-street. Service to commence at Seven o'clock: after which a Collection will be made to Defray the Expenses of Lighting the Church, which fell on the Lecturer.

TO LADIES' SCHOOLS and PRIVATE FAMILIES.—The PIANO FORTE and THOROUGH BASS TAUGHT, by a Young Lady, who, having been under the tuition of an eminent master for the purpose of teaching it, would be happy to attend a respectable Ladies' School, in or near London, or the younger branches of private families; can be well recommended for capability, &c. Address (post paid) to E. T. 57, Lothbury, Bank.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris, Soleau Avise, growers,) 41.4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE. 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, MADONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA. 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Fresh empty Wine Pipes 17s. each. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

STEAM PACKET between SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, and HAVRE. The large and fast-sailing Steam Packet, TRITON, will leave Southampton on TUESDAY, June 2, and continue her trips twice a week.

HAMPTON COURT.—To be Let, handsomely furnished, for a long or short period, or the LEASE and FURNITURE to be DISPOSED OF, an excellent FAMILY HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, commanding pleasing views of the River, making up about fifteen beds, four sitting rooms, of good dimensions, and convenient offices of every description; coach house, and four-stall stable, a neat flower garden bounded by the Thames. For cards to view apply to Mr. PARNELL, Estate Agent, 22, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square, and Kingston, Surry.

On Saturday next will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s.

HISTORICAL VIEW of the LITERATURE of the SOUTH of EUROPE. By M. DE SISMONDI. Translated from the Original, with Notes. By THOMAS ROSCOE, ESQ.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

On Saturday next will be published, handsomely printed, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, by eminent Artists, price 41.4s. bds.

MEMOIRS of WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ. The Friend and Biographer of Cowper. WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. And containing a variety of Anecdotes of the most eminent men of his time, extracts from his Private Correspondence, &c. &c.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; and Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-hall-court.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for June 1, contains, among various other papers, I. Two Songs, by Thomas Campbell, Esq.—II. Sketches of the Irish Bar, No. 5. Mr. Joy.—III. Remarks on the 5th and 6th Parts of Las Cases' Journal.—IV. The New Cabriolets.—V. London Lyrics: St. James's Park. The Newspapers.—VI. On the Repeats of the Ancients.—VII. French Song: The Shade of Theseus.—VIII. The Classics and Romances.—IX. Out of Town and not in the Country.—X. On the Statue of a Funeral Genius.—XI. British Galleries of Art, No. 6.—XII. The last of the O'Nells.—XIII. The Bird's Release at the Grave.—XIV. Sympathies and Prejudices.—XV. Education.—XVI. The Flower that feels not Spring.—XVII. On Music, No. 3.; with reference to the Principles of the Beautiful in that Art.—XVIII. The Diver, a Ballad from the German.—XIX. The Tavern.—XX. Printed by Mistake.—XXI. The Physician.—XXII. Italy to Spain.—XXIII. Song for a Swiss Festival on the Anniversary of an Ancient Battle.—XXIV. To a Fountain.—XXV. Sonnet from Petrarch, &c.—London: printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE HARMONICON, No. VI. Contents—1. New Piece for Piano-forte, Moscheles.—II. Rondo for Piano-forte, Rigel, of Paris.—III. Canzonet, Haydn, never before published in England.—IV. Arietta, Rossini sung by Madame Camporese, in Otello.—V. Aria, Jean Jacques Rousseau.—VI. Quadrilles, Rossini. Life of Bach. History of the Italian Opera in England. On Rossini's Mosaeste. Foreign Intelligence. Copious Criticisms on new Musical Works, the Drama, &c. &c. with a portion of Music; and a Portrait of Purcell.—The Harmonicon, published Monthly, price 2s. 6d. contains Original Compositions by Attwood, Braham, Cramer, Moscheles, Ravenlaw Ries, Shield, and other distinguished living Authors, and choice Selections from the first Composers of every age and country; together with Criticisms on British and Foreign Musical Works, Essays, Correspondence, Biography, with Portraits, &c. &c.—London: published by T. Prowse, 267, Strand; (to whom Communications are received); and sold by all Book and Music-sellers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hubble and Oakes, Gravesend, butchers—Milner and Higgins, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, joiners—Sigley and Gill, Ashton-under-Line, timber-merchants—Cook and Handley, St. James's-walk, attornies—Wood and Co., Maryport, Cumberland, shipwrights—Parker and Co. so far as relates to T. Yeaward—Shirley and Green, East Tysherly, Hampshire, brick-makers—Turk and Forty, Newgate Market, meat-salesmen.

BANKRUPTS.

H. TAYLER, Leominster, grocer—D. DARBY, Olive Hill, Halesowen, Shropshire, miller—J. HITCHINS, Littlington, Sussex, farmer—J. MOSES, Bankhall, Cumberland, dealer—T. CLUBBE, Chester, brewer—L. A. HOLLANDER, Winchester-street, diamond-merchant—W. MERCER, Packer's-court, wine-merchant—R. GILL and C. GRIFFIN, Skinner-street, mercers—J. B. and J. INGLIS, Mark-lane, merchants—S. J. THATCHER, Worth, Sussex, innkeeper—J. CORBY, Kingsland-road, carpenter.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—June 17, P. Giblett, New Bond-street, and W. Giblett, Micklefield Hall, butchers—June 21, R. Hamilton, Old Broad street, underwriter.

June 17, W. Taylor, jun. Liverpool, merchant—June 17, H. Emmett, Liverpool, colour-maker—June 17, I. Longridge, Liverpool, linen-draper—June 18, 19, 20, and 21, W. Moorson, Scarborough, banker—June 23, J. Ronksley, Sheffield, grocer—June 19, W. Haynes, Stourbridge, carrier—June 18, J. Richards, Retford, Warwickshire, brewer.

CERTIFICATES, June 17.

R. Flack, Shepherd-street, cabinet-maker—M. Reed, Portsea, haberdasher—T. Scarlow, jun. Carlisle, wine merchant—R. Wood, Liverpool, mathematical instrument maker—S. June 17, I. Longridge, Liverpool, linen-draper—June 18, 19; 20, and 21, W. Moorson, Scarborough, banker—June 23, J. Ronksley, Sheffield, grocer—June 19, W. Haynes, Stourbridge, carrier—June 18, J. Richards, Retford, Warwickshire, brewer.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Paisley Gas Light Bill was passed.

A Petition from the Clerk of the Crown for Limerick, against the Grand Jury Presentment Bill, was laid on the Table.

TUESDAY.

The Manchester Gas and several private Bills were read a first time. Several petitions from the Clerks of the Crown in the Counties in Ireland were presented against the Grand Juries Presentment Bill.

On the third reading of the Shadwell Church Bill, the EARL OF ROSSLYN objected to the clause appointing twenty-four new trustees, and moved that it be rejected; but the amendment was negatived, and the Bill passed.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE presented a petition in favour of the commutation of tithes in Ireland, signed by three-fourths of the beneficed clergy and lay impropriators of the County of Kerry, and part of the County of Cork. It was laid on the table.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY moved the second reading of the Marriage Bill. His Grace observed, that the least objectionable course of proceeding, as it appeared to the Committee, was to re-enact the voidable clause in a mitigated state, confining its operation to parents of minors, and to those persons by whom they were represented, and limiting the time for making the application to twelve months after marriage.]

LORD ELLENBOROUGH observed, that the country was now subject to the Old Marriage Law, without any inconvenience. He (Lord E.) had wished a law on this subject to be clear and explicit without reference to Law Courts, and that facilities should be given to Dissenters, particularly Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The latter were secured in marriages contracted in Ireland, but if they came over to England, they might avail themselves of the avoidable clause. The clause for protecting parental rights was of no use, so long as the marriages of minors by banns without consent should be valid. Such a clause would do every thing that could be done to encourage seduction under the semblance of marriage, and, instead of supposing it to have proceeded from the Right Rev. Prelate and the Noble and Learned Earl, he should rather have expected it from a set of dissolute minors, or from Don Juan himself.

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND was of opinion the clause went to encourage profligacy and immorality, and to destroy the security of property. He should therefore oppose it.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER considering that the divine law said, "what God hath joined let not man put asunder," and that the clause said on the contrary, let them live like man and wife together for a year, and then let them be separated if it be thought proper, should ask their Lordships whether that was a clause that could be enacted by a Christian Assembly? He should never give his vote to part those whom God had joined and declared should not be put asunder.

THE BISHOP OF DERRY was anxious that it should not go out to the world that the progeny of incestuous marriages was legitimate. Such marriages were void *ab initio*, and their progeny not recognized by law.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH would rather hear the law explained by the Noble and Learned Earl than by the Rev. Prelate.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said they must have the law of Scripture and the law of the land a good deal more considered than it had been yet. The Bill was then read a second time, and Tuesday next was fixed upon for going into a Committee.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Irish County Treasurers, and the Irish Grand Jury presentment Bills were brought up from the Commons.

On the first reading of the latter Bill, the EARL OF DONOUGHMORE moved that the Bill be printed and lie over for a week. Ordered.

A Petition was presented from the Woolstaplers of Leicester against the duties on Foreign Wool. Adjourned till Fridry.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Irish County Treasurers', the Irish Charitable Societies' Loan, the Commercial Intercourse, and several private Bills.—The Masters and Apprentices' Bill, and several private Bills, were read a first time.

THE EARL OF ROCHSAVAGE presented a Petition from the Clergy and Inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, praying for the abolition of Slavery.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR had expressed his intention last year of preparing a Bill to mend the provisions of the law respecting Bankrupts. The Bill had been prepared so as to contain matter agreeable to all that had been suggested and to reduce the whole of the Bankrupt Laws into one Act of Parliament. He had reason to believe that it would be introduced on an early day next week in the other House; if it were not so, he should present it himself to their Lordships.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Tanners of Bandon (Ireland) praying for a repeal of the Bark Duties; the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin, praying for a revision of the laws relating to principal and actors; from the Coroners of Galway, praying to be restored to their fees; from the Corporation of London, against the Southwark Small Debts' Bill: from the vicinity of Norwich, complaining of Agricultural Distress; from the Curriers of Whitby, praying for a repeal of the duty on Foreign Tanned Leather; from Kirkdale in Scotland, (by Sir R. Fergusson) praying for a repeal of the duty on Brimstone.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from a Mr. W. Parker, who had gone from this country with a party of settlers to the Cape, complaining of the conduct of the Government in the colony, towards the settlers, and praying for an inquiry into the same.

MR. W. HORTON had no objection to give every information on this subject, but it would be inconvenient to furnish an elaborate answer to the charges, and without going into a statement of considerable length he could not do justice to Col. Bird, and the Government at the Cape. Government had no intention of sending out any more persons as settlers. But the rate of wages was so high in that colony, that many persons were desirous of going out. The petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. SERJEANT ONSLOW postponed the second reading of the Usury Laws Repeal Bill till Monday next.

The House went into a Committee on the enquiry in to the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

Sir Arthur Bradley King was called in and examined.

By SIR J. NEWPORT—I apprehend that on the former night Witness understood that he was questioned on the subject of the Orangeman's oath, made prior to the adoption of the new system of 1820?—I was.

I wish to ask, did witness take the oath under the old system?—I did.

Will witness state whether the oath under the old system was that which I shall now read to him.

[The Right Hon. Baronet here read an oath, binding the party taking it to support his Majesty King George the Third, his heirs and successors, as long as they maintained the Protestant ascendancy, the laws, and constitution of these kingdoms; and also binding the party to honour the memory of William the Third, and never to become a Papist or an United Irishman, or to take the secret oaths of that or any other Society; and always to conceal and never to reveal what was then to be communicated to him till authorised to do so by the Orange Institution. It also bound the party not to write, indite, print, or in any other way make known such secrets, and to remain a true Orangeman without fear, bribery, or corruption. So help him God.]

Was this part of what you subscribed to as an Orangeman?—The whole of it was part of the declaration of the Orangeman.

Was this part of it?—"That we will be true to all Orangemen in all just transactions, neither wronging them, nor seeing them wronged by others?"—I state this to have been part of the published declaration of the Orangemen, such it was no doubt. But no part of it was secret, and I understood the Right Hon Baronet to ask if this did not form a part of the secret articles.

I wish to know if the witness entered into such an agreement or not?—Unquestionably.

Was this part of the Orangeman's engagement—"We will not carry away money, goods, or any thing, from any person whatever, excepting arms and ammunition, and these only from our enemies?" Did the witness subscribe to these words?—I never did, nor have I ever heard them before.

Is this a part of the declaration handed in by the witness?—It is not.

The witness answered some further questions not material—and was asked, what are the words by which a Purpleman is distinguished from an Orangeman.

SIR. SECRETARY PEEL rose to order, and the witness was ordered to withdraw. It was at all times open to the discretion of the House whether any particular question should be put to a witness or not. He did not think the tranquility of Ireland was likely to be promoted by sending this witness to Newgate, and it did not appear to him necessary to the enquiry that this question should be either answered or put. There was now a Bill upon the table, putting an end to all these secret oaths, and in a fortnight they would be illegal in Ireland, as they already were in England.

SIR J. NEWPORT contended that the question was perfectly relevant to the inquiry, and ought to be put. The object was to inquire what the obligations of an Orangeman were, when the Sheriff had knowingly appointed Orangemen upon the pannel. The question now was, whether the privileges of that House were to be set at nought by the agreements and symbols of that society. The Hon. Bart. complained of having been misrepresented in what he said of the Scripture the other day, and also of the want of candour in the Hon. Member, who went up stairs to search the Bible for the passage he had mentioned. It was true that the Amalekites were not mentioned, but it was the Amorites. He thought the Hon. Member might in candour have told this to the House. He should like to know whether this reluctance would be observed towards a United Irishman if he were to refuse an answer upon the ground of having taken a secret oath. The Right Hon. Secretary of State had informed them that a Bill was in Parliament to put an end to all these societies. He hoped it would do so; and it was not his fault that such measures had not been taken before.

MR. CALCRAFT thought the question was not pertinent to the inquiry; but if his Right Hon. Friend thought differently, he had a right to put it.

MR. GOULBURN was of opinion that this was a question which it would neither be discreet nor desirable to put in any view of the case.

MR. ABERCROMBIE said, the whole question turned upon the obligations to which Orangemen were bound.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING said, if he had any doubt of the power of the House, he should have no difficulty in consenting to the question being put. But being fully convinced of their power to rule an unruly witness, he would not press forward in a course which he deemed likely to be most disastrous in its effects upon the state of Ireland. This was the opinion he entertained the other night, and after forty-eight hours reflection, he did think it would be more discreet to abstain from putting such questions. There being a Bill before the House for putting down this Orange Society, and having evidence already of what the Society is, he did not think it worth while, for the sake of gaining further evidence upon the subject, to incur the danger of such consequences as were justly to be apprehended.

MR. BROUGHAM said, it was too late to talk of expediency, they had determined to go into an inquiry upon the conduct of the Sheriff for packing a Jury. The Sheriff had bragged of having an Orange pannel in his pocket.

COLONEL BARRY rose to order. He did not think that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had a right to assume these charges as proved when there was already evidence against them.

MR. BROUGHAM resumed. He certainly had a right to argue upon what was before them in evidence, although he did not assume it to be proved. It was in evidence that the Sheriff had acutingly said he had a good Orange pannel in his pocket. And since he was dragged into it, he must say that he never saw such a failure as the attempt to contradict it. They took the most extraordinary means—

MR. PLUNKETT rose to order. His Hon. and Learned Friend was departing from the rule he had laid down.

MR. BROUGHAM maintained, that it was perfectly relevant to put the question. Dignity had been talked of; but the House would lose all dignity, and authority likewise, unless it went back to the very question decided almost unanimously it would have answered. But now this Deputy Grand Master of all the Orange Lodges put their dignity to flight upon his first appearance. The other night the question was put to him, which he contumaciously refused to answer. But now they were not to proceed even so far as to put any question of which he was not likely to approve. He came like another great person age who came before him—*veni, vidi, vici*. Their duty was to probe this inquiry to the bottom, and to deal equally with all parties. Let them not send back Sir Abraham Bradley King to the Orange Lodges with the triumph of having humbled and defeated the Parliament of England.

After some further discussion as to the power of the Right Hon. Baronet to withdraw the question, which led to no decision upon the point, he withdrew it, and the witness was recalled, and Sir J. Newport put to him the following question:

From what part of Scripture are the passages taken, which are read to Orangemen?

MR. SECRETARY PEEL moved that the witness do withdraw; and objected to the question.—The witness withdrew.

SIR J. NEWPORT repeated the question, and moved that it be put.

MR. BROUGHAM seconded the motion, and said that this question was distinct from that upon which Ministers had just given an opinion, and without any inconsistency they might agree to it.

MR. PLUNKETT thought it would be better to put the question thus: "In what part of the Old Testament are the texts read to Orangemen to be found?"

SIR J. NEWPORT moved the question accordingly.

COLONEL BARRY said it would be dealing more fairly by the witness to ask him at once "In what book, and chapter, and verse in the Old Testament are the words to be found?"

SIR J. NEWPORT said he had not the slightest objection to put the question in this form.

The Committee divided—For the Motion, 87—Against it, 117—Majority, 30.

MR. BROUGHAM contended, that no one could see the tendency of the decision which they had come to, by sanctioning unlawful oaths and assemblies. They had, from religious opinions, encouraged the cutting up of all real religion by the vote. These oaths were mockeries, and tended to destroy all justice. He feared they did not so enquire into the propriety of putting the question; but rather whether Sir A. B. King, Orangeman, and Deputy Grand Master, was willing to answer it. They had heard the Lord Chief Justice and the Attorney General of Ireland declaring the oath to be illegal, and the Committee sheltered a man who pleaded his own misdemeanour in his defence.

The witness was then called in, and examined by Sir John Newport.

Are the following words, or any of them, read to an Orangeman on his admission?—"Abstain ye not; but pursue your enemies; suffer them not to enter your city; for the Lord God hath delivered them into your hands."—Not one word of them.

Or any words to that effect?—None that I know of.

What other texts of Scripture are read?

No answer was given.

By MR. BROUGHAM.—Do the texts which are read consist of two or more words, or of entire sentences.

MR. WETHERELL (referring to the answers given by the witness on Friday night) objected to the question.

MR. BROUGHAM consented to alter the form of his question, and put it thus:—Is there any verse in the 10th chapter of Joshua, from the 1st to the 19th verse, which is read to an Orangeman on his admission.

MR. WETHERELL objected also to the question in this shape.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL supported the objection. It might happen that some innocious verse or sentence was read: such as "Abraham begot Isaac," for instance: and yet, if the witness refused to answer it might be considered by the Right Hon. Bart. that some very objectionable sentence was actually read.—[Some further conversation as to the mode in which the question should be framed, arose,]—when MR. HUTCHINSON charged his Majesty's Government with having neglected their duty, and wishing that his sentiments in that respect should be put before the world, he should move that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and ask leave to sit again that day six months.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL submitted that this was not the proper opportunity to enter into a defence of his Majesty's Government. He was sure the House must acknowledge that his Majesty's Ministers had shewn every anxiety that the inquiry should go as far as possible. The question was negatived.

Sir A. B. King was then called in. In answer to questions he said some part of what passes in the lodge may be revealed, but not all—retired from the situation of Deputy Grand Master three years since—did not believe any thing hostile to any class of His Majesty's subjects passed in the Lodges—retired in consequence of a difference of opinion with the Grand Lodge relative to the dressing of the statue of King William—was against it, not thinking it prudent. No political questions are discussed by these Lodges, except that be one. There is nothing in the Orangeman's oath to disqualify him from doing his duty on a jury. There is nothing in the conduct of an Orange Lodge that ought to give offence to any part of His Majesty's subjects. The Catholics have lately taken offence at them, but it has been without cause.

MR. HUME—I wish to know what is the purport of those passages in the Old Testament used in the making of an Orangeman?

COL. BARRY objected to this question being put.

MR. HUME contended that was a legitimate object of the examination in which they were engaged. They had a right to know the purport at least of the passages; for it might be a resolution to hang all His Majesty's Catholic subjects.—(*Cries of "No."*)—He considered his question as necessary to elicit truth, and he charged the Government, who opposed it, with wishing to suppress the truth. He was of opinion that the Orange party, as a body, must be exterminated before justice could be done to Ireland, and he should certainly press his question to a division.—The Committee divided—For the motion, 77—Against it, 131—Majority, 54.

The witness was again called in.

By MR. HUME—Is there any thing contained in the passages read from Scripture to an Orangeman, on his admission, or afterwards, which expressed hostility, on the part of the Israelites, towards any other nation.

The witness replied, he did not recollect that there was.

Question. Then do all these passages contain expressions of peace and good-will towards men?

MR. WETHERELL objected to this question, and the witness was ordered to withdraw.

MR. ELLICE suggested whether it would not be more laudable in the Right Honourable Gentleman to get up and move that the inquiry be postponed till this day six months.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL rose to answer the Hon. Gentleman, who, after dining in comfort at home, had come down to the House to recommend giving up the inquiry.

MR. ELLICE assured the Right Hon. Gentleman that he had been in attendance during both divisions. It appeared that every obstacle was thrown in the way of inquiry. The witness had so bearded the house—had so triumphed over the House of Commons, that further inquiry could not consistently go on.

SIR J. YORKE said, to use the diplomatic language of the Right Hon. Secretary of State—Come what may; if a witness at the bar did not state what he ought, he should go to Newgate.

MR. JONES then moved as an amendment, that the Chairman do leave the chair.

On this Amendment a division took place—Ayes 42—Noes 133.

SIR J. YORKE expressed a hope that the House would go on with the examination fairly and honourably. It was against all order for Honourable Members, when a witness mentioned a passage in Scripture, to run to the smoaking room for the Bible, and to move that the witness withdraw when any mention was made of an Amalekite, a Hittite, or a Burdettite.—The House resumed.

The second reading of the Game Bill was postponed till Monday.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from certain parishes in Kent, praying for a reduction of the Coal Duties; from the Linen Manufacturers of Aberdeen and Cupar against the Linen Stamping Law; from Burslem, praying for an equalization of the Duties on Sugar; from a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire complaining of Agricultural Distress; from Dudley against the Bill for regulating disputes between master and journeyman; (MR. LITTLETON who presented it, said the Bill would be full of inconvenience to other branches of manufactures, though it might suit the weavers at Coventry. Mr. Wortley, Lord Stanhope, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Dugdale said the Bill required some consideration) from certain coroners in Ireland against the Bill affecting them; from the port of Clyde against Slavery.

MR. HUME asked the Hon. Secretary for the Colonies whether it was intended to continue Sir T. Maitland in the Government of the Ionian Islands.

MR. W. HORTON could assure the Hon. Member that he knew of no intention to remove Sir T. Maitland from the Government of the Ionian Islands.

MR. LENNARD obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the interment of the remains of persons *felo de se*.

MR. HUME rose to bring forward his motion for reducing the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland; but

MR. SECRETARY PEEL observing that the Chief Secretary was not then in the House,

MR. HUME then said that he would withdraw his motion, as it would do as well in a week or a fortnight, and he for one would not impede important business. He fixed the 17th of June for bringing it on.

MR. W. HORTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better Administration of Justice in New South Wales; also to bring in a Bill for the Establishment of Civil Courts in the Colony of Honduras.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said, the objects of the Bills he was about to bring in were, to repeal certain capital punishments, and to give to the Crown the power of employing convicts in hard labour. The capital offence of destroying hop-poles he proposed should be punished by transportation. The Right Hon. Gentleman then obtained leave to bring in several Bills to amend the existing Laws on the particular subjects mentioned.

The House went into Committee on the enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

MR. PLUNKETT was examined in his place by Mr. Calcraft, and, in answer to certain questions put by the Hon. Member, said—I never heard it was the practice of the Law Officers to order how to commit. In the case of Forbes they merely delivered an opinion. The act of committal is judicial; and the magistrate must act on his own discretion and responsibility. I think a magistrate would act irregularly and indiscreetly who should commit without examining the depositions himself. I never heard that Major Sirr differed in opinion from the Law Officers. There were several examinations taken in the absence of the Magistrates. The Magistrate with whom witness had communication was Major Sirr, and he expressed his opinion, and that of the other Law Officers of the Crown, that the commitment should be capital. The examinations were taken only with a view to enable the law officers of the Crown to determine how they should prosecute. George Graham was committed by Mr. Gabbett for conspiring to kill and murder—and given an opinion he ought to be committed capitally. The opinions of the law officers were given to Major Sirr on the Saturday preceding. Some of the police officers held their offices during pleasure, and others not. Believed Mr. Gabbett was removable at the pleasure of the Crown, and Major Sirr by the City. Additional information had been given, betwixt the committal for the minor and capital offences. The accused were afterwards held to bail by order of the Court, to answer informations to be filed afterwards by witness—must decline answering whether an Attorney-General has a right to call for bail to answer an information to be filed afterwards.

MR. GRATTAN suggested the re-calling of Sir Abraham King; but, after a few words from Mr. Secretary Peel, he abandoned his intention.

MR. CALCRAFT begged to know whether the Gallant Colonel had any more witnesses to call on the part of the Sheriff.

COLONEL BARRY said, that he would act according to the pleasure of the House; but he conceived that the case of the Sheriff had been completely established; and he had no wish unnecessarily to extend an inquiry which had already taken up so much time.

MR. DENMAN wished it to be understood, that no compromise had been made. It should be fully understood, that the case had closed only because it was the wish of the parties.

The question was then carried, that the Chairman should report the evidence, which was ordered to be printed; and the Order for the further attendance of the witnesses was discharged.

On bringing up the Report of the Joint Irish Tenantry Bill,

MR. R. MARTIN opposed it, and said he should divide the House if

the bill was passed, as all the Catholic Freeholders, in joint tenantry, under 20l. a year would be disfranchised. The Bill would save him much trouble in canvassing; but, at the same time, would deprive the Catholics of their just rights.

The gallery was cleared for a division, when all the Members, to the number of 54, voted for the Committee, Mr. Martin being the only one who opposed it. The Bill afterwards went through the Committee.

Mr. Dawson brought up a Bill to extend the benefit of clergy to certain Larcenies; a Bill to repeal capital punishment enacted by certain Acts of George II. and III. and providing lesser punishments; a bill to repeal the punishment of Death for sending threatening letters; and a Bill to suspend judgment of Death in certain cases; and the East India Company's Mutiny Bill, which were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Magistrates of the county of Monmouth, complaining that the manufacturers pay their workmen in goods; from the Brewers of Camberwell against the Beer Bill; from a parish in Cumberland against Slavery; from Milton Abbotts, (Dorset), praying for a repeal of the Coal Duties; from certain bleachers in Yorkshire in favour of the Sulphuric Acid Bill as a permanent measure.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from John Hunt of the Examiner, complaining of having been prosecuted in 1821 by the self-constituted Constitutional Association, for a libel, and that on his trial improper persons had been put on the Grand Jury; for many, although the title of Esquire was attached to their names, had no right to that title. The mode of making up the pannel amounted to little short of packing a Jury. He called on the House, if they had any regard for the Trial by Jury, to interfere, and put an end to this system. The Hon. Member contended that by the mode of striking a jury at present adopted the appointing officer might name any jury he pleased. Now he (Mr. H.) did not intend to bring any charge against the present Master of the Crown Office, but he held a Parliamentary appointment, which produced him 1500l. a year, this rendered him dependent on the Crown, which he considered he ought not to be, in the situation in which he was placed. At the law now stood, the King and Parliament together did not possess so arbitrary a power as that possessed by the individual alluded to. He moved that the petition should be brought up.

Mr. Phillips considered the speech of the Hon. Gentleman as an attack upon the Master of the Crown Office—a more honourable man than whom did not exist either in or out of the house. He was mistaken with respect to the salary, for it was only 1000l. a year. It was impossible a Jury could be packed or selected in the way the Hon. Gentleman had described.

Mr. M. A. Taylor was old enough to recollect, that 44 years ago this was a subject of complaint. Mr. Lushington was an honourable and most respectable man, and would not do a corrupt or dishonourable act; but there might be some individuals, amongst Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, not quite so scrupulously honest as the Master of the Crown Office.

Ma. Creevy agreed in the respectability of the Master of the Crown Office, and said that was a reason in favour of the enquiry now to take place.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett thought the present excellent Master of the Crown Office would not strike a Jury partially. The complaint was against the system, and though Mr. Lushington would not pack a Jury, yet how could they say his successor would not. The Hon. Member adverted to the proceedings in 1817, in the Common Council, in the enquiry into the mode of striking a Special Jury, and contended that, from what came out on that enquiry, it was evident the Crown had, in some cases, exerted an influence in appointing the Jury.

The Attorney-General said the Hon. Member, (Mr. Bennett) had thrown out an insinuation against the Government of interfering in the appointment of Juries; he repelled the insinuation, and defied the Hon. Member to cite a case in which interference had existed.

Mr. Bright thought the House was bound to enquire. The system of striking Special Juries called for reform—it had been complained of as long ago as 1777. Horne Tooke called the attention of the House to the evils of the system. It had not improved since, and called for amendment.

Mr. Hobhouse objected to the Master of the Crown Office holding a place at the pleasure of the Crown. The Attorney-General had denied that the Government had ever interfered in the appointment of Juries; he would put it to the Hon. Attorney-General to say on his honour, whether Sir F. Burdett had not been sent to be tried in *Leicestershire*, because he thought there was more chance of getting a verdict against him than there would have been in London.

Mr. J. Williams contended that the large discretion left in the hands of the Master of the Crown Office ought to be put an end to. If no other person could, he would bring in a Bill to provide, that in future *the power* of the Master of the Crown Office should be confined to taking a Jury by chance and not by choice.

Mr. Hume, in moving for printing the petition, referred the Hon. Attorney-General to the Court of Exchequer for cases of partiality; on enquiry he had found that there were persons who made a sort of trade of attending as jurors in the Court of Exchequer; if a man was so bold as to stand out and give a verdict against the Crown, he was sure never to be summoned again.—The petition was ordered to be printed, as was a similar petition from Joseph Wm. Trust.—The Hon. Member then gave notice that he would, early the next Session, bring forward a motion on this subject.

Lord Nugent moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate certain tests by which Roman Catholics may be enabled to qualify for the exercise and enjoyment of certain offices mentioned therein. The Noble Lord said his object was to place the Roman Catholics of Great Britain upon the same footing with those of Ireland, but he had brought it forward without consulting any of the English Catholics. In 1793 an act was passed in Ireland, which gave to the Catholics of Ireland a right to vote at elections. At present an English Catholic was restricted from voting at elections, or from acting in the Commission of the Peace. A naturalized foreigner could do either. He would put it to the House to say if this was not a case of hardship. If there was any anomaly in allowing a Catholic to vote for the election of a Protestant representative, it ought not to be allowed to exist in Ireland; but a wealthy Catholic could, if he pleased, purchase Old Sarum, or any other borough, and so allow him to return two Members by his own nomination, while they denied to the Catholic the right of giving his own individual vote. He wished to confine his Bill to offices, to which they were admissible in Ireland; and therefore his list of offices would be an exact transcript of the Irish Bill in 1793. It was not his wish *to meddle* or interfere with the Test Act, further than that the oath and declaration should not be a previous condition for taking any of the offices named in his Bill, though he wished that in this age we should have no such clogs as those contained in the Test Act.

Mr. S. Wortley seconded the motion. When they considered that some of the noblest families in England was concerned in this measure, a strong case should be made out before the House would reject the measure.

Mr. Wetherell contended, that the view of the Noble Mover, as to the enjoyment of the elective franchise by Catholics, was in direct variance with the Constitution of the country. The extension of the elective franchise in Ireland to Catholics had led to much abuse; for he would maintain, that it was an abuse to split freeholds *eo animo* for the purpose of multiplying votes. He should, however, reserve himself until the Bill should be printed before he gave a distinct opinion upon the subject.

Mr. W. Bankes would reserve himself for future discussion; he *might* consent to admit the Catholics of England to the Magistracy; but he could not agree to give them the elective franchise.

Mr. Secretary Peel did not object to the Bill being brought in, for he was willing to grant the elective franchise to the Catholics; but he was of opinion, with Mr. Burke, that granting a franchise was not conceding office to any one. He was not disqualified on account of any oath; but merely for being a Papist. At the time of the Revolution a strong distinction was made between the capacity of electing and of being elected. On this principle the capacity of electing should be granted to the English Catholics; but he should strenuously oppose any attempt to invest them with the power or the capability of being elected. With respect to the general question he should still be prepared to give a decided negative to any further concessions to the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. H. Gurney supported the motion.

Mr. Bankes disagreed with the Noble Lord in granting the elective franchise to the English Catholics, which he thought should never have been conceded to the Catholics of Ireland. He believed that the granting the elective franchise in 1793 to the Irish Catholics was one of the great causes of the mischief and inconvenience so much felt in Ireland.

Mr. W. Smith hoped that the House would, ere long, see the necessity of admitting Catholics to seats in that House, and that all the prejudices on religious subject would be laid down and trampled in the dust.

Sir J. Macintosh believed the Bill of his Noble Friend would remove every obstacle to the admission of Catholics to the Magistracy. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Maberley moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the propriety of collecting the tax on Malt and Beer separately, and whether the duty might not be levied on Malt alone. The Hon. Member said that while the poor man paid a duty of 50s. the rich only paid a duty of 20s. He would ask why the duty could not be transferred from Beer to Malt, by which a saving would be effected of 280,000l. The public brewer brewed 18 millions of bushels of Malt, besides the quantity used in the distilleries to the amount of 500,000 bushels. This object was to relieve the poor from the unjust and unequal duty by imposing an additional duty of 2s. on all malt whether consumed by public or private brewer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the change proposed by the Hon. Gentleman would lead to a considerable increase of the duty on malt, from the greater temptation to evade it. In many parts of the country people in a humble sphere of life brewed their own beer; and upon them the plan of the Hon. Gentleman went to impose an additional tax. He thought the time unseasonable, as it might affect the distillers and duties, amounting in the aggregate to eight or nine millions. He must oppose the appointment of a Committee.

Sir J. Macintosh supported the motion, on the ground that it would benefit the poor.

Mr. Hume said, when the land-owner was concerned, he wished the Duty to be reduced to 1s. a bushel, and he believed there could be no diminution of the revenue.

Mr. J. Bennett said, if an additional Duty of 2s. per bushel should be laid on Malt, the private brewer would be annihilated.

Sir J. Newport stated, that the late Mr. Grattan had been of opinion, that the brewer should be relieved from the tax, which should be laid on Malt.

Col. Wood thought the Duty on Malt clearly too high, and it would be much better to lower the Duty on Beer.

Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Western, and Mr. Byng opposed the motion.

Mr. Ricardo, Lord Althorp, Alderman Wood, Mr. Monck, and Mr. Henry Grey Bennett supported the motion. On a division, there were, for the motion, 27, against it, 119.

Mr. Fyshe Palmer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable brewers to sell beer in quantities of less than four gallons and a half, providing the same was not drank on the premises where it was made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Motion was unnecessary, as the object in view was already provided for by law. The Motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. R. Martin moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the issuing Writs of Capias in Ireland. For the Motion, 23—Against it, 23—Majority 20.

The Masters and Apprentices Bill was passed.

Mr. C. Wynn moved a Resolution for bringing in a Bill to regulate the trade between this country and the East Indies. Leave was given to bring in a Bill.

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill was committed for Friday s'ennight. Adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker, attended by the Members, went to the other house, when the royal assent was given (for which see the Lords).

Petitions were presented from the parish of Carrington, against the Duty on Coals; from Cumberland, against Slavery; from certain individuals, praying that the Rules of the King's Bench Prison may be abolished; from the Weavers of Stockport, against the use of Machinery, and praying that Magistrates may be allowed to fix the maximum of wages; from Middlesex and Surrey, complaining of the low state of Wages.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a Motion for Tuesday next, respecting Special Jury Pannels in the Court of Exchequer.

The Report of the Lancaster County Court Bill was ordered for further consideration on Wednesday next.

Mr. Calcraft seeing no prospect of being able to make his motion for the repeal of the Leather Tax this session, he should bring it on early in the next.

Mr. Western postponed his motion on the Currency to June 11.

Mr. Abercromby gave notice that he should make his motion relative to Mr. Horthwick on the 3d of June.

Mr. Hume gave notice that, on the 19th of June, he should bring forward his motion relative to the freedom of discussion.

On the question for going into Committee on the Irish Commutation of Tithes Bill,

Sir. J. Nichol observed that the Bill did not confine itself to the Clergy, but went also to affect the tithes of the Laity, who were known to possess a great portion. A case might exist for the application of this measure to some parts of Ireland; but he protested against its extension to England. There were two points which demanded attention—the one was, that a fair and adequate compensation should be given between the parties; the next point was that attention should be had to the price of commodities and the value of money. These ought to be most carefully attended to.

In the Committee on the first clause, enabling the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Vestries, upon application, to carry the provisions of the Act into execution, being read,

Mr. Wetherell observed, that it would be a fortunate thing if Irish Vestries were found to be so full of peace and concord, on which English Vestries were so deficient.—The clause was agreed to.

On the next clause, requiring that fourteen days' notice should be given to the Incumbent of such Vestries, being read,

Colonel Barry observed, that it frequently happened that the incumbent was not resident, in which case it would be difficult to serve the notice on him personally within fourteen days.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald said, the incumbent ought to attend once a month to look after his rights.—Clause agreed to.

On the clause regulating the formation of Select Vestries to carry the provisions of the Bill into effect, a conversation of some length took place.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald was of opinion the clause before the House would not in its present form accomplish the object in view. He thought the Bill could not be worked by parochial machinery.

Mr. Secretary Peel observed, that to accomplish a measure of the present nature many difficulties must occur—where the Bill applied to a country which contained 2000 parishes, diminished indeed by the unions of several parishes to 11 or 1200 incumbencies, and in which millions of persons were paying tithes.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald contended that the particular means by which it was to be carried into effect were inapplicable to the present situation of Ireland. He admitted that the difficulties to be encountered were considerable, but was not to be precluded from suggesting any alterations that he might think necessary.

It was at length agreed to let the clause stand over.

Mr. Goulburn moved, that if it should appear to the Commissioners that the average of three years is not a fair valuation, it shall be lawful for them to raise the sum not more than one third. For the Amendment, 73—Against it, 63—Majority, 10.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said the Bill tended to increase the revenues of the Irish Clergy one third beyond what they hitherto enjoyed.

It was at length agreed to report progress, and the House adjourned till Monday.

It has been remarked as an extraordinary circumstance that the attention of the literary world has this season been almost exclusively directed to foreign works. Among the most remarkable are the Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, by Madame Campan; Napoleon's Great Historical Work; the Journal of Count Las Cases; the Memoirs of the Eccentric Count Rapp, and the Journal of the present King of France.

Monday last, being Trinity Monday, the Corporation of Trinity House held their anniversary meeting; the Earl of Liverpool was unanimously elected Master for the ensuing year.

The Sir David Scott, Canning, and the Earl of Balcarras, arrived off the Wight, on Monday. The latter left China the 27th of January, and St. Helena the 13th of April. The Repulse, outward bound, remained at St. Helena. The Cohstream was expected to leave Bengal for Madras, on her homeward voyage, about the 31st of January.

The East India Company's ship Winchelsea arrived off the Wight on Sunday. She left Bengal the 30th January, and St. Helena the 10th of April. The Thames, General Hewitt, and Marchioness of Ely were lying at the New Anchorage when the Winchelsea left Bengal.

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THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, As you like it—Tuesday, The Exile—Wednesday, Clari—Thursday, Virginius—Friday, Rob Roy Macgregor—Saturday, Venice Preserved.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday, The Africans—Tuesday, the English Fleet—Wednesday, the West Indian—Thursday, the Surrender of Calais—Friday, Othello—Saturday, an Opera.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

MR. FARLEY'S BENEFIT.—On TUESDAY NEXT, June 3, the Opera of the Exile. Count Ulric, Mr. Egerton, Governor of Siberia, Mr. W. Farren. After which will be performed a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in which Miss Paton, Miss M. Tree, Miss Hallande, Miss Love, Mrs. Boyle, Mr. Pearman, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Duruset, Mr. Tavior, Mr. J. Isaacs, &c. &c. will perform. To conclude with the Melo-dramatic Romance of the Vision of the Sun.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Farley, 2, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-Office, where places may be taken.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—(Last appearance this Season.)

MR. BRAHAM has the honour to announce to the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, when will be presented, The English Fleet; Valentine, Mr. Braham; Catherine, first time, Miss Stephens; Mainmast, first time, Mr. Dowton. After which, the Festival of Apollo. To which will be added, a favourite Farce. In the course of the Evening several Songs, Duets, Glees, &c. by Miss Stephens, Mr. Braham, Mrs Ashe, Miss Ashe, Miss Povey, Miss Cubitt, &c. Mr. Kellner (for that night only) will sing "Mad Tom," accompanied by himself on the Grand Pianoforte. Madame Camporese and Signor Curioni have kindly offered their assistance for that night.—Tickets, and places for the Boxes, to be had of Mr. Braham, No. 17, Gloucester-place, Portman-square; and of Mr. Spring, Box office, Drury-lane.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

FOR the BENEFIT of MRS. DAVISON, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1823, The West Indian; Belcour, Mr. Elliston; Charlotte Rusport, Mrs Davison. In the course of the Evening, several Songs by Miss Stephens, Miss Povey, Mrs. Davison, &c. After which, The Halt of the Caravan. To conclude with Katherine and Petruchio: Petruchio, Mr. Young; Katherine, Mrs. Davison.—Tickets and Boxes to be had of Mrs. Davison, Crescent-place, Burton Crescent; of Mr. Sams, St. James's-street; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office, from 10 till 4.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MISS FOOTE.—On THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 5, by particular desire, the Tragedy of Virginius; Virginius Mr. Macready, Icilius Mr. C. Kemble, and Virginia by Miss Foote; after which, Matrimony, Delaval, Mr. Macready, and Clara, Miss Foote, in which character she will introduce a most popular song and waltz; in the course of the evening several songs by Miss Paton and Miss M. Tree. To conclude with The Forest of Bondy; or, the Dog of Montargis; Lucille, Miss Foote.—Private boxes, places for the boxes, and tickets to be had of Miss Foote, 34, Keppel-street, Russel square, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MISS F. H. KELLY most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public that her BENEFIT is fixed for SATURDAY NEXT, the 7th inst. when will be presented the Tragedy of Venice Preserved; Jaffier by Mr. C. Kemble; Pierre by Mr. Macready; Belvidera by Miss F. H. Kelly (being her first appearance in that character). After which the petit Comedy of Three Weeks after Marriage; Sir Charles Racket by Mr. Jones; Lady Racket (first time, and for that night only) by Miss F. H. Kelly. To conclude with the Melo Drama of the Forty Thieves.—Tickets, and places for the Boxes, to be had of Miss F. H. Kelly, 31, Newman street, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box office.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

MRS. CHATTERLEY has the honour of making known to her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT is appointed for TUESDAY, the 10th of JUNE, when, owing to peculiarly fortunate circumstances, she will be enabled to offer an extraordinary combination of Talent, having procured the valuable assistance of Mr. LISTON, who will make his first and only appearance this season on that occasion; when will be performed for the first time these two years, the Comedy of the HONEY MOON. Duke Aranza, (first time) Mr. Macready; Rolando, Mr. Jones; Jaques, Mr. Liston; Juliana (first time) Mrs. Chatterley; Volante, Miss Foote; and Zamora, with Songs, (first time and for that night only) Miss M. Tree. To conclude with a variety of Entertainments, in which Mr. Liston, Miss Paton, Miss M. Tree, and the whole strength of the Company will perform—Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Chatterley, No. 13, Craven-street, Strand, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

MRS. W. WEST begs leave to inform the Nobility, her Friends, and the Public in general, that her BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY, June 20, when will be presented a Favourite Tragedy, in which Mr. Kean, Mr. Young, and Mrs. W. West, will perform. To conclude with a variety of Entertainments, supported by the principal talent of this theatre.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Power, 34, Strand; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office.

ROYAL GARDENS VAUXHALL. The Grand Gala and Amusement, which have given such universal satisfaction every night to a numerous assemblage of fashionables, will be repeated This Evening, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings next. The Ballet increases nightly in attraction, and Mr. Blackmore's astonishing skill on the Slack and Tight Rope draw forth bursts of applause. Doors open at 7, Concert commences at 8, Admission 3s. 6d. Supper Boxes may be engaged. Admissions for the Season, or single night may be had.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to ***, *we can only say,* LORD JOHN RUSSELL, MR. HUME, LORD TANKERVILLE, SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, DR. PARR, MR. STURCH, MR. TIERNEY, MR. J. J. BARDER BEAUMONT, LORD MILTON, DR. WATSON, COL. DAVIES, *the late* MARGRAVE OF ANSPACH, LADY LINDORSE, DR. O'HALLORAN, CAPT. MANDY, MESSRS. JEFFERY *and* RODNEY SMITH,—*a fat gentleman of the name of* SUTCLIFFE, SIR CHARLES ALDIS, *and, we believe,* MR. UGO FOSCOLO. *We mention these to show our knowledge of* ***'s *facts*—28946 *dq* 7.

If the "vanishment" of Tavistock-square will authenticate the story he tells, we shall feel it our duty to notice it publicly.

The Brobdignagnian Tailor's-shop at the Pantheon goes on slowly—we believe there are more suits *pending than those of the workmen—we give* MR. MADERLY *credit for* taking his measures *accordingly.*

MR. BRIGGS, *if that is the name of the person, must have a good deal of leisure on hand, to have written so much upon such a subject. To shew* MR. BRIGGS *that we have no wish to be* ill-natured, *we shall not mention the name of the person* here *in whose praise he is so warm—but we will assure him* seriously, *that we* never heard of that person *till the week before last, and that he is certainly amongst the most obscure of his profession. We think the way we convey this fact, will prove that we have no desire unnecessarily to wound.*

We never heard that MR. FUSELI *was insane!*

We should be always happy to attend to any suggestions of H.W.M. *—but we literally have not sufficient room for our matter as it is.*

The private *letter from Cambridge* *** *had better remain private.*

M.S. *shall not want consideration.*

MR. CALCRAFT *is not the Member for* CHESTER.

ANNE *writes a remarkably pretty hand, but what she writes about we honestly confess we cannot discover—in the first place, the noblemen she alludes to is* married, *therefore we cannot encourage her hopes* that way—*we will, however, do what she wishes upon the second point of her letter.*

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock.*

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

IT will be seen, under our head of Foreign Intelligence, that the DUKE D'ANGOULEME entered Madrid yesterday se'nnight. ABISBAL, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, has not been arrested; it is stated that he has sent to the DUKE D'ANGOULEME, soliciting that the Duke will cause Madrid to be occupied by French troops immediately on the evacuation of that capital by the Spanish Constitutional Force, in order to avert sanguinary retaliation and re-actions. The general opinion is that an amicable arrangement will take place.

OUR readers will perceive that LORD NUGENT obtained leave to bring in his bill for placing the Roman Catholics of England upon the same footing as the Roman Catholics of Ireland—we have been told that it is the intention of Government to suffer *this* Bill to pass through both Houses.

This, as part of the system which we to the latest hour of our lives will steadfastly oppose, demands the particular attention of our representatives—there is a plausibility upon the face of the measure which renders it more dangerous than it otherwise would be, because it seems natural enough that the disabilities of the English Papists should not be greater than the Irish Papists; but we warn our readers not to listen to such sophistry—the fact that POPERY is frightfully encreasing in England, is that with which to meet the arguments in favour of this still *conciliatory* measure.—At Preston, in Lancashire, a JESUIT who settled there, and was accustomed to congregate his disciples in a room, subsequently was compelled by the success of his proselytism to build a chapel, capable of containing two thousand persons—he has subsequently to that commenced building a second chapel of larger dimensions still!

Why, why are these barefaced attempts to wheedle us out of our Constitutional Religion thus palliated, thus supported?

THE Tythe Commutation Bill was in a Committee on Friday night; and we heard, with regret, SIR JOHN NICHOL protesting against the principle of this Bill being considered as in any sense applicable to tythe property in England—no man supposes it IS applicable at the moment to tythe property in England; but we will stake our existence, if the Irish Tythe Commutation Bill passes into a law, that we name the man who will apply the principle of the Bill to English Tythe property in less than a twelvemonth.

We do not mean to say, that the provisions of the Bill in detail will or could be applied to English Tythe property, but *this* we say, because *we know it*, that the *real movers* of this measure merely wish the power of Parliament over Church property to be publicly recognized, and having gained that point, the downfall of the Establishment will be regularly worked at—with what success, depends upon the degree of manly firmness and constitutional decision with which the diabolical efforts are met.

It breaks the spirit—it breaks the heart of high-minded Englishmen, to hear details, and conversations, and speeches, and remarks, upon the minute points of a measure which should not be entertained—the principle of which should not be recognized. What does it signify to the Government of this country whether MR. JOSEPH HUME be angry or pleased?—It makes our blood boil, to see, upon some occasions, explanations given TO that Honourable Gentleman in the House, actually directed—addressed to HIM—as if HE were really an object of importance: are we to be frightened from our purpose by the tinkling of a brass pestle and mortar?—We say, once more, draw the line—never let the principle be recognized, that Church property is at the disposal of Parliament—for this concession is all that is wanted to begin those innovations, whose end all men CAN SEE who WILL SEE.

One pen has been employed upon this subject in a pamphlet, (we find from the newspaper that MR. PARK the barrister is the author) called, "Sketch of an Amendment to MR. GOULBURN'S Bills," but we have no inclination to consider the merit of the writer's suggestions, because we are convinced that no amendment will suffice—nothing short of *positive rejection* of the measure can save the Church of Ireland in the *first instance*—of the ulterior results of lay interference with the rights and property of the Clergy we have no doubt; we shall, therefore, only quote from MR. PARK'S pamphlet his succinct review of the *objections* to MR. GOULBURN'S Bills.

"The first of MR. GOULBURN'S measures brings no real benefit to any but the landlord. It foments the brawling of the turbulent, but offers to the wretched not even hope; the worst cases of distress—the miserable cottier, tenant at will—are passed by unnoticed. *It multiplies upon a class of men, whom it is the interest of the state to make respectable, oaths of a most degrading nature, vexatious to the individual, and* IRREVERENT TOWARDS GOD—IT REMOVES THEM FROM THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS; AND, PRONOUNCING ON THEM, AS IT WERE, A VERDICT OF INSANITY, IT COMMITS THEIR PROPERTY IN TRUST, TO THEIR DEBTORS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, AND FINALLY, TO SOME NAMELESS UNDERLING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

"The evils of the second measure are, perhaps, *still more formidable.* It is, in fact, no commutation or composition of tithes. IT CHANGES THE BODY TO WHICH TITHES ARE TO BE PAID—it changes the officers by whom they are to be collected; but it makes no change in the persons who are to pay, or in the mode of payment. It is said that the clergy have become odious by the exaction of tithe; will the odium be diminished, if the government be made its object, or have the Irish any noxious superfluity of loyal humours, to be carried off by the prescriptions of an Act of Parliament?

"Again, it has a DIRECT AND POWERFUL tendency to DIMINISH the NUMBER of PROTESTANTS in IRELAND. However low the claims of the clergy might be estimated, the quantity of land, to be offered to them in lieu of tithe, should be very considerable. Now, the sellers of land in Ireland are almost all Protestant; while the Roman Catholic clings to the soil with a degree of tenacity *surprising to those who do not know its cause, and* ALARMING TO THOSE WHO DO. The same circumstances, which in the troubled districts make the clergy anxious for commutation, make the gentry desirous to leave the country; and no gentleman will now live in the south or west of Ireland, who can afford to live elsewhere. Offer them the security of the English funds, and the quiet comfort of an English residence; and the temptation will be irresistible. This Bill, in the mean time, will not bring other residents to supply their places: the clergy can be compelled to reside at present, and if not compelled, they would fly, as others do, from the horrors of civil war."

We have a hope, however, that should this extremely dangerous Bill pass the Commons, it will meet its death-blow another place, where the church *is represented*, for, perhaps amongst all the charges of wealth and power brought against the Clergy of the Establishment, it has slipped the observation of their opponents that they are the *only person* in England who *cannot be represented* by any of their body in the House of Commons.

Brewers, booksellers, curriers, retired livery servants, cheesemongers, salters, army-surgeons on half-pay, hopsellers, slop-sellers, druggists, tea-men, sugar-bakers,—nay, chimney-sweepers and dust-men *might* each send members of their own particular profession to advocate their cause, and guard their interests in the British Senate—the CLERGY OF ENGLAND CANNOT *do* so.

To this cause we firmly believe is attributable the extraordinary manner in which ecclesiastical matters are conducted in the House of Commons—the interests of the Church are confided to the care of Doctors of Civil Law, who speak only upon the technical points under discussion; but whenever the subject is brought forward, as it is upon the present occasion, the RIGHTS OF THE CHURCH seem entirely to be forgotten; and in the very last sitting of the House in Committee upon this last ecclesiastical measure, SIR JOHN NICHOL contents himself by protesting against the possibility of applying the principle of that measure to the CLERGY OF ENGLAND.

The Clergy of England cannot fail to be pleased to hear that, *as yet*, it is not intended to take away their lawful property, and pension them out of the proceeds of it; but still *conciliation* is the object, we must beg to doubt whether the scrupulous distinctness with which SIR JOHN NICHOL disclaims any intention of treating the English Clergy in so ceremonious a manner, is likely to convince the Irish Clergy who are first to be submitted to the process, of the advantages likely to result to them from the measure in the present instance.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

THE office of journalist was unknown to the institutes of ancient Europe. The Tribunes of the people among the Romans, like our own contemporaries HUNT, WILSON, and HOBHOUSE, confined themselves to the department of creating popular discontent, and when full charged—of directing it against the Senate and political Officers of the State.

Other departments of civil and municipal regulation were under fixed establishments, and among others the superintendence of the public buildings, sewers, and highways was specially in the hands of the EDILES and their subordinate officers, whose duty it was to guard the public against all sorts of nuisances and inconveniences arising out of neglect or inattention to the general accommodation.—How these persons executed their commissions may be inferred from the multitude of inferences and certain facts in the history which have reached us concerning them; but the summary mode of enforcing obedience to their injunctions under the FREEST of ANCIENT REPUBLICS would not be very palatable to the still freer notions of the moderns, who consider themselves oppressed if they have not *the letter* of an Act of Parliament to warrant the suppression or abatement of any the most obvious public nuisance, they may think proper to pursuit of their own proper interests, to set up.

Thus every thing with us is matter of legislation (Hear, hear, save the mark!) instead of regulation; and as it is clear that specific laws cannot be framed even by such wise men as HUME or MICHAEL ANGELO—to whose good intentions (the latter we mean) we are disposed to give full credit—so as to meet every exigency, we are perpetually subjected to inconvenience by the quirks and evasions of those who are indisposed to their duty, or have even worse motives for neglecting it.

Our political agitators, who have no object in raising a hue and cry against any one lower in rank than a Prince or a Minister, care not a straw whether half a score carriage springs are broken—or half a dozen human limbs fractured in a week, owing to the neglect of vestries or paving committees in keeping the highways in repair—They—kind, considerate souls—are above such petty details—but we—who have sincerely at heart the comfort and happiness of our countrymen, who possess

"Sua si bona norint"—

everything that can contribute to secure both, have never thought it beneath us to notice those minor corruptions which, producing daily and hourly inconvenience, interfere more than people who, from local circumstances, suffer not from their immediate effects, are aware of, with the comfort and even safety of their fellow-citizens.

As a case most notoriously in point, we beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to the state of the pavement in Bond-street, and the upper portion of Piccadilly, which we have no hesitation in declaring to be, not only disgraceful to a metropolis like ours, but in the highest degree injurious and even dangerous to the persons and property of those who have to traverse it for pleasure, or for business; and when to this is added the fact that Piccadilly in particular forms one of the greatest thoroughfares as an entrance from the main Western roads, we cannot sufficiently reprobate the negligence, or what may deserve a much harsher name, on the part of those whose duty it is to guard the public against so grievous a nuisance.

Our attention has been repeatedly called to this subject—and although we had generally observed the bad state of the pavement, both in Bond-street and the western portion of Piccadilly, we could not have conceived upon anything short of actual inspection, that it was in so shameful a state as we have actually found it to be. We believe that we are guilty of no injustice in attributing this neglect in one of the most opulent and aristocratic parishes in the metropolis, to a contemptible and parsimonious desire of keeping down the rate—a desire evinced equally to the disgrace of those who are the principal agents in it—by withholding the improvement of gas-lights on one side of Piccadilly, which are so liberally dispensed by the adjoining parish of St. James's on the other.

But we learn from a correspondent, a circumstance which gives to this degrading species of economy an air of something of a still more grave delinquency—namely, that the KENSINGTON TRUST *do actually pay the specific sum of* 1000*l. per annum to the parish of St. George's, for the sole purpose*

contributing to the expences of keeping the pavement in a perfect state of repair from Charges-street to the Turnpike!—Now we do say, without hesitation, that if this be the case—and it is an assertion easily confuted if unfounded—the parish of St. George's is guilty of a breach of trust, no less criminal than the neglect by which thousands of passengers, on horseback and in public as well as private carriages, are daily exposed to imminent hazard and danger!—for, although a thousand pounds may not be sufficient in any one year to new pave the street upon the improved principle of the neighbouring parish—the security of the bond is sufficient to warrant the necessary expenditure for such a purpose, and the decreased expense of annual *hole stopping*, and repairs to save actual *indictment*, would soon make up the difference. Besides this—the liberal grant from the road trust is not, nor ever could be intended to exonerate the parish from taking such share in the expense as may be further necessary to ensure a perfectly secure and permanently substantial avenue to so great an outlet to the metropolis.

We are furnished with many documents to substantiate the correctness of all we have urged, but we have only to read our Acts of Parliament, and to compare the nuisance in question with the spirit and tenor of them, to be assured that we are only doing an act of justice between the public and the public servants. We are not to be told that the lives and property of hundreds and thousands of persons, driving over this "bay of Biscay," are a secondary object in the economical arrangements of *any* parish, whose duty (by the laws of the land) it is, to keep the highways in repair—but least of all shall we admit this, when we find the vestries and public boards boasting the names of many men of rank and fortune representing the most opulent parish in the metropolis—who, if their attention be duly awakened to the subject, we do not suffer ourselves for a moment to doubt, will be excited by a higher motive than any we have thought proper to urge to set their inferior agents at work and afford the public all the advantages to which they are legitimately entitled, without waiting to be reminded of their duty by individual complaints and presentments—or by the more public process of INDICTMENT.

OUR readers will perceive that an expulsion has taken place at Oxford—three members of Christ Church have been sent from that venerable college—one the son of an English Earl, the other two Commoners.

We are not surprised at this event, however grieved we may feel for the parents of the degraded and disgraced young men. We have marked, with great concern, the increasing coarseness and grossness of conduct and conversation amongst the *higher classes* of this Society—a contempt of order and subordination—an avowed indifference to the pursuits which should occupy the student—and, we lament to say, an adoption of language unfitted, not only to the particular situation of young men at an University, but unfit to be repeated in the least scrupulous society.

Everybody who knows the Dean of Christ Church will feel assured that no unnecessary severity has been exercised upon this occasion, and we trust that the decided measure he has felt it his duty to take may deter those who have yet escaped a visitation so serious and important from occupations and amusements suited to pot-houses and worse places; that they will be more cautious in their associations—and, above all, that the filthy language which has been latterly the fashion, particularly at Christ Church, will be left to the chimney-sweepers and scavengers, from whose mouths it could only be expected to proceed.

Every Christ Church man will know what we mean—would we could read a similar lecture to ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE at Cambridge, *and go no farther*—but, alas! "it is one thing *to say*, and another to *do*."

WHAT a pretty fool Master WILSON has made of himself—first he leaves his country and his constituents to join the Spaniards—having been turned out of the army he travels with *Aide-de-camp*—having arrived, and been serenaded, and offered *no command*, he gets measured for a private soldier's uniform, upon which (as he would upon his dressing-gown, or any thing else he might happen to wear) he sticks all the Orders which he has at various times received from the continental Monarchs, the grossest abuse of whom forms the theme of his harangue in a language he does not understand ——then he handles his musquet, and falls into the ranks of the Vigo Militia!

This is extremely good fun for Tom Fool himself, but it is by no means so agreeable to the Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels upon this *private* Militia man's *staff*—drilling in sultry weather is rather a silly diversion—mark the result—The DUKE D'ANGOULEME is safe in Madrid, and, in all probability, FERDINAND with him at this very moment—the value of the fine *cry of liberty* which we have heard in Spa-fields, and at Cumberland-gate, and in various other places, has been duly ascertained on the continent; and there we have WILSON, *our* Member of Parliament, stumping along sandy roads with a heavy firelock on his shoulder, a subject not only of Spain, but of ridicule to every man in England.

When the CHRONICLE, a paper to whose braggings truth sets no limits, begins to whimper, it seems that honour and honesty are flourishing, and treason and revolution are on the decline.—For three days has that wretched Whig been wiping its eyes, and groaning, and by way of reproach it tells its readers yesterday that it is entirely *the fault* of the English that there is to be no murdering, no burning, no pillaging, no slaughter, no confusion in Spain.

In the *Journal des Debats*, is a paragraph stating that the DUKE D'ANGOULEME will treat with *no* General—with *no body* but FERDINAND the KING, *at liberty*. In this declaration we look in vain for that imbecility, that half-measured caution with which this French Prince has been so manfully charged by our *Liberals*; and when we contrast FACTS as they exist with the only *Constitutional* state paper which has been circulated, we mean SIR ROBERT the Militia-man's letter to his friend, MR. WOODENSPOON, of Bengal-place, Kent-road, it certainly strikes us that the zeal of the Militia-man must have got the better of his judgment.

We think, however, that the letter itself is a beautiful specimen of political literature—the "best regards to MRS. W." at the conclusion of it shews too an amiable recollection of the pleasures of Bermondsey and Tooley-street, which even the VIVAS of the Spanish mob failed to eradicate from the HERO'S mind. We trust the gallant Militia-man will write a little more.

If WILSON'S father (the English CLAUDE) were alive at this moment, and had heard that his son had been enlisting under Spanish *banners*, he would *technically* have said to him, "BOB, BOB, my boy, however much these COLOURS may suit your PALLATE, I am afraid they will woefully injure your next CANVAS!"

And so we predict they will.

WE quote the following paragraph from the TIMES of last Saturday:—

"On Monday night His Royal Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD had a large party at Marlborough House, to TEA and COFFEE."

THIS fine weather is extremely favourable to the growth of HUMBUG—a beautiful specimen was exhibited at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket on Wednesday last, when His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, Grand Master of Masons, Chairman of the Beef-steak Club, and, moreover, President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, presented medals and premia to all the deserving and ingenious persons who, during the preceding year, had submitted their performances to the judgment of that erudite body.

MR. ARTHUR AIKIN, the secretary, opened the business of the day, by making a speech explanatory of the advantages derived to the world at large from the exertions of the Society, and dwelt with great effect upon the *stimulus* held out to landed proprietors to plant forest trees, and reclaim waste lands. We shall consider the general utility of the Society by and bye, but we must pause here, merely to enquire whether any man can be sufficiently charmed with a hobby, to believe that a landed proprietor is *stimulated* to plant five hundred acres of his own estate with forest trees by the *hope* of obtaining a silver medal, value four shillings and eleven-pence, from the hands of the DUKE OF SUSSEX! in the Italian Opera House, Haymarket.

COL. WILDMAN, who has got BYRON'S property, has very judiciously, and with extremely good taste, endeavoured to restore the trees with which Newstead formerly was ornamented, but which extravagance and dissipation long since consigned to the carpenter and cabinet-maker. COL. WILDMAN deserves the thanks of his children for this attention to their great grand children—but as Newstead is private property, and, we trust, will remain the property of the family in whose hands we find it for centuries to come, we are dull enough not to perceive why COL. WILDMAN deserves a "gold CERES medal"—(What CERES has to do with COL. WILDMAN'S forest trees we do not pretend to say,)—for ornamenting and improving his *own* estate—for nothing but the fact of his great grandson's being an equally desperate profligate with the former owner of the place can possibly bring the timber into the market for national uses—ROGERS, who is never at a loss for a joke, said it was but fair that one *Wild-man* should restore what another *Wild-man* had destroyed: this jest was received with a shout of applause by those who were standing round the wit, which the illustrious President mistook for public approbation of some liberal sentiment uttered by him, and he bowed, as the "*Silly-Bee*" did once upon a time at Cambridge.

"Fifty-six individuals, many of them young ladies, were honoured with rewards for their proficiency in painting, drawing, modelling, and sculpture. Amongst these candidates was MR. P. H. DESVIGNES, who received a silver pallet and the silver Iris medal. In presenting the rewards the DUKE of SUSSEX introduced the young gentleman to the company as a native of Greece. His Royal Highness felt happy that *he had come to this country to improve himself in the fine arts, and to enjoy those liberal feelings which they all prized so much.—(Applause.")*

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX thought such an opportunity as this, to express a little political feeling was not to be missed; and as far as the liberality of English sentiment goes, certainly, in his Royal Highness's company, MR. P. H. DESVIGNES might get his full quantum of it; but when his Royal Highness congratulates a GREEK upon coming to this country to IMPROVE HIMSELF IN THE FINE ARTS, we have not a word to say, we are only the more convinced of the unequalled fitness of his Royal Highness to *fill the Chair* at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket.

A medal had been voted to the late MR. WARREN, for a *discovery* touching the engraving upon steel. In consequence of the death of that able artist, this tribute of the Society was bestowed upon his surviving brother.

We are not very well informed upon the subject, but it appears to us, without meaning to detract from the merit of the late MR. WARREN, that the Society have been completely *humbugged* (not by MR. WARREN, but themselves) upon this *discovery*; for, unless we are extremely deceived, the process has been brought to perfection by Messrs. PERKINS and FAIRMAN, who have established presses and offices in Fleet-street, in partnership with CHARLES HEATH, the celebrated engraver's son, (who by the way is an excellent artist himself); and that for two or three years past innumerable specimens of the art have been circulated all over the kingdom.

We mention this, not to detract from MR. WARREN'S merits, but to shew what we consider the lamentable want of knowledge in the Society under discussion.

MR. WILLIAM COBBETT!!! of KENSINGTON! came forward to receive a large silver medal for a discovery in the art of *making straw bonnets!*

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX took the opportunity of complimenting MR. COBBETT in "good set terms," and rejoiced to find himself "*the* ORGAN" of the Society, (for which his Royal Highness, by the way, is eminently qualified by the number of his *pipes*) and bestowed the honourable distinction upon MR. COBBETT, as a reward for "improving the construction of bonnets on an enlarged principle."

If his Royal Highness merely considered the improvement or *discovery* (as they call every thing at this meeting) as diffused upon an enlarged principle, we have no objection to the phrase; but if MR. COBBETT'S bonnets themselves are to be upon *an enlarged principle*, then we, who love to see sparkling eyes and pretty faces, without peeping through an arcade of plaited straw to look for them, must beg leave to dissent altogether.

We cannot refrain from quoting the *conciliatory* tone of the MORNING POST when speaking of MR. COBBETT upon this occasion.

"On MR. COBBETT coming forward to receive the medal, he *was much applauded; and the Royal Chairman* ROSE and addressed him in terms of *that respect which will never be withheld from the proper application of the talents of* THIS EXTRAORDINARY MAN."

Extraordinary indeed!—that a Prince of the Blood *Royal* should *rise at* the approach of MR. COBBETT, does not surprise *us*; if his choler had risen too, and if he had left the playhouse immediately after, we should not have been in the smallest degree astonished; but that the MORNING POST should talk of "*respect*" for the "*extraordinary man*," would, indeed, seem strange, if we did not happen to know that even MR. COBBETT is thought worth *conciliating* in these days of pacification.—When the MORNING POST calls "*bonnett platting*" a *proper* application of MR. COBBETT'S talents,—we presume that excellent paper is pleased to be jocular.

But come we to the last part of this super-eminent buffoonery—read, read, pray read, what follows, gentle countrymen:—

"The business of the day having been concluded, the Duke of Sussex said, it remained for him to *return the best thanks* of the Society *for the honour which had been done them, by so numerous an attendance of ladies and gentlemen*: and *he flattered himself* that the different premiums presented to various individuals, this day, had afforded present satisfaction, and held out strong encouragement for future exertion. (Applause.) He believed he might take on himself to say, that a more useful society did not exist, because their premiums were not confined to any particular art or country. They received communications from all parts of the world, and they were bound to consider them, and to publish them, if they were found worthy of that distinction. (Applause.)"

That HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of SUSSEX gives his *personal weight to the chair* of innumerable public charities, (as "*Tentamen*" has it) who can feel but gratified—but that His Royal Highness the Prince AUGUSTUS FREDERICK of England should, upon the stage of a public playhouse, *return thanks* for the HONOUR DONE HIM by the attendance of "LADIES and GENTLEMEN," in the boxes, pit and gallery, does seem so very extraordinary, that we really must doubt those persons who state (seriously too) that they heard the thing done.

We know his Royal Highness is not particular in his associates—with the private pursuits of men, which do not by their evil influence affect society, we have nothing to do; but when we find the dignity of our blood royal compromised by an acknowledgment of honour done to it by the attendance of a mixed crowd in a theatre, congregated to see a puppet show, we feel as every loyal, true-hearted Englishman *must feel*, who is devoted to his KING and CONSTITUTION.

And now a word about this Society. With respect to the *Premia* and medals bestowed upon inventions and discoveries, where, we ask, are the results? As we before observed, no man who has thousands of acres of land, needs the stimulus of four shillings and elevenpence to improve those acres to the best of his ability—no man who can recover an estate from the sea will take his measures in hopes of the "Gold CERES" or the "Silver VULCAN,"—therefore it must be in the encouragement of artists and machinists that we are to find the advantages arising from the labours of the Society.

Where, we ask, are the ornaments to our National School of Painting, produced by the silver palettes and trash given to young ladies for portraits of a "Pet Lamb," view of "Papa's Cottage Orné at Peckham," or a black-lead pencil copy of one of poor BARTOLOZZI'S prints?—Amongst what class of ladies are we to look for those, who, in their early days, received these testimonies of the merits of their drawing-masters, who uniformly finish up their "little efforts" for the occasion?

Where have been the works in the mechanical world, which owe their *origin* to this Society? The Society, we believe, gave SIR HUMPHREY DAVY a medal for his safety-lamp; but did SIR HUMPHREY DAVY submit his safety-lamp to this "Conseil" in the *first instance?* Do we ever hear any more of such things as "MR. HIGGINBOTHAM'S improved mode of snuffing candles without soiling a card-table"—of MR. HALL'S discovery of a mode of "picking gooseberries without pricking one's fingers,"—or of "MR. HAYNES'S machine for cutting cucumbers upon an improved principle,"—with the merits of which the Adelphi has resounded, and for which their honorary crown pieces have been so liberally dispensed.

Now, without meaning the slightest imputation upon any of the gentlemen and ladies who received medals on Wednesday, we will venture to predict, that with the exception of MR. COBBETT, we shall never hear their names mentioned again, unless, indeed, the gentleman who received a gold medal for the invention of an apparatus for "fractures of the *lower* limbs," should turn his thoughts to the contrivance of another apparatus to "fracture the upper limbs;" or that the captain, who received a similar reward for "his *invention of a kite*," should also receive a second premium for his "discovery of a tail to it," at some future period. Anybody who will turn to the old numbers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, will see more wonderful inventions and discoveries in the plates of that work than the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences dream of—not one of which is at this moment in use.

Gentlemen combining for amusement to make a collection of models, and to encourage young beginners, are extremely praiseworthy, and their pursuits in the highest degree inoffensive; but when we have our streets disturbed, our eyes insulted, and our national pride degraded, by such trumpery shew-off, shout-gaining, puppet-shew LIBERALISM as that of Wednesday, one can only grieve at the depravity of taste so glaringly evident in the principal performers, and laugh outright at the fools who gratify a dirty vanity by flocking to such an exhibition.

The *Courier* mentions, that during the exhibition the *barometer* was at 85—the *Courier* means *thermometer* of course; but when it is discovered that the Opera House not only was crammed with spectators, but *lighted up* at noon-day, we think moderate people will turn up their hands and eyes, and cry, "Mercy on us, and are we come to this!"

A military band attended, and played marches!!!

IN an age when Humbug is uncommonly fresh and lively, it is quite pleasant to record an event like the following, in which nothing is to be found but the most gratifying information:—

"Thursday, the 22d, was *a most interesting day*. An "EISTEDDVOD was held at the Freemasons' Tavern; LORD "DYNEVOR, supported by LORD KENYON and SIR WAT-"KINS WILLIAMS WYNNE, opened the *business of the day* "by calling on MR. PARRY to declare the objects and views "of the CYMMRODORION!!!

"PRICHARD, harper to the GWYNEDDIGIEN, played PEN "RHAW—about a dozen PENILLION singers astonished the "audience—LORD KENYON was appointed to preside at the "next EISTEDDVOD! and the Noble Chairman gave the "'GWYNNEDIGIEN' Society.

"MR. GRIFFITH JONES returned thanks in the *Welch* "*language*, and thus ended this *very interesting meeting*; which "reflects credit on the Royal Cambrian Institution, and the "natives of CAMBRIA *in general!*

"*Mewn Awen wyyn lawen byw byth* Y BO HI!"

We have not a word to add to the concluding three of this beautiful line, except to congratulate the British nation upon the events of the day—"Y BO HI!"

THEATRICALS.

DURING the QUEEN'S disturbance at a time when it was wholesome for the country to tickle MR. HENRY BROUGHAM rather roughly, that gentleman was in a perpetual fever, and MRS. BROUGHAM was in a state of worry from the setting of Saturday's sun till the outcoming of Sunday's BULL—at which we grieved, because we have no wish to give pain to those who act under *superior influence*, and because MRS. BROUGHAM was not her Majesty's Attorney-General—but mortified as we might have been, it *was our duty* (and we did it) to shew up her husband at all available points—now, in our theatrical criticisms, we really have no wish to wound feelings unnecessarily—nay, we go farther, we confess a partiality to Covent Garden; but it is impossible to do our duty to the public and speak in terms of even qualified censure of the abominable ribaldry with which we are persecuted in the shape of farces at this and the other great theatre.

CENT. PER CENT. a new piece, was produced on Thursday at Covent Garden—and such a piece we never saw—without the slightest pretension to novelty of incident, situation, or character, it bears the most striking resemblance to all the trash which has been let loose upon the world, from the metropolitan stages, in grossness and vulgarity. The men who write these things, and think themselves above criticism, are fools—if gentlemen were to write for the stage—if nature were to be represented as she is—if society could be depicted with all its follies and absurdities as they glare upon us, what a treat would a play be.

The abundance of ridicule which ordinary life in the higher circles affords—the trickeries and manœuvrings of fashionable leaders—the little contrivances and bits of generalship—the heartless insincerity—the frivolous anxieties—the unalterable *arrangements*—the strongly marked character of the knaves contrasted with the languid insipidity of the fools—the pretensions of upstart vanity—the toil of the *nouveaux riches* to climb into notice and popularity—the ravenous husband-hunting mother—the calculating establishment-seeking daughter—the blue ladies on one hand—the dandy lordlings on the other, with a sprinkling of the saints, the sages, and the savages of society—in the hands of a man who mingled with them, and had merely the *tact* of putting down what he heard, and of commenting upon what he saw, would form the materials of a rich and genuine comedy.

We do not mean that *personal* likenesses should be given in characters on the stage, but a general fair view of the world as it goes, by which those who live in it would be extremely amused, and those who live out of it mightily edified.

But what amusement, what edification, what rational pleasure can a man of the meanest intellect find in scenes like those of CENT PER CENT?—The conduct of the leading character is the conduct of an idiot—the affair of the elopement is not only unnatural but impossible—and while the absurdity of the story shocks the understanding, the language, in many parts, outrages decency.—We again tell the licenser of plays that he ill performs his duty when he suffers dialogues to be sent forth to the world, which could not be endured in private society—are our women to hear indelicacies in a playhouse which we would not suffer in our own dwellings? Why is it that this filthy *violence* is committed upon the good taste and good feeling of Society?

There does not appear to us to exist a man of more refined and polished manners than MR. CHARLES KEMBLE—he is one of those whom we should hold up to society as a perfect example of that combination of actor and gentleman which we maintain to be less rare in the present times than at any preceding period of our theatrical history.

MR. CHARLES KEMBLE is a proprietor of Covent Garden Theatre—surely to *him* must have been submitted the nasty farce of Thursday—did he not see the defects in an instant?—is it possible he could have read it over without discovering in it allusions, observations, *inuendoes*, *double entendres*, and *positive grossnesses*, which he would not have suffered MR. JONES, MR. CONNOR, or MR. FARREN to have been parties to in their private capacities in the female society of his own private life? We say it is almost impossible—and we think *that* the fair way of putting the subject to the conductors of our public theatres, for why should our women hear in a box at Covent Garden Playhouse that which they could not listen to in a drawing-room in Grosvenor Street?—or why should MR. JONES, and MR. FARREN, and MR. CONNOR be forced by a wretched farce-writer to talk indecencies as *public* performers which they would be ashamed to utter as private gentlemen.

We noticed in the BRITISH MERCURY of Wednesday se'nnight, the extraordinary humbug of MR. CALCRAFT'S speech at the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund Dinner, in which he said that, not only was MR. KEAN the principal support of Drury Lane Theatre, but the *cause of its existence*—we observed in that paper, that MR. KEAN played to empty benches for months together, and we now add the fact, that in order to induce any body to go to see him, the price of admission to the boxes was reduced to five shillings; that nobody went even at that reduced price, and that it was not till MR. KEAN went to AMERICA that Drury Lane began to thrive.

ELLISTON'S CORONATION first brought the thing round—his subsequent management in engaging YOUNG, LISTON, DOWTON, TERRY, STEPHENS, and BRAHAM; and, in short, all the available talent of the stage—his having converted the abominable straggling wilderness, which the place was, into the beautiful and splendid theatre which we now see it—these are the causes of the prosperity of Drury Lane, and these causes would have produced similar effects, if MR. KEAN had staid in America till the present moment.

We do not in saying this, mean to detract from MR. KEAN'S merits—we confess we never saw any merit in him—but so many excellent judges say he is a clever actor, that we conclude he is so; but we contend that in the present day *no one attraction* is sufficient to fill a house, much less to support a theatre; and we are the more confirmed in this opinion by the very fact we have just noticed, that, admired as MR. KEAN is by certain persons, HE totally failed to draw, as it is called, when he stood alone. The combination which ELLISTON has judiciously made, pleases all parties:—while the love-sick girl is delighted to hear YOUNG'S mellow tones vibrate through her heart, the musical enthusiast drinks with delight the honied tones of the unsophisticated STEPHENS—BRAHAM'S brilliant execution and perilous skill attracts the bolder votaries of the art—TERRY, in SIMPSON, tickles the cits—DOWTON'S rich and powerful delineations win the admirers of sterling acting—ELLISTON, *when himself*, still claims the approbation of those who love genuine comedy—and LISTON, like the Magic Queen in the tale, "commands all hearts"—MR. KEAN claims, we believe, a large share of popular favour, and as a component part of the general force, we have no doubt is highly serviceable; but that MR. CALCRAFT should have dealt out his commendation by wholesale, and attribute *all* the merit of originating and supporting Drury Lane Theatre to MR. KEAN, we much lament—for it has had the effect of making both the *butterer* and the *butteree* extremely ridiculous.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—I am afraid the discussions in a certain house are rather difficult to be noticed with safety, but never, I think, did I hear any speech so unworthy of the Speaker, whether considered as a man, a statesman, or a philanthropist, as that delivered by MR. BROUGHAM, the other night in the house, upon the subject of Negro Emancipation. It was nothing from beginning to end, but an inveterate philippic against the British inhabitants of the West Indies, and eulogiums upon the mild, amiable, but suffering blacks—I will not, however, take up more of your time on that point, but as you have a strong preference for facts, I will just give you one or two—*In the newspapers* MR. BROUGHAM is represented as having stated that MR. MACAULAY was the author of one, among the many anonymous pamphlets, which have been got up on this occasion, the title of which is "Negro Slavery, &c." and in mentioning this, is reported to have passed the following most extravagant eulogium upon the said ZACHARIAH MACAULAY. "He was told that he most not believe the statements contained in the book called 'Negro Slavery.'" This was an attack upon one of the oldest, and most valued friends he had—a man, whose conduct upon all matters and occasions had been eminently reputable: but whose exertions in West India affairs he had not words sufficiently to praise. He named MR. MACAULAY, as the individual to whom he alluded, and in uttering the name of that individual, he uttered a name respected, wherever it was known—he named MR. MACAULAY without hesitation, because he knew that he could not have published any thing to which he would be slow to affix his name. MR. MACAULAY'S means of information were as much upon the subject in question before those of men in general, as the exertions he had made to arrive at those means were praiseworthy and unprecedented. A more can did honest man than MR. MACAULAY, he (Mr. B.) had never known, and he had known him in the habits of the most intimate private friendship for more than 20 years. He was a man, cautious even to coldness; as *incapable of colouring a fact* or an argument when a *favourite opinion was concerned*, as he would be for the sake of a favourite interest; a man in short, who distrusted himself so much upon every point as to which he felt warmly, that if he ran any risk, it was the not doing justice to himself.

This has led me to turn over the leaves of this most amiable pamphlet, and one of the first instances I see of this divine spirit is contained in the following extract from page 111:—

"In May, 1801, an act was passed in Barbadoes to increase the fines on manumissions from 50*l.* to 300*l.* on each female manumitted, and to 200*l.* on each male;" and he then adds somewhat triumphantly, "Such has been the spirit of Colonial legislation even at a recent period."

Now, the author of "Negro Slavery," &c. must have known, and knowing, has wilfully omitted to state that in 1816 or 17 an act was passed in Barbadoes *repealing the above-mentioned act of* 1801, and reducing the deposit money upon the manumission of ANY Slave to 50*l. currency*, for which deposit the Slave so manumitted is entitled to a small annuity for life, and that the real object had in view by both this and the other act was to provide for any aged or infirm Slave whom otherwise his master might wish to get rid of.

"Such," I reply, "has always been the spirit of Colonial Legislature," and so incapable is this author of colouring a fact, where a favourite opinion or interest is concerned. If, however, the author is satisfied with pleading ignorance of this fact, with which he might so easily have made himself acquainted, he can never again be permitted to guide the popular voice on this or any other subject; he must, in short, always be distrusted upon any point on which he feels warmly, as he certainly runs the risk of not doing others justice.

I will now proceed to give you one *more fact*. In a note upon page 12, of another small pamphlet, published by HATCHARD, entitled, "*A Review of some of the Arguments*," &c. there are the following among other observations:—"Of this alleged insurrection it may be sufficient to say, that for some cause or other the whole of the circumstances attending it have been most cautiously suppressed by Government as well as by the Colonial authorities. *Not a single official document has been allowed to see the light.*" And a few lines lower the same note says, "Had the different details on this subject been favourable to the Barbadian Colonists, or could *they* have exhibited clear proof of designed revolt and insurrection on the part of the Slaves, and above all, could they have connected such revolt with the discussions respecting the Registry Bill in England, the public would have been satiated with statements on the subject, nothing could have availed to suppress them. *But not a syllable has been officially published, either in England or in Barbadoes, which can throw light on these dark and sanguinary occurrences*—nothing to shew the guilt of the Blacks, or the laxity or forbearance of the Whites. *This deep and death-like silence speaks volumes.*"

Now, Sir, the Report from the Committee of the House of Assembly, of which I sent you a copy some days ago, *was printed and published in Barbadoes, was reprinted and republished as soon as it reached England*, and is now again advertised for sale. This *official document*, then, HAS BEEN *allowed to see the light*. This, *above all, does connect the revolt with the discussions respecting the Registry Bill in England*. This *has been officially published both in England and in Barbadoes*.

I cannot dwell upon this subject—I cannot permit myself to use the only word in the English language which can truly characterise the contents of this note. Every thing that is—that could be known respecting that insurrection, is contained in that Report; and I feel that it cannot be in better hands—for the good use it may be put to, for the West Indian and for the British public—than yours. I am, Sir, yours, &c. VINDEX.

As our object in BULL is always to bring forward the merits of questions actually under public discussion, we shall not enlarge upon the topic of Negro Emancipation at the present moment. We have already published in our BRITISH MERCURY, the affidavits of two persons, who distinctly swear to the cause of the Barbadoes insurrection, as being the report that the slaves were to be emancipated by means of an *old woman*, for whom MR. WILBERFORCE acted in England. This fact is sworn to.

We shall not here enlarge upon the disinterested conduct of Mr. ZACHARIAH MACAULAY towards the rum-drinking portion of the Black *Society* in our West India Islands, nor the peculiar caution exhibited by that immaculate philanthropist in transferring his property into EAST INDIA stock, previously to stirring the question of equalization of the sugar duties—in short, we shall say nothing, except to assure our friends that we have a mass of EVIDENCE and FACTS to shew the INJUSTICE—the DANGER—the FRAUD and the FOLLY of the attempt, futile as it must be, to *white-wash the Black-a-moors*, and that when the time comes, and the *conciliatory* measures, (TRUMAN, HANBURY, BUXTON & Co.'s entire,) are again agitated and fermented, we shall not be found asleep upon our posts.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers, however, at the moment to refer to the minority upon the question for a Committee upon the equalization of East and West India Sugars. We have taken the liberty of marking those Honourable Members who happen to be Proprietors of East India Stock, not, however, meaning (with the fear of Newgate and one of MR. MANNERS SUTTON'S warrants before our eyes) to impute a motive to the conduct of any Honourable Member whatever in that Honourable House.

ASTELL, W. E. I.	Proprietor	HUME, DR. E. I.	Proprietor
ALEXANDER, I.	ditto	LINDSAY,	ditto
ALEXANDER, I. D.	ditto	MAJORIBANKS,	ditto
BAILLIE, COL.	ditto	MARTEN,	ditto
BARING, T.	ditto	PITT, I.	ditto
L. W. BENTINCK (late Gov. of Madras)		RICARDO,	ditto
		SMITH,	ditto
COLE, SIR C. E. I.	Proprietor	SMITH, W.	ditto
DOWNIE,	ditto	WIGRAM,	ditto
FORBES,	ditto	WILBERFORCE	ditto
GRANT, RT. HON.	ditto	WELLS, J.	ditto

Thus, of thirty-four honourable gentlemen who voted. twenty-one were Proprietors of East India Stock

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 28.—From the Major-General to the Minister of W. "His Royal Highness the Duke D'Angoulême entered Madrid the 24th, at nine o'clock in the morning. General Curial has occ Mataro to be occupied. General Donnadieu has occupied Cole without resistance."

Some Inspectors of the Police waited the other day on several b sellers in the Palais Royale, desiring them not to expose on their *l'Abregé de l'Histoire de l'Inquisition*. This little brochure has c considerable sensation in Paris.

A courier, who left Madrid on the 16th ult. and arrived in Pa Monday, brought two documents, which were circulated freely former capital. The one is a letter from Count Montijo to Abisbal, in which he calls upon the latter to step forward to sa country, which now, as in 1808, solicited all her offspring for liverer. He says, "Your Excellency knows, and has declared the sovereignty of the people being once recognized, it becom duty to obey the general will, which amounts to this, that the Co tion of 1812 ought not to be retained, because it does not guara individual safety, nor preserve the dignity of the Spanish Mona Proclaim, therefore, what all desire, and act in concert with other Generals, who entertain the same sentiments—declare yo independent until the King shall be released. Collect your forc and hasten to destroy the origin of discord, so that the Faction Royalists, and the Foreigners, being deprived of every pretext have their designs frustrated, if they wish to rob us of the glory livering the King; and their plans totally defeated, if, under pretext, they conceal some other wish." And again—"To conc the whole, I am certain that it is as impossible to establish Constitution in Spain as it is to sustain the Constitution of 1812 with this difference only, that at the expense of blood, and numerous forces, the former might be kept up for some time; but put in practice the Constitution of the year 1812 is physically morally impossible, and consequently it has failed in Spain every where else; for it is contradictory in itself, and contains principles of its own destruction; it could prevail no where, bec it is out of the power of man to create beings with qualities essen contradictory.

The answer of Count Abisbal, in reply, states, that his Chief obey the orders of the Government, at the head of which is His Ma jesty, though he is fully convinced the present Ministry is incapa of rescuing the country from the dangers to which it is reduced. H then says, "In order to restore peace and union, the best mean would be, first, to notify to the invading army that the nation, concurrence with the King, proposed to make in its present Co stitution such alterations as experience has taught it to be nece sary to unite the minds of the Spaniards and ensure their ha piness as well as the dignity of the Constitutional Throne; and th consequently it ought to retire from the Spanish territory, and de itself to amicable intervention by means of its Ambassador. Such That his Majesty and his Government should again be established Madrid, as the Capital of the Monarchy; lest it should be said that sojourns at Seville against his inclination. Thirdly, that in order to in the Constitution such reforms as are deemed requisite, a new Cor should be convened, whose deputies should present themselves wi the powers specified by the Constitution. Fourthly, That it be proposed to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to choose a Ministry which should be wedded to no party, and should deserve the confidence of all, as well as that of Foreign Powers. And, fifthly, that a general amnesty should be decreed; and that a disposition should be evinced to pay attention to, and employ, without any regard to ex opinions, all Spaniards who from their penetration, services and p triotism, should be worthy of being preferred. Such is my perso opinion, and as a Spanish citizen, who is terrified at the present situation of his country, and who, at the expense of his blood, would prevent the effusion of that of his fellow citizens, I will cheerfully renounce any representation which may bring about so sacred an object."

The Count subsequently issued the following proclamation, date Madrid, May 16:—"Inhabitants of Madrid!—If military operations and a desire not to compromise the generous inhabitants of Madrid compel me to evacuate the capital, I will not abandon it until the garrison destined to preserve public tranquillity is replaced by the enemy's force, introduced by a Convention authorised by the laws of war. If some ill-designing men flatter themselves with the hope of pillage and disorder, let them renounce their criminal projects, and be assured that exemplary chastisement will be inflicted for every movement not authorised by law. I have respected, and I do respect the opinions of all, because I am persuaded that a liberal Government ought so to act, so long as those who are not agreed as to the merits of established laws do not, nevertheless, fail in punctual obedience to them; but I will not suffer party fury to stain with blood the soil of the capital of the most enlightened nation, or the ambitious and perfidious views of a small number of individuals to compromise the tranquillity of a city distinguished for its patriotism and talents.

(Signed) The Count DE D'ABISBAL."

An article from Bayonne, dated the 22d May, says—"The King, it is said, has attempted to escape from Seville. The Archbishop of Cordova, who was the author of this project, has been arrested. The garrison of Pampeluna is reported to have made a successful sally. The corps besieging Santona have been forced to retire after sustaining considerable loss by a vigorous sally of the garrison. A dozen deserters have been brought in here. Some persons say that Abisbal has been arrested and conducted to Seville, under a strong escort, principally for a letter which he is said to have written to the King, in which he begs his Majesty to come to Madrid, to settle the affairs of the kingdom."

LISBON, May 1.—In the Sitting of the Cortes, the 16th inst. the order of the day was the project for the division of the territory, the first article of which was read, viz.—"The kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, with the islands of Madeira and Azores, shall be divided into twelve provinces, each of which shall have an Administrator-General, and other provincial authorities, to be hereafter designated." After some discussion, the article was approved, only the number of thirteen provinces was substituted for twelve.

In the Sitting of the Cortes at Seville, on the 4th inst. a decree was passed, authorising certain financial measures; an extraordinary subsidy is to be established, estimated at 200,000,000 of reals, and which is to be levied upon all persons, whether foreigners or natives, in the ratio of their wealth. The payments were to commence within eight days from the publication of the Decree, and to be completed within the months of June and July. This forced loan is to be repaid by the proceeds arising from the sale of the seventh part of church property, which the Spanish clergy are to give up to the nation, conformably to a Papal Bull.

IRELAND.

At a meeting of Irish Catholics held in Dublin on Saturday last, it was resolved that an Association should be formed to be governed by regular rules, the object of which is the attainment of what is called Catholic Emancipation.

On Saturday week, a melancholy accident happened at Ardstraw, near Donemana, to Robert, aged 21, the youngest son of Robert Baird. After spending the evening with his family retired to his bed-room, and sat down on the bed for the purpose of charging a large pistol to keep off nightly depredators; in so doing it exploded, the contents entered below his right eye, and carried away part of his skull. The sister of the deceased was so much affected that she is not expected to survive.—Some rioters on Sunday night attacked the houses of Mr. Plunkett, in Stephen's-green; of Mr. Milliken, in Grafton street, and of several other gentlemen, all in Dublin, the windows of which they demolished.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Tuesday, an indictment was tried (*the King* v. *Smith*) which charged the defendant with subornation of perjury, (in swearing that Mrs. Boyle, the wife of the present prosecutor, was his natural daughter, when, in fact, she was not his daughter) in articles of the peace exhibited at the Middlesex sessions held in July against Mr. Boyle. A great number of witnesses were called to shew that Mrs. Boyle was the daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and had borne a child to an officer previous to her marriage with Boyle. On the part of the defendant it was stated that she really was his natural daughter, and resided with him as such from the year 1800 to 1810, and letters were put in from the prosecutor to the defendant, implying forgiveness and threatening, unless a weekly allowance was made to the prosecutor, he would charge the defendant with perjury. Upon these circumstances, the Jury pronounced the defendant Not Guilty.—[*Draper* v. *Garratt and another*.—We have received a letter from John Weal, dated from the Public Office, Queen's-square, in which he says that he "is not one of those persons who hire themselves for libels." All we can say is, that we copied the report of the trial from one of the daily papers, and there the error commenced.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King remains at Carlton-House, and is sufficiently improved in health to join his usual society at dinner. On Tuesday His Majesty entertained a small party at dinner, among whom were the Marquis of Westminster and Lady Elizabeth Conyngham.

On Wednesday the Duke of York visited the King; and the Earl of Liverpool and Count Munster had audiences of His Majesty.

Count Munster had an audience of his Majesty on Thursday.

On Wednesday evening despatches were received by Government, from Sir Charles Stuart, communicating the intelligence of the entry of the French advanced guard into Madrid on the 23d ult. His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme entered the capital on the following day.

The Prince de Polignac had retired with his troops upon the Tagus.

On Saturday se'nnight, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Ambassador to the Court of Sweden, and suite, embarked on board the Seringapatam, at Leith Roads, and sailed for Stockholm. His Excellency was saluted by the guns at Leith Fort, and by the ships of war.

The Grand Canal between Portsmouth and Arundel was opened on Monday. This work is of great importance, and has been three years forming, and has cost upwards of 100,000*l.*

The Term is now commenced, in Middlesex and London before the Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbott, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and after Trinity Term, 1823:—In TERM—*Middlesex*—Saturday, June 7; Monday, June 9; Monday, June 16.—*London*—Saturday, June 14; Wednesday, June 11; Tuesday, June 17.—Thursday, June 19.

Next TERM—*Middlesex*—Monday, June 23—*London*—Thursday, June 26.

On Wednesday, a Ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director, in the room of Joseph Cotton, Esq. who had resigned. The Scrutineers reported the election to have fallen on Thomas Reid, Esq.

A meeting of several gentlemen (civil and military) has taken place at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most speedy mode of erecting two colossal equestrian Statues, to the west of the Equestrian Statue, in front of Buckingham-house, in honour of his present Majesty—and to the east opposite the Horse Guards, in St. James's Park, in honour of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief.

A letter has been received from Sir R. Wilson by one of his constituents, in which he says: "To-morrow I enter the ranks as a private in the corps of the Vigo battalion of dispensable militia, it will be for the Government of Spain afterwards to determine my service. I and my companions insist in the first instance of conforming to the laws in the ranks. Those companions are Lieutenant-Colonel Light, late of the Spanish Staff in the Peninsula, a most distinguished officer and excellent gentleman, and a grandson of Lord Erskine's, who came out as a volunteer to share my fortunes, and who, I am certain, will do honour to his name."

Epsom Races—WEDNESDAY.—The Craven Stakes of 10gs each for horses of all ages, was won by Mr. Naylor's ch. c. Brilliant.—The Derby, of 50 sov. value 150 sov. by Subscribers of 10 sov. each, with 20 added by the Racing Fund, for 3-yr old. The winner to be sold for 250 sovs, if demanded, was won by Mr. Whiteside's ch. h. Wouverman.—The Woodcot Stakes of 30 sov. each, h. ft. for 2-yr olds, was won by Mr. Ferth's b. f. by Partisan, out of Test.

THURSDAY.—The Derby Stakes of 50gs each, h. ft. colts 8st. 7lb. and fillies 8st. 2lb. The owner of the second horse to receive 100gs out of the Stakes, was won by Mr. Udney's Emilius, by Orville, out of Emily; Mr. Leather's br. c. Tancred, brother to Pacha (second.) Two were distanced. Eleven started. Emilius, with Buckle upon him, waited for Pacha with Tancred (rode by Wheatly), and won the race by more than a full length. It was a fast run race, with as bad a field as ever started. About six in a lot came in a long way behind.—The Woodcot Stakes of 10 sov. each was won by Sprite, beating Vampire and Thomas Troil.—FRIDAY. The Duke of Grafton's br. f. Zine won the Oaks at 50 sovereigns, for 3 year old fillies. F. Buckle rode for Mr. Jones's Peter Fin won the plate of 50*l.* for all ages.

Three Members of Oxford University have been expelled from it for their outrageous conduct and breaches of the peace. One of them is the eldest son of an English Earl, the other two Gentlemen Commoners.—Their offence was disturbing the whole College, by breaking out in the night time breaking doors and lamps, and yelling in most hideously—"Fire! Fire! Murder! Murder!"

On Monday, as one of the Gravesend steam boats was coming to London the boiler burst, and the situation of the passengers became of the most alarming. The Wellington steam boat soon came up, and took the whole of the passengers on board, none of whom sustained the slightest injury.

Mr. Gee, of Lower Seymour-street, was driving his phaeton near Hampstead, the horses took fright and ran against a coach, which was upset and the passengers much bruised. Mr. Gee and his servant were thrown out, and taken up insensible. Mr. Osgood Gee was so severely injured that he expired on Thursday.

On Wednesday a tilbury, in which were a lady and gentleman, was driven on the declivity of Blackfriars-bridge; the lady was precipitated to the ground with considerable violence; her arm was broken near the arm and neck severely bruised.

On Tuesday afternoon, as Mr. Burrowes and Mr. Dockery, jun. of Merrion-square, were driving a spirited horse in a break along the Strand-road, the animal took fright, and threw both out. It then turned down a Mr. Anderson, broke his arm in two places, one of his legs and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where surgeons are entertained of his recovery.

At the Mansion House on Thursday, a baker attended with his servant to make a serious charge against a flour factor, for adulterating the flour which he sold him, by mixing with the wheat flour, barley, or some other flour, so that the bread became sour, and his customers in consequence refused to deal with him. This was a common complaint against the bakers, who were liable to a penalty of 20*l.* for selling adulterated bread. The case was ordered to stand over for a few days.

At the Mansion-house on Wednesday, John Gottie, charged with setting fire to his house in Whitecross-street in 1811, was re-examined. Mrs. Thatcher, living next door to the prisoner at the time of the fire, was present at the Eagle Fire Office when a man made a claim for the loss of goods and furniture. Witness was surprised at such a claim, as he knew he had not stock nor furniture to any thing like the amount, and told Mr. Beetham the Secretary so. The prisoner then swore to the amount of his claim, but was afterwards told, that if he made it again, he would be taken into custody. The prisoner made so reply, but went away. Two years after this, the ruins of the house was cleared away for a new house to be built; and witness examined, and found the oven quite entire; the crown of the oven was not burnt. Mrs. Stuck got some foul linen washed for the prisoner at the time, but he begged of her to tell the woman not to bring his things on the next Saturday, but to leave them at witness's house. This she refused, and after the fire, which took place on the Sunday night, a man was fetched them away. Carmichael, a baker, with whom the prisoner served as journeyman in 1812, and 1813, asked him how the fire happened, and he said that it was in consequence of the crown of the oven having fallen in, and the fire bursting forth. Mr. Bigg, a fellow-workman, stated that the prisoner came to him and said, "I have been to the office and shall soon get my money; you know I have had a great deal of goods of you, and if the Fire Office people ask you, I wish you would say that I have had 50*l.* worth." He would search his books, and whatever goods he had from him, he would report to the Fire Office, but no more. The prisoner was remanded till next Wednesday.

Shortly will be published, with 12 vignette Engravings, 6s. 6d. boards, a NEW PICTURESQUE PROMENADE round DORKING, in SURREY. Second Edition, with Additions. By JOHN TIMBS.

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Permulcent oculum, et sensoque beatus.—Virgil.

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ONE THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of HANDSOME DAMASK TABLE LINEN, at HALF PRICE.—CRAIG and D'OYLY (late Craig and Graham) 27, Oxford-street—ladies furnishing, and new Establishments, or having large commissions to execute, may be completely suited with every article in Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, &c. decidedly cheaper at the above Establishment than at any other house in London. Long cloths 4½d. a yard; widest width ditto, 5½d. a yard; printed cottons, for gowns, 6d. a yd.; full all wide ditto, 9½d. a yard, worth 18d.; printed furnitures, 6d. a yard; town work ditto, 9d. a yard; full chintz ditto, in every colour perfectly fast, 12d. a yard; the best ever made, 18d. a yard; furniture chintz, finely glazed, 6d. a yard; full yard wide ditto, 10½d. a yard; huckaback for towels, 9d. a yard; yard wide, very stout, 9½d. a yard; yard and a half wide ditto, 13d.; Russia damask, 20d. worth 2s.; good servants' sheeting, yard wide, 8½d. a yard; two and a half yards wide ditto, avoiding the necessity of a seam, 2s. 4d.; very fine ditto, three yards wide, for Noblemen's beds, 4s. 11d. a yard, worth 6s. 8d.; damask napkins, 7s. 6d. the doz. breakfast cloths, 1s. 3d. each; yard and a half square do. 2s. 3d.; yard and three quarters square do. 3s.; yards square do. 3s. 9d.; two yards square damask, do. two and a half yards long, and two yards wide, 7s. 6d.; beautiful damask, same size, 8s. 6d.; double do. 9s. three yards long, and two and a half yards wide ditto, 13s. 9d. worth 19s. 6d.; Irish sheeting, yard and a quarter wide, 16d.; the best do. yard and half-wide, 2s. 6d. worth 3s. 9d.; striped muslin dresses, full quantity, 4s. 3d.; chintz stripes do. 4s. 3d.; French cambric, 19s. the piece; bordered handkerchiefs, 19s. 6d. the dozen; Dyngs ditto, 7s. 6d.; stout Irish linen, 11d. a yard; do. soft ditto, 13d. 2d. and 3d. yard wide; 18s. 2d. and 3s. 2d. table napkins, 3s. 2d.; rich Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. a yard; Indies cotton hose, 10d. a pair; silk do. 2s. 4d.; an immense stock of India, French, Cashmere, China, and Cyprus crape shawls and scarfs, some two yards square, 10s. 6d. worth 31s. 6d.; scarfs, three yards long, and yard and half wide, 23s. worth 35s.; 300 Spanish striped shawls, 4s. 3d.—Craig and D'Oyly, 27, Oxford-street.

PAYNTER and HAWKE, (late Edmund Lloyd) No. 178, Strand, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have made several improvements in Stoves, Grates, and Kitchen Ranges, for the purpose of saving fuel, and preventing smoke, and humbly solicit an inspection at their Manufactory, No. 178, Strand, two doors west of Norfolk-street. Also with their Patent Stoves, for the cure of smoky chimneys. Every description of Warming Stoves for Halls, Stair-cases, Churches, &c. Improved Warming Air-stoves, Ironmongery, &c.; Kitchens and Houses completely fitted up: Bells and Alarums hung, in town or country, on the best principles.—Old Stoves modernized, or taken in exchange.—Dial Weighing Machines at reduced prices.

IN consequence of the great disappointment many persons have experienced from purchasing inferior TRUSSES, SALMON, ODY, and Co. most respectfully solicit the attention of Professional Gentlemen and the Public, to observe, that the true and only "PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING" has "Salmon, Ody, and Co. No. 293, Strand, London," marked upon the leather case, without which they are of the spurious kind. Salmon, Ody, and Co. the sole Inventors and Patentees, have made 50,000 of their PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, and still continue to have the recommendations of all the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. They have also the honour to supply the Army and Navy; the Naval and Military Hospitals; the Dockyards and Ordnance; the Marine Infirmary; the Hon. East India Company; the City of London Truss Society; the Bristol, and Denbigh Infirmaries; the Windsor General Dispensary; the Middlesex and St. George's Hospitals; Parochial Establishments, &c. &c.—Sold by one or more Druggists in every principal Town in the United Kingdom.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same: its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, for each bottle being sealed upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS & SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

A. ROWLAND and SON, Sole Proprietors of the original MACASSAR OIL, respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that they have REMOVED to No. 20, Hatton-Garden. Also, beg to CAUTION them against the influence of the universal demand for their ORIGINAL and GENUINE MACASSAR OIL, impositions have been amply bottled, and attempt to deceive the Public with spurious Macassar Oil, composed of injurious ingredients, offering it for sale at a lower price, and without the label: and others sign, "Rowlandson," imitating the signature, which renders it necessary on purchasing to ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and strictly to observe, that none are genuine without the outside label and the little book inside the wrapper; and the label is signed on the outside, in red, "A. Rowland and Son." The prices are 3s. 6d. 7s. 13s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. All other prices are impositions. The genuine has the address on the label, No. 20, Hatton-Garden"—Also, Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye-brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. By merely wetting the Hair, it immediately produces a perfect change. Price 4s.; 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Ask for "Rowland's Oil," or "Rowland's Tyre," and observe the signature, "A. Rowland and Son. All others are counterfeits.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey, by now using PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL, as it is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often will never turn grey again, and is a most delightful scent, from infancy to old age, and will always keep the head and hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen who have the hair quite lost their hair, and have the least sign of roots of hair remaining, by using Prince's Oil for a few months Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Ladies will find Prince's Russia Oil preferable to any other Oil for dressing their own, or false hair, as it gives it a natural gloss, softens, and curls it. Gentlemen, wear-out, powder ought to use it instead of pomatum; it promotes Eyebrows, Whiskers, &c. and through the extra ingredient it will now always keep pleasant in all climates.

Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, and observe Prince on the wrapper and seals of each bottles without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle 3s., or a large bottle, containing five ounces, 5l., which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street; one of the Patentees, London; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. ☞ Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors have made the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the Genuine, therefore persons should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Vender.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Thursday, and German papers to the 25th ult. arrived yesterday. The Gazette de France states that the last advices from Seville mention that the King was not recovered from the gout. His Majesty had been obliged to sign a manifesto to the Spanish nation, but, says that paper, of falsehoods and sophisms. It was not true that Abisbal had been arrested by his soldiers. Intelligence had been received from Lisbon, dated the 9th, which confirms the dismissal of Rego. The Journal des Debats notices these circumstances, and referring to the rumours, that Abisbal had addressed a letter to the Duke D'Angouleme, which was unfavourably received, says "the truth is, that Prince would not treat with any General at the head of an army, but solely with King Ferdinand when at liberty, or with a Government established by the free act of that Monarch.

It is stated that the individuals who are expected to form the regency at Madrid, to govern in King Ferdinand's name, so long as his captivity may endure, are the Dukes de San Carlos, and De L'Infantado, and the Marquis de Casa Yrugo.

A letter from Madrid, dated May 22, (two days prior to the entry of the Duke d'Angouleme into Madrid,) says, "General Bessieres attempted the day before yesterday, and contrary to the orders of the Prince, to seize upon the city.—He had an action and was repulsed, leaving 60 killed and 300 prisoners."

An article from Constantinople, dated April 26, says, On the 22d of this month several discharges of artillery announced the birth of a new Imperial Prince, who has been named Abdul Medschid; since then all the mosques and minarets have been illuminated.

The *Journal de Toulouse* asserts "that the Grandees of Spain and the ancient Cortes assembled at Madrid, were to confer the title of Regent of the Kingdom on the Duke of Angouleme till King Ferdinand should be set at liberty."

The East India Company's ship Kellie Castle, outward-bound, was all well, in lat. 7. 36. S. long. 26. W. on the 1st of April. The Atlas, also outward-bound, was all well on the 14th April, in lat. 1. S. long. 20. 40. W.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, in the case of the *King* v. *Whitehead and Brown*, found guilty of defrauding Sir A. Campbell of 6000l. by representing that the Rev. William Brown, one of the defendants, was seized of certain estates in Essex, when in fact he was not in possession, the defendant Whitehead appeared to receive judgment, Brown having absconded. A great number of affidavits of the most respectable persons were put in to the character of the defendant Whitehead, and it was alleged that he had been the dupe of Brown.—The Court, under these circumstances, granted a Rule for a new trial, and the defendant was allowed to go at large upon bail.

At Guildhall yesterday, Moffatt was brought up for re-examination, charged with passing five bad sovereigns in payment for a horse, which he purchased at Smithfield from a servant whose master sent him to market to dispose of. The bargain was struck at 5l. and Moffatt paid the servant in the base coin already mentioned. In his defence the prisoner stated, that he received the five sovereigns, with two others equally bad, in payment of two horses sold by him the same day.—The prisoner was remanded.

At Worcester, yesterday, Henry Poyser and Ann Poyer, his sister-in-law, underwent another examination on various charges of horse-stealing. Mr. Jackson, of Derbyshire, proved that a black cart mare found in the possession of Daniel Poyser, at Enfield, brother to the prisoners, was his property, which had been sold to him by Thomas Poyser, now in Derby Jail. Another gentleman proved he lost an iron grey colt on the 21st of June, 1821, and found it in the possession of Thomas Poyser, at the Pied Bull stables in Islington. The Magistrate held them to bail, each in two sureties of £200, to answer any indictment that might be preferred against them at the next Stafford Assizes, in September.

Yesterday an inquest was held on Osgood Gee, Esq. killed in consequence of being thrown out of his phaeton, on Thursday last, in Pentonville. Evidence was given to prove the horses were running at a very quick pace; it was also intimated that such was occasioned by Mr. Gee losing the government of the horses, in consequence of dropping the reins, and that when he regained them the sudden check made the horses go at a much quicker pace, by which means both Mr. Gee and his servant were thrown out. Mr. Cooper, the surgeon, said, the deceased had received a fracture on the skull, which had occasioned death. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

Yesterday evening about 7 o'clock, as a poor labouring man was repairing the front of a house (Mr. Iron's), in Princes-street, Soho, the ladder broke in the middle at the second floor window; to save himself he clung to the royal arms at the first floor, which being made of cement broke down, and precipitated the unfortunate man on the pavement. He was killed.—A correspondent suggests, to avoid the many accidents which occur from this practice of cleaning windows—(he says, half a dozen within a few weeks), that for a trifling expense hinges may be had of any carpenter, which allow the sashes to be turned within the room.—He adds, "my windows have them, and thus my servants' lives are preserved."

Thomas Donaldson, William Buchanan, and William Macleod were executed a few days since at Aberdeen, for theft.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 53, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every situation for dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Weak Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines. Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

W. JONES, (late Walsh) CHEMIST, 100 STRAND, begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that WALSH'S ORIGINAL GINGER SEEDS and POWDER, also his other reputed Medicines, viz. the Rhubarb and Ginger Pills, Dr. Moseley's Antibilious Pills, Improved Huxham's Tincture of Peruvian Bark, Dinner Pills to create appetite, and every other medicine of character, warranted Genuine, with a full description of their several qualities, are sold as above. Spurious articles having of late been vended under the denomination of Walsh's Improved Ginger Seeds, the public are hereby cautioned that none are sent from the Original Shop except signed by W. Jones. The above Medicines are too well known to need any recommendation.

REAL INDIA MUSLINS.—A few Bales of very beautiful and curious India Muslins, with twelve chests of Nankeens, have lately been cleared from the India House by GRAHAM and NIXON. The muslins are 1s 6d., 2s, and 2s. 6d. a yard, being one third of the usual retail prices.—The Nankeens are 3s. the whole piece.—Merchants or families who have large commissions abroad may have their orders executed in a few minutes, to any extent, with almost every description of British manufactured goods, on the first wholesale terms, apply to Graham and Nixon, Wholesale Drapers, Irish Linen Factors, and Commission Agents, Furniture Printers, and Dealers in Brussels Carpeting, Nos. 293, and 294, High Holborn. ☞ P. S. Graham most respectfully invites those Ladies who formerly patronized the late firm of Craig and Graham, in Oxford-street.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—Visitors from the country who intend to view the annual display of British genius in the Fine Arts, at Somerset House, which is now Open, are respectfully reminded, that this Institution is within a few doors of LEBRUNG'S Lace Establishment, 147 Strand, where attention is invited to a daily succession of fashionable novelties, under the exclusive patent of the King and patronage of the Royal Family.—N.B. Court Dresses, Lappets, Ruffles, &c.

BRITISH THREAD LACE.—The largest Assortment of Real THREAD LACE, made on the pillow, is now on sale at DISON, WILLSON, and Co.'s who have just received a very large assortment of the newest Patterns from their Manufactory, which, with the stock they had on hand, they are determined to offer to their friends at such low prices as will insure them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them. D., W. and Co. have a splendid collection of Point Brussels and Tamboured Dresses, Veils, Scarfs, Pelerines, Flichus, &c. &c. from designs exclusively their own; with every other article in Foreign and British Lace. 237, Regent-street, facing the Argyll Rooms.

SHEERMAN'S SHOWER BATH, by the KING'S PATENT, for adjusting the force or quantity of water as agreeable, and the shower is increased or diminished at pleasure by persons using the Bath, rendering it suitable to persons of delicate habits or constitutions, either as a medical or pleasure Bath; it is made very portable, or fitted up as an article of furniture in apartments. To be had at W. and M. Feetham's Stove and Bath Manufactory, 9, Ludgate-hill and 296, Oxford-street. A large assortment of Baths ready for inspection. Warm and Vapour Baths fitted up on a new and improved principle of economy and convenience.

Dedicated, by permission, to the King; executed on four sheets, price 21. 12s. 6d in case,

MOGG'S New MAP of the Country Forty-five Miles round London, completed in a style of unusual beauty, and at once worthy of the subject it embraces.—Published by Edward Mogg, No. 51, Charing-cross; where may be had, MOGG'S New and Improved edition of Paterson's Roads, price 10s. boards.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

PROSECUTIONS of INFIDEL BLASPHEMERS BRIEFLY VINDICATED in a Letter to David Ricardo, Esq. M.P. by the Rev. WILLIAM B. WHITEHEAD, A.M. vicar of Twiverton, Somerset. Bristol: Printed by J. M. Gutch, 15, Small-street; and sold by Norton and Richardsons, Bristol; Barretts, Upham, and Meyler, Bath; and Rivington, London.

RAPHAEL'S CELEBRATED FRESCO DESIGNS for the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT.—The Nobility and Public at large are respectfully informed by Mr. T. H. H. CAUTY, that the celebrated Series of Fifty-two highly finished Water Colour Drawings, executed after 12 years' continued application by T. C. de Meulemeester, the distinguished Professor of the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Antwerp, from the great Designs of Raphael for the Old and New Testament, painted on the Plafond of the Loggia of the Vatican at Rome, will OPEN at the GREAT ROOMS, No. 80, PALL MALL, on WEDNESDAY the 21st inst. The Original Work of Raphael has been for nearly three centuries the theme of universal admiration, and these copies were celebrated at Rome by the best judges in Europe.

N.B. The Exhibition of MR. GEORGE HAYTER'S Great Historical Picture of the QUEEN'S TRIAL continues open.

This week will be published,

POINTS of HUMOUR (Pieces, partly Original, partly Selected), illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, with numerous Plates and Wood Cuts, done in his best manner, in royal 8vo. price 8s. Copies with the Eighteen Plates and Wood Cuts on India paper, price 12s. 6d.—Published by C. Baldwyn, Newgate-street.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the Governors and Friends of the Masonic Institution, for Clothing, Educating Upwards of 100 Orphan Children of Deceased Freemasons, will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, on MONDAY, the 9th of JUNE, 1823. His Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX, M.W.G.M. in the Chair.

BOARD OF STEWARDS.

Brother F. H. Brandram.....Lodge of Antiquity.....President.
Frederick William Pott..Prince of Wales's Lodge, Treasurer.
W. M. Thiselton.....Ditto.....Secretary.

Brother	Brother
Salomons, Grand Master's Lodge	T. H. Fenton, Globe Lodge
D. Pain, Ditto	W. K. Gaskell, Corner Stone Lodge
W. R. Brodman, Ditto	John Cuff, Ditto
James Bonar, Lodge of Antiquity	J. J. H. Coe, Lodge of Peace and Harmony
B. Rouse, Somerset House Lodge	
J. P. Muspratt, Ditto	Robert Burgess, Lodge of Regularity
Octavius Wigram, Lodge of Friendship	John Powell, Lodge of Temperance
John H. Skelton, Tuscan Lodge	Thomas F. Savory, Jerusalem Lodge
J. H. Warter, Lodge of Emulation	H. B. Bremer, Pilgrim Lodge
	Harry Cook, St. James's Chapter.

The Brethren to appear in Masonic Clothing.

Dinner to be on Table at half past Five o'clock precisely.—Ticket 20s.

W. M. THISELTON, Honorary Secretary.

The price of the Ticket is increased to 20s. with the view of augmenting the Funds, which are much depressed, the Stewards having paid the usual sum for the expences of the Festival, which will go in aid of the Charity.—The Vocal Department will be on the most extensive scale, under the direction of Sir Geo. Smart, assisted by Mr. Leete; the whole of the Professional Gentlemen having kindly offered their services on this occasion gratuitously, in consequence of the depressed state of the Charity.

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY for £200,000 MONEY.—Tickets have risen, a further rise expected soon. Price, Whole Ticket, £14 16s.; Half, £8; Quarter, £4 6d.; Eighth, £2 6d.; Sixteenth, £1 6d.—Tickets and Shares are selling by the Public's devoted Servant, T. BISH, Stock Broker, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross.—May 31, 1823.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

DIRECTORS.

Right Honourable William Heygate, Lord Mayor, M.P.
Sir William Curtis, Bart. M.P. | Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Alderman
Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P. | John Coope, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq. | William Davis, Esq.
Hugh Hammersley, Esq. | John Hawes, Esq.
John Petty Muspratt, Esq. | Major Rohde, Esq.
William Samler, Esq. | George Shum Storey, Esq.
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The Company continue to effect Insurances on Lives at equitable Rates, without Entrance Money, or any additional Premium for sea-risk in decked vessels to or from the British Isles, or to or from the opposite line of coast between the Texel and Havre de-Grace included—to grant and purchase Annuities under a special Act of Parliament—and also to purchase well-secured Reversions of considerable amount, and respectable parties, on liberal terms.—Agents are appointed in all the Cities and principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

THOMAS FARRE, Sec.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 19, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons effecting Insurances with this Company, at the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go, in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a licence from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuity, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds. JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

RILEY, 118, Oxford-street, is selling as Rich DAMASK NAPKINS, at 7s. 6d. per dozen, as many houses charge 12s. in consequence of his having purchased quite out of the ordinary way, a Twenty Thousand Pounds' Stock of rich Damask and Double Damask Table Linen, consisting of the richest and most superb patterns that can be produced, amongst which are some curious Egyptian damask of ancient designs; and as RILEY is determined to increase his extensive trade, he has secured to the public every possible advantage of this event. Damask table cloths, yard and quarter long, 2s. 2d. each; do. 2d. and half long 3s. 6d.; do. two yds. long, 4s. 6d.; do. two yds. and a half long, 8s. 6d; do. double damask, 12s.; do. real German do. 15s.; do. three yds. long, 14s.; do. three yds. and a half long, 18s.; do. four yds long 22s. 6d. do. four yds. and a half long 25s. 6d.; do. five yds long, 29s.; do. six yds long, 35s.; large size curious damask of rich and superb design

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 130. **SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

ACARD.—MR. KELLY most respectfully entreats his Friends and the Public, who intend to honour him with their presence on his Benefit Night, at the Opera House, on MONDAY, June the 9th, will favour him with their commands at No. 23, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; or Mr. Ebers, No 27, Bond-street. Boxes taken elsewhere being of no emolument to Mr. Kelly. The Entertainments will consist of part the first of Rossini's Opera called LA DONNA DEL LAGO. After which THE MAYOR OF GARRAT. Major Sturgeon, Mr. Dowton; Jerry Sneak, Mr. Russell. To conclude with the magnificent Historical Ballet called ALFRED LE GRAND, ROI D'ANGLETERRE, by all the principal Dancers of the Opera House. Doors to be opened at Half-past Six—to begin at Seven o'clock precisely. No Money to be returned. —The only night of the Season at Play-house Prices.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—MR. MOSCHELES has the honour to announce, that his CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 16, at the above Rooms. Principal Vocal Performers, Madame Camporese, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Miss Goodall, Miss Paton, and Signora Ceradori, Signor Garcia, Signor Begrez, and Signor de Begnis. Principal Instrumental Performers, Mr. Dizi, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Moscheles on the Piano forte, who will perform a new Concerto, a Fantasia extempore, and, by particular desire, the Fantasia Concertante on Blangini's favourite romance, for Piano forte, Voice, Flute, and Harp. Leader of the band Mr. F. Cramer. Conductor Mr. J. B. Cramer.—Tickets half-a-guinea each, to be had of Mr. Moscheles, No. 343, Oxford-street, and the principal musicshops.

MOZART'S SIX GRAND SYMPHONIES.

Just published, for the proprietor, by Messrs. Chappell and Co. New Bond-street, and to be had of all the other principal Music-sellers of the metropolis, in a beautiful edition,

MOZART'S GRAND SYMPHONY No. 1 in D, and No. 2 in G Minor; arranged for the Piano-forte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by J. N. Hummel, of Vienna; price 8s. 6d., without accompaniments 6s.—The other four Symphonies, arranged by the same celebrated master, are ready for the press, and will speedily be published in regular succession. No. VI. called Jupiter, will appear before the expiration of this month.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward" by the Author of "Waverley," &c.:—"And as the Tune is lest for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or some lark teaches Stephens to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the lute, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." Vide chap. 4, vol. 1.—"County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho-square.

DOCTOR CARNABY.—The Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends are respectfully informed, that his New Duet, entitled The Fairy Queen, as sung by Miss Carew and Mr. J. D. Sale, at the Argyll Rooms, published at Mitchell's, New Bond-street, is ready for delivery, and may be had at No. 31, Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury, and all the Music shops in town and country.

DRAWINGS by the late BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ. P.R.A.—The NEW GALLERY, 14, Newman-street, is NOW OPEN, with the addition of a Room appropriated to Drawings, by the late President of the Royal Academy.—N.B. The choice Collection of Pictures by the old Masters, selected by the late Mr. West, is to be disposed of by private contract, either separately or collectively.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will CLOSE at their Gallery, 6, Pall-mall East, Cockspur-street, NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 14th.
Admittance 1s.—Catalogue 6d. COPLEY FIELDING, Secretary.

TO AMATEURS and COLLECTORS of PICTURES.—At Mr. MORTON'S, Carver and Gilder, in Maddox-street, Hanover-square, is the greater part of a Collection of an Amateur, consisting of fine specimens of Vandevelde, Poussin, John Joannes, the Spanish Raphael, Tintorett, Teniers, Ruysdael, &c. &c.; also, several magnificent specimens of West, well worthy the attention of any American collector or speculator. The prices will be found moderate.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter; The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures !!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

NOVELTY, GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Parestrephic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the PROCESSION, and BANQUET, is NOW OPEN, accompanied by a full Band, including Organ, &c., to perform the Coronation Music. This Panorama is painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits 160,000 Figures.—Admission: Boxes 2s. Gallery 1s.—Book, 6d. A FASHIONABLE TOUR for ONE HUNDRED MILES along the BANKS of the CLYDE. This interesting moving Panorama includes Views of the three Falls—Lanark, Glasgow, Greenock, and the lofty Ben Lomond in the distance, is open in the Lower Great Room, Spring Gardens.—Admission One Shilling. Day Exhibitions at Twelve, One, Two, Three and Four o'Clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at Seven, Eight, and Nine o'Clock.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a selection of Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, IS OPEN daily, from ten in the morning until six in the evening. (By order)
Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.
The subscribers to the print from Mr. West's picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, Regent-street, (5 doors north of Conduit-street) where galleries have been constructed so as to admit day-light, which considerably improves the illusion, and obviates the heat and obscurity produced by the use of artificial light. 14 Views are equally divided between two galleries; one appropriated to those of Europe and America, amongst which are Mont Blanc, the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, and the Moorish Mosque at Cordova; the other to those of Asia and Africa, among get which are three of the magnificent Ruins of Palmyra, and one of the Forest of Lebanon.—Open from ten till dusk.—Admittance to each Gallery, one shilling.

STEAM PACKET between SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, and HAVRE. The large and fast-sailing Steam Packet, TRITON, will leave Southampton on TUESDAY, June 3, and continue her trips twice a week.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail the 10th July next, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Fraser, and Co. London-House-place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane, or J. S. Brisley, 14, Birchin-lane.

JUST ARRIVED, from the East Indies, and never before seen or exhibited in Europe, two of the most beautiful animals in the world, the BOS INDICUS MINOR, or the little Zebu of the Guglia Hill, the interior of Hindostan.—Also, a SPOTTED DEER, from the Island of Saugar, commonly called the Tiger Country, of a species unknown in Europe. In the same collection will be shewn, TWO LIVE LAND TURPINS, of the Tortoise Genus, just arrived from the interior of New South Wales; they are of enormous size, generally followed to be the largest of that species ever found.—These curious and interesting animals are now exhibiting at the Waterloo Rooms, 94, Pall Mall, daily from 10 till 6. Admittance 1s.

ROYAL GEORGE STEAM PACKET, for CORUNNA, LISBON, CADIZ and SEVILLE.—This vessel left the river yesterday, and has still room for a few passengers; she will leave Falmouth on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. Passengers that may reach that Port previous to that day, can still be accommodated. For passage apply at the Packet Office, 12, Regent-street, Pall-mall, or to John Price and Co. 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.—N.B. A bag will be sent by this conveyance to Cadiz, through the Ship Letter Office, Abchurch Lane.

THE STEAM BOAT MARION, on LOCHLOMOND, elegantly and commodiously fitted out, will begin to ply through the Loch on SATURDAY, the 7th of JUNE, and will continue to do so every lawful day during the Summer, calling at Balmaha, Luss, Rouardennan, Foot of Benlomond, Tarbet, and Rob Roy's Cave.—The Marion will sail from Balloch every morning at ten o'clock.
The DUMBARTON STEAM BOAT, whose hour of sailing for Dumbarton in the morning will be seen on the boards the day previous, will take the passengers to Dumbarton, and return with them to [illegible] low the same evenings passengers, on reaching Dumbarton in the morning, will find carriages ready to convey them to Balloch.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MISS CHESTER most respectfully begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public that her BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. when will be presented, for the second time this season, the Comedy of the Provoked Husband, Lord Townly by Mr. Kemble, Lady Townly, second time, by Miss Chester; after which, an interlude, called a Day after the Wedding. Lady Elizabeth Freelove by Miss Chester; to conclude with the burletta of Midas, Apollo, second time, by Miss Love.—Tickets and places for the boxes to be had of Miss Chester, No. 4, Little Rider-street, St. James's, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box Office.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

MR. HARLEY has the honour to announce his BENEFIT, which is appointed for TUESDAY, June 17, 1823, when will be acted, for the first time this season, Sheridan's admired Comedy of the Rivals, or a Trip to Bath, Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Dowton; Capt. Absolute, Mr. Ellision; Faulkland (for this night only) Mr. Young; David, Mr. Knight; Fag, Mr. Penley; Bob Acres, Mr. Harley; Lydia Languish, Mrs. W. West; Julia, Mrs. Davison; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Harlowe.—After which, for the first time, a new Ballet Divertisement; various Comic Songs, and other novel entertainments. To conclude with a popular Opera, in which Mr. Harley and Miss Stephens will perform. Full particulars will be speedily announced.—Tickets and Boxes may be obtained of Mr. Harley, 34, King-street, Covent-garden, and of Mr. Spring, Box-office, Rotunda.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

MR. KNIGHT, and MR COOPER, in announcing to the Nobility, their Friends, and the Public, that their BENEFIT is appointed for WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18th, feel the highest satisfaction in assuring their Patrons, that the principal Professors of the Establishment have shewn an unprecedented willingness to strengthen their claim to a continuation of their patronage. Great anxiety having been expressed by the public for the production of novelty, affording the united powers of Mr. Kean and Mr. Young full scope for action. The Tragedy of Adelgitha has been selected, as possessing the desired qualifications. In this highly reputed production, Mr. Kean will sustain the character of Lothair, a Norman Knight, and Mr. Young the character of Guiscard, Prince of Apulia, and as Miss Stephens, and a splendid combination of comic talent, will sing and perform in the Afterpieces; it is hoped a l that the most refined taste can desire, may be naturally anticipated.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MR. C. TAYLOR most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY, the 20th inst. when will be performed, for the last time this season, the opera of the Exile, with all its original splendour. After which, a concert, to conclude with Entertainments, as will be expressed in future advertisements.—Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. C. Taylor, No. 13, High Row, Knightsbridge, and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box office.

ROYAL GARDENS VAUXHALL. The Grand Gala and Amusements, which have given such universal satisfaction every night to a numerous assemblage of fashionables, will be repeated TO-MORROW, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings next. The Ballet increases nightly in attraction, and Mr. Blackmore's astonishing skill on the Slack and Tight Rope draw forth bursts of applause. Doors open at 7, Concert commences at 8, Admission 3s. 6d. Supper Boxes may be engaged. Admissions for the Seasons, or single night, may be engaged.

LAST WEEK!

ADELPHI THEATRE.—To-morrow and every Evening, Mr. WILKINSON and Mr. J. REEVE will repeat their New Entertainment of Tribes Light as Air, and Bachelor's Torments. In the course of the Even ing several New Songs, the whole to conclude with Mr. J. Reeve's admired Imitations of the principal London Performers.

DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The Royal Amphitheatre having always been celebrated for the exhibition of every species of performance connected with the Gymnastic Arts, the proprietor has engaged the retired champion Cribb, and his pupil, the present champion Spring, who will exhibit a scientific display of the modern art of Attack and Defence every evening in Tom and Jerry. Tight Rope by Mons. Longuemare; Equestrian Exercises; to conclude with the Blood Red Knight. In which all the horses appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MONS. ALEXANDRE'S New Entertainment of ASMODEUS IN LONDON, in which he personates 34 different characters, and changes dress 69 times, continuing to be received with unbounded applause, will be repeated on Monday, June 9, and every Evening until further notice (Wednesdays excepted.) By Special Desire. The Second Part will conclude with the Cellar Scene, in which he will display his wonderful powers of Ventriloquism.—Doors to be opened at Half past Seven, and begin at Eight, precisely.—Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.—Half price at a quarter past Nine.

TO DANCING-MASTERS, MUSIC-MASTERS, ARTISTS, &c.—To be SOLD, a LEASKHOLD HOUSE, for the unexpired term of 64 years. It has a large room, with high ceiling and lantern light; likewise lie attached a coach-house and two stall stable. Situation near Russell-square. Taxes extremely moderate. None but the person wishing to purchase will be treated with.—Further particulars, addressing letters, post-paid, for A. D., Mr. Bullmer's, Woollen-draper, No. 406, Oxford-street.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are RE-OPENED with new DECORATIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Admittance 2s. Children 1s.

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.—A finely-executed PORTRAIT of his PRESENT MAJESTY, by WIVELL, which has been honoured with the particular approbation of the Royal Family, is just published by W. Sams, at the Royal Subscription Library, St. James's-street.—The uniform expression of unqualified admiration which this Portrait has received, as well on account of the superiority of its general execution, as from its faithful resemblance, has designated it by far the best that has yet appeared. Proof impressions, One Guinea.—N.B. A book containing a list of subscribers is kept; and persons desirous of possessing proofs are requested to forward their names to the publisher without delay, as the earliest impressions will be delivered to the earliest subscribers.

TO the CLERGY.—A Married Clergyman, in Priest's Orders, M.A. of the University of Oxford, wishes for a CURACY, with a comfortable house, with a probability of its being permanent.—Apply to the Rev R. S. at Mr. Walker's, bookseller, 196, Strand, London.

THEATRE of ANATOMY, Blenheim Street, Great Marlborough Street.—The SUMMER COURSE of LECTURES on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and SURGERY, will be commenced on Monday next, the 9th instant, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, by JOSHUA BROOKES, F.R.S. F.L.S., Soc. Cos. Nat. Cur. Mosq. Soc. Soc. &c.—The inconveniences usually attending Anatomical investigations are counteracted by an Antiseptic Process.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted immediately, for a respectable house in the country, a MILLINER who perfectly understands her business; the situation would be permanent and comfortable, and a liberal salary given.—Apply to J. W. at No. 49, Salisbury-square, if by letter, post paid.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for the Summer Months.—To be LET, within half a mile of Hyde Park Corner, till the first week of October, inclusive, a Genteel HOUSE, handsomely FURNISHED, with a Large Garden, extending to Hyde Park. The House (commanding an uninterrupted view of the Park) consists of two parlours and store room, two drawing rooms and book room, two best bed rooms, and dressing room, two attics, kitchens, wash house, excellent wine and coal cellars—makes up five beds, with every other convenience for use. Terms for the whole period four guineas per week.—Enquire of Mr. Dixon, cheesemonger, Knightsbridge, near the top of Sloane-street.

TENTERDEN, KENT.—To be LET, and entered upon at Michaelmas next, a most desirable FAMILY HOUSE, containing a breakfast parlour, dining room, 18 feet by 16, drawing room the same size, five good bedrooms, and five large and convenient attics; laundry, kitchen, brew house, dairy, larder, two cellars, stable and coach-houses, and other offices, with about nine acres of rich pasture land. The premises are delightfully situated, commanding rich and extensive prospects, are very compact, and well calculated for a large or a small family.—For further particulars apply to Mr. J. Sawyer, Tenterden, or to Mr. Curtels, 6, Cannon-street, City, (if by letter, post-paid.)

ALBANY.—To be SOLD or LET, a SET OF FREEHOLD APARTMENTS in the Mansion House, Albany, No. 11, on the second floor, with a view into Burlington Gardens.—To be seen from 10 till 4, by applying at the said apartments.

OXFORDSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED, PUDLICOTE HOUSE, in a fine sporting part of the County, situated 9 miles from Chipping Norton, 7 from Burford, and contiguous to Whichwood Forest, consisting of an excellent Stone Mansion of [illegible] elevation, with Offices of every description, lawn, and walled kitchen garden, and with or without about 20 acres of land. The right of sporting over the Manors.—☞ Particulars may be seen at Mr. Moore's, Stationer, Store-street, Bedford-square.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a Proclamation enforcing the penalties against British subjects enlisting into any Foreign service.]

WAR OFFICE, June 7, 1823.

1st Reg. of Drag. Guards: Lieut. Hon C. Westenra to be Lieut. vice Clarke, who exch.—7th Ditto: Lieut. F. D. Chalmer to be Capt. vice Power, who retires; Cornet H. A. Bowen to be Lieut. vice Chalmer; F. Dunne, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Bowen.—3d Reg. of Light Drags.: Sub. R. C. Walker to be Surg. vice French.—Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: E. D. Wigram, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Serjeantson, prom.—6th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. A. Macbean to be Lieut. vice Carnie, who exch.—14th Ditto: Lieut. J. H. Crawford to be Lieut. vice Kent, who exch.—15th Ditto: C. S. Knyvett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Peeles.—22d Ditto—To be Ensigns: A. Dunbar, Gent.; J. F. Mills, Gent.—32d Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice Monro, who exch.—34th Ditto: Surgeon Thomas French, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Allardyce, who retires.—39th Ditto: Surgeon C. Waring to be Surgeon, vice Walker.—51st Ditto: Lieut. E. St. Maur to be Capt. vice Storer, ret.: Ens. W. Tinson to be Lieut. vice St. Maur—52d Ditto: Lieut. G. H. Lovell to be Adj. vice Moulan.—89th Ditto: Ens. J. R. Majendie to be Lieut. vice M'Crohan, ret.—1st Royal Vet. Bat.: Lieut. W. Mayes to be Lieut. vice Fothergill.—3d Royal Vet. Bat. Lieut. T. Pilkington to be Lieut. vice Collins; Hosp. Ass. J. H. Walsh to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Simoens; Hosp. Ass. D. Brown to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Hawkins.—Commissions in the North Shropshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry: J. W. Dod, Esq. to be Capt.: Lieut. J. V. Lovett to be ditto; Cornet R. Jones to be Lieut.; J. Jones, Gent. to be Cornet—Commission in the Derbyshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry:—E. Dawson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Hartshorne.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. GILBERT, jun. Long-acre, coach-maker—R. PULLAM, Leeds, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. PITCHER, Salisbury-square, carpenter—W. SEDGLEY, jun. Dudley, grocer—J. HURRY, Liverpool, ship chandler—S. LOWE, Newman-street, painter—J. TATE, Adam-street, coal merchant—B. WHITE, Malden-Bradley, farmer—J. BUCKLE, Scarah-Mill, York, miller—A. WEST, Romsay, grocer—J. CORNEY, Beauchamp, Essex, shopkeeper—T. ANNETT, Liverpool, stone-merchant—R. WHITEHEAD, Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer.

Just published by Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, and Dulau and Co. Soho-square, the following Italian Works. By Mr. Petroni.

GIL BLAS di SANTILLANO, in 5 volumes, Second Edition. Dedicated to his Excellency the Chevalier De Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Catholic Majesty to the King of Great Britain. In the fifth volume it is proved, from incontestible evidence, that Le Sage was not the author of the celebrated Romance of Gil Blas, but a Spanish writer; and the interesting matter contained in this volume is already in the press, translated into English.

2. ANALISI di DANTE, ARIOSTO e TASSO.

3. I RITRATTI STORICO-POETICI dei SOGGETTI più noti del Vecchio Testamento.

4. LE FAVOLE del LA FONTAINE, in verse.

5. L'ESPOSIZIONE dei PROVERBI di SALOMONE, in prose and verse, for the use of those who study the Italian Language and Literature.

Just published, with Twelve Vignette Engravings, and a View of Box Hill, 8s. 6d boards, a

PICTURESQUE PROMENADE round DORKING, in SURREY. Second Edition, with Additions. By JOHN TIMBS.

——locos lætos, et amœna vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.—Virgil.

Printed for the Author, and sold by Sir Richard Phillips and Co. Bridge-street; Relf, Cornhill; Neely, Change Alle; Miller, Fleet-street; Hailes, Piccadilly; Chappell, Pall Mall; Hoitts, Upper Berkeley-street; at the Library, Dorking; the Inn, at Box Hill; and by all Booksellers.

☞ A few Copies with a large Map, 10s. 6d.—Persons wishing to secure copies with the Map, are requested to be early in their applications, as very few remain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLS begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-st.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris, Soleau Avize, covers,) 41.4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE, 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA. 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Fresh empty Wine Pipes 17s. each. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

W. S. SARGENSON, No. 5, Colonnade, Pall-mall, respectfully entreats the curious in rich old WINES and SPIRITS, to inspect his present STOCK, which has already met the approbation of many connoisseurs. The Selections are made from the first Vintages for the last twelve years, particularly the following:—Hermitage of St. George, reduced to 100s. per dozen; Old Port, from 40s. to 45s. ditto; Superior Crusted, 49 ditto; E. I. Madeira, 60s. ditto; W. I. Ditto, 52s. ditto: Fine Old Sherry, 40s. to 45s. ditto; Pale Ditto, very old, 48s. ditto; Cape Madeira, a fine Table Wine, 19s. to 24s; Rum, Brandy and Hollands, finest flavours, and import strength. Orders from the Country and the Trade particularly attended to. He invites a competition with any House in the Metropolis.—Champagne just imported, in the highest perfection.

CHARLES FOSTER, Wine Merchant, 128, High Holborn, (four doors from the corner of Southampton-street,) most respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to his list of prices for Wines of the first Quality only, and flatters himself that a trial is only required to ensure satisfaction. Families visiting watering places will find a great saving in taking their Wines from London, as C. F. delivers orders of six dozen and upwards free of carriage to any part of England. A single bottle may be had for sample, one dozen sent within five miles of the metropolis, and if not approved of the money will be returned.—The finest Cape Madeira imported, 24s. per dozen; Ditto Red, (Burgundy flavour) 30s.; Port from Wood, (Sous Retelro,) 42s.; Ditto crusted, 48s.; Ditto, very old, (Thomson and Crofts,) 54s. to 60s.; Sherry, very fine and rich, 48s.; Ditto, old, (Sir W. D. Gordon's first marks,) 54s. to 60s.; Bucellas, 54s.; Superior Vidonia, 48s.; Teneriffe, 45s.; Direct Madeira, 48s.; Lisbon, very old and dry, 54s.; West India Madeira, 54s.; Superior East India ditto, 60s.; Claret (superior) 70s.; Ditto, very fine, 84s.—Champagne, Burgundy, and all other Wines, proportionably low prices, for ready money only.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence long made the science of Artificial Teeth when mechanical contrivance is requisite his peculiar study, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned, if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel, extracting, stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums. Attends at home from ten till four.

A COMPLETE SUIT OF DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of Silk Curtains, real Rosewood Chairs and Tables; two very superior Chandeliers, with the handsomest Pier Glass and Table in London, will be sold at half the usual price by Nias and Co. Agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TO THE LADIES.—PRESERVATION OF FURS.—As the season is last approaching when the above valuable articles are peculiarly liable to receive damage from moths, engendered by the warmth of the weather, and from their being too often left to the care of inexperienced persons, CHARLES WAYTE, of Regent-street, Furrier to the King, respectfully informs the Nobility and the Public generally, that he undertakes, at a moderate charge, the care of them during the summer. All Furs that have been recently worn should be cleaned without loss of time, as the cleaning and putting them in repair can be much better done during the summer months than in the inclement and more humid season.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

E. BURGESS and J. GATE, Portsmouth, brewers.

BANKRUPTS.

C. SCORY, Stepney-street Newton, Dorsetshire, scrivener—G. FIELD Chichester and Bognor, grocer—B. MILES, Halifax, grocer—J. BUCK, Goldsmith's-row, Hackney Road, carpenter—W. CORNWELL, Trinity Place, Charing Cross, and Grove-street, Camden Town, leather breeches-maker—G. W. MARCH, Hope Bowdler, Shropshire, clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—June 24, G. Brown, Broadstreet, Westminster, upholsterer—June 21, G. Elliott, Rochester, grocer—June 21, J. Gowen, Mark-lane, wine-broker—June 28, W. Green, Gracechurch-street, stationer—June 7, W. B. Townsend, Little Chelsea, brewer—June 24, J. Hollis, Goswell-street Road, stonemason—June 7, W. Tate, Cateaton-street, bookseller—June 24, G. Smeeton, St. Martin's-lane, printer—June 24, S. G. Hart, Harwich, merchant—June 24, J. Brown, Fleet Market, grocer.

June 26, J. W. Smith and T. Townley, Manchester, cotton-spinners, at the Bridgewater Arms—June 26, J. Howard, Norwich, butcher, at the Norfolk Hotel—June 27, G. Muggins and J. Boothman, Carlisle, hat-manufacturers, at the Bush—June 25, W. Sleddon Stockport, Cheshire, machine-maker, at the Star, Deansgate, Manchester—June 26, P. and P. Sowerby, Liverpool, provision-merchants, at the Office of Sir. Arkwright, Hanover-street, Liverpool—June 26, W. and J. Heap, Kirburton, Yorkshire, clothiers, at the New Court-house, Wakefield.

CERTIFICATES—June 24.

T. Fenner, jun. Holborn-hill, laceman—J. Avison, Brig-house, Halifax, grocer—W. Brown, Barton upon-Humber, nurseryman—J. Britton, Worcester, linen-draper—H. P. Evans, Birmingham, broker—W. Flower, Staines, linen-draper—H. Hicks, Bankside, Southwark, timber-merchant—J. Willington, cabinet-cabinet-maker—W. Crowther, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coach-maker.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Three petitions were presented from Coroners in the county of York, against the Irish Grand Jury Presentments' Bill; from a man named Clerk, confined in the gaol for York, complaining of being kept to hard labour and confined 45 weeks because he "could not support his wife and family;" from Whitby, against Slavery.

On the moving the second reading of the Scotch Entails' Bill,

The EARL OF ABERDEEN said he intended to let the Bill stand over till next Session.—The Bill was committed for this day se'nnight.

TUESDAY.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL (in answer to a question from Earl Grosvenor) thought it extremely proper that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the nature of the office of Lord Justice General of Scotland, with a view to its regulation or abolition.

The EARL OF HAREWOOD presented petitions from the Cloth Manufacturers in Yorkshire, against the duty on Foreign Wool. He considered that the woollen cloth manufacturers ought not to be subjected to the duty on Foreign Wool.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, this duty had increased from 250,000*l.* a year to 400,000*l.* On this account then, he thought they would pause before they meddled with so important a branch of the revenue.—The petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

On a motion for going into Committee on the Marriage Act,

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND moved, that the clause respecting nullity of marriages be omitted. He objected to this Bill on grounds, moral and religious. He considered it as dreadful to place a Clergyman in a situation that, when he gave a couple his benediction, neither he nor they, nor any Judge on the Bench, could tell whether they were to live in a holy state, or in one of civil immorality and degradation to themselves and their offspring. He objected to the Bill generally. It would be totally nugatory and ineffeacious. If an innocent and amiable girl should make a mistake of a day or two in her age, their sentence of condemnation was irrevocable. He then moved that this Bill should not now be committed.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH wished the Bill to be allowed to go into the Committee; but if it came out of it with the nullity clause, he should object to it.

The EARL of WESTMORLAND withdrew his motion.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

The BISHOP OF CHESTER proposed to omit the words that marriages should not be celebrated in Chapels without consent of the Patron and Incumbent of the Parish.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY objected to this as interfering with the rights of those persons.

The amendment was negatived.

On the Nullity Clause,

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK declared that a marriage once solemnized could not be dissolved, but for adultery. In the words of our Saviour, "whom God hath joined let no man put asunder." He therefore objected to the clause dissolving the marriage of minors within the 12 months.

LORD ROSSLYN wished for time to be given to consider this clause, and therefore he moved, that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Thursday.

LORD LIVERPOOL opposed the motion. The clause could be discussed on the third reading of the Bill.

The BISHOP OF CHESTER opposed the clause, because marriage was a religious contract, and therefore no human law could interfere with the law of God.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, if the Reverend Prelate's opinion was right, all the marriages subsequent to 1756, were unlawful. Much had been said of male seducers, but they ought to look a little at the female seducers; such as the case of a woman of 32 years of age, with six or seven illegitimate children, enticing a lad of 17 into a marriage.

LORD POWERSCOURT opposed the clause.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY denied that there was any thing contrary to the spirit of Christianity in this clause, which however he was not so wedded to, as to wish to maintain it against the sense of the House.

LORD REDESDALE contended that marriage was a regulation made by man, and they therefore made it as expedient as possible to their own particular state of society.

The BISHOP OF LONDON maintained that there was nothing in the clause inconsistent with the Christian religion, or morality.

LORD SIDMOUTH said, it was impious to conceive that such marriages were made by God, which were the effect of fraud, forgery, and perjury; it was only marriages contracted by these means that this clause proposed to render null.

LORD STOWELL said, by the present law a marriage was null and void, however solemnly or religiously celebrated, unless it was preceded by the legal forms of banns or licence.

The Committee divided—For the Nullity Clause, 22—Against it, 28—Majority against the Clause, 6; it is consequently thrown out of the Bill! The other Clauses were agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.

A Petition was presented from the Clerk of the Peace for Londonderry against the Grand Jury Presentment Bill.

The Turnpike Trust Bill was passed.

THURSDAY.

On the motion for receiving the Report of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, LORD REDESDALE proposed that the notice of seven days to the Clergyman should be dated on the day on which it is delivered.—Agreed to.

LORD STOWELL proposed a Clause to allow Marriages to be celebrated in any convenient place within the parish, if the Church or Chapel be under repair.

LORD LIVERPOOL suggested the propriety of allowing the Clause to stand over for the third reading of the Bill, which was agreed to.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH proposed a new Clause. In the Committee they had rejected the Nullity Clause, and he was of opinion, that they ought, in a moral and religious point of view, to make null, *ab initio*, all marriages within the prohibited degrees.

LORD LIVERPOOL, prospectively?

LORD ELLENBOROUGH prospectively, certainly. He then moved that after the 1st of December next all marriages within the prohibited degrees, published in 1563, shall be null and void.—The Clause was then agreed to.

Some further amendments were proposed, but they stood over for further consideration.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN said, he had a Bill to present to relieve certain sects of Dissenters from inconveniences respecting their marriages. He moved that the Bill should be read a first time, printed, and read a second time on Thursday next, when he should explain his views on this very important subject.—Agreed to.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Manufacturers in the Staffordshire Potteries, complaining of the inconvenience in recovering small debts; from several Clerks of the Peace in Ireland against the Grand Jury Presentment Bill.—The Metropolitan Gas Light Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Hereford, against the Game Laws; from Shoreditch and Arundel, against Slavery; from certain Linen Merchants of London, against the Linen Regulation Bill; from a person named Bradley, complaining of the Metage of Coals (Mr. HUME said this was a subject which it behoved Parliament to take up) from Shoreditch, against the Silk Manufacturers Regulation Bill.

SIR T. LETHBRIDGE withdrew his motion for submitting to the House certain resolutions on the subject of Agricultural distress. He was induced to do this on the recommendation of several Gentlemen, whom he knew to be among the warmest friends of the Landed Interest, and who had engaged to give him their zealous support. He was happy to state, that the circumstances under which he withdrew his notice were very different from those under which it had been given, and he hoped those connected with the land were justified in looking forward to a great alleviation, if not to a total extinction of that distress, which had so long been the subject of just complaint, and of anxious alarm.

LORD FOLKSTONE was glad to hear that the situation of the landed interest was so materially improved as to induce the Hon. Bart. to withdraw the notice which he had given.

MR. CURTIES expressed his satisfaction that the motion was withdrawn, as the Hon. Bart. was convinced of the improving state of the landed interest.—The motion was withdrawn.

LORD ERSKINE presented a petition signed by 5161 persons, freeholders, leaseholders, and copyholders of the county of Devon, in favour of Parliamentary Reform; among other complaints they considered the aspect of our foreign affairs was equally grievous and alarming, for Government had become the tool of the Continental Alliance. The Noble Lord said the sheriff had declined to call the meeting, but that five magistrates sanctioned, and he (Lord E.) presided.

MR. NEWMAN described the meeting to have been in perfect good humour and order when they passed the petition.

MR. TREMAYNE said he passed through the town at the time, but he had not seen that unanimity described.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

LORD A. HAMILTON brought under the consideration of the House the state of Scotch Representation. [The noise and confusion which prevailed in the House was so great, that for some time not a word which he said could be heard.] He observed, at length, that the persons in that House seemed to think their own conversation and concerns of much more importance than those of their Constituents. With regard to the Scotch Representation, it could not be taken to represent the property, or to speak the sense of the people, either in the House or out of it. By a return laid before the House in 1820, it appeared that the whole number of voters, in all the Scotch counties, was only 2889. Now, what was the result of this system of things? About two years ago he was surprised to see an advertisement in a newspaper from an Hon. Admiral, offering himself a Member for the County of Lanark, and came forward as a Government candidate, and the contest took the shape of a Government contest. He (Lord A. H.) on one side, and Government on the other. The Noble Lord here entered into a history of the contest between himself and the Hon. Admiral. In the remedy he should propose, he would attack no existing rights, but would increase the number of votes, and connect the right of property with the privilege of voting; which was—that property to the amount of 100*l.* Scotch, or 8*l.* sterling annually, should give a right to vote. The Member for Edinburgh had 30 supporters, and above 30,000 opponents.—The Noble Lord concluded by moving certain Resolutions, embodying the statements of his speech, relative to the existing state of the Representation, and concluded with a Resolution pledging the House to take the subject into consideration early in the next Session of Parliament, with a view to increase the number of voters, and to establish a connection betwixt the right of voting and the possession of property.

MR. MAXWELL seconded the motion.

SIR GEO. CLERK declared that the present system was suitable to the habits, and agreeable to the feelings of the people of Scotland. In England, as well as in Scotland, the possession of large property, in many cases, gave no right to a vote. That was the case of copy and leasehold property; and the law on that subject was equally anomalous in the southern as in the northern part of the island. But the Noble Lord's speech was composed of the grievances which he supposed he had experienced at the Lanark election. He (Sir George Clerk) contended, that the Articles of the Union were a complete bar to the innovations of the Noble Lord. He moved the previous question on the first resolution.

MR. KENNEDY said, the evil of the present system had been, that, since the union of the kingdoms, the great majority of the Scotch Members had uniformly adhered to the Ministry of the day.

MR. H. TWISS opposed the motion on the ground that no probable good could result from adopting it.

SIR J. MACKINTOSH maintained that the Electors of Counties in England comprehended the great mass of property and population, while in Scotland the case was wholly the reverse.

LORD BINNING contended that the motion went to change the whole system of election in Scotland, which had existed for ages; and that surely could not be considered as more easy, or less dangerous, than the changing of the franchise from one Cornish borough to another. Scotland was as much represented as any other part of the nation.

MR. J. P. GRANT denied that his Hon. and Learned friend was capable of saying that this measure would have no more effect than the change of the representation of a Cornish Borough.

The LORD ADVOCATE opposed the motion. He contended that the people of Scotland did themselves require that the elective franchise should be confined to a few. Though the Noble Lord had been about this measure for three years, yet not a single petition had been sent up from Scotland in favour of it.

LORD MILTON thought the question affected the nation generally.

LORD GLENORCHY was aware, as Scotland was a component part of the Empire, it must affect them all.

LORD A. HAMILTON replied, and then the House divided. For the Motion, 117—For the previous Question, 152—Majority against the Motion, 35.

MR. J. WILLIAMS, in the absence of Sir F. Burdett, gave notice, that he would, on the 12th instant, submit a motion to the House, on the subject of the Sheriff of Dublin.

On the question for the second reading of the sale of Game Bill,

MR. H. SUMNER objected to proceeding in it at so late an hour, and moved accordingly. For the second reading, 208—Against it, 38—Majority, 170.

LORD CRANBOURNE then stated the provisions of the Bill which went to legalize the sale of Game, which now existed illegally to a very great extent, as would appear from the accounts which he had received from several poulterers in London. One poulterer sold, in one year, no less than 22,490 head of Game; another sold to one customer 224 head in one season; another sold to one customer, in one week, 111 head of Game.

SIR J. SHELLEY contended that the passing this Bill, would only have the effect of depriving gentlemen of all their game. He moved an Amendment, "that the Bill be read a second time on the 1st of September."

The Bill was opposed by Lord Deerhurst, Mr. W. Peel, Mr. Brougham, &c.

LORD CRANBOURNE replied.—The House divided—For the second reading, 82—Against it, 60.

TUESDAY.

In a Committee on the County Courts Bill, the blanks were filled up with the words, 10*l.* as limiting the jurisdiction of the Courts, instead of 15*l.* as at first proposed.

The Irish Joint Tenantry and the Shannon River Bridge Bills were passed.

SIR J. NEWPORT asked the Secretary for Ireland whether he intended to bring under consideration the question respecting the misapplication of public money by the Corporation of Dublin.

MR. GOULBURN said, the subject was about to become the object of legal enquiry and adjudication.

MR. SYKES presented a petition from certain Merchants and Ship Owners of Hull, complaining that their property had been seized and confiscated by the customs upon a plea of their ships having contraband goods on board, although they were wholly ignorant of the circumstance.

MR. HERRIES was not aware of any cases of abuse having occurred under this system. The subject should be attended to.

MR. F. BUXTON moved, that the Silk Weavers of Spitalfields should, on Monday next, be heard at the bar, by their Counsel, against the Silk Bill now before the House.—Ordered.

A petition was presented by MR. HUME from the Labourers in the Dock-yards, complaining of the low rate of wages.

SIR B. MARTIN said, the petition should be attended to.

MR. HUME (on the suggestion of several Members) consented to withdraw his motion respecting the laws affecting artizans leaving the Kingdom till next Session.

MR. ABERCROMBIE brought under the consideration of the House the case of William Murray Borthwick, in order to allow the Lord Advocate to defend himself. Borthwick and a person named Alexander had been partners in a Newspaper, in Glasgow, called *The Glasgow Sentinel*. Alexander entered into an engagement to purchase Borthwick's share of the property, which he was to pay for by instalments, and if such Bills were not paid on arriving at maturity, then Borthwick was to have possession of his property again. Alexander failed to keep his engagements, and Borthwick, the Magistrates of Glasgow having decided in his favour, again took possession of his property. The Hon. Member then stated the various altercations and proceedings which ensued consequent on this step of Borthwick's; the part he, said, were laid before Mr. Hope, and all the proceedings of Mr. Hope had been approved by the Lord Advocate, and against which had shaped his motion. The fact was, that Borthwick had remained in prison from the 4th of May till the 4th of June, and had been confined an entire month after the prosecution had been abandoned, viz. the 25th of May, Borthwick had been served with notice of trial at the instance of Alexander, on the same day notice of trial had been served on Mr. Stuart. On the 10th of June Mr. Stuart had been acquitted, and 48 hours after Borthwick was discharged. Thus, after a charge of felony had for months been suspended over the head of a man, he had been discharged without trial and without examination. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving a Resolution, that the conduct of the Lord Advocate, in the case of W. M. Borthwick, had been unjust and oppressive.

The LORD ADVOCATE replied to the charge made against him in professional capacity. The Learned Lord entered into a statement of the duties of the Advocate Deputes; with the conduct of Alexander he had nothing to do. The case had come before Mr. Hope in the course of his official duty. The magistrates had ordered the papers to be produced. The Learned Lord then went on to shew, that Borthwick had broken open the desks in the office without any authority, and had delivered the papers to Mr. Stewart. A considerable time before the duel, Mr. Stewart with Sir Alexander Boswell, Mr. Hope had given a distinct opinion that the conduct of Borthwick called for the animadversion of the public prosecutor. He (the Lord Advocate) contended that Mr. Alexander was the sole owner of the property, consequently, the abstraction of the papers constituted the crime of theft. It had been by his own express desire that Borthwick had been taken to Edinburgh; and the moment he left the carriage, the handcuffs had been taken off. He was confident that the House would agree that Mr. Hope had acted from a proper motive; and, as himself he had only to state that he had disapproved of the prosecution.

Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. Kennedy supported the motion.

Mr. Home Drummond and Lord Binning defended the Lord Advocate.—The House divided. For the motion, 96—Against it, 161—Majority against the motion, 65. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from New Malton, Cumberland, against Slavery; from the Western Isles of Scotland against the duty on Barilla; from the Linen Manufacturers of Arbreath against the Linen Regulation Bill; from certain Silk Weavers against the Spitalfields Act; from the County of Surrey complaining of the Poor Laws.

LORD MILTON presented a Petition from the Manufacturers of Leeds praying for the repeal of the duty on Wool as a means of increasing Foreign Commerce, the duty he was convinced did not tend to increase the price of English Wool.

MR. T. WILSON agreed that the duty had not the effect anticipated.

MR. CURWEN thought a strong case should be made out before the duty was repealed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the tax was one of revenue, and was not intended to benefit the Agricultural interest. It produced 400,000*l.* last year, and was increasing in amount; but he should not oppose the repeal provided the prohibition or exports were to be taken off.

MR. DICKENSON supported the Petition.

Sir C. BURRELL hoped that in disposing of this question the interests of the Agriculturalists would not be forgotten.

MR. PHILLIPS was convinced the duty had affected our manufacturers. He denied that its continuance benefitted the Agricultural class.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY regretted to find an opinion still existing that taxes should be laid on the agriculturists to relieve the manufacturer or on the manufacturer to relieve the agriculturist. He hoped a subject of this Petition would receive further consideration: he regretted desirous of calling the attention of the House to the mischief done to our wool growers by the practice of importing woollen rags.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET was authorized to advocate the repeal of this tax—the agriculturists were too ready to benefit themselves at the expense of others. By preventing the ingress of foreign wool they injured the manufacturers of coarse wool, who in consequence could not work it up with the fine foreign.

MR. WODEHOUSE observed, that the Noble Lord who presented the petition was the first to propose the duty.

MR. S. WORTLEY said, if he supported the petition it was not in consequence of any change of opinion as to the expediency of permitting wool to be exported, for he thought it would be most imprudent to export our raw material, the coarse wool, which was, in fact, the staple of the country.—The petition was laid on the table.

LORD MILTON presented a similar petition from Huddersfield. With respect to this tax, he believed it had been imposed with a view to two objects—a revenue, and as a measure to quiet the country gentlemen. Now, as regarded the latter point, it was evident they did not stand in need of protection, for the Hon. Member for Somersetshire by withdrawing his resolutions respecting agricultural distress, had shewn that the pressure in that quarter was not so great as it had been.

MR. HUSKISSON said, that the Laws prohibiting the exportation of Wool were a disgrace to the Statute Book, as in some cases it was made felony to send out a single fleece. They must be repealed.

MR. DICKENSON presented a similar petition from the Woollen Manufacturers of Scotland. These petitions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MR. JONES complained of a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* referring to the Debate of the preceding evening, which he conceived was a breach of the privileges of the House. The paragraph was thus:—"The small majority of six last night in a House of 18 perfectly decisive of the sentiments of Members with respect to the abominable proceedings in the case of Borthwick. An analysis of that majority will be a curious exhibition. We should like to see the names; they must be most valuable partisans; they are, evidently not men to stick at a little." The Hon. Member wished to exculpate himself from being a partisan.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING observed that nothing could be more irregular than for any Honourable Member to defend his vote when making a complaint of a breach of privilege; but he would suggest to the Hon. Member not to press his motion. No doubt gross reflections were made in the newspapers on individual members—but the paragraph in question was one of a general nature, and it would be highly inconvenient to re-debate the question on which the House Member voted.

MR. JONES withdrew his motion.

COL. WOOD moved several resolutions regarding the Settlement of the Poor, in substance, stating, they had given rise to great and expensive litigations. The Hon. Member said the evil of the present system was great. On looking to the statute of Elizabeth, the origin our Poor Laws, he saw much to admire; but he saw not a word as to the Settlement of the Poor. The evil was requiring a man to have holding or a tenantcy of ten pounds a year to gain him a Settlement. If this law were retained, the poor tenants ought to be exempted from the rate. The expense of litigation on this subject was 300,000*l.* a year; and the number of appeals was 4700. He should propose resolutions, stating that the present law, in this respect, was highly oppressive in its effects upon the poor. This was the system he wished gradually to ameliorate. He wished to do so by making residence the only test of parochial relief. The Hon. Gentleman then detailed instances of hardship arising out of removals of paupers. He then proposed, as one step of amendment, that 15 years residence should form a bar to removal. The Honourable Gentleman then cited the opinions of Mr. Pitt, who had stated in 1798 the necessity of amending the Poor Laws, observing that as these laws had departed from the original spirit of the institution in the time of Elizabeth, their utility had become impaired, and their benevolent purpose frustrated. When he found such opinions as those coinciding with his own, he trusted the House would lend a favourable ear to his Resolutions.

LORD ALTHORP thought that the measure of his Hon. Friend would tend to increase the expence of litigation.

MR. SCARLETT was friendly to the proposed measure. By the present law a man might be removed after a residence of thirty years, and the expence of litigation was increased by the length of residence. The act of the 13th and 14th of Charles II. was the great source of misery of the poor. If the laws of removal were abolished,

poor man would have no claim for relief except in the case of sickness or age, as 15 years must elapse before the measure could take effect.

Mr. Lockhart was decidedly of opinion that the alarming state of the poor laws called loudly for some remedy; but he had doubts whether the plan of the Hon. Gent. would not increase the expence of litigation from the glorious uncertainty both of the law and of the fact.

Mr. Secretary Peel suggested to the Hon. Member to withdraw his motion for the present to give time for discussion, and then move for leave to bring in a Bill. He should certainly give his support to such a course, for there was so much of admitted evil in the system of Poor Laws, that any plan which could call the serious consideration of Parliament to the subject must be advantageous. The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. S. Rice moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the 9th of June, to take into consideration the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Courts of Justice in Ireland; and into the conduct of the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. Agreed to.

Mr. J. Williams moved for a Committee to enquire into the arrears of business in the Court of Chancery, and the appellant jurisdiction in the House of Lords, and the causes thereof. The Hon. Member observed that ten years ago it had been stated that the delay amounted to a denial of justice, and that remark now applied with double force. The Hon. Member then enumerated a variety of cases in which delays had occurred, and complained of the great expenses incurred by suitors, in attendances upon the Court, waiting for the opinions of the Lord Chancellor. He allowed the distinguished person at the head of the Court to possess great learning and ability, and he never failed of delivering a right opinion at first; but the lamentable case to the suitors was, that he never decided upon that first opinion. One great cause of complaint was, that cases, from this cause, were set down for "exceptions and further directions," "pleas and demurrers," "rehearings and appeals," which, since the passing of the Act appointing a Vice Chancellor, had, in most of these instances, nearly doubled. Much of that abuse had arisen from the appointment of the new branch of the Court. In 1813, the number of causes undecided had been 141; in 1822, 161; at present the rehearings and appeals amounted to 135, being within six of the whole number at the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor in 1813. The suitor was now driven by compulsion to an inferior Judge, and the whole of what were named "term causes" were heard before the Vice-Chancellor. That was also the case with "exceptions." For the last five years, the Lord Chancellor had only decided at the rate of five causes a year.—For the eight years preceding 1822, the Vice-Chancellor had heard 14,560 motions, while in the same space of time the Lord Chancellor had heard 5155, little more than one-third. All his statements were authenticated by vouchers that he held in his hand. On this subject Solicitors were afraid to give information; and no wonder, as it was probable, that even what he said in that House might not be forgotten. The facts which he had stated he would prove at the Bar of the House by Barristers and others; and after a patient and impartial investigation, then was the time to legislate. This applied as well to Scotch Appeals as to Causes in England. All these things required inquiry, in order to ascertain whether the fault lay at Head-quarters, or in some recent Law Appointments. The next cause was, that of the Vice Chancellor's Court, the institution of which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs opposed with all his wit and argument; and even the present Vice Chancellor opposed it, saying, with prophetic wisdom, that it would occasion every suit in Chancery to be heard twice over; namely, once before the Vice Chancellor and next before the Lord Chancellor. From the illness of the Judges in the Court of Exchequer, that had been able to give no assistance to the Court of Chancery; and as to the handmaid of the Court of Chancery, that of the Rolls, there was not now one-fifth of the business actually done as when that great Magistrate, Sir W. Grant, presided in that Court. He concluded with enforcing the necessity of enquiring into all these allegations of grievances.

The Attorney-General said, the Hon. and Learned Gent. had greatly mistaken the value of the Vice Chancellor's Court, which had proved of great advantage to the Public. He suspected that his information was derived from an office which he knew; and that he was not in possession of it when he gave notice of this motion. It would have been undoubtedly fairer if the Noble and Learned Person, who had been attacked, had been informed of the cases that were to be brought against him. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had not mentioned the many Lunatic Petitions which the Lord Chancellor had heard. In 10 years Lord Hardwicke heard 400 Lunatic Petitions, while the present Chancellor, in the same time, had heard 2404; nor had he mentioned the Bankrupt Petitions heard in Chancery and Vice Chancery, which, since 1820, amounted to 5813. Since the establishment of the Vice Chancellor's Court there had been 2838 causes heard before him. Did his Honourable and Learned Friend mean to say that all these were re-heard before the Lord Chancellor? Whatever objections there might be against this Court, no man could say that it had not greatly assisted the Public, in getting rid of business in Chancery. The number of Bills in Chancery were very nearly doubled since the institution of the Vice Chancellor's Court. It was no imputation on the Court of Exchequer that two of its Judges were absent from illness, which was unavoidable, at one time. As to the case of the Master of the Rolls, it was true the Master of the Rolls had been unfortunately ill, but no delay had taken place in the business of that Court; and therefore the complaint was unfounded. With respect to the motion generally, he should oppose it, as the Hon. Gent. had not made out any case.

Mr. M. A. Taylor considered the subject an important one. In 1811 he moved for a Committee on the same subject, against the inclination of Mr. Perceval, and obtained it; and that Committee were told how they must vote, and cautioned on that head, for they were told, if they voted so and so, the Lord Chancellor would resign the Seals, and they voted accordingly.—The next year he found the majority against him. On expressing his surprise to a friend on the other side on this subject, he was told, "Oh, do not be surprised, your motion is opposed by the Chancellor, and if it was carried, he would resign; and you know he holds the Administration together." The House would therefore see in what a situation they stood when they came forward to attack this great Colossus who bestrided the Government thus. At present the suitor was robbed; he cared not whether by the system, or by the indecision of the Chancellor—still it was a subject requiring inquiry.

Mr. Denman said, there were many individuals who still wished to express their opinion on this important subject, and he would, therefore, move that this debate be adjourned.

There were two or three divisions on the question for adjourning the debate until Friday, or for six months; but at length the original question for adjourning till to-morrow was carried by a majority of 61.

THURSDAY.

The Bill to regulate the Gas Light Companies was read a first time.

Petitions were presented from the Nobility of Clare County in Ireland, praying for a sum of money to be advanced to the Linen Board of Ireland, on account of the depressed state of trade; from Lewes complaining of taxation.

Colonel Wood obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the settlement of the Poor.

In a Committee on the London Bridge Bill, Mr. Alderman Wood moved a Resolution for granting a sum of money from the Consolidated Fund for defraying the expence of rebuilding London Bridge; which, after a few observations, was agreed to.—Report to-morrow.

The Sale of Game Bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Court of Chancery Act; when Mr. Goulburn moved Resolutions for regulating the salaries and giving compensation to officers whose salaries were taken away or reduced by the Acts recently passed.

Mr. Abercrombie presented a petition from Inverness, praying that the House would pass the Bill for regulating the Trial by Jury in Scotland.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Goulburn, in reply to a question from Mr. Bernal, said it was his intention to bring forward the remaining Irish Estimates on Monday.

Mr. Denman presented a Petition from the Proprietors of Mail and Stage Coaches, complaining of certain provisions in the Sale of Game Bill, which were calculated to entail on them, though innocent of any intent to act contrary to law, heavy penalties. The Hon. Member declared himself favourable to the principle of the Bill, but must protest against many of the details, and to declare that he could not agree to this Bill.

Mr. Bernal and Mr. Henry Grey Bennet agreed in the sentiments uttered by the last speaker.

Mr. S. Wortley observed, that coachmen and guards of mail-coaches were the greatest encouragers of poachers in the kingdom.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Denison presented a petition from certain Merchants of London, Importers of Barilla, praying for time to dispose of their present contracts, it being understood that Government intended to raise the duty from 5l. 5s. to 11l.

The petition was supported by Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Ricardo, &c. and the petition was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the debate respecting the business in the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Denman supported the motion for appointing a Committee. The Hon. Member denied that any charge was intended against the Noble Lord at the head of the Chancery Court—it was the system that was objected to, the evils of which were extensive. The property in the hands of the Court amounted nearly to twenty-three millions! Mr. D. stated several cases of hardship arising from delay—in one a suitor had died of a broken heart—in another no judgment had been given, although the case had been before the Court thirty-one years. He did not believe the Lord Chancellor was so much given to doubting as some thought. On the question of expunging the name of the late Queen from the Liturgy, the Noble Lord had no doubts. On other questions connected with the trial of the Queen, though many doubts had been started by the Counsel, the Learned Lord had no doubts whatever. A case had been made out which it was impossible for the House to resist. Had the Vice-Chancellor been gifted with the same faculty of doubting, the arrears of business must have been tremendous, and the expense unequalled.

Mr. Courtenay observed, the attack by the last Speaker had not been made on the delays of the Lord Chancellor, but on the whole of his judicial character. The Hon. Member contended that the increase of business in the Courts was the cause of the delay in giving judgments. At present there were 360 causes for hearing before the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. From January 1822, down to the present month of June, the number of bills filed had been 3527. From 1817, the number of causes disposed of before the Master of the Rolls had been 1179, and the arrear was only 61. When his Learned Friends complained of the delay of the Learned Judge, they ought to recollect, that part of that delay was to be imputed to themselves, from the time they occupied in their speeches. From the charge of deliberation in his decrees, the Chancellor, he believed, would not wish to retreat.

Mr. Abercrombie believed it would be generally admitted, that there was a certain infirmity in Lord Eldon's intellectual character, that intercepted the effect of those great talents that all allowed him to possess. He was ready to admit that there were some lunatic petitions which occupied much time and attention in their consideration; but by far the greater number scarcely took up any time at all.

Mr. Wetherell was not disposed to go into a Committee until they had some plan or data to go upon. He contended, that the ratio of appeals from Sir J. Leach to the Lord Chancellor was not greater than those from the Rolls, when the judges Lords Alvanley, Kenyon, &c. were Masters of the Rolls, and generally, that the whole business in Chancery had greatly increased within these few years. He could mention a singular fact; and that was, that there never had been but one of his decrees in Chancery reversed by appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr. Scarlett had thought that the Court of Chancery, from its very nature, was one of delay, and of complete repose, and therefore it was that his Hon. and Learned Friend opposite loved it. He must remind the House that this was not an attack upon the Lord Chancellor, but on the Court of Chancery. Upon this account he should vote for enquiry.

Mr. Brougham had the highest respect for Lord Eldon; in all his intercourse with that Noble Lord he had always experienced the greatest courtesy. In saying this, he spoke of Lord Eldon as a lawyer and as taking especial care to draw a line between Lord Eldon as a man and as a politician. The Hon. Gent. then took a review of the facts which had come out in the course of the debate, and contended, that a case had been made out, by which it appeared that a system of mal-administration existed in that Court, which operated as an evil upon the people of England. He then adverted to the retirement of Sir W. Grant, and to the conduct of his successor, of whom he spoke in terms of the highest respect, who was an honourable and excellent man, but it some how or other happened that he made but an indifferent Judge, and the consequence was, that all the business of the Rolls fell off. From the Returns laid before the House, it appeared that in 10 years there had been 100 Irish appeals, in 50 of which the Lord Chancellor of England, aided by Lord Redesdale and the other Lords, reversed the sentences of his brother Chancellor in Ireland.

The Solicitor-General defended the Master of the Rolls, who had, up to the period of his severe illness, discharged the duties of his office with attention. The attack of the Hon. Member on the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was equally unfair. Indeed, though some of the Hon. Members disclaimed personality, still their speeches were made up of it. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Secretary Canning observed, that he believed himself and the Speaker had been the only persons who had heard the debate from the commencement to its close. If the Vice Chancellor's Court was an evil, it did not follow necessarily that the cure of the evil would be the demolition of the Court; as, to borrow an illustration of a late Right Hon. Friend of his, if a man broke his leg by falling out of the window, the cure would not be effected by throwing him in at the window again.

Sir F. Blake was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Williams replied.

The House divided—For the motion 89—Against it 174—Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from Cumberland, complaining of agricultural distress; from the publicans of Manchester against the Sale of Beer Bill; from Cardiff against the Coal Duties.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee for advancing monies to the City of London for rebuilding London Bridge, it was stated, in answer to Mr. Hume, that 150,000l. was to be advanced in aid of the work; 10,000l. the first year, and 20,000l. every succeeding year for seven years.

Mr. Hume thought favours of this kind ought to be extended to all other parts of the kingdom.

In a Committee on the reciprocity of Duties Bill, Mr. Huskisson moved a resolution for effecting the objects of the Bill, as between this country and other commercial states. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Robertson. It was supported by Mr. Ellice, Sir J. Coffin, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. C. Grant, &c. and agreed to.

Lord Milton gave notice that he would, next Session, move to repeal the Sale of Game Bill.

The English Catholics Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday, and the Sale of Beer Bill on Monday.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Tithe Composition Bill, Mr. Dominick Browne objected to the appointment of arbitrators and assessors, and the power given to the former of increasing the value of the livings one-third.

Mr. Dennis Browne censured the policy adopted towards Ireland, particularly the tithe of agistment, and agreed with the last speaker in objecting to the power given to the arbitrators.

Mr. Abercrombie, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. Wetherell entertained similar sentiments. The latter Hon. Member said, it would furnish a plausible ground for a similar Bill in the case of Church property in England. He opposed going into the Committee.

Mr. Secretary Canning thought the Bill would be a great boon to Ireland, as at all events the cure for the evils which the Hon. Members complained of might be found in the Committee.

Colonel Barry said the compulsory clause would spread dissatisfaction in Ireland.

The House went into Committee. The clause for regulating the awards by the commissioners was amended by giving the right of appeal (from those who paid 5l. a year in tithes) to the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

Colonel Barry objected to the clause enabling the Lord Lieut. to appoint an umpire in the event of the parties disagreeing.

The clause was opposed by Mr. S. Rice, Mr. Banks, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, (who moved to omit it) Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Grant, Sir N. Colthurst, &c. &c. at length the Committee divided.—For the Amendment, 39.—For the Clause, 84—Majority 45. The Clause was agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress, and leave was given to sit again on Tuesday.—Adjourned till Monday.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The very sensible letter of B. *has been received, and will receive every consideration.*

A correspondent states, that the pavement of the Poultry has been under repair for a protracted period, and considers the delay in its completion to arise from negligence somewhere, and begs us thus publicly to notice the fact.

We have received several complaints from the neighbourhood of Tavistock-square, against a person connected with the erection of the new Pancras Church, stating, that at a party given by that person's lady, the cushions, chairs, and even lamps, were borrowed from the Church, to ornament and enlighten her dwelling.—We forbear to mention names, but as we consider the charge one of extremely serious importance, we think THIS *will be sufficient to induce an explanation of the case by the parties themselves, to whom every justice shall be done by us, if they are able to exculpate themselves satisfactorily.*

X.B.*'s suggestion of a Dress Ball, upon a similar scale of magnificence to that given for the distressed Irish last season, is very good, as far as improving the* briskness *of trade—but we are not prepared to say how the funds arising from admission money could be justly and usefully distributed.*

Various letters on the subject of the wine trade have been received, and are under consideration—we shall notice them in our next.

G.G. *tells us that the* DUKE OF SUSSEX *did not* rise *when he presented* CORBETT *with his silver medal. We agree with him—he* fell *considerably.*

We could not help smiling ourselves at the paragraph which stated that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had kindly permitted *a tablet to be set up in the Cloisters to the memory of poor* BARTLEMAN, *upon receiving* a fine of twenty guineas. *We appreciated the consideration, but for the soul of us we could not discover the* kindness.

Our acknowledgements are due to our loyal friends at Kidderminster.

Our friend in the TEMPLE *will see that we have taken up the subject to which he alludes.—A* SPORTSMAN *also will find that we have not been idle.*

The West Indian Proprietor must stand over.

We must decline any correspondence on the subject of the long letter from Cambridge.

We are sorry not to have room this week for the letter of our friend L.S. *from* BIRMINGHAM.

We have the highest respect, the warmest affection for Christ Church, and when we alluded to the coarseness of the language used by a certain set *of young men at present and of late belonging to it, we alluded to* that *which is too glaring and evident to be qualified by the letters which we have received on the subject—it is from a sincere regard for the high character of that College, and from a conviction of its superiority, that our solicitude for the maintenance of that character and superiority arises.*

We will not fail to attend to the subject of FRED. FAIRPLAY'S *letter.*

A.X.—*the letter from Oxford*—MR. GREEN'S *statement—the history of the Will*—MISS MACAULEY'S *histrionic work*—KITTY CLOVEN'S *verses—Lines to* MISS T.—DELIA—OLD STUMP—WILKES'S *Ghost—and the Ode to the Chairman of the Doncaster Quarter Sessions, must stand over; and we must request our remaining correspondents to accept our thank thus—want of room precluding the possibility of replying separately to every one.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the past week the British Money Market has been rather heavy, and Consols have been gradually declining; they opened today at 81 and closed at 80⅞. In the Foreign Market the fluctuation has been trifling, and no business of any great extent has been done.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE KING left his palace in Pall Mall yesterday evening, at twenty minutes before six, for his cottage at Windsor, and we rejoice to state HIS MAJESTY appeared in excellent health and spirits.

HUMBUG has been in high force during the last week in all parts of the metropolis, and the places thereunto adjacent; our attention has been, however, directed to graver subjects, and as we cannot make our paper larger than it is, we must content ourselves with recapitulating the things which strike us as uncommonly amusing.

First of all, a Meeting for the relief of the Spaniards was holden at a tavern, of which the chair was taken by MR. HENRY HUNT. Several resolutions were moved by a MR. BEASTLY, and the President commenced the collection of funds to ensure the triumph of liberty,—thus taking the financial concerns of the Spaniards into his own hands, leaving the military affairs of that high-minded nation to the charge of the renowned WILSON.

We are happy to state, that the Chairman himself went the full length of contributing one pound one shilling—a servant maid, at Newington, subscribed two shillings and eightpence halfpenny, and a respectable old clothesman, near Whitechapel, offered two musquets and a toasting-fork to the fund.

If any thing, however, were wanting at once to mark the ardour of English enthusiasm upon the great occasion, and the high estimation in which WILSON is held in his own country, it might be found in the fact, that upwards of six pounds three shillings and ninepence halfpenny was actually subscribed to buy that hero a sword; the contributors believing that when a man is turned out of the English army his weapon is absolutely taken away from him.

Then there was a Meeting holden of the "FRIENDS of a *Monument*," at which more nonsense was talked than ever before was uttered in a like period. And—our readers will hardly believe it—one of the horses intended to draw the triumphal car of his late Majesty in the trophy, was actually brought in a waggon and stuck in a parlour at the tavern for the subscribers to look at, in order that they might see if they liked it, and to enable them to *judge of the general effect* of the monument by casting their eyes upon a detached bit of it.

Then MR. PARKINS and MR. COBBETT have quarrelled about BYRNE, the hackney coachman, whom, in addition to various other improprieties and misdeeds, PARKINS charges with being *a Papist*:—the correspondence, or at least PARKINS'S letter, is quite of a piece with the ordinary literary effusions of the Whig-Radicals of the present day.

The Irish Tythe Commutation Bill was again before the House on Friday—LORD NUGENT'S Bill will, we suppose, glide onward with equal facility—a Parliamentary investigation into the conduct of the Court of Chancery was sought to be instituted, but the motion was negatived by a great majority—the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER attended a meeting of the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline, and was at MRS. W. CAMAC'S in the evening—several duels have been fought, and one or two prevented, during the week. The Lord Mayor has given two dinners since last Sunday—ALMACK'S was extremely full on Wednesday—and there was a raffish masquerade at the Argyll Rooms on Thursday; on Friday, we believe, the Horticultural Society dined together, a report of which we expected to have received for to-day—and the Opera last night was just as crowded, just as hot, and just as delightful as it was the Saturday before.

We find, also, that PRINCE LEOPOLD has had another party at Marlborough-House; that LORD COWPER rode over to call on LORD and LADY GOWER, at Richmond, yesterday forenoon; that MRS. MITCHELL'S dinner went off extremely well, and that LADY CHARLOTTE DUNCOMBE'S *fête* was PERFECT.

WHIG stupidity and Whig scurrility never were more beautifully exemplified than during the past week, in the remarks made by the CHRONICLE and TIMES upon the motion of MR. ABERCROMBIE, with respect to BORTHWICK, and by the TIMES on another subject.

That MR. ABERCROMBIE, after the Ferrybridge campaign of last year, should have renewed the discussion, seems strange; that he was "backed" by all the "pack" is not in the smallest degree surprising; the able speech of the LORD ADVOCATE, however, settled the business; and in spite of the learned opinions of the Honourable Chairman of the Doncaster Quarter Sessions, the question was disposed of as most Whig questions are.

Out of the debate, however, has grown the brilliant specimen of pure Whiggery, to which we now call public attention.

The CHRONICLE on Wednesday made the following observation upon the division:—

"The small majority of six last night in a House of 198 is perfectly decisive of the sentiments of Members with respect to the abominable proceedings in the case of BORTHWICK. An analysis of that majority will be a *curious exhibition*. We should like to see the names; they must *be most valuable partisans;* they are, evidently, *not men to stick at a little.*"

This remark MR. JONES, a Member of Parliament, on Wednesday night noticed, and after some little discussion, pronounced the Editor of the CHRONICLE to be a mighty *respectable gentleman!!!* and there the matter dropped; upon which, the CHRONICLE, knowing that the Session draws to a close, and quite aware of the power of conciliation, gets extremely impudent, and flies into gross abuse of the Honourable Members who even hinted at punishing his impertinence of the preceding day. But how does the CHRONICLE preface these remarks?—read, gentle countrymen—

"It is by no means uncommon to find persons who have *shrunk from the vindication of their honour on proper occasions*, laying *anxious hold* of the *slightest pretexts for quarrel* afterwards, *in order to retrieve the character they have lost!* Calculation, too, sometimes leads to a display of spirit; for, the person who has *peaceably allowed himself to be kicked several times, is naturally led* to suspect that the display *of a little heroism* would not be attended with more unpleasant results. Thus it often *happens that poltroonery and foolhardiness follow each other in the same individuals:* and that distempered activity takes the place of an almost lethargic passiveness."

Considering all the circumstances of BORTHWICK'S affair, in remarks on the discussion of which the CHRONICLE had used the offensive language, and gotten into a scrape, we cannot imagine any thing more purely stupid than these opening observations. Whatever the Whig party in London may think of their beauty and soundness, the Whigs of Edinburgh will, we should think, hardly relish them. We, who know the inveterate dullness of the present CHRONICLE, cannot help thinking that the people who do it have been *hoaxed* again, and that some Tory wagling has favoured them with the article in order to get them into a scrape with my LORD ROSSLYN, the Radical *sinecurist*, and the rest of that portion of Scots Whigs, who are more than the οἱ πολλοι, interested in the subject.

Stupidity, however, is to be overlooked in a Whig, else how would Whigs live; but wanton, gratuitous, unprovoked scurrility, attacks upon private character, unnecessarily and basely made, must not be suffered to pass unnoticed, even in the degraded columns of QUEEN CAROLINE'S hireling, the TIMES.

What we allude to is, a gross and calumnious assault upon SIR WALTER SCOTT, couched in terms which shew at once the vulgarity and ignorance of the writer.

It seems that at the celebration of the Dinner on the Anniversary of MR. PITT'S birth-day, SIR WALTER SCOTT, in the course of the evening, gave, as a toast, "the Memory of SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL;" and one would have thought, considering the terms of intimacy upon which that lamented gentleman lived with the whole party, the admirable qualities which he possessed, the talents and accomplishments with which he adorned and delighted society, that so to have done was not to do any great crime:—the toast was given simply as we have stated it, without any allusion to the manner of his death, and without any such prefatory words as the CHRONICLE has used in the passage we have quoted above. SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL was an honourable gentleman, and an esteemed friend of the assembled company, and SIR WALTER SCOTT gave his memory as a toast. Now, hear the TIMES:—it is impossible, without quoting the grossness of the cockney, to imagine how far radical inveteracy will carry men who have such a paper as the TIMES in their pay:—

"It has generally been only with *banter and jest* that we have hitherto spoken of the PITT-dinners. Such celebrations *have been ridiculous*, and the public *has smiled at them;* the actors, no doubt, have chiefly had their own interests in view; and a little expression of contempt may, therefore, have mingled itself with the smile. But a PITT-dinner has taken place at Edinburgh, which one individual has thought proper to mark *with a peculiar* CIRCUMSTANCE OF ATROCITY! The principles upon which THE BEACON newspaper was conducted are well understood—principles of *private slander* rather than *public discussion*. It is also well known that one unhappy gentleman fell on account of the indiscreet exercise of his talents in that publication, in the way most conformable to its spirit and genius. Will it be believed, that the memory of that individual was proposed by SIR WALTER SCOTT, the poet, to the meeting, and drunk by him and them, as a public toast? What could have been the meaning of reviving the recollection *of so afflicting an occurrence*, amidst the hilarity of a convivial assembly *and the excitement of wine?* Surely, even SIR WALTER SCOTT'S friends must blame him for touching such a chord on such an occasion. Surely the Chairman must have started when he heard the toast proposed. We, *who have no peculiar respect for the public virtue* of SIR WALTER, and who think his talents, considerable as they are, prodigiously over-rated, may speak with more severity of his conduct. It is impossible to deny him the merit of supplying, by his verses and novels, the idle of his day with topics of conversation, if not with lessons of improvement. But does this knack, or talent, or whatever it may be, entitle *him to violate the rules prescribed by Christian society for the oblivion of irremediable evils to revive subsiding grief, and to re-kindle expiring antipathies in real life?* We cannot help addressing him in the words which Junius used to probably *as long-lived a genius* as this poetic Baronet: '*Vagabond!* keep to your pantomimes; meddle no more, *thou busy incendiary.*'"

To generalize for a moment—can anything be more contemptibly ridiculous than the principle which the Cockney attempts to establish?—The drinking of "memories" may or may not be an absurd custom, but does it originate with SIR WALTER SCOTT?—Is not the memory of MR. FOX drunk at every Whig Radical dinner?—Are not the memories of all eminent persons allied to the assembled party drunk in a similar manner?—Did anybody ever consider the Whigs as committing a "*peculiar act of atrocity*" in drinking such memories?—Assuredly not; and upon the broad question of memory-drinking, certainly an honourable gentleman, who neither gambled, nor cheated, nor lived in open adultery, nor swindled his creditors, nor betrayed his party, must be considered quite as much entitled to such a mark of respect as the Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX.——But we sneer at the hypocrisy of the TIMES, which asks the meaning of "reviving the recollection of so *afflicting* an occurrence, amidst the hilarity of a convivial assembly, and the *excitement of wine.*"

To an editor who knows nothing of society this may appear somewhat strange and barbarous, but as healths and memories are generally drunk in "convivial assemblies," and moreover *in wine*, (except indeed in Printing-house-square, where the journeymen politicians regale themselves upon Whitbread's Entire, or Fowell Buxton's XX), and as under no other circumstances such an event could have occurred, we are not prepared to admit the ATROCITY of SIR WALTER SCOTT'S conduct on this particular occasion. But putting aside this part of the question for the moment, let us refer to SIR WALTER SCOTT'S *virtue* and *talents*, at which this creature presumes to cavil.

To the extraordinary dissemination of learning, through philanthropic institutions, charity schools, hospitals, and other receptacles for the lower classes, is owing, the power exercised by the TIMES, to deteriorate from the literary merits of SIR WALTER SCOTT, and to land to the skies the beastly trash of BILLY HAZLITT—to which, by the way, our attention has been drawn by a puff from the fellow himself, in the Cockney journal, and of which we shall give a full, true, and particular account, in our next number—and the moment SIR WALTER SCOTT puts a work before the public, he becomes subject to public criticism. All this is quite right—it is one of the few advantages of the boasted liberty of the press; and when the Cocknies can write down SIR WALTER SCOTT, or write up BILLY HAZLITT, we will admit the Cockney lecturer, who is not able to write English, to be a greater man than him, to whom only SHAKSPEARE himself is, of British geniuses superior.

But when SIR WALTER SCOTT'S conduct is seriously called atrocious, we must pause a moment—when he is charged with violating rules prescribed by CHRISTIAN society, in a paper which advocates HONE—praises MOORE—flatters the Atheist SHELLEY, and puffs the LIBERAL—we must inquire *how* SIR WALTER has thus offended—we must ask how SIR WALTER "*re-kindled expiring antipathies in private life*"—by drinking the memory of SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL?—the antipathies which every honest heart feels for the Scotch Whigs need no re-kindling—they ARE NOT EXPIRING—for, so long as virtue and honour despise and abhor meanness, perfidy, baseness, hypocrisy, evil speaking, slandering, fawning, crouching, and lying—so long will the real and affectionate adherents to the KING and CONSTITUTION, the CHURCH and STATE, abhor, despise, and abominate modern Whigs and Radicals of all sorts and conditions; but above all, the modern Whigs of Scotland, who have every vice of the vile school to which they belong, without one solitary redeeming virtue.

The TIMES newspaper, however, has no "peculiar respect for the public virtue of SIR WALTER,"—really—that must be extremely disagreeable to poor SIR WALTER—*we* should be vastly surprised if it had, and still more surprised if it had the smallest notion what public virtue meant—a hireling which has been by turns the creature of LORD WELLESLEY—of the STOCK EXCHANGE—of the BOURBONS and of—oh dear, oh dear—ALDERMAN WOOD and his partner—the principles of which are such, that at a meeting of its proprietors, to consider which side it should take, upon that great Lady's affair, it was carried, by a majority of one, that it was a *better speculation* to write her up than to *write her down*—that such a paper should have no peculiar respect for the public virtue of any man, is no more wonderful than that its Editor should not admire Champagne—it has no notion of the flavour; but when the animal addresses the words of JUNIUS (who, upon the occasion alluded to, must have been a SPY as well as a LIBELLER) to SIR WALTER SCOTT, the creature forgets himself.

What does he mean by vagabond?—to GARRICK the application was ludicrously absurd, for to call every actor a vagabond is almost as ridiculous as to style every attorney a gentleman—does the wretched garretteer *know* to whom he addresses himself when he calls SIR WALTER SCOTT vagabond? No—he is as ignorant upon this as upon all other subjects; but SIR WALTER SCOTT stands guilty of offences which must be visited with what these oafs call severity.

First, then, SIR WALTER SCOTT is a GENTLEMAN—secondly, SIR WALTER SCOTT is a TORY—thirdly, SIR WALTER SCOTT is a Christian, a man of honour, and of principle—exemplary in all the relations of life, a kind husband, a fond father, an affectionate friend—but beyond all these, his talents, his all-powerful genius have raised up myriads of envying reptiles, who hum their little hour away around him, and then perish unnoticed upon the mud and carrion which first engendered them.

To SIR WALTER SCOTT we need only say, that in the same article wherein he is called vagabond—incendiary—atrocious and unchristian—PITT—WILLIAM PITT is designated as "MR. PITT, *the author of the Cock-boats*,"—with all his splendid talents, with all his integral respectability, with all his private virtue, SIR WALTER SCOTT cannot feel offended by being vilified in such company.

AT the time when "Agricultural Distress" was in every mouth, and execrations loud and deep were heaped upon MR. PEEL for his "cash payments" bill, we ventured to depict the state of national distress in a couple of papers which were denounced by the starched and rigid portion of the public as wanton and unfeeling.

About that period, SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, amongst others whose immediate interests were temporarily hurt by the circumstances of the times, fell into despair and predicted utter ruin to the country, starvation to the people, and general confusion, consequent upon the plenty with which we were blessed, and the universal comfort which diffused itself in every direction—still we could not choose but smile, perfectly certain that time only was wanting to bring all things to their level. If we were asked what length of time, we should candidly confess that we did not anticipate the pleasure of reading such a paragraph in the newspaper, as that, which follows, in so short a period as twelve months—it is worthy of being quoted, as the best answer to the grumblers and growlers, in which this blessed and happy country is so extremely fertile.

"AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

"SIR T. LETHBRIDGE took this opportunity of formally *withdrawing the notice* which he had given, and which stood for Thursday next for submitting to the House *certain Resolutions* on the subject of *Agricultural Distress*. He begged to state that *he was induced to* a

tax on the recommendation of several Gentlemen, whom he knew to be among the warmest friends of the Landed Interest, and who, when he first announced it to be his intention to bring forward such a motion, had engaged to give him their zealous support. HE WAS HAPPY TO STATE, THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE WITHDREW HIS NOTICE WERE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE UNDER WHICH IT HAD BEEN GIVEN, and he hoped those connected with the land were justified in looking forward to a great alleviation, *if not to a* TOTAL EXTINCTION OF THAT DISTRESS, which had *so long been the subject* of just complaint, and of anxious alarm."

Report of Parliamentary Debates, June 2, 1823.

We congratulate the country upon this favourable *exposé*; but we still must do our duty and check the full torrent of happiness which thus flows from the lips of SIR THOMAS LETHERIDGE into the ears of the nation. Agricultural Distress has by no means subsided—it has indeed changed its character, but that is all; on our table here at this moment we have letters from the very persons who were last year ruined by the low prices, complaining in equally strong terms of the rapidly increasing value of corn, and expressing the most serious apprehensions lest it should shortly arrive at the price fixed as a standard for the importation of foreign grain; they really seem to be more alarmed at the present prospect than they were at that of last year, when if men had listened seriously to their moanings and groanings they would have expected to find by this time London and the Watering-places empty, and the county gaols all over the kingdom filled with farmers and their families—a supposition as completely the reverse of the existing truth as may be.

WHATEVER respect we may feel for the motives of those who, tenderly alive to the ferocity of English law, seek to lessen the frequency of crime by softening the severity of punishment, we cannot but regard with jealousy those gradual innovations of established rights—that insidious removal of *the* barriers which divide the aristocracy from the lower classes of the country, and that universal desire of *positive* change and *probable* improvement, which most strikingly pervades a certain class of our legislators in the present age of philosophy and enlightenment.

No measure, perhaps, ever was brought into Parliament possessing a greater share of superficial plausibility, than that now pending with respect to the Game Laws; but we cannot forbear from looking deeper than the surface; we would call the attention of those to whom our interests are confided in the House of Commons, to its *real* effect —the *positive* consequences resulting from it, and the *probable* advantages which it will confer upon the people, for we will act with even-handed justice in considering the question, and we have no hesitation in declaring that IF we believed the bill likely to answer any of its proposed purposes, we would give it all the approbation its *lenient tendency* deserves, and advocate with all our power any measure likely to render less frequent the murderous rencontres of poachers and keepers, or the weighty imprisonments with which game-stealing is at present visited.

We are, however, prepared to shew that the effect of this bill will be to *increase the crime of poaching*, and therefore, upon a principle of humanity, ought *to be opposed*, while its innovating character renders it extremely dangerous and inexpedient in a political point of view.

Nobody can presume to say that the Game Laws, as they exist at the moment, do not require alteration and modification, and we are quite ready to allow LORD CRANBORNE every just praise for the worthy feelings by which he was actuated when he moved for a committee to enquire into *the subject*—he doubtless had marked with an eye of commiseration their potent effect, and read their condemnation in the crowded jail and teeming work-house—hardly, indeed, could he have looked upon the scenes which every county exhibits, and not feel how ill-proportioned to the nature of *the offence* was the measure of the punishment.

We give LORD CRANBORNE full credit then, for the measure as far as humanity goes—upon such grounds it is quite worthy the consideration of the British Parliament, but it is equally a duty of Parliament to examine and see whether it will effect its object, or whether it will not, and then having ascertained *how far* the desired end is attainable, to weigh that proportion of success against the dishonour—mischief and innovation, of which its warmest advocate, cannot deny this measure to be full.

First, then, how far will it effect its benevolent object? Let us turn to the Report of the Committee—what do we find there—so far from any strengthened hopes, any indulged prospect of success—we find that "the Committee does not hold out that poaching can be *entirely* put an end to by this or any other measure;" and, in order, completely, as we feel it, to annihilate every expectation of amelioration to the present subjects of solicitude, the Committee recommend "a *more summary* remedy against the depredations of persons who are in the habit of trespassing upon the lands of others in pursuit of game."

Is it not clear that, by legalizing the sale of game, we increase the temptation to procure it? Assuredly—and having so increased the temptation and multiplied the purchasers, in order to meet the natural consequences we render the preservative law *more summary*, and upon this position we are called upon to support a Bill, upon the ground that a decrease of crime and a diminution of punishment are deducible from it.

This, nobody, we should suppose, could seriously be brought to do who had common intellects or common independence, because, if the supporters of the Bill declare that it will *not* decrease the number of poachers—as they *must declare*—where is the humanity of the measure—what are its merits?

Why is a new law thought necessary?—Because the old Game Laws lead to unwarrantable consequences;—but then say we, since all the severe enactments are modern why not repeal them? The repeal of the severe enactments, say the supporters of the Bill, would leave us defenceless. We have another way of meeting the question—we have ascertained that "the laws which prohibit the sale of game are, in point "of fact, systematically evaded at present, and that the "poachers have nearly an *exclusive* trade!"—The murder is out!

The poachers *can* and *do* sell game, and gentlemen *cannot*, and *do not* sell game. This, it seems, is considered wrong, and therefore the Bill proposes to give to the *gentlemen* a monopoly of the sale of wild animals and birds, so as to enable them openly to come to competition in the market, and *undersell the poachers*. From this *rivalry* will result the profusion of game in the markets, and partridges will become as common and as cheap as chickens, and thus, in a *civil* manner, the gentry of England will drive the thieves from the poulterers' shops.

By this enactment, the landlord and the sportsmen will bring themselves down to the level of the poacher—huckster is to be stamped on their brows, and venality to be grafted on their hearts—and all because, do what we will, the poacher *will still have his share*. Poaching and punishment must exist so long as a hare runs in the island, or a law remains to protect it; and it seems rather too much even for modern humanity, to destroy every wild animal in England to prevent a few of them coming to market through the hands of the poacher—it is as if an act of Parliament were to pass to prevent MR. HOPKINS, of Islington, from wearing a gold watch lest he should thereby tempt MR. BILL SOAMES to pick his pocket.

With respect to the nature of the support the Bill has received, let us see what it is—one Honourable Member observed, that "any change must be for the better," and gave his vote in favour of the measure—another Honourable Member supported it as a *first step* towards amendment—the Noble Mover of the measure drew his justification from the report of the Committee—whilst a fourth gentleman declared the present game laws so bad that to permit them to continue another year would be to sanction a system of crime and bloodshed, and therefore he supported the new bill.

Allowing then, these arguments and motives their full weight—what do they establish?—Not that the proposed measure is expedient or good, *but that some alteration in the law is required*. This we admit—and therefore, so far we agree with the Honourable Gentlemen who supported the Bill, but when we find the inefficacy of the Bill as a *positive* good distinctly admitted, we cannot but recur to the *positive evils* of innovation and national injury with which it teems.

It has been stated to the House, that, by the law of nature, and the Common Law, wild animals are the property of him who is able to kill them; and throughout the whole matter they are spoken of as merely so far beneficial, as they contribute to the food of the people. It *is not so*—by the law of nature they would belong to the land that nurtured them; by the Common Law, they are comprehended under the *general right of the Sovereign* to all beasts and fowls of the forests, and other animals *feræ naturæ*. He from time to time vested this right in his subjects, by the grant of *free warren;* and by such means the Barons of ancient time often possessed a right of game over extensive territories. At the conquest these rights were vested in the followers of WILLIAM, by the *grant of manors*. The beneficial enjoyment, however, (save in these privileged places) soon became the privilege of him who owned the land.

And so we find it, when game first became an object of Parliamentary protection, in the reign of RICHARD II. *This primitive Act* states that, inasmuch as certain idle and disorderly persons "went a hunting game on Sundays, when good "folks were at church," it was found necessary to make the killing of hares and "*other* GENTLEMEN'S *game*" punishable by one year's imprisonment. Thus, by its language, confirming, while it gave the sanction of law, to *that exclusive right*, which, by the law of nature, every owner of land enjoys over the wild animals upon it.

In HENRY the VII.'s time this restraint was somewhat relaxed—and the *consent of the owner* rendered sufficient authority to kill game. But we find it made *penal* in the reign of ELIZABETH to kill in the *night time*—and a *general prohibition* in the 1st of KING JAMES to *kill* or *sell* game, under fine and imprisonment—*excepting* (as to the *right* of *killing only*) *certain qualified persons*. In the VIIth of the same reign, killing at unlawful times, incurs a heavier penalty—and persons qualified by property "are permitted to kill between Michaelmas and Christmas." Next afterwards came the Act of 22 and 23 CHARLES II., empowering Lords of Manors and certain others *to appoint keepers*, and specifying the qualifications to kill game now in force.

The Acts *afterwards* enacted are somewhat tyrannical—4 and 5 WILLIAM and MARY, giving an authority to game-keepers to *search—and to resist* in the night time—and prohibiting the burning of heath and other covers for game—and followed by 5 ANNE, prohibiting the carriage and sale of game, and keeping of guns, dogs, &c.; also empowering Lords of Manors or keepers *to seize game* on the persons of unqualified trespassers.

Thus progressively were the bands of protection drawn tighter and tighter—till they became what *they now are*—or rather till the 57th of the late King, when the system was completed with a fatal act, empowering the seizure of armed persons by night, and extending the punishments to *transportation*.

From this glance at the nature and history of the Game Laws, it is evident, that the right to kill game is an original privilege of property—the sole object of protection in the laws that were passed—and remaining in its primitive purity to this very day. That the power to *sell game, forms no part of such right, was never known in England*—and that every tendency towards it has been instantly checked by statutes. And that a power to sell, cannot now be interwoven with the *right to kill*, without *uncalled-for innovation, and essential injstice*.

In this realm every class has its peculiar privileges;—they sweeten the toils of our existence, and endear to us the institutions that protect them. The rights in question we have shewn to have been interwoven, from the earliest ages, with the noblest privileges of property. An attachment to manly diversions is inherited with the lands, and infuses into their possessors a spirit of freedom and independence; not only are landlords *led to reside oftener and longer together on their manors and estates, and the country benefited in this way*, but the very feelings that endear the manly diversions whence they spring incline to that spirit of patriotism on which the national character so greatly depends.

At this moment too, when the influence of landed property lies at a low ebb, and the public taste is inclined to luxurious and artificial life, rather than to the manliness and simplicity of country recreations;—it were doubly injudicious, doubly dangerous, surely, to diminish that influence and precipitate that taste.

It appears to us that as a temporary measure of alleviation, the repeal of 57 George III. might advantageously be resorted to—a delay in the present bill will give time for deliberation, and for the construction of a bill which may be actively beneficial in its effects, and purely constitutional in its principles, and most of all will it allow our representatives to pause before they sanction a measure which reduces the sports of the field to a profitable trade, and degardes the country gentlemen to the station and calling of hucksters.

POPERY.

The outcry which has been raised against Orange Lodges, and Orange Committees, may be founded in justice—we hope it is; for we have seen men, for whom we have always entertained the highest respect, and whose characters, for honour and integrity, have hitherto been of the first class, disowning and disavowing them, with expressions, if not of harshness and dislike, at least of such finely qualified approbation as to "damn with faint praise," and with conduct so marked by hostility, as to leave no doubt of the *powerful change* which has taken place in their *avowed* opinions upon the subject.

The system of damping the ardour of loyalty, does not appear to us either profitable or generous; but, as we know, and as MR. CANNING has said, that the object of this conciliating tone is to prevent the triumph of any party, we hoped and trusted that the Orangemen would bear the cold and repulsive return which has been made to their exertions in the cause of the KING and CONSTITUTION, with a feeling of the justice of that principle which sought to soothe all animosities, and heal all differences; but when we find, that the threatened and approaching extermination of Orange Lodges and Committees, is only the signal for the constitution of POPISH LODGES and COMMITTEES in England, we are awakened from our fond dreams, and see nothing but the very converse of MR. CANNING'S expressed wish—nothing but a triumph for *one party*, which triumph, it is not only our constitutional duty to prevent, but which the common duty of self-preservation calls upon every Protestant Englishman to oppose with all his heart and soul.

From the morning papers of Tuesday, we quote the following account of a Meeting of Papists—for what purpose, the paragraph itself will explain:—

"Yesterday a *numerous Meeting* of the English Catholics took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING AN ASSOCIATION *to forward the views of the body for the attainment of* CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, the DUKE OF NORFOLK in the Chair. Amongst those present were, the EARL of SHREWSBURY, the Honourable —— PETRE, SIR GEORGE JERNINGHAM, MR. BUTLER, and several *of the most respectable* of the Catholic Clergy.

"MR. PETRE, after some observations upon the *claims of* the Catholics, and the privations, which, notwithstanding the progress of civilization, they still endured, moved, that AN ASSOCIATION BE FORMED for the FUTURE REGULATION and MANAGEMENT of THE AFFAIRS of THE BODY, *with the view to attain the above mentioned object*.

"MR. LOUGHNAN seconded the motion, which, after some conversation, was carried unanimously. By this resolution, those Lay Catholics *who subscribe a guinea annually* became members of the Association, and the Catholic clergy become members *without subscription*.

"A COMMITTEE of FIFTY was appointed *for the purpose of communicating with the friends to the cause*, and *suggesting* WHATEVER MIGHT TEND TO ADVANCE it with the legislative body.

"MR. BLOUNT (the Secretary) took occasion to draw the attention of the meeting to the great efforts made by the Catholics, when the liberties of England were in danger from foreign invasion. It was, he observed, a proof of the goodness of the cause, that those who were most interested, courted, nay challenged discussion. He instanced the conduct of the Catholics in Canada, who stuck to the English Crown in the American war, and were the only distant subjects of the King who were favourable to that cause, which, no doubt, they seconded from mere loyalty. He called upon the English Catholics TO SUBMIT TO NO COMPROMISE, and congratulated them upon the gradual disappearance of that bigotry, which looked upon the sin of thinking for themselves as a sin never to be forgiven.

"MR. KELLY moved, that the Committee *should not mix up any political subject* with the great question affecting their rights.

"This motion *was opposed* by MR. MAHON, and REJECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

"After *the appointment of the Committee*, and a vote of thanks to the DUKE OF NORFOLK, the meeting separated."

What, we ask, does such a meeting, at the moment when MR. PEEL has told us Orange Associations are forthwith to be abolished, mean?

We call upon MR. PEEL—for that he has left us we will not even yet believe—we call upon *him*, upon whom the hopes of the Protestants were fixed, to think—to consider of the conduct to be pursued at this moment. If conciliation be the order of the day, so long as the present Administration exists, conciliate we must; but for GOD'S sake—for the sake of the country, and its most venerated institutions, do not let us conciliate our enemies by oppressing our friends. Let any man read the extract we have made, and compare the loyal, moderate, and Constitutional conduct of Orangeism—of subjects true and faithful to their King, and professing the religion of their country, with the open, daring, and insolent avowal of these Papists, who not only declare a determination NOT TO COMPROMISE, but who resolve, by a large majority, TO MIX UP POLITICS with the question of their CLAIMS. What is this? We ask again—what does it mean?—The blindest, the most bigotted, cannot fail to interpret the language thus held. And will the country patiently endure that such "*associations*," such leagues, such lodges, (if ye will) as this, shall be founded and formed by the Papists in England, at the very moment when associations of Protestants, for the protection of their Constitutional rights in Ireland, are denounced and to be exterminated as illegal?—NEVER.

It would hardly be believed by those, who, in the strength of their political faith, have fallen into the conciliatory system, that the conduct now observed towards the Irish Papists is the same which was proposed to be acted upon by MR. FOX in the year 1806.—In a letter to RYAN!!! dated Feb. 18, of that year, that *great* Statesman advises him to postpone the Catholic petition till the following Session, and adds—

"Measures are actually taking *by the removal* of LORD REDESDALE, MR. FOSTER and others, to shew *the good intentions of the ministry towards your body*. Steps STILL MORE IMPORTANT will be taken to manifest our disposition, by DOING FOR THE CATHOLICS ALL that is consistent with existing *bad* laws, by giving them in substance what they have now only in words, a right to be in the army, to become corporators, &c.; BY A CHANGE OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, whose conduct has been notoriously oppressive. I HOPE TOO by some ARRANGEMENT ABOUT THE TITHES, and, in fine, by giving all the share in the government of your country that *we can give*."

It will be observed that the justices of the peace *have been recently changed*, and that the arrangement of tithes *is making* at the present moment.—See next what MR. FOX proposed *to effect* by such measures:—

"The effect of these measures *will be partly to make* the Catholics of the lower order more satisfied, partly to enable them to come with *additional weight and strength* when they AGAIN *assert their claims*."

These were the objects MR. FOX had in view, by changing the Justices of the Peace, and by making an arrangement about tithes. What does MR. FOX say in continuation? Why so fearful even was this WHIG Minister—this *avowed* friend of the Papists, of the consequences of *publicly pressing* these points by petition, that he concludes his letter in these words:—

"If we are beat, which *we certainly shall be*, and if the *fall of the Ministry* should follow, which *may* be the case, you *run the risk* of a Ministry being formed on the *avowed principle* of defeating your claims, and thus you would put all hope further off than ever."

This WHIG Ministry *did* attempt to carry its points—the nation was roused—the Ministry DID FALL—and a Ministry WAS FORMED on the AVOWED PRINCIPLE of defeating—*not* the claims, but—the baneful innovations of popery. Where are we NOW? or are there persons to be found who will consent to adopt, as a mode of preserving the tranquillity of Ireland and maintaining the Constitution of the empire pure and inviolate, the rejected measures of "All the Talents," which drove the Whigs eternally (as we *once* thought) from the administration of affairs in England.

We repeat emphatically the last words of the Whig Minister's letter, and leave them for the serious consideration of those who may feel themselves most affected by them.

THEATRICALS.

In the absence of novelties on the stages of our playhouses, we think a "peep behind the curtain" may be somewhat amusing; and although we hold that public journalists have no right to meddle with the private conduct of actors and actresses, (however satisfactory the evidence of their personal respectability may be) yet, when private subjects are intimately connected with public amusements, we feel justified in letting our readers into the secrets of the Thespian Cabinet.

MRS. CHATTERLEY, an actress of great merit, advertised her benefit, as appointed, or fixed, or whatever the new-fangled term is, for Thursday, or Wednesday, or some day in the last week (which, is quite indifferent to the main point) and announced LISTON as one of her performers upon the occasion.

It must be understood that the fact, that LISTON was worldly-minded enough to go and take fifty pounds per week at Drury Lane, when Covent Garden offered him twenty-four, has given so much umbrage to the *Committee* at the latter theatre, that it was thought necessary to ascertain whether the said LISTON had entered into a new engagement with ELLISTON for the *next season*, before permission would be given for him to appear for MRS. CHATTERLEY'S benefit on Thursday, or whenever it might happen to be. Upon LISTON'S confession that he had renewed his engagement at Drury Lane, not on the same terms but with a still *higher salary*, the Covent Garden council prohibited his performance in their house.

We have heard certainly that the *mode* of LISTON'S retreat from his old ground, was the part of the affair most irksome to those with whom he had always lived upon terms of the closest intimacy; that he did not give those friends the *refusal* of himself—that they *would have* been ready to come to his *price* if he had waited a *little*, and so on; but those who have heard of dogs and shadows—two stools—and a variety of other distracting proverbs, will perhaps think LISTON quite justified in having secured the bird at Drury-lane, instead of beating about the bush at Covent-garden. Be this as it may, the matter of offence was certainly one of *private life*, and ought not to have interfered with public service.

How would the world go on if this were the case in general society?—Did not we while waiting with the JERSEYS and BROUGHAM at Montem, see MR. CANNING walk in, and shake hands with that Honourable and Learned Gentleman, to whom he had given the lie in the most unceremonious manner a few evenings before?—Have not we seen here, within a little week, the "great Duke" in company, rallying a great Radical upon his nervousness in attacking *him* in the House of Lords?—It is part of the great scheme of society—why *we* ourselves, provided HENRY GREY BENNETT has good Champagne and St. Peri, and has them well iced, should not make the least scruple in running down to WALTON and taking our outlet with him any day he chose to fix, if he would promise to have a pleasant friend or two to meet us, and not talk politics.—LISTON'S affront—if affront it has been—was an affront to a private acquaintance. Surely that private feeling should not have excluded LISTON from fulfilling a public duty, for which he was to have been paid.

As a matter of worldly conduct, the thing was childish, and petulant, and spiteful, and little, and not what we should have expected from persons of whom we think highly.

As a matter of good government in the theatre, it certainly shows very little discrimination, because as MRS. CHATTERLEY, who never has done any thing that we have heard of to irritate the Magnates of the playhouse, is the real sufferer, the punishment falls in the wrong place.

As a matter of right, we maintain that the prohibition is illegal, inasmuch as when MRS. CHATTERLEY hires the theatre in Covent Garden at a rent, we believe, of upwards of two hundred guineas for a particular night, she has clearly a right to produce whatever performer or entertainment she may think fit, provided it should not be (as who could suspect that it would) *contra bonos mores*, or likely to endanger the safety of the house, or the patent, or excite the anger of the licenser of "*Cent. per Cent.*" and "*Giovanni in London*," and we are quite certain the house being virtually hers, that she might have brought forward ROMEO COATES, COLONEL BERKELEY, the WAPETI, PETER MOORE, MR. HAYNES, in his pea-green coat, or any other interesting rarity of the day, and that no human being could have legally interfered to prevent it.

We are sorry the thing has happened—sorry for the lady who loses her benefit; sorry for a committee which loses its temper; sorry for LISTON who loses his fee; and sorry for the public who lose an opportunity of seeing him act once more in the season than they otherwise could.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I am induced to trouble you with a few observations on a notice I have lately received, dated "New River Office, 1st of March, 1823." It commences in the following terms, viz.:—

"The New River Company have hitherto abstained from raising their rates, from the ruinous depression to which they had been forced to submit during the late contest in those districts where it chiefly prevailed. They have done so, in order to give full time for settling the question between the public and the other Water Companies, upon the rise of rates by those Companies, amounting to about 25 per cent. beyond the rates of 1810."—The notice then goes on to state, that *the question* was examined and reported upon by a Committee of the House of Commons; that the "evidence and Report are before the public, and that no further interference of Parliament has taken place."

Now, Sir, if this is not a direct insult upon the public, and upon common sense, I know not the meaning of words. *They have waited until the question was settled between the public and the other Water Companies*, have they?—Truly, I always thought, until now, that *the question was settled* between *themselves* and the *other Companies—they* having *bargained* with the other Companies to withdraw altogether from certain extensive districts, leaving *the public* and *them* to settle the question (to use their own words) as they best could: and certainly there is a very short way of doing it, nothing more than to submit to whatever rate this conscientious Company may choose to extort, or cut off your pipes, and go without water, or fetch it from the nearest pump you can find. They care nothing about a few hundred customers, more or less, now; they have bought out the London Bridge Water Company, and of course have undertaken to supply all their customers, who will, no doubt, soon feel the benefit of the change.

I lived myself near twenty years in one house, and that a large one, in the City, and paid to the London Bridge Water Works 11. 16s. per annum, for which I had a very ample supply of water laid on in several places, with much civility, and ready attention to all reasonable complaints. About nine years ago I removed into a moderate sized house (two rooms on a floor) in the Parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, where I found I had to pay 4l. 4s. per annum to the New River Company, for a less supply of water, which I certainly thought a very high rate, you may judge then how great my surprise was on receiving the notice before-mentioned, which concludes thus:—

"The charge on your premises will be as under from Midsummer next.

"Charge of 1810 (of which I never heard before) - - -	£5 5 0
"Addition - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 0
"Charge from Midsummer, 1823" - - -	£6 6 0

I am also informed by the same document, that "for high service" (high enough indeed!) "an additional charge of one-half is made," and "for service on the main a double charge." But I admit there is this great consolation added—that "it is optional with the parties to discontinue these services," and thereby put an end to such charge;" so that, as I before hinted, the public have this great advantage in their favour, that if they can do without water, the New River Company are so very considerate that they make no charge for it!—They seem to claim great merit for having waited patiently and quietly until *the question* was settled with the other Water Companies, and until they thought there was no danger of any troublesome interference by Parliament, before they began to give any hints of a trifling advance of 50 or 100 per cent. in their rates. They now think all is safe and snug—but they may yet be mistaken. A New Water Company may spring up when they least expect it, which would certainly meet with ample support and encouragement—in the mean time I deem it incumbent upon Parliament to call upon the Governor (or whoever is the proper officer) of the New River Company to lay before it a return of the amount proposed to be levied on the public by these additional rates; and, I trust, before many days pass over, some one of our worthy representatives in the lower House will move to that effect. R. S.

Bloomsbury, May 31.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The rapid march of our absurd policy in what is ridiculously called the abolition of the Slave Trade, seems in so fair a train of adding another wrinkle to our former gullibility, that I am induced to quote a passage from MAJOR DALE'S Essay on the History of England.

"In the peace between Spain and Great Britain (1713,) Spain "granted to us the benefit of the *assiento:* that term means that Great "Britain should supply the Spaniards with Negroes for a certain num"ber of years. Nineteen people out of twenty, I believe, think the "Slave Trade is abolished; but they are quite mistaken. The case "stands thus—We have passed an act which has in a manner shut the "door of Africa against ourselves in this article, therefore *our* Slave "Trade is lost, but *the* Slave Trade is not, because other Powers have "not done so. It it be true that the West India Islands cannot be "worked by Whites, and the Blacks that remained at the passing of "the act, it is in the line of possibility that foreign Powers may not "only pocket our cash, but laugh at us into the bargain."—P. 196, Edition 1809.

Now, Sir, permit me to ask you, has not this come to pass—have not the Spaniards and Portuguese gulled us out of near a million of money within these two or three years?—and have not these nations laughed at our stupid credulity? Certainly they have: yet still we are childishly expending our thousands and tens of thousands a year: to do what, Sir? To wash the Blackamoor white;—monstrous absurdity!

The Sierra Leone farcical humbug has passed over this country like a blight, and in its transit burst like a fire balloon;—no mortal has gained by the explosion, save a few discreet and oily Saints of the Tabernacle. Take an honest man's word for it, Sir, slavery has existed from the very beginning of the chapter—slavery will never be abolished by an Act of Parliament, because no Act of Parliament can effect an impossibility; a man might as well attempt to knock down Stone Henge with DR. EADY'S pills.

Allow me to remark, that exclusive of this drivelling hocus pocus, the vain attempt of this country to cram down the throats of other kingdoms her Methodistical nostrums is most impudent—most intolerably presumptuous. Our worthy ancestors, Sir, those wise and virtuous statesmen of the last century, would have cordially agreed with me in opinion; and whilst I have so much worth and wisdom on my side, I care nothing for being called a Cannibal or Raw Head and Bloody Bones by those of my countrymen whose minds have been gradually poisoned by repeated doses of quack medicines, insidiously administered by Methodists and Quakers. The disciples of FOX are well furnished with impudence, and very indifferently provided with talents or abilities, except the talent of being conspicuously ridiculous in their dress and manners, and disobeying the rules and Christian-like regulations of the State. There are no animals, Sir, which humbug the public more than Quakers and Cock Robins;—a Robin, instead of being a sweet dear little meek creature, is, for his size, the boldest and most savage bird that flies; a Quaker, under the mask of meekness, is the most impudent of the human species.

Enough has already been done to cause us to be laughed at for our folly. I trust more will not be done to rob the West India Planter of his property. Yours, SENEGAL.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Having seen in your paper of the 26th of May last an advertisement headed "Posting," and addressed to JOHN BULL, I take the liberty of directing one of my circular letters to you; it may be of some utility to the public, as well as myself, to know it is my intention to continue the reduced price of Posting on this road, which is at 1s. per mile. I am sorry we cannot continue it all the way to London from Cheltenham, we feel a great loss in the absence of Mr. SCOONS, late of the Rose and Crown, Hounslow. It is very evident there now exists a combination to keep the price up at that place: many attempts have been made on this road to rise it, but I have opposed it, you find 10d. is charged on almost every other road but this near my residence; what, might be asked, is the reason? the answer is, it is too obvious to doubt, to oppose me and my business; only I have taken the liberty to state the particular facts, that you may, through the medium of your very liberal paper, make what use of it you in your wisdom may think proper.—With the greatest respect I remain your obedient and very humble Servant, WM. PAYN.

Sherborne Arms, Northleach.

P.S. We profess to run at 1s. per mile from the Roebuck and Mitre Inns, Oxford; the White Hart, Witney, and the Sherborne Arms, Northleach.

"POSTING AT 1s. PER MILE, BY WILLIAM PAYN, SHERBORNE ARMS, NORTHLEACH.

"W. PAYN respectfully begs to return his most grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public in general, for the favours conferred on him since his entrance on the above Inn, and trusts, by unremitting attention, to be honoured with a continuance of their patronage and support, and in returning his best thanks, hopes that no stratagem resorted to by drivers or others not favourable to the reduced line of Posting, may be the cause of their being driven by his House.

"☞ The Sherborne Arms is the second Inn on the left from Cheltenham.

"W. PAYN was the first to reduce the Posting. In 1818 he reduced it from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. in 1819 to 1s. 3d. in 1821 to 1s. 2d. and in 1822 to the present price, 1s. The Public will readily see the utility his spirited conduct has been to this road, and therefore feels himself conscious from the liberality he has hitherto experienced, they will not leave it unrewarded.—Cards of the line to be had at the Sherborne Arms."

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I am fully sensible that your efforts have long been fearlessly exerted in defence of the happy Constitution of this realm, and that your zealous endeavours have contributed not a little to promote the true interests of your country, as well as to shield deserving men from the unprovoked attacks of malicious calumny. It must surely have arisen from a press of interesting matter on your excellent publication, that a book on the affairs of Ireland, recently published by a Mr. Reid, surgeon in the service, has escaped your notice.

Even in animadversion, a critic ought to observe decorous expression; but, with regard to this mischievous and *lying* volume, it is not easy to keep to such a rule. Three-fourths of all the evils complained of in Ireland are produced by inflammatory representations—of the peasantry being plundered—reviled—every way abused, &c. when, in point of fact, their misery is produced by barbarous ignorance, superstition, iniquitous priestcraft, and the irreligious anathemas thundered against those thirsty souls that would look for water at the fountain of life—those misguided victims who would fain peruse the sacred Scriptures. Besides, the population of Ireland is overgrown, (from causes *deeper* than I shall for the present expose), and the wiser portion, the Protestants of Ulster, migrate in vast numbers every year, to avoid the pressure of their half-savage countrymen. With this important truth staring him in the face, this writer ventures to assert that a population so overwhelming is to be regarded as a blessing!

The author of "Travels in Ireland, in 1822," though an officer in his Majesty's service, and receiving his Majesty's pay, appears to have enlisted into a jesuitical faction, whose aim is to destroy the Protestant religion, and to establish in its stead the dark dominion of *popery*. His attempts, shame to say, have been aided by those versatile journals, the TIMES and MORNING CHRONICLE: such commentators are indeed worthy of such an author. This specious, jacobinical surgeon is not content with telling us, with egotistical calsomeness, how early he used to rise of a morning to pursue his monotonous journey, but he has thought fit to give free vent to his poisonous sentiments, and to drag into his common-place narrative a large share of vulgar personality.

The editor of the LITERARY GAZETTE, in his notice of this truly disloyal publication, has given the author a gentle castigation. It was left for a more noble hand to complete the punishment: and it is gratifying to observe that LORD ROSSMORE has condescended to take up the lash. His Lordship had been grossly misrepresented by MR. REID, in a case too with which his Lordship had no concern, that of a man of the name of Anderson, a vagabond "who had travelled through a great part of America in quest of a spot to settle on with his family," and by whose plausible story, as would appear, his Lordship's character was to be blackened in the foulest manner. His Lordship has very spiritedly come forward and repelled the calumny. Having contradicted MR. REID in the most direct manner,* and declaring his statement "an infamous falsehood" his Lordship, very properly, leaves him and his slanderous informer "each to his conscience."

It is such men as MR. REID, who, under the insidious mask of patriotism, increase the flame which they profess to extinguish. I shall not trespass on your valuable time with further comment on the motives by which this writer has been evidently actuated. It is lamentable to observe that he has profited so little by the religious principles in which he professes to have been educated.

From letters, which he publishes in every paper that will receive his trash, it seems that *interrogation* is his favourite mode of arguing; I will therefore take him on his own ground, and put a few queries, to which, if he have any value for his character, he will endeavour to reply promptly, though, "perhaps," it may cost him some trouble to find *true* answers, such as will satisfy the public.

At page 300, MR. REID says, "I had the honour of meeting the Bishop, DR. ELRINGTON, who manifested a desire to promote the object of my enquiries, for which I feel sincerely obliged," &c. Now, this was on the 10th of Sept. and MR. REID wishes his readers to believe that he was in the city of Limerick in company with the most respectable and venerable Bishop on that day. It is no very pleasant task to take occasion to doubt the veracity of a man whose education and rank *ought* to designate him a gentleman; but circumstances have lately come to my knowledge which a sense of *justice* renders it imperative to make known, in order to disabuse the public mind. I would, therefore, ask MR. REID *solemnly*—Whether he did not spend *the whole of Tuesday the 10th of September*, 1822, *in the city of Dublin?*—His memory will perhaps be assisted by asking further—Did he not that day take breakfast with MR. MILLIKIN, the bookseller?—Did he not, the same day, dine with the late DR. TROY, the PAPIST BISHOP?—And did he not, the night of that same day, perambulate the streets of Dublin with the redoubtable MR. O'CONNELL, the POPISH CHAMPION?

If an author can deliberately depart from truth in one case, the adage, "*ex uno disce*" applies: are the public not bound to doubt the assertions in every other? Has not MR. REID, by his evident apostacy and shameless writings, so disgusted his family that, on a visit subsequent to his "travels," not one of his friends in the north of Ireland would speak to him—not one would acknowledge him as a relation!

These queries might be greatly extended, but, I dare say, this worthy author has quite enough for the present: one remark only shall be added, that is—a more injudicious and ill-advised production has not, for a century at least, issued from the press.—I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. BLACKMORE.

4, Union-street, June 3, 1823.

* See his letter in the Morning Herald, 21st May.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The public, I am sure, are much pleased with the notice you have taken, in your paper of last Sunday, of the very defective and dangerous state of the pavement of the carriage-way in Piccadilly, and I hope your observations will have the desired effect of attracting the attention of those Gentlemen of the Trust who have the direction of such pavement; but I believe it is not generally known that the public have power, under the statute 57 Geo. III. cap. xxix, commonly called the New Street Act, of enforcing these repairs; for, by sect. 6. it is enacted,

"That, if any person, being an occupier of an inhabited dwelling-house, situate in any parish in the metropolis, and rated to the poor at the sum of 50l., or two inhabitants rated at 25l. each, shall think any pavement in any street is in a dangerous state for passengers and carriages, it shall be lawful for such person, or two such persons, to prepare a notice, signed, and the place of abode, and describing the part of the pavements of any street which he or they may consider dangerous or defective for carriages, and requiring reparation, and to address such notice to the Surveyor of Pavements of the District."

By Sect. 7. "Every person being a Surveyor, to whom a notice is left of the dangerous and defective state of the pavement, shall forthwith inspect the pavement described in the notice, and if it really shall be in a dangerous state, or so very defective as to occasion serious inconvenience to passengers and carriages, and if the costs of repairing such defective pavement will not exceed two pounds, he shall cause such pavement to be repaired in three days after notice; and if it exceeds two pounds and under ten, then to be repaired in seven days; and in either of such cases the Surveyor may cause such pavements to be repaired by his own authority, and such pavement shall be paid by the trustees. But if it shall appear to the surveyor that the pavement described in the notice is really in a dangerous state, and that the costs of effectual reparation will exceed ten pounds, then the surveyor is to give notice to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Pavements within three days after such notice, who is to call a General Meeting of Commissioners, who are to consider such notice, and give direction for the effectual reparation within twenty-eight days, if the charge will not exceed 50l., and within six weeks if it exceeds 50l."

Sect. 8. "On neglect, a Justice may summon Surveyors, and order repair."

Sect. 9. "Surveyors neglecting to attend a Justice, or disobeying their orders, shall be fined, and shall be disqualified on a third offence."

I am, Sir, yours, &c. VIATOR.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

FRIDAY.—*Thurlow* v. *Thurlow*.—This was a plea of replication, to an action brought by the trustees of Maria Thurlow, under a deed of Covenant. Mr. Thurlow was to allow a maintenance to his wife; the husband's plea of replication was, that having separated from his said wife, she (Maria Thurlow) instituted a suit in the Consistory Court against her said husband for conjugal rights, and which was met by plea in bar, on the part of her husband, charging certain acts of adultery to have been committed by the said Maria Thurlow; and the sentence of the Consistory Court was, that the parties should be divorced *a mensa et thoro*.—The Lord Chief Justice observed, this was a question of too much importance for the Court to decide hastily, and directed it to be restored to the Special paper, in order to its being solemnly argued for the opinion of the Court.

CONSISTORY COURT.

FRIDAY.—The churchwardens of the parish of St. Mathew, Bethnal Green, were admonished to appear. In this parish great dissentions had arisen. A meeting was held at the customary time for the election of churchwardens, at which the rector was at the head of one party consisting of one hundred persons; but another party contested their right. The parties appeared last court day, one party having been proposed by the old churchwardens, and the other by the rector, who is represented to have presided at the last vestry; the question was, how the Court should act in this conflicting business. The following gentlemen were then called: Mr. William Henry Lenam and Mr. John Watson, presented by the old churchwardens; Mr. John King, and Mr. James Pasmmell, presented by the Rev. John King, the rector. Sir Christopher Robinson then informed them they were presented as churchwardens, and administered the usual oaths. They were told they must ultimately go to the Court of King's Bench.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when John Baillie, Esq. took his seat as a Director, in the room of Joseph Cotton, Esq. who had disqualified. The following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. William Manning, of the Thomas Grenville, and George Probyn, of the Minerva, for Bengal direct.

It is currently reported, that the long pending negociation between the British and the Austrian Governments on the subject of the debt of 18,000,000l. interest due to this country, is nearly brought to a conclusion.

Ascot races commence on Tuesday next, and continue the three following days. There are ten horses entered to run for the Oatlands.

At Bow-street, on Wednesday, Gotte, charged with setting fire to his house in Whitecross-street, in 1811, was fully committed for trial.—A very infirm old woman, who stated herself to be turned of fourscore, was charged with attempting to elucidate the events of futurity, or, in other language, with telling fortunes, contrary to Act of Parliament. She was committed to the House of Correction for a month.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 3.—*Telegraphic Dispatch.*—" On the 30th May, which was St. Ferdinand's Day, his Royal Highness made a review of the troops, which produced a great sensation in the inhabitants of Madrid. The Grandees of Spain presented to his Royal Highness an Address of Adherence and Felicitation."—The non-official part of the *Monitear* announces that the Regency has appointed a Ministry, and that the army of Mina is pursued without intermission, and is dispersing (*se debande*) every day.—Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, died yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, after a long and painful pulmonary consumption.—If we may believe reports, says the *Quotidienne*, various changes are likely to take place in our Foreign legations.

The *Monitenr* contains the following communication from Madrid, dated the 30th ult.:—"The Regency has been installed. It has commenced its operations by the nomination of the Ministry—M. Vergas Laguna, formerly Ambassador at Rome, has the Department of Foreign Affairs; M. Garcia de la Torre, of Grace and Justice; M. Salazar, of the Marine; M. Erro, of Finance; Marshal San Frian, of War; M. Arnares, of the Interior. The Regency has named Lieut.-General Equia, Capt.-General of the Army; and M. de Camposacrado, Capt.-General of Castille."

Letters from Madrid of the 22d state, that three or four hundred Monks had succeeded in inflaming the multitude against the Constitutionalists, so that the pillage of the city would have been the consequence if the militia had not immediately taken up arms and attacked the rabble, of whom 500 were killed and as many taken prisoners.

MARSEILLES, May 15.—We have received news here, that the negociations between Persia and the Porte are broken off, because the latter absolutely refuses to cede the districts formerly belonging to Persia, and which it seized upon during the internal troubles in that kingdom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday the Duke of York visited the King. His Royal Highness also held a levee at the Horse Guards, which was attended by Lieut.-Gen. Hunter, Major-Generals Sir H. Douglas, St. George, Sir T. Dyer, Boswell, T. Brenen, Lord Blayney, and several other officers.

On Friday the King held a Court at his Palace in Pall-mall, which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers. The Bishop of Calcutta kissed hands on his appointment. His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, at which a new order was issued, prohibiting British subjects from entering into Foreign service.

Wednesday evening the Lord Steward, with the Marchioness, and Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, and a select party had the honour of dining with his Majesty.

A number of gentlemen dined at the London Tavern on Tuesday, who are subscribers and friends to the Monument intended to be erected in memory of our late excellent King George the Third. Sir John English Dolben, Bart. addressed the company in praise of the virtues of our late revered Monarch.

The Lords of the Treasury have consented to the further postponement of the payment of the Hop Duty till April, 1824.

The Cash Payment Bill came into operation in Ireland on Monday last. A large quantity of gold had been previously received in Dublin from London, to enable the Bank of Ireland to meet the demand, and pay its notes in gold.

It is understood that the revenue, in every department, will prove to have been more productive during the current quarter than at any antecedent period.

THE ARMY.—The 65th Reg. which was replaced at Weedon by the 58th Reg. has arrived at Hull; the 73rd Reg. is on its march to Scotland from Hull; the 77th Reg. which has been ordered from Scotland to Ireland, has embarked for its destination; the 7th Reg. of Dragoon Guards, which has also been ordered from Scotland to Ireland, has sailed for Ireland; the 6th Dragoons will, on the arrival of the 7th Dragoon Guards in Ireland, embark for Scotland; one troop of the 9th Reg. of Lancers will embark on Wednesday next for Ireland; the 2d division of the 10th Reg. has been ordered to embark at Sheerness for Ireland.—The depot of the Hussars, consisting of an officer and 57 rank and file, has marched from Maidstone for Ipswich; the depot of this regiment has been stationed there ever since the erection of the cavalry barracks, a period of upwards of twenty years.

We have no hesitation in saying, the most amusing volumes we have recently read are "Wine and Walnuts;" they are full of anecdote and humour, and make us as familiarly acquainted with the wits of the last century, and their usual places of resort, as though they were every day before our eyes; and to those who have a relish for native humour these volumes cannot fail of being highly acceptable.

LONDON, MAY 23, 1823.—The Members of the South Pitt Club, held their Anniversary Meeting at the Fleece Inn this day, to commemorate the birth of that illustrious Statesman. Col. Elmhirst took the Chair, and the company sat down to an excellent dinner, and the afternoon and evening were spent in the utmost harmony and conviviality. Several new Members were elected; and in the course of the evening the following loyal and constitutional toasts, among many others, were given:—The King, tour times four—The Duke of York and the Army, three times three—The Duke of Clarence and the Navy, three times three—The House of Brunswick—The Memory of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt; may his principles always animate the Councils of Great Britain; in respectful silence—The two Houses of Parliament—The Ministers of State; may they, by a steady perseverance in those principles which have obtained for them the confidence and support of the friends of the Constitution, continue to confound the designs of the factious and disaffected—The Protestant Ascendancy—The Lord Chancellor, the Lion of England, three times three—The Right Hon. Robert Peel, the manly, candid, and intrepid defender and supporter of the Protestant Establishment, three times three—The Duke of Wellington, the hero of Europe, ditto—The Lord Lieutenant of the County, ditto—The Members for the County, ditto—Sir Edw. Brombead, and thanks to him for the spirited and admirable declaration of his sentiments at the late Lincoln Meeting—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese—The Bishop of Winchester—The Duke of Richmond, and the Pitt Clubs of England—Mr. Stuart Wortley, three times three —The absent Members of this Club—The newly elected Members of this Club—The Chancellor of the Exchequer—A radical reform of all Radical Reformers—May the British Government, in its present form, and the world fall together, three times three—The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, three times three—The Warden and Corporation, and prosperity to the Town of Louth—The Constitutional Association. —The Rev. R. Milne (one of the newly elected Members,) on retiring expressed the pleasure which he had experienced in associating himself with those who had met together to commemorate the birth of a statesman who was the brightest ornament of the age in which he lived, and whose memory would ever be held in the highest estimation by posterity—to whose counsels, under the direction of Divine Providence, England is eminently indebted for the enviable rank she holds, and which she will ever be proud to maintain. After shewing that the line of policy pursued by Mr. Pitt had been equally the means of disappointing the hopes of the factious at home, and of defeating the projects of our enemies abroad, he briefly adverted to those scenes of affliction and distress which the late ruler of France had been the means of producing throughout the world, until the storms of the north blasted all his designs, and Europe saw his boasted eagles fall never to rise again. The Rev. Gent. concluded by observing, that from what he had witnessed in other parts of the kingdom, he considered the principles which they were met to advocate as necessary to the preservation of our Constitution and our liberties.

On Tuesday last an affair of honour took place on Hounslow Heath between Captain D—— and Captain S——, both of the Infantry, and veterans who distinguished themselves under his Grace the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular. On the first fire Capt. S.'s ball hit his antagonist upon the upper part of his hat, but did him no injury. The seconds endeavored in vain to bring about a reconciliation, but the parties would not consent, and Captain S—— received the ball of his antagonist in the fleshy part of his thigh, on the second fire. The seconds now positively refused to remain any longer, and they all left the ground without coming to an amicable adjustment.

On Wednesday morning another duel took place in a field leading from Smallberry-green to Heston, between G. M. K., Esq. and Captain A—r—t. The quarrel originated over a disputed bet on Epsom races, and blows had been before exchanged. Captain A. was badly wounded in the shoulder.

Capt. Hagar, of the Royal Navy, and Capt. Kelly, of the 5th Reg. of Foot, have been held to bail to keep the peace, it being supposed they intended to fight a duel.

Mr. Taylor, coal merchant, at Mitcham, was fined 20l. and costs for selling two sacks, one a peck and the other half a bushel deficient, and refusing to re-measure the other sacks which remained in the waggon.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.—To be SOLD, by Private Contract that well established and extensively circulated Sunday Newspaper, The SOUTHAMPTON LUMINARY, and COUNTY CHRONICLE, in the support of Tory principles, with the good will thereof, Presses, Type, and all Materials complete for carrying on the same. The Paper is published every Sunday Morning at Southampton. The whole of the Printing Apparatus were new within these last twelve months.—For further particulars, and to treat for the purchase, address, by letter, post paid, to Z, care of Messrs. Newton and Co. Country Newspaper and General Advertising Office, No. 5, Warwick square, Newgate-street, London, (agents for the paper); or to Mr. Bryant, solicitor, Southampton.

Just published, price 6s. No. I. of

KNIGHT'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

"The publication before us, of which the First Number has just appeared, is certainly not inferior to any of those Monthly Miscellanies to which some of the best writers of the day are now contributors. In some respects we think it superior to them. Upon the whole it bears the evidence of a greater variety of talent than its cotemporaries; and it has nothing of that sickly egotism which is the characteristic of one school, nor of that mere essay-writing which is the besetting sin of another. Its Poetry too, with a few exceptions, is of the first order."—Courier. June 2.

London: Printed for Charles Knight, 7, Pall-Mall East; and sold by all Booksellers.

Just published,

A SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS of the POETICAL WORKS of SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart. from original Paintings, by R. Smirke, R.A.; beautifully engraved by the most eminent Artists, to illustrate the Foolscap, Octavo and Quarto Editions.—Foolscap, price 12s.; octavo, 18s.; proofs quarto, 1l. 10s., proofs on India paper, imperial quarto 1l. 18s., proofs on India paper, before the letters, Colombier 4to. 2l. 10s.—Published by Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Cheapside, and 8, Pall-mall, London; and Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

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MEMOIRS of REV. JOHN BLACKADER; compiled chiefly from unpublished Manuscripts, and Memoirs of his Life and Ministry, written by Himself while Prisoner on the Bass; and containing Illustrations of the Episcopal Persecution, from the Restoration to the Death of Charles II. With an Appendix, giving a short Account of the History and Siege of the Bass, &c. By ANDREW CRICHTON.—Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, & Co. 90, Cheapside, and 8, Pall-mall, London.

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THE BATTLE of the BRIDGE; or PISA DEFENDED. A Poem, in Ten Cantos. By S. MAXWELL, Esq.—Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Cheapside, and 8, Pall-mall, London.

JUVENILE AND SCHOOL LIBRARY, 190, OXFORD-STREET, NEAR PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Third Edition,

A NEW and INSTRUCTIVE GAME, being a Genealogical and Chronological History of England, consisting of Two Maps, with suitable Counters, and a hand-some printed Volume as a Book of Reference to Genealogy and Chronology, or Key to the Game, price 14s.

"We consider the rising generation to be eminently indebted to the compiler of this little work, and we cordially recommend it to the attention of every capacity."—European Magazine.

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ANNO QUARTO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Just published the Eighth Edition, greatly improved, price 19s. in boards, or 22s. handsomely bound,

GIFFORD'S ENGLISH LAWYER; or, Every Man his own Lawyer: containing a Summary of the Constitution of England; its Laws and Statutes, particularly those relative to Arrests, Bankruptcy, Benefit Societies, Bills of Exchange, the Clergy, Distresses, the Game Laws, Executors and Administrators, Guardian and Ward, Husband and Wife, Insolvent Debtors, Landlord and Tenant, Libel, Master and Servant, Nuisances, Parent and Child, Parochial Affairs, Savings Banks, Tithes, Wills, &c. &c. Also, the Criminal Law of England, embracing every species of Public Offences, with their Punishments. To which is added an Appendix, containing the most approved forms of Agreements, Leases, Wills, and Testaments, Notices between Landlord and Tenant, Contracts, Articles of Copartnership, &c. &c. Also a Supplement, comprising the Excise Laws, the Customs' Laws, the Insurance Laws, the Assessed Taxes, the Stamp Duties, &c. &c. The whole carefully digested from the best Authorities; and the Statutes and Term Reports brought down to the 4th Geo. IV. The Eight Edition. By JOHN GIFFORD, ESQ.—London: printed for A. Whellier, Mitre Court, By Place, Holborn; and sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

CATON ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE FACE AND SKIN, &c.

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POPULAR REMARKS, Medical and Literary, on NERVOUS DEBILITY, RELAXATION, HYPOCHONDRIAC and HYSTERICAL DISEASES, containing an Inquiry into the Nature, Prevention, and Treatment of those Diseases called Nervous, Bilious, Stomachic, and Liver Complaints; with Observations on Low Spirits, and the Influence of Imagination on these acute and distressing Diseases, &c. By T. M. CATON, Surgeon, 6, Norfolk-street, Strand, late of the United Hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy.—Printed for Messrs. Sherwood and Co. 20, Paternoster row; Neely, 22, Change-alley, Lombard-street; C. Chapple, 66, Pall-mall, and Bower, 314, Oxford street, where may be had,

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On FEMALE DISEASES, 3s. 6d.

TABLET to the MEMORY of the late JAMES HARTLEMAN, Esq. formerly a Chorister and Boy Clerk of the Collegiate Abbey, and Gentleman of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.—A few friends and admirers of the late James Hartleman, anxious to perpetuate the remembrance of his professional talent and private worth, have resolved on erecting a TABLET to his MEMORY. A Subscription (not exceeding One Guinea each,) has been opened, and application made to the Deanand Chapter of Westminster for permission to place it in the Cloisters, near the spot of his interment—who have most kindly consented, on the payment of a fine of TWENTY GUINEAS. The Tablet is to have been completed by Mr. Gaffre Coade, with a suitable Inscription from the pen of the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster. The Subscription, through private channels (though not sufficient to defray all expenses) will in a few days enable the Secretary to discharge the fine, when the Tablet will be immediately erected.—Subscriptions will be received till the 1st of July next, at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street; Messrs. Birchall and Co. New Bond street; Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and by the Secretary, Mr. Chalner, 7, Adelphi terrace, to whom communications may be addressed. Should there be any surplus it will be applied in aid of the Fund for the Three Sisters of the late James Bartleman, Esq.

CHEAP and ELEGANT RETICULES.—Fine Polished Steel Reticule Clasps.—W. MARSHALL (Real Manufacturer,) invites the Fashionable World to inspect his extensive stock of Russia, Morocco, and Tortoiseshell Reticules, finely ornamented with Steel, comprising an Assortment of upwards of 500 novel and improved Patterns from 2s. 6d.—Rich Velvet Reticules in variety of Colours, with superfine Gilt and Steel Clasps, from 3s.—Superfine Russia Reticules, from 1s. 6d.—Fine polished Reticule Clasps 2s. 6d.—Purse Snaps 6d.—Purse Tassels—Pelisse Snaps—Ladies fine polished elastic Steel Bracelets, with fine studded Clasps, only 3s. 6d. per pair, warranted equal to those usually sold at 7s.—Large Assortment of Ladies Steel Waist Buckles and Clasps 1s.—Real Russia Card Cases 1s.—Strong Bankers' Bill Cases 1s. 3d.—Strong Russia and Morocco Purses 3d. with Steel Rings—Sovereign Purses, Beaded Purses, with Steel Snaps 2s. 6d.—Real Russia and Morocco Pocket Books, Paper Cases, and Portfolios, of every description—Thread Cases—Work Boxes —Spectacle Cases—Stationery—Superior Thick Bath Vellum 6d., 9d., and 1s. per quire—Juvenile Publications—Prayer Books and Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings, at Marshall's Wholesale and Retail Pocket Book Manufactory, No. 1, Holborn Bars, corner of Middle Row.

EFFLORESCED EPSOM SALT.—J. RICHARDS, Chemist, 193, Strand, begs to inform the Nobility, Profession, and Public, that as the common Effloresced Epsom Salt have often been substituted and counterfeited for it, his genuine invaluable CARBONATED EPSOM SALT, he now sells them both by way of affording comparison, being in appearance the same Medicine.—Sold at his Manufactory, as above, in bottles, at 1s. 3d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each; also by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; W. Vade, Cornhill; Watkins, Pimlico; Chaffin, Islington; Crafton, Croydon; and Burkitt, Brighton.—A liberal allowance to the Profession.

ROYAL LION OFFICE, TOWER.—The alterations and improvements in this Office being at length completed, the Collection is now presented to the Public as one that cannot fail giving general satisfaction. The Exhibition is so ranged as, following up a regular Circle, to display a Lioness and a Lioness' cub, the unassailable Bryan, the great Sumbo Deer, from India, Lions and a Lioness, the magnificent Royal Tiger, the great Sambo Deer, from India, Hyena, Grand Cayote, Lioness, the Five-fingered Sloth, from the Island of Borneo, the Grand Cayote, Lioness, the Five-fingered Sloth, from the Island of Borneo, the Orang Outang, from Ceylon, a pair of Quame, the Crown Pheasant, the Ostriches, a pair of Balearic Crown Cranes, the Horned Screamer, the Guinea Fowl, Cygnets, from Ceylon, a pair of Quame, the Crown Pheasant, the Java Sparrow, from Bengal, the great Russian Eagle, with a variety of scarlet and London Tom Cockatoos, the great Russian Eagle, with a variety of scarlet and London Tom Cockatoos, the great Russian Eagle, with a variety of scarlet and Mole, and Blue and Red Macaws, Cockatoos, &c.—Second Room contains two of the Boa Constrictor Serpents, one of which (the largest ever brought to England) swallows a full-grown turkey; with the feathers on, at a meal; a most beautiful Rock Serpent, from Java, which is a different species to any yet seen in this country, two Alligators, and a great variety of rare Parrots, of the richest plumage.—Third Room contains the greatest assemblage of Monkeys and small Animals ever collected.—Admission as usual, is. each person.

IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his universalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six; or seven Lessons. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and unpervious hand calculated for business, and of delicate and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and, moreover, will steady the hand of the most tremulous writer. Upwards of 2000 specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, and references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age. Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with unconscionable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

WRITING PAPER, of the best quality, made by the justly celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, to be sold at the following low prices:—Excellent copy 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; good laid post 8d. superfine thick 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 13s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; superfine Bath 9d. ditto. hot pressed, 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. 6d. the ream: very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d. the quire, or 20s. the ream; good foolscap 1s. the quire, superfine 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or 21s. and 26s. the ream; superfine large bank post 1s. the quire, or 18s. the ream; best thick laid letter 1s. 4d. the quire, or 25s. the ream; good gilt copy hand 2s. 3d. per dozen; best sealing wax 4s. 6d. the lb. Also for sale, the new-invented Steel Nib Pen; it has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, price 1s. 4d. each. Strong brown 6d. 10d. and 1s. 6d. small hand 4d. the quire; at H. and W. SMITH'S, 192, Strand, Second House from the Crown and Anchor Tavern.—Account Books made to order, of any size or pattern; Drawing Paper, and Bristol Boards, equally low in price.

GREAT BARGAINS, SELLING OFF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT under the usual Ready Money Prices.—About 500 Elegant Gauze Dresses, 10s. 6d. to 20s., sold last year for 2 and 3 guineas; 300 rich Tulle robes, at little more than half price; good morning gowns, 3s. 6d. each; rich brocaded tabinets, 3s. 9d. per yard; beautiful white satins, 3s.; Norwich crapes, and French crapes, 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d. and 2s. per yard; a variety of rich silk scarfs, 10s. 6d.; 800 beautiful cachemere shawls and scarfs, made from the wool of the Thibet goat, from 1 to 5 guineas, regular prices last autumn from 2 to 10 guineas; rich duchapes for elegant pelisses, French width, 6s. 6d., usual price 9s. 6d.; lace veils, scarfs, dresses, &c. &c., at SHEARS'S, Bedford House, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, where ladies may view one of the largest, and decidedly the most elegant assortment of fashionable silks in England, which must imperatively be sold off at an immense reduction.

SHAWLS and SCARFS—Nearly Ten Thousand Pounds worth, bought under peculiar circumstances, being the whole stock of a manufacturer; and as ROBSON has for years devoted his attention to that particular branch of trade, he may say, without arrogance, he has now the first collection in the Metropolis, and being determined to increase his extensive trade in that line, he now offers them to purchasers at little more than half what they have been in the habit of paying. The square shawls, both plain and figured, are in all the prevailing colours, viz. crimson, scarlet, white, green, blue, fawn, drab, orange, grey, black, and other grounds, from 10s. to 5l.; at 30s. they are elegant, and 50s. very superb, such as are generally sold at from 4l. to 5l.; the scarfs are equally splendid, and in the same variety of colours, from 10s. to 6l.; those at 30s. are large enough to form an elegant square, and are very handsome, and at 50s. most beautiful, well worth 4l. with an immensity of others, the most costly and magnificent, ready to be met with, equally cheap. His stock of shawls, handkerchiefs, in the same extensive way, in all colours, from 18d. to 21s.; real China and Cyprus crape shawls and scarfs, French net, tissue and damask ditto, in all colours, from 10s. to 4l.; seal, wool, ermineita, and cloth shawls, from 8s. to 30s.; Braganza, Zamora, and Angola shawls, from 9s. to 50s.; with an immense variety of Angola and French Cachmere, Norwich worsted, &c. from 5s. to 30s.—To be had at ROBSON'S, 64, Oxford-street, corner of Wells-street.

STOCK of HABERDASHERY, &c. &c. No. 52, Fleet Street.—W. NEVILLE, surviving Partner of the firm of Neville and Neville retiring from business, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, the whole of his extensive Stock, consisting of 6-eighths and 4-fourths Irish and Table Linens, Sheetings, Silks, Laces, Silk and Cotton Hose, and a general assortment of Haberdashery, is selling off at very reduced prices for Ready Money.

CURIOUS SHAWLS at HALF PRICE.—The greatest BARGAINS in handsome and rare SHAWLS ever exhibited, are now submitted to the Nobility and Public, many of them being less than half their original price.—The square shawls in India red, blue, scarlet, white, crimson, fawn, and black, which were four guineas, are to be sold at 41s.; Cachmere ditto, at six guineas, for 70s.; long shawls in the above colours, in the same proportion, from 50s. to 11l. This immense stock of shawls was the property of a very considerable factor, who spared no expense of pattern and quality. They are consigned for sale (for ready money only) to BROWN and Co. silk manufacturers, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Of wholesale purchasers in any sum exceeding 40l. a banker's acceptance, at two months, will be taken.

FURNITURE for Inspection, and on Sale. MILLS, 77, High-street, Marylebone, having just completed a select order in Cabinet Articles for dining and drawing rooms, which he obtained by the moderate scale of his prices, solicits the inspection of the public, and which he has no hesitation in saying will be found the well worthy attention. On Sale, 5 sets of patent dining tables, on four legs each, superseding the usual plan of one set of circles and wings. Thirteen dozen dining and drawing room chairs, winged and plain wardrobes, drawing room tables in sets, at the lowest possible manufacturing terms for ready money, bed room chairs at 4s. 6d. per chair. ☞ It is necessary to be particular on both Name and Number.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained, cane seats, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce as keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Chepside and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—J. ATKINSON, Perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, respectfully informs the Fashionable World, that he continues to sell, wholesale and retail, the following articles, they are also to be procured at most Perfumers and Hair Dressers in town and country; but as they have been very generally counterfeited, the genuine has his signature and address on the wrapper. ATKINSON'S HIGHER REFINED JOHNSON SOAP, divested of all caustic properties, is peculiarly calculated to Ladies or Gentlemen whose skin is tender, and to the nursery. It is kept till very old, and consequently economical in use; it is very highly perfumed, and where the skin has got hard, rough, or uneven, it gradually corrects such imperfections, and makes it soft, white, and even; price, half pounds, 1s. 2d.; pounds, 2s.; by taking a dozen pounds, 1s. 9d.; also, the old Brown Windsor soap, possessing the same properties, but of a higher refined quality, price 2s. 3d. a pound.—ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, or VEGETATIVE HAIR OIL, is allowed the most elegant article ever invented for giving the hair a beautiful gloss in dressing, and for keeping it in curl, in exercise, or in damp weather, and for regenerating the growth where it has fallen off, from illness, perspiration, change of climate, or any cause occasioning premature decay, price 3s. 6d.—ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE, the only dye ever used when the head or whiskers is a permanent brown or black, price 5s.—Agent for HUDSON'S BOTANIC TOOTH POWDER, and Tincture, which have been so generally adopted; they not merely cleanse and beautify the teeth, but preserve them from decay to the latest period of life, they eradicate the scurvy and tartar from the gums, fasten such teeth as are loose, and sweeten the breath, and so undeviating are they in their effects, that there never was an instance of any one who regularly used them ever having the tooth ache or a tooth decay. or. 2s. 9d. each.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey, by now using PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL, as it is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the universe, it will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often will never turn grey again, is sure to clear the scurf from infancy to old age, and will keep it so, the head and hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen who have lost their hair, will have the least sign of roots of hair remaining, by using regularly for a few months Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Ladies will find Prince's Russia Oil preferable to any other Oil for dressing their own, or false hair, as it gives it a natural gloss, softens and curls it. Gentlemen, without powder ought to use it instead of pomatum; it produces brows, Whiskers, &c. and through the extra ingredient it will now always keep pleasant in all climates.

Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, and observe Prince on the wrapper and seals of each bottle: without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle 5s., or a large bottle, containing five ounces, 1l., which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9 Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, London; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. ☞ Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors have made the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the Genuine, therefore persons should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Vender.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers have arrived by express down to Friday. They contain several reports from Madrid, (which, however, want confirmation) and these state that Abisbal has been proclaimed a traitor by the Cortes, and that the King was to be immediately removed from Seville to Cadiz. The Moniteur of Wednesday contains two despatches from Guilleminot, dated Madrid, the 25th ult.; they take a retrospective review of the progress of the army from the opening of the campaign to its arrival in Madrid, during the whole of which time he says the troops have observed the strictest discipline, and manifested their sincere devotion. A more detailed report of the affair at General Valin, is given in these papers, in which it is admitted that the Spaniards made some skilful movements, by which they gained a wood, and prevented the French cavalry from reaching them. A communication has been established between General Donnadieu and a division of Molitor's army, at Balaguer. The victory of Mina over Donnadieu, at Vich, on the 19th ult. is confirmed.

A new loan is about to be negociated at Paris, to the amount of 23 millions of francs *rentes*—equivalent to about 17 millions Sterling.

Frankfort papers have also arrived to the 31st ult. They state that at Constantinople the utmost tranquillity was enjoyed. The fortresses of Pavas, Corinth, and Lepanto were still in the possession of the Turks. Balma papers to the 12th of April have also arrived.

Yesterday morning the Bishop of Exeter consecrated the new burial ground in the Horseferry-road, Westminster.

A Court Martial has been held on a seaman of His Majesty's ship Gannett, at Plymouth, for attempting to stab his captain with a bayonet; he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

A dreadful crime has been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Bath, at Weston, two miles from that city, in the family of Mr. Middleton. During the absence of Mr. Middleton and his wife, a fellow named Wheeler, in the employ as a gardener, forcibly carried off Miss Mary Middleton, aged 14, and assaulted her in the grossest manner in the coach-house. He has been committed.

In the Court of Chancery, yesterday, in the matter of the Duchess of Norfolk, Mr. Sugden moved for an order to direct the master, to whom the matter stood referred, to produce certain deeds before the Court of Common Pleas. His Lordship granted the motion, on condition that Mr. Sugden's client undertook to bring the deed back again.

In the High Court of Justiciary Edinburgh, Thomas Stevenson, alias Thomas Lodge, was found Guilty of robbing the Church-yard of Larbert, in Stirlingshire, of three dead bodies, which he concealed in a dunghill on the farm of Mr. Scott, four miles from Falkirk, and afterwards carried off in a gig. He had previously been convicted of a similar offence, and the Court now transported him for seven years.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, in the case of *Carey* v. *Marshal*, an action on a policy of insurance, in which a rule for a new trial had been moved for, the Court discharged the rule, being of opinion that the written order to effect an Insurance on the Hound instead of the Fortitude had arisen from mistake.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Mr. Sergeant Pell moved that the rule against the Clerk of the Warrants of the Common Pleas Court should be made absolute. The officer in question had refused to pass a fine for an attorney, on the ground that the said attorney had not paid his "arrearages" of eight-pence a Term, for 25 years, such fee being legal. The Court thought there was no culpable negligence on the part of the officer, and therefore discharged the rule.

MEMOIRS OF WM. HAYLEY, ESQ. the Friend and Biographer of Cowper. Written by himself.—From this work, which is just published, and which will, no doubt, excite considerable attention, we extract the following passage as a fair specimen of the author's own idea of his production:—"The life of a sequestered student, fond of books and privacy in all the periods of his existence, seems, at first, to offer materials for nothing more than a short and simple history; but incidents, very singular in themselves, and productive of consequences no less extraordinary, befell the subject of these memoirs; and though ever devoted to retirement himself, he had so much intercourse with many of the most memorable characters of his time, that a fair and full account of him must inevitably be a work of considerable extent and diversity." And such, indeed, it appears to be.—Born of an ancient and opulent family, the author possessed the means of cultivating a taste for literature, without having been at the same time compelled to stoop to the drudgery of an inferior occupation for support; whilst, with an urbanity highly creditable to himself, he never failed to foster and encourage the efforts of those who were placed in circumstances of a less auspicious kind. From the station which he enjoyed in society, Hayley often found himself in the possession of influence, which it was one of his highest gratifications to employ on the behalf of others; and the reader of this work can scarcely fail of being struck with this, as the most prominent trait in his amiable character—a constant tendency to acts of the most disinterested friendship. Hence his continual solicitude for the welfare and success of his youthful associates; his almost romantic efforts to raise from obscurity an estimable youth, who had entered his service in a menial capacity, but who, by his zeal, attention, and assiduity, station in the service of his country; and among many minor kindnesses, which it would be difficult to enumerate, that pension, which, but that his sun had set, would doubtless have proved a most important solace to the declining years of his beloved Cowper. With qualities such as these, so calculated to improve and to embellish life, it appears to be matter of regret that Hayley should have been as he truly states, so rootedly attached to "privacy in all the periods of his existence." But such appears to have been the case, and to such an extent did he carry his passion, that he was for many years accustomed to denominate himself "*the Hermit*:" though not certainly such an one as is generally understood by that term; if to such a man the term could be allowed, it must have been on the ground of seclusion only, for from his paternal estate at Eartham surrounded by the writings of the learned of every age, in his own extensive library, he continually contemplated the busy world, and sometimes felt a pleasure in mixing in it, though but at short and distant intervals; whilst to his friends, among whom were many of the brightest ornaments of his day, not even excepting royalty, he appears to have been always accessible, though to them only; a head on which some amusing anecdotes are related of him. In these Memoirs the author has given us an account of the progress of his studies and of his compositions, with extracts from his diary, his Correspondence, and his unpublished Poetry. The editor has also introduced some interesting letters respecting the justly admired Cowper. Our limits forbid us the pleasure of extracting, but, in a work so multifarious and diversified, this could avail but little. We must, therefore, content ourselves with recommending it to the perusal of our readers.

LADIES' LEGHORN HATS.—This excellent manufacture is confined to the village on the river D'Arno, in Tuscany, the Venice hats excepted, and are known by a pale colour and smooth face that is given by hot-pressing, to render them saleable. Hats undressed, of the true fabric, and retailed, in a variety of new and distinguished patterns, with foreign flowers, &c. by the merchants, Askew and Normanville, 85, Oxford-street.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

EAST INDIA CURRY POWDER, and INGREDIENTS for MULGATAWNEY SOUP, to be had of the highest flavour and very superior quality, at BELL and CRAGG'S, Oilman, 161, Bishopsgate-street Without, with printed directions for preparing the same, and best method of boiling rice.

REAL BARGAINS.—Advantage of Cash. J. JAY, having made extensive purchases for cash, respectfully solicits attention to the following prices, as a convincing proof that nothing of the kind has ever been offered before, within 50 per cent. Ladies morning dresses, 2s.; white tucked do. 4s. 10d. rich diamond, 8s.; beautiful chintz japan ditto 8s.; elegant cayta ball dresses, only 8s.; superb coloured colonade ditto, 21s. sold every where else at fifty shillings; white ditto, six yards lone, at 21s. never offered before under 42s. and a very superior novelty from latest Parisian designs, which is peculiar to his house, with the choice of Two Thousand shawls and scarfs, copies of oriental patterns, at nearly half price, with an elegant assortment of Gros de Naples, plain and figured, gauze, poplins, &c. &c. at unheard of low prices; also, several bales of counterpanes and Marseilles quilts just opened, 10-4ths counterpanes 7s. 6d.; 12-4ths ditto 10s.; 13-4ths ditto 12s.; with 5000 14-4ths Marseilles quilts of the best quality 29s., regular price 42s.; at his family Linen, Muslin, Silk, Mercery, and Shawl Warehouse, 258 Regent-street, 2 doors from the Circus, Oxford-street.—☞ Just imported 10 boxes of the last bleached Irish linens, from 9d. yard, very good 1s. and 1s. 2d., beautiful 1s. 6d., a single piece at the wholesale price; those ladies wanting the above articles will find a saving of full 50 per cent.

WHEREAS, RICHARD PLATT, ESQ. late Citizen and Brewer of London, did, in the 41st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, found a Free Grammar School in the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford, and appointed the Company of Brewers of London and their successors governors thereof, with power for the master, wardens, and assistants of the same Company to choose a Master for the said School, from time to time, as often as a vacancy should happen; which Master is to be of a religious and good life, a single man, and in holy orders, and learned in the languages, and to be examined and certified as such; and directed the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants to call to them one man next of his kindred and name (if any pertaining in or about the City of London, or within three miles thereof, he may be present and give his voice at a Court of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company of Brewers, which is appointed to be held in the Common Hall of the said Company, situate in Addle-street, Aldermanbury, London, on FRIDAY, JUNE 13, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election, pursuant to the founder's ordinances, of a Master of the said Free School at Aldenham, in the place of the said Methusalem Davies, deceased. By order of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company of Brewers.

BURY HUTCHINSON, Clerk.
Brewers' Hall, June 6, 1823.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 34, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

DIRECTORS.

Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. Chairman,
Robert Chaloner, Esq. M.P. Deputy Chairman.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.
Thomas Fenn, Esq.
Captain George Harris, R.N. C.B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
Thomas Frankland Lewis, Esq. M.P.
Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
George Farren, Esq. Resident Director.

PHYSICIAN—John Mason Good, M.D. 29, Guildford-street.

SURGEON—Benjamin Travers, Esq. F.R.S. No. 3, New Broad street.

ADVANTAGES EXCLUSIVELY BELONGING TO THIS INSTITUTION.

A TEMPORARY PRECAUTIONARY CAPITAL of 200,000l. which will be paid off as soon as an adequate surplus capital shall have been accumulated from the premiums; it being a distinguishing feature of this Association, that the shareholders are not permitted to remain a permanent charge on the Society.

A present, three-fourths of the savings and profits, divided among the insurers, for the whole period of life, by additions to their policies, and interests on such additions deducted from their premiums.

A PERMANENT SURPLUS CAPITAL of 200,000l. for the security of the insured, accumulated from the profits on policies for limited terms.

The subscribed precautionary capital, the permanent surplus capital, and all premiums and property, invested in the names of the trustees, who sign every policy, in order to give the insured AN IMMEDIATE REMEDY AGAINST THE FUND ITSELF.

When the permanent capital shall be increased to 200,000l. and the shareholders are paid off, the ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE INSURED.

To prevent loss to the insured from inability to continue the payment of their premiums, the Society CONTRACT to purchase policies at their true value, the scale of which will be indorsed on every policy at the time it is granted; and the Society ENGAGE to advance money on the security of the policy to the extent of two-thirds of its value, to enable the insured to continue their premiums without inconvenience.

In cases of bankruptcy, the Society are not bound to purchase the policy, but in the event of its being given up to the bankrupt by the assignees, the Directors have power to apply in reduction of future premiums the accumulations of saving and profits which would otherwise be payable in addition to the sum insured.

Directors not at liberty to litigate or dispute any claim, but all differences submitted to general meetings of the insured.

In addition to the foregoing advantages, which distinguish this Institution from all others, the insured may, by one payment, or by continuing premiums for a limited term only, secure a sum to be paid at his death; and thus a man, who cannot afford to maintain a family in a few years, may by contributions during that period, prevent the necessity of future payments, and make the prosperity of the day available for providing against the reverses of the morrow.

An entirely new table of premiums has been calculated expressly for the use of this Institution, in which the rates of insurance for young and middle-aged lives will be found to be considerably lower than in any office in England, the Society being established on such principles as to present the most economical mode of assurance to the public, combined with perfect safety. A few instances of the annual premiums required to insure £100 will suffice to shew the truth of this assertion.

Age.	Sum.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	100	0 16 7	0 17 11	1 13 0
25	100	0 19 1	1 0 10	1 17 11
30	100	1 2 3	1 4 5	2 3 11
35	100	1 6 2	1 8 2	2 10 7
40	100	1 10 4	1 12 4	2 19 4

Persons wishing to effect Insurances may transmit their proposals and references, by letter, to the Resident Director, who will afford all proper information, and take measures to prevent the necessity of personal attendance before the Board in cases in which the references shall be satisfactorily answered.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!—The Tickets of the present Lottery having been purchased of Government by a subscription among the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, are all on sale in the open Market, therefore the price is liable to fluctuation from day to day. From the popularity of the Scheme advances of prices already take place, and another rise is daily expected; therefore the public are respectfully advised to avail themselves of the present low prices, viz.:—This day, June 6, Ticket, £15 15s.; Half £8 4s.; Quarter, £4 2s. 6d.; Eighth, £2 1s. 6d.; Sixteenth, 11.1s.—Schemes at large may, as usual, be received at the old and fortunate offices of Swift and Co. No. 11, Poultry; 12, Charing Cross; and 31, Aldgate High-street. The Drawing begins 25th September.

JAMAICA.—For PUBLIC SALE, under an Order of the High Court of Chancery, in the cause "Thomson v. Grant and others," on a day hereafter to be fixed, before Wm. Alexander, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, at the Sale Room, in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, unless previously disposed of by private contract, together, or in lots, as may be agreed on, the following SUGAR ESTATES, SLAVES, and other PROPERTIES, all situated in the Island of Jamaica, and belonging to the Estate of Alexander Donaldson, Esq. deceased—that is to say:—

BRYAN CASTLE SUGAR ESTATE, situated near Rio Bueno, in the parish of Trelawney, containing 1,400 Acres of Land, or thereabouts; about 166 prime Negroes, and 224 Head of Stock; with a Mansion House thereon, adapted for the residence of a Proprietor.

TRAMPING BRYAN SUGAR ESTATE, adjoining Bryan Castle, containing about 1,332 Acres of Land; 267 Negroes, and 230 Head of Stock. This Estate and Bryan Castle, are situated only about three miles and a half from Rio Bueno; the works and buildings on each are complete, in substantial and good repair, and well furnished with utensils of every description; and there has been for some time a regular annual increase of the Negroes.

LOW LAYTON SUGAR ESTATE, situated in the parish of St. George, containing 2,262 Acres of Land, or thereabouts; about 348 Negroes, and 195 Head of Stock. Low Layton is bounded on the North by the sea, and ships its produce from its own wharf at Orange Bay; there is a complete set of works, with a water-mill, and plenty of water all the year round. This property is well supplied with working utensils of every description, and has abundance of fine provision grounds, pastures, &c.

LONG ACRE SUGAR ESTATE, situated in the parish of St. Thomas, in the East, about three miles from Port Morant, and the same distance from Rocky Point, containing 1,400 Acres of Land, or thereabouts (including Hampton Court Penn, adjoining thereto,) and has belonging to it about 208 Negroes, and 258 Head of Stock, with a water-mill, and complete set of works, in good repair, and furnished with utensils of every description.

ORANGE VALE PLANTATION, situated in the Parish of St. George's, near Buff Bay, to which there is a carriage road from the Estate, which contains 1,217 Acres of Land, or thereabouts; about 254 Negroes, and 75 Head of Breeding and other Stock. The soil of Orange Vale is well adapted for the culture of Coffee; and there is a set of Works capable of taking off a large crop, with plenty of Provision Grounds: there is also a good dwelling House thereon.

FAIRFIELD PLANTATION, likewise situated on Buff Bay River, in the Parish of St. George's, about six or seven miles from Buff Bay Wharf, containing 950 Acres, or thereabouts, of Coffee, Provision, and Wood Lands. This Plantation was formerly cultivated in Coffee; but the Negroes having been removed to Low Layton Estate, the Land is now let, and partly continued in Coffee by the Tenant. There are tolerable good Works and some other Buildings on the Estate; and a fine Road from them to Buff Bay.

A WHARF and STORES, situated in the Parish of Port Royal, near the King's Dock-yard, now occupied as store houses for Provisions for victualling the King's ships, with about 34 Acres of Land, on the Palisadoes, and 16 Negro Labourers attached thereto.

A DWELLING HOUSE, in the CITY of KINGSTON, situated in North and Eight streets, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Donaldson, and now Rented on a Repairing Lease, at 150l. currency, per Annum.

Alexander Grant, Esq. No. 6, Billiter-square, London, is authorised by the said Court of Chancery to receive Proposals, and treat with such person or persons as may be desirous of purchasing the whole, or any part of the said Estates and Premises, by Private Contract, and will afford every information respecting them.

The Estates may be viewed; and information had, also, on application to the Managers, in Jamaica; and of Messrs. Stevenson and Whitehorne, solicitors, in Kingston.

Printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready for delivery, gratis, at the said Master's Chambers, Southampton Buildings, aforesaid; and of the said Alexander Grant; of Mr. John Hopton Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn; Messrs. Graham, Kinderley, and Donville, Lincoln's Inn; Messrs. Hilliard and Hastings, Gray's Inn; and of Messrs. Hall and Brownly, Boswell-court, Fleet-street, London.

London, May, 1823.

GOVERNMENT STATE LOTTERY, containing more than Blanks! Three of £20,000, two of £10,000, &c. &c.—CARR respectfully advises an early purchase in the present approved State Lottery, from the very extensive demand, it is more than probable a further advance the prices will take place.

Price this day, June 7th, Ticket, 15l. 5s. Half, 8l. 4s. Quarter, 4l. Eighth, 2l. 1s. 6d. Sixteenth, 1l. 1s. Carrol begs leave briefly to note "Extraordinary Success" of his Offices, No. 54, Cornhill, and 25, Oxford-st. in the last Lottery, when he sold both Prizes of £20,000, and two Prizes of £10,000, and one of £5,000, in the preceding contract.—Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

PARISIAN DEPOT, 29, Regent-street, near Piccadilly.—The Establishment ladies will find the most truly Elegant and Fashionable assortment of Fancy Dress Articles that can possibly be obtained even in Paris, the Proprietor is in the constant receipt from thence of whatever appertains or related to please the admirers of tasteful and ornamental appendages of full dress. In the present Importation, the Court, Bull, and Evening Tiaras are pre-eminent and distinguished, particularly those 3 colors et avec, which are of the immediate taste and in great variety. Plumes of feathers of novel character, real bend bandeaux, wreaths and bouquets of unique and a large and well selected choice of dress combs, aigrettes, and spangles, rines, echarpes and handkerchiefs à tricot; blond lace, fans, gold wreaths, bouquets, and the most extensive variety of artificial flowers ever imported; and to those ladies who are curious in their selections of wreaths or bouquets, the fabric cannot fail to be admired.—29, Regent street, near Piccadilly.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider, Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

TO be LET on LEASE, for THREE, FIVE, or SEVEN YEARS, a handsome DETACHED COTTAGE, fit for the reception of a genteel family, situate Three Miles from Hyde Park Corner, and near the high way road, standing in the midst of pleasure grounds, with a large and well stocked garden. It consists of a Dining Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast Room, Seven Bed Rooms, Study, and suitable domestic offices, Coach-house, and Stable, with soft and spring water.—The House and grounds are in excellent condition, and may be entered on immediately. Cards of address, and to view, may be had at Mr. Oxer's, Oilman, Northend, near Hammersmith Turnpike.—N.B. If not let Furnished for any length of time if required.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE 9th of JUNE.—On MONDAY NEXT, the 9th of JUNE, JOHN WRIGHT and COMPANY will commence SELLING OFF, by Extensive and Valuable STOCK of Messrs. HANLON and PICTON, of 9, more-street, Cavendish-square, who have dissolved Partnership.—This Stock comprises every description of the most Fashionable SILK MERCERY, HABERDASHERY, HOSIERY, and LINEN DRAPERY, the whole of which will be Sold at Thirty per cent. under the original Cost Price. The Stock has been divided into Sales and like manner as if the same were to be disposed of by Public Auction, and Catalogues giving a minute description of each Lot as to quantity, quality, colour, and price, may now be had gratis on the premises, No. 53, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.—☞ The Remnants, of which there are a great number of various kinds, will be sold at half price. Any of the Lots will be divided to suit the convenience of the Purchasers.

Superior Residence, Reading.—Early possession and free from Land Tax.—MR. HAWKES, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, at the Upper Ship Inn, Reading, (unless a previous acceptable offer is made for the same),

A MOST Excellent and very Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with good Coach House, Stabling, and Out Offices, Capital walled-in Garden, abundantly stocked and planted with the choicest Fruit Trees, desirably situated on the North side of Friar-street, commanding rich pictures and interesting Views. The house is in good repair, substantially built, handsome elevation, the greater part of the Premises is Freehold, the remainder held by Lease, renewable for ever.—To be viewed by cards from Messrs. Hawkes, Auctioneers, Reading, of whom particulars may shortly be had, and at the Auction Mart, London.

No. 33, YORK PLACE, PORTMAN SQUARE.

MR. ELGOOD very respectfully begs to announce, that the intended Sale of the Lease and Valuable Effects of above House on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday last, and which was suddenly postponed to Monday next and following days, will not, on account of arrangements now pending, THEN take place, but further notice will appear in the Daily Papers in two or three days.

Auction Offices, Wimpole street, June 7, 1823.

SURREY, Three Miles and a Half from Town.—Modern Villa Residence, eligible Building Ground, &c.—By Mr. ELGOOD, at the Auction Mart, on Tuesday, June 17, in Twelve Lots,

A Valuable LEASEHOLD ESTATE, held for upwards of 90 years, at ground rents, and exempt from land tax, comprising a very desirable convenient stone fronted Villa Residence, in the proprietor's occupation, recently erected under his immediate inspection, containing ample accommodation for a genteel family, with coach-house and stable, pleasure grounds, excellent walled garden, and a small paddock, altogether two acres, delightfully situated at Lower Tulse Hill, near Herne Hill, Knight's Hill, Norwood, &c. &c. Also, a small Meadow, and several parcels of most eligible Building Ground, calculated for villas.—May be viewed. Printed particulars and plans to be had on the Premises; at the Swan, Stockwell; Prince of Wales, Brixton; Greyhound, Dulwich; King's Arms, Croydon; at the Mart; of Mr. Peyton, Cook's-court, Lincoln's Inn; of Mr. Arundell, Solicitor, 3, Furnival's Inn; and of the Auctioneer, Mr. Elgood, corner of Wimpole and Henrietta-streets, Cavendish-square.

Brighton.—Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Estates of the late Mr. Fenn, brought, by Mr. ELGOOD, at the Old Ship Hotel, on FRIDAY, JUNE 20, in Six Lots.

THOSE Capital and Extensive PREMISES situated on the West Cliff, known as "the Artillery Lodge and Baths," comprising two enviable Residences, Seven Hot and Cold Baths, and every convenient arrangement for a first-rate business. A capacious Residence fronting the sea, being No. 1, King's Road, let till Midsummer 1824 at 145l. per annum. A Freehold Ground Rent of 139l. per annum, secured upon the New Steine Hotel. A Freehold Rental of 100l. per annum, arising from Extensive Premises in Bedford Row, West Cliff, let at 90l. per annum. Also, Four Houses, Nos. 4, 5, 31, and 32, East street, let at profit rents.—May be viewed by permission, and printed particulars had; also at the Libraries and Hotels in Brighton, Lewes, and Worthing, the principal Inns on both roads, at the Auction Mart, London, of James Arundell, Esq. Solicitor, 3, Furnival's Inn, and of the Auctioneer, Mr. Elgood, corner of Wimpole and Henrietta-streets, Cavendish-square.—N.B. The Baths may be treated for by Private Contract.—Post letters to be paid.

Freehold Ground Rents, producing about 400l. per annum, most amply secured on Dwelling Houses, in Kent-road.—By MESSRS. DRIVER, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY, JUNE 12, in 13 Lots, by direction of the Devisees in trust, of Mr. A. P. Driver, deceased.

Very Valuable INVESTMENTS in Net FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, producing about 400l. per annum, most amply secured, consisting and arising out of upwards of 100 Dwelling Houses, comprising the whole or Friendly place, Swan-place, Cornbury-place, Orford-row, Brunswick-place, Alfred-place, in the Old Kent-road, and Stanford-place, in East-street, adjacent thereto, all lying together, and held under twenty separate Leases, above one moiety of which are for terms whereof only 52 years are unexpired, and the remainder are about 65 years unexpired, and will be sold in Lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Printed specifications, with engraved plans annexed, may be had after the 20th of May, at the King's Arms, Kent-road; Elephant and Castle, Newington Butts; of Messrs. Vines and Adey, solicitors, Southbuildings, Lincoln's Inn; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors and land agents, 13, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	219	219½	217½	218	217
3 per Cent. Reduced	79⅝	80	80½	80½	80	—
3 per Cent. Consols	80⅝	80⅝	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	—
Consols for Account	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81	81	81
4 per Cent. Consols	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
New 4 per Cent.	100⅛	100⅛	—	—	—	—
Bank Long Annuities	20½	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜
India Bonds	34 p	36 p	38 p	39 p	38 p	39 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.	20 p	17 p	21 p	20 p	19 p	21 p
Ditto, 3d	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

BIRTHS.

On the 3d inst. the lady of Capt. H. W. Gordon, R.A. of a daughter.—At Windsor Royal, the lady of Lord Delamere of a daughter.—On Saturday, the 7th of June, the lady of Dr. Golding, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Duffield, Esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Benjamin Bovill, Esq. of Putney.—At Bath, Horatio Davis, Esq. to Miss James, daughter of Sir Walter and Lady Jane James.—On Monday last, at Hackney, Lieut. C. Cory, to Miss Berry, daughter of the Rev. B. Berry.—On Thursday, Frederick Tyrrell, Esq. to Fanny, niece to Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.—At Unlacke, Esq. to Anne, daughter of Rear-Admiral Pierrepoint.

DIED.

On the 14th ult. at Pisa, Lieut.-Col. Stopford.—At the Rectory, Biymhill, Staffordshire, at the advanced age of nearly 80, the Rev. S. Dickenson, M.A.—On Tuesday last, at the Rectory, Upper Ashwood, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. Leander Starey, Rector of Alhallows Staining.—At Southwell, Notts, in six months, Harriet Georgiana, third daughter of Col. Sherlock.—At Paris, on the 25th ult. Capt. C. S. White, R.N. aged 80.—Sir G. Cooke, Bart.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at No. 5, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where, only, communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 131. SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—MR. MOSCHELES has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place TO-MORROW, MONDAY, JUNE 16th, at the above Rooms.—Part I. Overture (Lodoiska); Cherubini—Aria, Madame Camporese; Mozart—Duetto, Signora Caradori and Signor Placci—Aria, Madame Camporese; Rossini—Concerto, Piano Forte, (composed expressly for this occasion) in the last movement of which is introduced the Engaresmas's for the occasion) in the last movement of which is introduced the Engaresmas's March, Mr. Moscheles; Moscheles—Duetto Buffo "Nella casa del Grenadier," Madame Ronzi De Begnis and Signor De Begnis; Generali—Glee, "The Banks of Allen Water," Miss Paton, Mr. Terrail, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Welsh; Hawes—Quintette, Madame Camporese, Madame Ronzi De Begnis, Signor Begnes, Signor Garcia, and Signor De Begnis (Così fan Tutte); Mozart. Part II. Overture (Zaira); Winter—Glee, "The rainy night," Miss Goodall, Master Wesley, and Mr. Welsh; Welsh—Fantasia extempore, on the Grand Piano forte, Mr. Moscheles—Song, Miss Paton, "Cease your funning," (from the Beggar's Opera)—By particular desire, the Fantasia Concertante on a favourite Romance of Blangini, for Voice, Piano-forte, Flute, and Harp, by Signora Caradori, Messrs. Moscheles, Nicholson, and Dizi; Moscheles—Song, Miss Paton, "Hid me discourse," (Twelfth Night); Bishop—Instrumental Finale; Overture—Leader of the Band, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. J. B. Cramer. —Tickets, half-a guinea each, to be had of Mr. Moscheles, No. 343, Oxford-street, and at the principal Music-shops.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of "Waverley," &c.:—"And as the Tone is lost for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or somebody teaches Stephens to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the lute, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." Vide Lady of the Lute—"County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho square.

NEW MUSIC.—The highly popular Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" sung by Miss M. Tree in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d.—The admired Scotch Air, "I dinna care to tell," sung by Miss Stephens with such unbounded applause, as arranged expressly for her, and with the additional Verses by J. Parry, price 1s. 6d.; "Home! sweet home!" with Variations for the Harp by N. Ch. Bochsa, price 3s. 6d. and with Variations for the Piano-forte by T. A. Rawlings, price 3s. 6d.; Rossini's Opera "Zelmira," as Duets for the Piano forte by J. P. Burrowes, in 4 Books, price 4s. each.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

MOZART'S MUSIC.—Just published by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside (embellished with an elegant Engraving),

MOZART'S celebrated SYMPHONY, called "JUPITER," newly adapted for the Piano-forte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by MUZIO CLEMENTI, price 8s.—The other Symphonies of that great Master, adapted in a similar manner by Mr. Clementi, will appear with as little delay as possible.

NEW MUSIC.—Auld lang syne, with variations for the Harp, by N. Bochsa, price 4s.—Cease your funning, with variations, sung by Mrs Salmon, by Bochsa, price 3s.; Quadrilles from La Donna del Lago, price 3s.; 1st and 2d Set of ditto, from the Ballet of Alfred, price 3s.; Airs from the Ballet of Les Douze Pages, with the favourite Bolero, danced by Les Demoiselles Noblet and Mercandotet, arranged for the Piano-forte, price 4s.; 4th and 5th Symphonies, by Ries, arranged by the author for two Violins, two Tenors, two Basses, and Flute, each 10s. 6d.; 2d Set of Rossini's popular Overtures, arranged by Meri, as Quintetts, with a Piano-forte or Bass ad libitum, price 15s.—Published and sold by E. Lavenu, 24, Edward-street, the corner of Duke-street, Manchester square.

PINNOCK'S IMPROVED and SUPERIOR TONED PIANO FORTES, WARRANTED, manufactured and sold by him, at No. 267, St. Clement's Church-yard, Strand, are submitted to the notice of the musical world and the public in general, as combining, in a very superior degree, the various qualities of power, brilliancy, sweetness, and uniformity of tone, so essentially requisite in constituting good and perfect instruments. Elegant Cabinet Pianos, from 55 to 80 guineas; Harmonic or Cottage ditto, from 45 to 70 guineas; Square Pianos, from 30 guineas upwards, according to the style of ornament.—Any Lady or Gentleman wishing to exchange an old Instrument for one of the above, will be waited on at their request, and the utmost value allowed for it.—N.B. Piano-fortes lent on hire, also tuned and repaired.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE COMMITTEE of the ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC have to inform the Subscribers to the Institution, and the Candidates for admission, that a Ballot will take place for the Election of one MALE Student, on TUESDAY, the 15th of July. The Committee have further the honour to announce, that early in July a Distribution of Prizes will take place, when the Children who shall have obtained the Prizes, and such others as are sufficiently advanced in Music, will perform in a Concert.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Ann. Sub. £	s.	d.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge	105	0	0			
H.S.H. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg	105	0	0			
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent	10	10	0	10	10	0
The Duke of Leeds	105	0	0			
Thomas Preston, Esq. (also a Subscription in Music)	52	10	0			
The Hon. Greville Howard	57	15	0			
William Northey, Esq. M.P.	10	10	0	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Aflot, Dean of Raphoe	5	5	0	3	3	0
Mr. C. A. Pettit	5	5	0	3	3	0
Mr. T. Martin	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sir Robert Lawley, Bart.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Thomas St. Felix, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
The Duke of Grafton	3	3	0	1	1	0
The Duchess of Devonshire	10	10	0	5	5	0
The Hon. Lady Murray	5	5	0	3	3	0
Thomas Clarke, Esq.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Lord Saltoun	10	10	0	5	5	0
Lady Langham	10	10	0	5	5	0
Henry Winston Barron, Esq.	10	10	0	5	5	0
J. A. Powell, Esq.	10	10	0	5	5	0
Edward Majoribanks, Esq.	36	16	0			
Lord Garvagh	10	10	0	5	5	0
The Duke of Newcastle	10	10	0	5	5	0
C. A. M'Kenzie, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
H. N. Turner, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Lord Belgrave	3	3	0	1	1	0
George Petre, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Dowager Countess Foulett	5	5	0	3	3	0
William Bell, Esq. (also a subscription in Instruments)	10	10	0			
W. F. Campbell, Esq. M. P.	10	10	0	5	5	0
John Leslie, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Paulet St. John Mildmay, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
W. C. Dutton, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Mr. George Hunt	5	5	0	3	3	0
Viscountess Dungannon	5	5	0	3	3	0
J. Sparke, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Col. Davies, M. P.	5	5	0	3	3	0
The Earl of Kenmure	10	10	0	5	5	0
Viscount Hawarden	10	10	0	5	5	0
Lady Torrens	10	10	0	5	5	0
Richard Williams, Esq.	10	10	0	5	5	0
Mrs. Beaumont	10	10	0	5	5	0
John Berry, Esq.	26	5	0			
The Hon. Thomas Liddle	5	5	0	3	3	0
Wm. Crole, Esq.	10	10	0	5	5	0
Countess of Westmoreland	10	10	0	5	5	0
Charles Biggar, Esq.	1	1	0	1	1	0
B. Sidbottom, Esq.	1	1	0	1	1	0
The Hon. Augustus Phipps	5	5	0	3	3	0
A Friend to the Royal Academy of Music	7	7	0			
Rowland Stephenson, Esq.	5	5	0			
J. H. Griffiths, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
John Dent, Esq. M.P.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Mrs. Wm. Frere	1	1	0	1	1	0
C. H. Townsend, Esq.	5	5	0	3	3	0
Lady Shelley	5	5	0	3	3	0
IN INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.						
Thomas Preston, Esq.	52	10	0			
William Bell, Esq.	26	5	0			
Messrs. Broadwood and Sons	75	12	0			
Chappell and Co. (ditto)	5	5	0			
Dodd (additional)	5	5	0			
Goulding and Co. (ditto)	5	5	0			
Monzani and Hill	57	15	0			
Schwieso and Co. (additional)	57	0	0			

By order of the Committee,

Tenterden-st, Hanover-sq. 9th June, 1823. JAMES WEBSTER, Sec.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kerimores on and awa," "There's nae luck about the house," "Castle of Gight," "The bonny cows," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Finale, price 4s.

——— SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s
——— SIXTH SET, La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
——— FIFTH SET, Il Turco Italia, 4s.
——— FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
——— THIRD SET, or celebrated Brussars, with La Cavaillon, 3s.
——— FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of Le Carnaval de Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published by Wessel and Stodart, importers of Foreign Music, No. 1, Soho-square, near the Bazaar, Mayseder's much admired Duet in G. (op. 30,) for two violins, price 4s.—A Collection of popular Italian, French, German, and Spanish Airs, with progressive accompaniments for the Spanish Guitar, by G. H. Derwort: the first four numbers containing, "Ce que je desire," "che soffrir," "La Suissesse au bord du Lac" "Oh Mattutini Albori," price each 1s. 6d.—A variety of other songs with similar accompaniments will be speedily published.

A SPANISH FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King street, St. James's square, on FRIDAY, the 27th JUNE.

PATRONS.

Duke of Devonshire	Earl of Aberdeen
Duke of Grafton	Earl of Glengall
Earl of Tankerville	Lord Auckland
Earl of Rosslyn	Lord Ellenborough
Earl Fitzwilliam	Lord Clifden.

PATRONESSES.

Duchess of Somerset	Lady Dacre
Duchess of Argyll	Lady King
Marchioness of Lansdown	Lady William Russell
Countess of Sandwich	Lady G. Morpeth
Countess of Jersey	Lady Duncannon
Countess of Cawper	Lady A. Cole
Countess Grosvenor	Lady L. Lambton
Countess Grey	Hon. Mrs. Ellis
Countess Stanhope	Hon. Mrs. Smith
Countess of Euston	Mrs. Byng
Lady De Clifford	Mrs. A. Baring.

Vouchers to be procured from the Lady Patronesses, which will be exchanged for Tickets at the Rooms, on Thursday, the 26th inst. and the day of the Ball.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will RE-OPEN their Gallery, 6, Pall Mall, East, NEXT MONDAY, June 23, with an Exhibition of Paintings in Water Colours, of the British School. The Drawings are principally selected from the collections of distinguished patrons of Art, whose liberality has enabled the Society to place this Exhibition before the public.—Admittance 1s., Catalogue 6d.

COPLEY FIELDING, Secretary.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dark. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LA USANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a selection of Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, IS OPEN daily, from ten in the morning until six in the evening. (By order)

Admission 1s. JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The subscribers to the print from Mr. West's picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail the 10th July next, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion-House-place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane, or J. S. Brinley, 14, Birchin-lane.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The St. Patrick Steam Packet Company beg leave to inform the Public, that the HIBERNIA and ST. PATRICK will SAIL between DUBLIN and BRISTOL every Tuesday and Friday throughout the season. The following being the hours of departure for the month of June:—

From Bristol.		From Dublin.	
June 3, at 1 o'clock afternoon.		June 3	
6,	—	6	
10, 3	morning	10	
13, 10	—	13	at 9 o'clock in
17, 2	afternoon	17	the morning.
20, 5	—	20	
24, 8	morning	24	
27, 9	—	27	

The Hibernia is a superb new packet, of 364 tons burden, with engines of 140 horse power, a consort worthy the St. Patrick. The size of these packets and the immense power of their engines, being double that of the other packets on the station, render the passage across the Channel safe, quick, and comfortable, and as they are not subject to the inconvenience of carrying troops for the War Office, the proprietors rely with confidence upon the patronage of the public, particularly as they were the first to open what has proved to be the most expeditious and delightful way of travelling between London and Dublin, the route through Bristol. Further information given on application, post paid, to Thos. S. Protherce, Cumberland-basin, Bristol; George E. Davies, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; or J. Lancaster, 12, Regent-street, Pall-mall, London.

CALAIS STEAM PACKETS.—The Proprietors of the LORD MELVILLE and the EARL OF LIVERPOOL STEAM PACKETS beg to inform the Public, that the latter vessel is now running from London to Calais every Sunday and Thursday, returning every Tuesday and Friday. The proprietors are happy to have it in their power to state, that the rate of going of this vessel exceeds their most sanguine expectations, and they flatter themselves she is equally every respect to any steam vessel yet launched. She is fitted up with 40 beds, and has every convenience necessary for the comfort of the voyage. The Lord Melville continues, as usual, to leave London for Calais on Wednesdays and Saturdays, returning to London on Monday and Thursday. For the these vessels apply at the other particulars may be had by applying at the agent's, Mr. John Norman's, 1, Water-lane, Tower-street; or at Mr. Middleton's, 359, Exeter Change; Mr. Lancaster's, 12, Regent-street; Mr. Nock's, Regent-circus; Mr. C. Brown's, Park-street, Oxford street; Mr. Meyer's, St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill; and at Messrs. J. and J. Elvey's, 30, Castle-street, Holborn.

CHARLES FOSTER, Wine Merchant, 128, High Holborn, (four doors from the corner of Southampton-street,) most respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, to his list of prices for Wines of the first quality only, and flatters himself that a trial is only required to ensure satisfaction. Families visiting watering places will find a great saving in taking their Wines from London; as C. F. delivers orders of six dozen and upwards free of carriage to any part of England. A single bottle may be had for sample, one dozen sent within five miles of the metropolis, and if not approved of, the money will be returned.—The finest Cape Madeira imported, 24s. per dozen; Ditto Red, (Burgundy flavour) 30s: Port from Wood, (Bom Retiro,) 42s.; Ditto crusted, 48s.; Ditto, very old, (Thomson and Cronks,) 54s. to 60s.; Sherry, very fine and rich, 48s.; Ditto, old, (Sir W. D. Gordon's first marks.) 54s. to 60s.; Bucellas, 54s.; Superior Vidonia, 48s.; Teneriffe, 48s.; Direct Madeira, 48s.; Lisbon, very old and dry, 54s.; West India Madeira, 54s.; Superior East India ditto, 60s; Claret (superior) 70s; Ditto, very fine, 54s.—Champagne, Burgundy, and all other Wines, proportionably low prices, for ready money only.

CRAVEN COTTAGE, FULHAM.—This beautiful residence, upon the banks of the Thames, ready furnished (formerly belonging to Mr. Walsh Porter, and now to Mr. Richard Wilson) will shortly be SOLD by AUCTION, by MR. RODINS, of Regent-street, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.—For particulars, and tickets to view, apply to Messrs. Wilson and Holroyd, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, or Mr. Robins, of Regent-street.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, June 13, 1823.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards: Ass.-Surg. J. Bett to be Ass.-Surg. vice Hickman, who exch.—4th Reg. of Light Dragns.: Lieut. Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart. to be Lieut. vice Smith, who exch.—8th Ditto: Cornet J. Robinson to be Lieut. vice Young, who retires; S. Pole, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robinson.—9th Ditto: Lieut. J. Greenwood to be Capt. vice Lord Lennox, prom.; Cornet J. K. Musgrave to be Lieut. vice Greenwood; R. F. Shawe, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Musgrave.—13th Ditto: Capt. M. Bowers to be Major, vice Macalester, who retires; Lieut. J. Tomlinson to be Capt. vice Bowers; Cornet N. Nash to be Lieut. vice Tomlinson.—To be Cornets: Cornet J. G. Everet, vice Sir John, prom.; J. C. Silvie, Gent. vice Nash.—14th Reg. of Light Dragns: Lieut. J. S. Smith to be Lieut. vice Jackson, who exch.—7th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. J. Stuart to be Lieut. vice Fraser, who exch.—40th Ditto: Lieut. A. Fraser, vice Stuart, who exch.—52d Ditto: Capt. A. M. Douglas to be Capt. vice Jones, who ex.—82d Ditto: Ens. J. M. Caldwell to be Ens. vice Warden, ex.—63d Ditto: Lieut. D. J. Conroy to be Lieut. vice French, exch.—Royal African Colonial Corps: Lieut. C. Jobling to be Adj. and Lieut. vice Binns, dec.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.: Ens. H. Mair to be Quartermaster, vice Crombie—Cape Corps (Cavalry): To be Captains of Troops—Lieut. Earl of Belfast: Capt. W. Cox, vice the Earl of Belfast, exch.: Capt. P. Taylor, vice the Earl of Yarmouth, exch.—Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.—East Essex Militia: The Hon. J. Hennikerto be Capt. vice Harrison, dec.; C. R. Preston Esq. to be ditto, vice Strutt, prom.; J. Jones, gent. to be Lieut.—1st Reg. of Essex Local Militia: P. Du Cane, jun. Esq. to be Maj. vice Carr.—1st Reg. of Essex Yeomanry Cavalry: W. W. Luard, gent to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—P. BROWN, Warton, Lancashire, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. PROWSE, Haslebury, Somerset, ironmonger—J. BADDER, Bolton-le-Moors cotton manufacturer—J. PARRY, Everton, joiner—H. BURTON, Thaxter-street, auctioneer—L. WITCOMB, Warminster, money-scrivener—J. ROWLEY and J. B. B. CLARKE, Stourport, timber-merchants—G. M. BALL, Shakespear-walk, Shadwell, auctioneer—T. WILKIE, Paternoster-row, bookseller—H. GERHARDI, Savage Gardens, merchant—T. PLATMAN, Hampton-wick soap-boiler—T. HALL, Crown-street, Soho, carpenter—J. DENNE, Lombard-street, watch-maker—T. MANSELL, Cullen street, cooper—J. TAYLOR, Lydeard Saint Lawrence, Somerset, dealer—J. BELL, Guernsey, merchant—G. HERBERT, Sibbertoft, salesman.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, Regent-street, (5 doors north of Conduit-street) where galleries have been constructed so as to admit day-light, which considerably improves the illusion, and mitigates the heat and obscurity produced by artificial light. 14 Views are exhibited between two galleries; one appropriated to those of Europe and Asia, amongst which are Mont Blanc, the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, and Moorish Mosque at Cordova; the other to Views in Asia and Africa, amongst which are the magnificent Ruins of Palmyra, (or Tadmor in the Desert) one of the Forest of Lebanon.—Open from ten till dusk.—Admittance each Gallery, one shilling.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enables us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLS begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-st.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris, Soleau Avize, growers,) 41. 4s. per doz.; CLARET, LAFFITTE ET LA ROSE 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 48s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Fresh empty Wine Pipes 17s. each. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

W. S. SARGENSON, No. 5, Colonnade, Pall-mall, respectfully entreats the curious in rich old WINES and SPIRITS, to inspect his present STOCK, which has already met the approbation of many connoisseurs. The Selections are made from the first Vintages for the last twelve years, particularly the following:—Hermitage of St. George, reduced to 100s. per dozen; Old Port, from 40s. to 45s. ditto: Superior Crusted, 48 ditto; E. I. Madeira, 60s. ditto; W. I. Ditto, 52s. ditto: Fine Old Sherry, 40s. to 45s. ditto; Pale ditto, very old, 48s. delight of the Muses, a fine Table Wine, 18s. per doz.; Rum, Brandy and Hollands, finest flavours, and import strength. Orders from the Country and the Trade particularly attended to. He invites a competition with any House in the Metropolis.—Champagne just imported, in the highest perfection.

CHERTSEY SCHOOL.—Under the direction of MR. HAMMOCK, young Gentlemen are prepared for the University, the Military, Naval, and India Colleges.—The Terms are 30 Guineas per Annum.

TO LET, or the LEASE to be SOLD.—A HOUSE, No. 69, Paternoster-row, to which a two-penny post box is attached. Immediate possession may be had.—For further particulars apply as above.

OFFICES TO LET, within two minutes' walk of the Royal Exchange.—Enquire at No. 56, Threadneed e-street, from 11 to 3.

A COMPLETE SUIT OF DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of Silk Curtains, real Rosewood Chairs and Tables; two very superior Chandeliers, with the handsomest Pier Glass and Table in London, and will be sold at half the usual price by Nias and Co. Agents, 32, Berners-street Oxford-street.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Lifehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

THE ENGLISH CHRONICLE and WHITEHALL EVENING POST, published every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY afternoon, is a full-sized Paper, containing Twenty Columns of closely-printed matter, and has few or no advertisements. It contains more miscellaneous intelligence than any other three day of the week Paper printed in London. The price of both the English and Foreign Funds is given up to the latest hour: besides an account of the London and Country Corn and Meat Markets. It will be found a particularly entertaining Paper to such families as do not choose to incur the expense of a Daily Evening Paper.—The English Chronicle and Whitehall Evening Post is sent to all parts of the United Kingdom, postage free, at 11. 2s. 9d. per quarter, if paid in advance; or 11. 4s. 6d. credit. In the latter case a town reference for payment is requisite.—Orders, post paid, addressed to John Robeson, of No. 12, York-street, Covent-garden, will be attended to.

METROPOLITAN LITERARY INSTITUTION.

No. 11, New Bridge-street, May 10, 1823.—

The Committee for organizing this Institution beg leave respectfully to announce, that as they are desirous of proceeding to its complete and final establishment by the 24th of June next, it is hoped that Gentlemen who are friendly to the measure will lose no time in sending their names to the Honorary Secretary, as it is intended as soon after that period as possible to close the subscription. The Honorary Secretary attends every day at the Institution from Twelve till Two o'Clock. That the second Lectures on Botany by Mr. M'Intyre will be given at this Institution on Tuesday the 17th of June, at Six o'Clock in the evening. That the second Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. Gurney, will be given on Friday 20the th of June, at Seven o'Clock in the evening.—By order of the Committee, JAMES JENNINGS, Honorary Secretary.

WILLIAM JONES, (late Walsh) Operative Chemist to H. R. H. the Duke of York, begs leave respectfully to inform the public that WALSH'S ORIGINAL GINGER SEEDS and POWDER, also his other reputed Medicines, viz the Rhubarb and Ginger Pills, Dr. Moseley's Antibilious Pills, Improved Huxham's Tincture of Peruvian Bark, Dinner Pills to create appetite, and every other Medicine of character, warranted genuine, with a full description of their several qualities, are sold as above. Spurious articles having of late been vended under the denomination of Walsh's Improved Ginger Seeds, the public are hereby cautioned that none are sent from the Original Shop except signed by W. Jones. The above Medicines are too well known, need any recommendation.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette notifies, that the Provisions of the Act to regulate the Trade with His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, are now to be extended to the Port of Old Harbour, in Jamaica.]

Member returned to serve in Parliament.—Bossiney—R. S. Wortley, Esq. vice the Hon. J. W. Ward (now Viscount Dudley and Ward.)

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and H. Farmer, Bath, ironmongers—Dalton and Peacock, Gutter-lane, ribband manufacturers—Blandon and Marriott, Long Clawton, Leicestershire, surgeons—Rothwell and Outhwaite, King street, warehousemen—Barber and Co. White street, Borough, dealers in Dantzic spruce, so far as regards J. Barber—Marriott and Co. Watling-street, warehousemen—Smett and Hatton, Liverpool, furriers—Turner and Scott, Kingston, Surrey, veterinary-surgeons—Stevens and Loose, Great Pulteney-street, schoolmasters—Johnston and Byron, Carnarvon, slate merchants—Kettle and Warr, Sedgley, Staffordshire, coalmasters—Satterley and Dole, Hastings, surgeons—Cooke and Charltons, Denton, Lancashire, hat-manufacturers, so far as regards S. Cooke—J. and J. Jackson, St. Helen's, Lancashire, watch-movement-makers—Mounsteven and Hamley, King-street, Holborn, millliners.

BANKRUPTS.

V. KINGSTON, Martin's lane, wine-merchant—A. GRIERSON, Dudley, Worcestershire, draper—S. DAVIES, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, grocer—J. ARRELL, Steple Aston, Oxfordshire, dealer in cattle—T. BURFITT, North Brewham, Somersetshire, wood and coal-merchant—J. CAVE, Coventry, ribband-manufacturer—J. BANKS, Leeds, flax-spinner.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—July 5, J. Parsons, Long-acre, coach-lace manufacturer—June 14, T. and E. S. Foster, Yalding, mattsters—July 12, T. and R. Abbotts, Skinner-street, wine merchants—July 5, J. Warwick, Rotherhithe, ship-builder—June 29, J. Stanley, Rochester, coal and iron-merchant—July 6, S. Miller, Ludgate street, watch-maker.

July 2, J. Foster, Sheffield, ironmonger, at the Tontine inn, Sheffield—July 2, J. Fairhead, Cressing, Essex, jobber, at the White Hart, Bucking—July 2, J. M'Intire, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, cattle and spirit dealer, at the Castle inn, Haverfordwest—July 2, H. Neyler, Bristol, dealer, at the Bush, Corn-street, Bristol—July 3, W. Prole, Georgeham, Devonshire, yeoman, at the Golden Lion, Barnstaple.

CERTIFICATES—July 1.

C. Woodcock, Norwich, coach-maker—J. Baylis, Curdworth, Warwickshire, coal-merchant—H. Tunstall, Liverpool, provision dealer—D. Fowler, Copthall-court, broker—H. Hewitt, Prince's-street, Drury-lane, printer—D. Graham, Lothbury, cotton-manufacturer—F. Binsley, Pershore, Worcestershire, money-scrivener—R. Wright, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, grocer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Liverpool Church Bill was passed.

A Petition was presented from Knaresborough against Slavery.

On the second reading of the Irish Joint Tenantry Bill, the Marquis of Lansdowne said that the Bill provided that in future no leases should be granted under £20 a-year.

TUESDAY.

The Scotch Linen Manufacturers and the Parish Law Consolidation Bills were referred to Select Committees.

In answer to a question from the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, relative to the Insurrection Act,

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL stated, that it was the intention of Government to give all the information in their power on the subject of the state of Ireland. He was not just then prepared to produce the information, but probably should in a few days.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE then gave notice, on the part of the Duke of Devonshire, of a motion for Thursday se'nnight, relative to the state of Ireland.—For which day the Lords were ordered to be summoned.

The House resumed the consideration of the Report on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that in consequence of his other avocations, he had not had leisure to give his attention to that clause of the Bill that went to extend the penalty of forfeiture of property to marriages of minors, by banns as well as by licence. He, therefore, wished the clause to stand over for the present, and be amended on the third reading. The Noble Lord adverted to a case that was then before him in another place, in which a female, who at 10 o'clock had attained the age of 17, and had a settlement made upon her, was described in the licence which had been obtained at 11, to be 21 years of age, and as such had been married at 12.

After some desultory conversation, the further consideration of the Report was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, postponed to Thursday.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Two petitions were presented from Ireland against the Grand Jury Presentment Bill.

The Imperial Gas Light Company's Bill was passed.

THURSDAY.

The Report from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Weights and Measures was ordered to be printed.

LORD DACRE presented a Petition from the Churchwardens, Overseers, and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Luke, praying that Roman Catholics may be allowed to celebrate marriages as prescribed by the Romish church, such marriages to be thenceforth held to be valid in law.—The Petition was laid on the Table.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE moved their Lordships to go into Committee on the Grand Jury of Ireland Presentment Bill. The Noble Lord stated that the salaries in the present Bill had been settled at a meeting of most of the Members from Ireland. Out of 40 Clerks of the Peace, only 10 objected to the provisions of the present Bill. He believed that in general the Clerks of the Peace would be better remunerated under the present Bill, than they had been before.

The EARL OF DONOUGHMORE objected to the Bill, and said, the Clerks of the Peace had vested rights in the offices they held. All he wanted was justice to a numerous class of individuals, against whom the present Bill would operate as a Bill of Pains and Penalties. It ought also to be recollected, that the execution of the provisions of the Insurrection Act mainly devolved upon the Clerks of the Peace. He moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on Monday, which (after some observations from the Earl of Limerick, Lord Lorton, the Earl of Gosford, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Redesdale) was agreed to.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Bill for regulating marriages between Dissenters and Catholics. To extend to Catholics and Dissenters the same privileges conferred on Jews and Quakers by Lord Hardwick's Act. No advantage could accrue either to Church or State from an occasional conformity at the time of marriage, which was exacted at no other time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the Bill, which opened the door to persons of all descriptions, even those who disbelieved wholly the truths of Christianity. The Bill would introduce among us the followers of Joanna Southcote, the Ranters and Jumpers, and enthusiasts of all kinds. He could not consent that Ministers of the Church of England should lend themselves to the purposes of this Bill.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL had no objection to send the Bill to a Committee—the principle had been recognised in the concessions made to Jews and Quakers, and he thought some relief should certainly be afforded, and there could be no objection in the case of Catholics; but if the Church saw no objection, the Dissenters might have a form of their own, the only parties whose consciences would not be consulted were members of the Church of England.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY looked at the Bill with great alarm. The present was the first proposition in that House to change the liturgy of the Established Church. He was a friend to toleration, which he considered as the necessary result of human fallibility.

The BISHOP of WORCESTER thought that some relief should be given. The Bill was imperfect, but might be improved in a Committee.

LORD REDESDALE opposed the Bill; which would convert every place into a Gretna Green.

The EARL of HARROWBY, much as he desired to give relief to Dissenters, could not go to the extent of the present Bill. He would not object to the Committee.

The BISHOP of CHESTER said, that the Bill would materially affect the scruples and feelings of the Clergy. He wished the Bill to be postponed till the next Session.

The LORD CHANCELLOR wished to confine the effect of the Bill to one class of Dissenters, the Unitarians.

The BISHOP of LLANDAFF was of opinion the Legislature should be well satisfied as to the persons by whom the Marriages were to be celebrated. The moral and religious interests of the community would not be safe if any great latitude was allowed.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, that the sole object of the Bill was to relieve the scruples of Dissenters. He could not conceive how any one could wish that such occasional conformity should be enforced. He hoped the Bill would be allowed to go to a Committee.

The EARL OF CARNARVON hoped their Lordships would not be deterred from going as far as they could.

The House divided on the second reading—Contents 15, Proxies 6—Non Contents 15, Proxies 12—Majority against the Bill 6.

FRIDAY.

The Silk Manufacturers' Regulation and the Irish Compensation Offices Bills were read a first time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented an amended clause relative to the forfeiture of property in the Marriage Bill, which was ordered for consideration on Monday.

In a Committee on the Prison Laws Consolidation Bill,

LORD SIDMOUTH moved an amendment in the clause fixing personal correction, that it be limited to felons, or persons sentenced to hard labour.

The amendment was agreed to. The Bill was ordered to be reported on Tuesday.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE gave notice that early next Session he should revive the Bill (thrown out a few evenings since) relative to the Marriages of Dissenters.

The Irish Joint Tenantry Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Scotch and English Distillery Acts went through a Committee, in which certain resolutions were agreed to, the objects of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would detail in another stage.

Petitions were presented from Montrose praying for a repeal of the Beer Duties; from the Journeymen Silk Weavers of London against the Bill for altering the Spitalfields' Act; from the Candle-makers of Glasgow praying for the repeal of the Candle Duties.

The Recognizance Bill was passed.

On receiving the report of the Silk Weavers' Bill, Mr. Adam and Mr. Wilde were heard at the Bar as Counsel for the Weavers against the Bill. They were heard at some length, and having withdrawn,

Mr. F. BUXTON, in support of the petitioners, said they could not understand the argument upon which the Bill was founded, viz. its political economy. In Coventry the Poor Rates were 19s. in the pound —in Spitalfields they were 6s. in the pound; in Coventry a man earned 9s. or 10s. a week—in Spitalfields they earned 16s. a week. The Hon. Member drew a comparison between the Weavers of Spitalfields and those of Coventry, and contended that the advantages were in favour of the Spitalfields manufacturer. He contended that the Spitalfields Weavers had never been heard, and, therefore, he would move that the Bill and Petitions be referred to a Committe above stairs.

Mr. HUSKISSON contended that the Bill was necessary to preserve the trade of Spitalfields, Counsel had only gone the length of contending that the law ought to be extended to all the other manufactures, and made the general law of the land; if this was done, he was persuaded they would adopt a measure which would go to create a body of pauperism which no system of Poor Laws could meet. He opposed the Amendment.

Mr. ELLICE supported the Amendment, he thought before they proceeded to repeal this particular Act, they ought to come to a determination whether they could not repeal all the Acts which gave Magistrates a power of interfering with the wages of workmen.

Colonel WOOD said the distress in Spitalfields was not amongst the silk manufacturers, but was occasioned by its being the resort of unemployed labourers from all parts of London.

Mr. PETER MOORE wished the whole of the restrictive and competition laws were repealed. He was authorized to say, that for the last twenty years the silk weavers had not (except from family afflictions) had any occasion to apply to the Poor's Rates.

Mr. T. WILSON thought it might be advisable for the Right Hon. Gentleman to allow a Committee. He was of opinion that the best way was to leave every branch of trade and manufacture as free as possible.

Mr. HUME was satisfied the Bill would be useful and advantageous to the very men who now petitioned against it.

Mr. BRIGHT supported enquiry.

Mr. MANSFIELD was in favour of enquiry.

Mr. RICARDO observed that the present question was one merely of labour. He thought the price of it ought not to be fixed by Magistrates. The right way would be to allow labour to take its course, and if there was not work in one place the workmen would find it in another.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS thought the present a good opportunity to repeal the Acts.

Mr. BROUGHAM was of opinion to repeal the Acts would benefit all parties. He supported enquiry, because to refuse it would be to turn the petitioners from their Bar discontented with them and the measure which was to be forced upon them.

Mr. W. SMITH voted for enquiry.

Mr. ALD. BRIDGES hoped the Bill would be passed this Session.

Mr. MONCK was averse to hasty proceedings, and was friendly to the principle of the Bill on general grounds.

Mr. BYNG regretted that the Act had been passed; but as it was, it had produced much tranquillity among the labouring classes in the parishes of Spitalfields, Hethnal Green, and Mile-end New-town.

Mr. C. GRANT objected to the Committee; he could not see how they could, in the present advanced state of the Session, embrace the whole range of this enquiry.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH would vote for Inquiry, not that he wished for more information, but to allay irritation, dispel errors and prejudices, but by no means to risk the passing over the Bill to another Session.

The House divided—For the motion, 68—Against it, 60—Majority 8.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. CREEVEY complained that the Planters of the Leeward Islands, among many other grievances, had to pay a tribute of 4½ hogsheads of sugar out of every 100. This put them on a very unequal footing with the newly acquired colonies. He understood that large pensions from that Fund had been given freely to the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess of Hesse Homburg. Five pensions of 500l. each had also been granted to the Misses Fitzclarence. The Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning) had also received for his two sisters a pension since 1799 from the same Fund. Another Right Hon. Gent. too (Mr. Huskisson) had a pension from the same quarter. Ministers were willing enough to relieve these islands, by an exclusive monopoly, but never thought of giving up their pensions. The Hon. Member moved a Resolution, embodying the topics of his speech, and praying for relief to the West India Islands from the burdens under which they at present laboured.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING said, that the speech of the Hon. Member embraced two subjects, the one the right of the Crown to the Duties, and the other to the mode of their application. It should be recollected that the fund in question had been exempted from the controul of Parliament. It was true, that he had chosen to commute a pension of 1000l. a year, to which he was entitled as under Secretary of State, for half the sum, in favour of two near relations. If he chose to speak tauntingly or invidiously, he could also cite names that the Hon. Member himself would honour.

Mr. HUME contended that this practice was an innovation, and thought the motion extremely proper.

Mr. BROUGHAM stated, that he himself had formerly brought the subject before the House. It was the painful duty of his Hon. Friend to name individuals, but he had not done so invidiously. In the present state of the West India Islands, distressed as they were, the motion was highly proper.

The House divided. For the original motion, 103—for the resolution, 57.

Mr. HUME then called the attention of the House to the Coronation, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated at 100,000l. The real expence had been 238,000l. If estimates were to be given in this manner, all estimates would become ridiculous. The Right Hon. Gent. had stated that the indemnity from France would be applied to the Ways and Means of the year, while a considerable sum had been applied to the expences of the Coronation, without the authority of Parliament. There was an item of 111,000l. for the decorations of Westminster Hall. There was an item of 24,000l. for His Majesty's robes—a sum too much had the King wholly been clothed in gold. The King, indeed, had a diamond crown, and that bauble might be included in the expence. There was also a charge of 50,000l. for the furniture of Westminster Abbey. There was 3000l. to Sir George Nayler for an account of the ceremony. He would ask the House, granted? There was a charge of 8200l. for snuff-boxes to Foreign Ministers. He accused the late Chancellor of the Exchequer of a breach of faith with the House and the Public. The Hon. Member moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the expenses of the Coronation, having so greatly exceeded the original statement, and by what authority the sum of 138,000l. had been applied to that ceremony without the consent of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complained that previous notice had not been given of the Resolution. He had himself heard nothing of it till he came down to the House. Part of the increase of the expences had arisen from the delay that had taken place from 1820 to 1821. His Right Hon. Friend had not the means of being more accurate, as there had been no similar case for 60 years. In point of fact, the sum of half a million paid by France had never been reprinted by any vote of Parliament. A considerable part of this had, by the sole act of the Crown, been applied to the Government of the Netherlands. It was, therefore, competent for the Crown to apply the money to the expences of the Coronation. He must oppose the motion.

Colonel DAVIES said it was impossible to justify so lavish an expenditure which was in the teeth of the Appropriation Act.

Mr. HENRY GREY BENNET blamed the expenditure at this time of the nation, which he should always call a wicked expenditure.

Mr. CURWEN thought the House should have a fuller account of this expenditure; but he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw his motion to a division.

Mr. BROUGHAM hoped the Hon. Gentleman would take the sense of the House on the motion; and if he did so, he would certainly vote for it. He considered the expenditure of 24,000l. for robes quite shocking. He knew some Gentlemen would consider this an indelicate topic to be touched upon, but he was not to be scared by their cheers, and he would do his duty by the side of his Hon. Friend the Member for Aberdeen, and contend that the country ought not to be insulted by such an expenditure.

Mr. BRIGHT must protest against the doctrine of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Crown had a power of appropriating money without the sanction of parliament.

Sir P. BLAKE said, as it now appeared, we stood in a pretty position; for France had paid more than one half of the expence of His Majesty's Coronation. This was not as it should be, or as it formerly.

Mr. HOBHOUSE hoped that some Gentleman would propose to renew Mr. Ponsonby's Bill, for preventing the necessity of the Board of Commissions, in case of the demise of the Crown, as by the renewal, 70,000l. would be put into the pocket of the Chancellor the time being.

The House divided—For going into a Committee, 110—Against it, 39.

In the Committee, a sum of 100,000l. was voted for Civil Contingencies.

Mr. HUME objected to the item for the Royal Yachts; he was aware that His Majesty's establishment should be on a plan of magnificence suiting his station; but a charge for keeping up nine Yachts was beyond what His Majesty could require, who only went to the Continent.

Mr. J. MARTIN objected to an item of 248l. charged for the expence of bringing his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and his family from Ostend to Dover in one of the Royal Yachts.

Mr. HUME also objected to a charge of 1329l. for standard-bearers of three regiments of Foot Guards. There was also a charge of 200l. for the Earl of Malmesbury, as Governor of the Isle of Wight. He wished to know what either of these votes had to do with Civil Contingencies.

Mr. BENNET said, there was a charge of 3800 and odd pounds for Thomas Henry Flaskett, Esq. as Superintendant of Aliens. Now he had already been 5000l. granted in the Miscellaneous Estimates. He could not understand, therefore, how it was that the sum of 3800 was now proposed in the vote of Civil Contingencies.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT said, the sum of 5000l. in the Miscellaneous Estimates, though it was voted, was not appropriated, and therefore was necessary to take 3800l. now.

Mr. HUME adverted to an item of 1500l. for an outfit to Mr. Wynn, Minister to Switzerland; and 2000l. to Sir Wm. A'Court. Now, the 270,000l. regular charge on the Civil List for Ambassadors, &c. was a sum of upwards of 61,000l. charged in the Civil Contingencies, and he should propose to reduce the Vote to 52,799l.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING defended the grant. He could assure the Hon. Gent. that since 1816 no plate had been given to the Ambassadors—all had been given to the Embassy, and belonged to the Crown.

Mr. LENNARD complained that this item of expenditure was extravagant, and he should not consider he had done his duty until he again brought this subject before the House.

The Committee divided, for the Item, 70—For Mr. Hume's Amendment, 16—Majority, 54. The Committee afterwards divided on the question for reporting progress. Ayes 35—Noes, 73—Majority 5. The Committee was then adjourned till Wednesday.

TUESDAY.

At four o'clock the Speaker took the Chair, and proceeded to call the House, when there not being 40 Members present, an adjournment took place till this day.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. C. CALVERT said he had been voted out of the chair of the Committee on the Southwark Court of Requests Bill above stairs. He was resident, and unless the House would agree to revive the committee the Bill must be lost for the present Session. He moved accordingly. On the House divided, Ayes 35, Noes 19. Leave was given for the Committee to make their report on or before Friday se'nnight.

Mr. C. CALVERT presented a petition from the owners of Wharfs on the Thames, against the erection of a new London Bridge.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD said, supposing the worst, the injury would be sustained by any of the Wharfs between Teddington and London Bridge, could not exceed 10,000l.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented from certain West India proprietors against the Bill for consolidating the Slave Trade Laws.—From the stocking knitters of Leicester, in favour of the Bill for repealing the laws respecting combinations among journeymen.—From the cotton and woolcombers of the same town to the same effect.—From the agriculturists of Warwick praying for additional protecting duties on foreign imported.

Mr. LENNARD postponed his motion on the subject of the Middlesex County Court to the 19th instant.

Mr. MARRYAT presented a Petition from the Planters of Trinidad, praying for the Extension of British Law to that colony. The Petitioning Member urged the necessity of complying with the prayer of the Petition.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON said, there was an inquiry now going on upon this subject. If the Hon. Member who now accused the Government of procrastination, would bring forward a motion on the subject he would be prepared to answer him.

Mr. HUME censured the Colonial Department for unnecessary delay upon this subject. As soon as Trinidad became annexed to Great Britain she ought to have had the benefits of British Law extended to her.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS said his Hon. Friend's, the Member for Worcester, present state of health was such as to render it impossible for him to attend in his place to-morrow, to bring on his motion on the state of the Irish enquiry; and indeed such was the state of his health he could not name any other day; he must therefore withdraw his notice for the present Session.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, for the reasons already stated he would withdraw the necessity of withdrawing a notice of his Hon. Colleague's on the subject of military flogging.

Mr. BROUGHAM also withdrew his motion as to the state of Ireland, which was in some measure connected with the motion of his Hon. Friend, the Member for Westminster.

On the question for reading the Silk Manufacturers Bill a third time, the LORD MAYOR was of opinion, the parties interested had been fully heard, and therefore moved that it be read this day six months.

The amendment was supported by Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Rumbold, Mr. Henry Grey Bennet, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Bright, &c.

On a division. For the third reading, 53—For the amendment, 50—Majority, 13.—The Bill was passed.

Mr. WESTERN moved for a Committee to take into consideration different changes in the currency, from 1703 to the present time, the consequences resulting from their changes to the nation at large, and to consider their effects on the money contracts between individuals. The Hon. Member said, he had made two unsuccessful attempts on this subject before, and therefore he might be thought presumptuous in bringing this matter on, but Mr. Peel's Bill having accomplished such a confiscation, and spoliation of property, that he could not resist bringing the subject before the House. He did not mean to say this question was an agricultural one, though he admitted that the heaviest burden had fallen on agriculture and the other productive classes. It had impoverished the Aristocracy and the Commercial gentlemen, that they were degraded by coal all former examples. The reduction of the income derivable from land could not be placed at more than 30 per cent. which was an amount of 60 millions on the whole exceeds of the land, and, consequently, from the means of paying taxes.

The Hon. Member contended that the effect of paper-currency was to diminish the effect of gold in the purchase of corn and other necessaries of life. Exactly in proportion to the diminution of the value of the currency was the effect upon the public debt. Now, the effect of the currency had obliged the landlord to abrogate every contract with his tenants. Happy was the landlord who had not been

...ncrease his rental 30 per cent. Instead of an opulent tenantry to ...ve no productive agricultural farms, they would have a smock-...ssed peasantry, and a potatoe-fed population; which would im-...verish the land from necessity. If this country were involved in ...ar, it would be impossible to meet the increase of bur-...ens maintained it would be impossible to meet the increase of bur-...ens in the present currency. The very first shot that would be fired ...ross the sea would keep up an ex-...change with the currency as it now was we could keep up an ex-...change as 70 or 84 millions of money. The effect of the former cur-...rency was to increase the pay of the army, the navy, and every one of ...the establishments. It was, therefore, he continued, a moral injustice ...to the people not to reduce these, as well as the Civil List, when they ...received a higher measure of value.

Mr. Ricardo had always admitted that the power given to the ...Bank to issue paper currency had increased the price of commodi-...ties to some paper currency had increased the price of commodi-...ties; but the difference between him and the Hon. Member was, as ...he stated, on account of the variation in our currency. Mr. Peel's Bill did not ...give the Bank to use one ounce of gold more than before; but, in-...stead of paying in ingots, as they were authorized to do, the Bank ...had got into a way of paying in guineas. It was an unnecessary quantity of gold, which altered the price of ...gold in a way which he was not warranted in contemplating. The low ...price of corn was, in a great degree, attributable to a re-action, arising ...from the capital of the country being sunk mainly in agriculture. ...Because of the fall of the value of corn was the increased quantity. ...Because of the fall in the value of money been 30 per cent., it must ...make a difference in the price of all commodities, as well as of corn. But ...it had not been the case, as appeared from the Probate and Legacy ...duties, and the *ad valorem* duty on stamps. He maintained that the ...Chancellor received no more than what he was entitled to. The ...Chancellor was not at all affected by the alteration of the Currency, as ...his emolument depended on the demand for his labour.—Nothing ...could be more absurd than to recommend a depreciation of the Cur-...rency with a view of rewarding the labourer. The difficulty of the ...case was now got over, and the people were reconciled to Mr. ...Peel's Bill. All that was wanted was a proper system of Corn Laws.

The Marquis of Tichfield said, that the House had to decide by ...a vote of that night, whether the landed proprietors were to re-...main on their estates, or to remove to foreign lands, and give place to a ...new set of proprietors. He thought a *prima facie* case for inquiry ...had been made out. The Noble Lord denied the assertion that prices ...had risen more in peace than in war; the contrary, in fact, was the case. ...He stated the average peace and war price in every different period of ...war and peace between 1688 and 1789, and contended that, from this ...statement, peace prices during that period were invariably five per ...cent. above those existing during a period of war.

Mr. Baring could not now consent to the appointment of a Com-...mittee to carry on the enquiry recommended, as such enquiry could ...only go to unsettle the currency and do mischief in the country. The ...mischief which had already arisen to individuals from this tampering ...with the currency were incalculable. That there had been a deprecia-...tion, no man could doubt who had a guinea to spend; no housekeeper ...who went to market, but could tell that 1l. went much further now ...than it did formerly. He should oppose the appointment of the Com-...mittee, because it would have no good effect.

Some conversation took place between Lord Folkestone, Mr. Can-...ning, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Brougham, respecting the day to which the ...House should be adjourned. It was adjourned to Thursday.

Mr. Hume postponed his motion respecting the Lord Lieutenant of ...Ireland to the 19th inst.

The Elections in Ireland Bill was passed.

THURSDAY.

The Scotch Transfer of Securities Bill was passed.

Petitions were presented from Carmarthen, against Slavery; from ...Liverpool, complaining of the mode of Striking Special Juries; from ...the Freemasons of Ireland, praying to be exempted from the operation ...of the Bill respecting Secret Oaths; from Dr. Collings, a Clergyman, ...praying for an amendment of the Law, which, as it at present stands, ...renders marriages of Catholics by the rights of their own Church not ...binding in this country. Lord Nugent said, a provision on this sub-...ject should be introduced into his Catholic Bill, now pending, as re-...corded England; from the Parish Officers of St. Luke's, complaining ...of the charges brought on the parish by the marriages of individuals ...of the Catholic Priests, such marriages not being legal; from the Flax ...dressers of the town of Knaresborough, praying that no alteration ...might take place in the laws relating to Flax; from a Ship Owner ...named Thomas Hodson, of the Port of London, against the alteration ...of the Hemp Duty; from the Brewers of Dublin, Cork, and Water-...ford, complaining of the present state of the duties on the Distilleries ...of Ireland. The Petitioners earnestly prayed the House not to sanc-...tion the measure now before the House for a reduction of the Duties ...on Spirits in Ireland, which is to take place in October next; from ...Belfast, complaining of the high price of coals.

Sir Gerard Noel moved that a petition presented from the person ...calling herself Princess of Cumberland, on the 3d of March last, should ...be printed. He refrained from moving that this Petition should be ...printed at the time he presented it, wishing to allow time to His Ma-...jesty's Government to consider the claims of this individual. No-...thing, however, had yet been done by them. If the claims of this wo-...man were just, they ought now to be settled; if she was an impostor, ...as she had been suffered to impose on the public too long.—The ...motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. F. Buxton, there were ordered to be laid be-...fore the House accounts relative to the sums recovered from France; ...and he gave notice, that on the 24th he should move to refer the papers ...to a Committee.

Mr. Brougham said, that complaints had been made of the a buse ...existing in the Isle of Man: now he wished to know if any inquiry ...had been made into the truth of that allegation.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, he had not found that the amount of the ...abuses would warrant the expense of sending out a Commissioner; ...he had caused inquiry to be made.

In resuming the debate on Mr. Western's Motion, for a Committee ...on the state of the Currency,

Mr. Wodehouse contended, that neither the Right Hon. Gentle-...man (Mr. Peel) nor any of his colleagues, nor of those who systemati-...cally oppose them, had any clear insight into the matter, when they ...readily gave way to the system proposed by the Member for Ports-...mouth, which had occasioned such incalculable mischief to the ...country; it was their duty to find means, some how or other, to ...cure it.

Mr. Jones blamed the Government for making frequent changes ...in the value of the currency. They inundated the country with paper ...money, and then the withdrawing it in various proportions, had at ...certain times materially affected property. The Legislature were ...bound to apply a remedy to it.

Mr. Folkestone said, notwithstanding the predictions of the ...honourable Member for Portarlington, that they had nothing to dread ...from a return to cash payments; yet every day and hour since that ...day had the difficulties and misfortunes of the country been in-...creasing. It would be a very long time before the farmer could pro-...duce the supply of his produce to the demand for it; and so obtain ...a remunerating price. It was their duty, if this state of things ...existed, to look for the best and most speedy remedy for these evils. ...He maintained that this proposition of his was a very simple one, and ...the only one which could preserve the country in security and tran-...quillity; and moved as an amendment, that the Committee should ...take into consideration the means of providing an equitable adjust-...ment accordingly.

Sir Geo. Peel observed that the question was, did the general inter-...est of the country require a revision of the currency? Was there any ...ground for the manufacturing interests of the country that demanded such ...a change? In fact in the commercial and manufacturing interests there ...was every appearance of reviving prosperity. The Right Hon. Gen-...tleman took a review of the state of the manufacturing districts, ...and since the resumption of Cash Payments. In Huddersfield, ...since the resumption of Cash Payments, was diminished, as well as ...rented. In 1820, the Poor Rate in Sheffield was 10s. 9d. in the pound; ...it was only 5s. 6d. and the estimate for the present year, was ...6s. 6d. Previous to 1820, the number of empty houses was 1620 ...at present they were scarcely 100. In Birmingham, the Poor Rates ...were reduced more than one half since 1820. In 1822, the Poor ...rate was 18,000.—the estimate for the present year, was 25,000. ...In Manchester, the cotton trade was in a most flourishing state; in 1818 ...wages were 6s. 3d. now they were 30s. a-week. The Poor Rate, in ...1818, was 27,000.; in 1821, it was 23,000.; in 1822, it was 16,000. ...The Right Hon. Gent. asked if he had not stated sufficient to shew ...as regarded the manufacturing districts, no Committee of En-...quiry was necessary. He admitted that agriculture was labouring un-...der great depression, but he denied that the measure of 1819 had ...contributed, in any great degree, to that depression. In 1816 agricul-...ture was much more depressed; for the Hon. Member for Essex, in ...a speech made in that year, said, "the land at present pays no rent ...Now could the state of agriculture be lower than that thus described by the Hon. Member; and could there be a stronger proof of the benefits which had resulted from the adoption of the measure of 1819? One cause of depression was that upwards of 2,000,000 acres of poor land had, during the war, been forced into cultivation, and, on the return of peace, when 50 million of public expenditure was with-drawn, all that land, poor and unproductive as it was, naturally fell a heavy burthen on the more productive soil, and added to the de-pression of agriculture. In January 1813, Wheat was 120s. in Novem-ber and other stations, fell between January and November of that year from 124s. to 64s. This was of itself sufficient without any change in the currency to depress agriculture, and thus, as the Honourable Gentleman opposite said, agriculture had been depressed fifty per cent. Now, allowing all possible effect to the change in the cur-rency, the extreme change on the standard price of gold was from 3l. 17s. to 4l. 1s. about 4 per cent., and how could this cause a de-pression of 50 per cent. The only point remaining was that of equit-able adjustment, and the Noble Lord said, Why do you refuse an equitable adjustment?—Why he objected, because it was absolutely impossible that it could be carried into effect. One great and insur-mountable obstacle was the various changes property had undergone.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet said, when he recollected in what kind of business the House had sat through a whole summer, viz. to en-courage perjury, to oppress the weak, and to convict the innocent, he could not believe that Parliament would now refuse to sit a little time, or even through the year, to do an act of justice to thousands, who had been ruined, and reduced to a state of beggary, want, and famine, by this measure. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to compare the prices of various articles in the years 1795 and 1818, it was no extra-ordinary calculation to say that three millions of our present currency would buy as much of those articles required for the support of the Poor, as six million of the paper currency of 1812 would have bought. Distress, he contended, had increased, as was obvious, from the state of the Poor Rate. In 1812, the Poor Rate was 6,500,0001. in the last year it was 6,300,0001. It was unnatural that a people should starve in the midst of plenty, yet such was the case in Ireland. Such had been the state of plunder and distress, such the driving for rent, that a cow was sold for 3s. 6d. a sheep for 1s. and a bushel of corn for 1s. whilst the people around were starving.

Mr. Huskisson said, the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury had ad-verted to the Poor-rates, and said three millions now was equal to six millions in 1813. If this was so, it was consoling to the landlord; if he got one-half of the rent he agreed for in 1813, he was paid a full equitable rent, and he could not, in common justice, even if he could get it, enforce the same rent which he had agreed for in a depreciated currency. As to the equitable adjustment mentioned by the Noble Lord, how long would it take a Committee to examine and arrange all the commercial transactions of the last 20 years. He maintained the im-possibility of coming to any thing like what was called an equitable ad-justment; and upon that subject the minds of the country were made up.—He would warn them against tampering again with the currency under any circumstances.

Mr. Monck supported the motion.

Mr. Attwood contended, at considerable length, that the increase in the value of money had covered the whole country with the victims of their mis-legislation, in a way that had never before been endured by a peaceable and confiding people.

The House then divided—For the motion, 27—Against it 96—Majo-rity, 69.

FRIDAY.

The Committee on the Poor Laws amended Bill was fixed for Friday next.

The Bill to enable the King to enclose a part of Kew Green, was read a first time.

Petitions were presented from Donegal, against the importation of Barilla.

The London Dock Company's Bill was read a first time.

In a Committee on the Barilla Act,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution, increasing the duty from five guineas to eight guineas, from the fifth of January next, to continue for five years. The Right Hon. Gent's object in so doing was in consequence of the reduction having been injurious to the kelp growers.

Mr. Denison, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Hume, &c. con-tended that the Barilla Merchants required consideration as well as the kelp growers.

Mr. Campbell, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. K. Douglas, Lord A. Hamilton, Lord Binning, Lord F. Gower, Mr. Macdonald, &c. supported the resolution. The Committee divided—For the motion, 100—Against it, 20—Majority, 80. Report on Monday.

Mr. Denman gave notice that he would on Tuesday present a peti-tion from the Hon. Basil Cochrane, complaining of the conduct of the Victualling Board.

On bringing up the Report of the Beer Bill,

Mr. Denison objected to the clause which prevented brewers from brewing beer of a middling sort on the same premises with the other beers. He moved "that the report be received this day six months."

Mr. Maberley and Mr. Monck wished the Bill to be postponed till next Session. The latter Hon. Member wished the Right Hon. Gent. would limit the number of barrels to four instead of five.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if the brewing was con-fined to four barrels, the porter brewers would be ruined, because they would have to pay the 10s. duty, while 5s. only would be paid for beer of an inferior strength.

The House divided. For the clause, 32—Against it, 26—Majority, 6.

The Marquis of Tichfield moved that the Report be recommit-ted. Ayes, 26—Noes, 36. The Report was agreed to.

A long conversation arose relative to Mr. S. Rice postponing his mo-tion respecting the conduct of the Chief Baron of Ireland—in the course of which Mr. Secretary Canning said, he was ready to go on with the case, but he could not connect himself with the management of it.

Mr. Denman contended it was the duty of Ministers to take the case up, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament which forbad them.—Declining to enter upon it, they in effect said, Members connected with them, could not give an honest vote on the subject.

Mr. Secretary Canning denied that he had ever said the situation of Minister influenced votes in that House, and a Minister was the most unfit person for conducting such an inquiry. A Minister could neither fail nor succeed in such a prosecution without giving his oppo-nents an advantage, which he could not say they anticipated, but which they could not fail to use. He would not fall into such a trap. In the cases of Lord Melville and Mr. Hastings, Ministers had taken no part. Had he (Mr. Canning) come forward to prosecute a Judge not connected with the Government in politics, would it not have been said, that Ministers were determined to drive from the Bench all who did not approve of their measures, in order to make room for others more subservient? He would attend in his place during the investiga-tion and give an honest opinion, but would do no more.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet was not surprised at the conduct of Mi-nisters, it was part of the system of connivance and compromise which held them together.

Mr. Secretary Peel begged to ask the Hon. Member (Mr. Henry Grey Bennet) on what ground he had ventured to accuse the Govern-ment, in the terms which he had, when he had not heard the dis-cussion which had taken place in the course of the evening? The dis-cussion commenced at six o'clock, and from that time almost until the present moment the Hon. Gent. had been absent. The fact was, that Ministers were perfectly ready to meet the question; they had thrown no obstacle in the way of the Inquiry. The Hon. Gent had thrown no obstacle in the way of the Inquiry. The Hon. Gent had abridged his own duty, and then brought unfounded charges against Ministers.—(*Cheers.*)

Mr. Brougham said he was one of those who, like his friend the Member for Shrewsbury, had been three or four hours absent, being engaged in other concerns, and, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, guilty of a gross dereliction of his duty. He was glad to hear that in future no man was to speak or to vote upon any question who had not heard the whole of the debate.

Mr. Secretary Peel had merely said that the Hon. Gentleman was not warranted in making unfounded accusations against his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett contended, that from all he knew of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, he was justified in taking that view of the question which he had done. He still thought there was a connivance and a compromise between the Members of the Govern-ment.—(*Hear, hear, from the Ministerial Benches.*)

At length the debate on the question of the Lord Chief Baron was fixed for Tuesday.

The work entitled "The Hermit Abroad," so long announced by the celebrated author of the Hermit in London, and Hermit in the Country, is at length published, and, we doubt not, it will afford as much pleasure as the former productions of the same lively pen.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—For the BENEFIT of Mr. COOPER and Mr. KNIGHT. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 18, His Majesty's Servants will perform, not acted these three years, the Tragedy of Adelgitha. Lothair, a Norman Knight, Mr. Kean; Guiscard, Prince of Apulia, Mr. Young; Michael Pigras, Mr. Cooper; Adelgitha, Mrs. W. West. In the course of the evening, "Oh! where is he gone?" a new version to the celebrated air of "Sweet Kitty Clover," by Miss Stephens. A popular Comic Song, with recitations, entitled "Tony Lumpkin's Peep at the Play, the Playhouse, and his Friends," by Mr. Knight. Songs by Miss Povey, Mrs. Davison, Mr. Harley, and a New Recitation and Song, called "Peeping Tom of Coventry; or, Thereby hangs a Tale," by Mr. Knight.—To which will be added, not acted these twenty years, the laughable Farce of Hob in the Well. The part of Hob by Mr. Knight.—The whole to conclude with the highly distinguished afterpiece of Turn Out. In which Mr. Dowton, Mr. Harley, Mr. Knight, and Mrs. Davison, will perform their original Characters.—Tickets and places to be had of Mr. Knight, Garden-cottage, Covent-garden Chambers; of Mr. Cooper, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; and of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda of the Theatre.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

FOR the BENEFIT of MISS SMITHSON, on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 19, the tragedy of Othello; Othello Mr. Kean, Iago Mr. Young, Cassio Mr. Cooper, Desdemona Miss Smithson, Emilia Mrs. Glover.—After which, a favourite New Ballet. In the course of the evening Miss Stephens will sing "A Body meet a Body coming thro' the Rye, and We're a Noddin. To conclude with the Spectre Bridegroom; or, a Ghost in Spite of Himself.—Tickets to be had of Miss Smithson, 16, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; at No. 4, New Bond street: at Mr. Sams' Library, St. James's-street, where places for the boxes may be taken; and of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office of the Theatre, from 10 till 4.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MR. ABBOTT, on THURSDAY, 19th JUNE, will be acted the Opera of the Slave; Gambia (the Slave) Mr. Macready; Zelinda, Miss M. Tree; with an Interlude called Personation; and the Forest of Bondy, or the Dog of Montargis.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Abbott, 14, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE. By express desire.

MRS. W. WEST begs leave respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, her friends, and the Public in general, that her BENEFIT is appointed for FRIDAY, June 20, when his Majesty's Servants will perform (for the last time), Otway's Tragedy of Venice Preserved. Jaffier, Mr. Kean, (being positively his last appearance in that character); Pierre, Mr. Young; Belvidera, Mrs. W. West. After which the admired Interlude of Blue Devils. Megrim, Mr. Elliston; Annette, Mrs. Davison. In the course of the Evening, a grand Pas de trois, by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Byrne, and Miss Tree. The popular Mock-Bravura, Oh! Dolce dell Concento, and Johnny Bond, by Mr. Harley, &c. &c. &c. To conclude with (for this night only,) a popular Opera, in which Miss Stephens will appear. Tickets and Places for the boxes to be had of Mrs. W. West, 24, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Mr. Power, 34, Strand; and of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda of the theatre, of whom family boxes may also be secured.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of MR. C. TAYLOR, (positively for this Night only) on FRIDAY NEXT, 20th JUNE, will be presented the Opera of the Exile; with the auxiliaries, and all its original splendour; Governor of Siberia, Mr. W. Farren; Daran, Mr. Macready; Servitz, Mr. Fawcett; Katharine, Miss M. Tree; Alexina, Miss Foote. After which, a Vocal Concert. To conclude with Blue Beard, or Female Curiosity. Previous to which will be performed, Mozart's Turkish Overture, L'Enlevement du Serail. Selim, Mr. Taylor.—Tickets to be had of Mr. C. Taylor, 18, High-row, Knightsbridge; Clementi and Co.'s, Cheapside; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office, where places may be taken.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

MR. FITZWILLIAM, respectfully announces that his BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY, the 24th of JUNE, when will be Acted Shakespeare's Comedy of As You Like It. Orlando, Mr. Elliston, Jaques, Mr. Cooper. Touchstone, Mr. Fitzwilliam. Amiens, Mr. Horn. Rosalind, Mrs. Fitzwilliam. End of the Comedy, a Ballet, by Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Miss Tree, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Byrne. To conclude with a favourite Opera, in which Mr. Dowton and Miss Stephens will perform. Tickets and places to be had of Mr. Fitzwilliam, 28, Norfolk-street, Strand.

ROYAL GARDENS VAUXHALL. The Grand Gala and Amusements which have given such universal satisfaction every night to a numerous assemblage of fashionables, will be repeated TO-MORROW, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings next. The Ballet increases nightly in attraction, and Mr. Blackmore's astonishing skill on the Slack and Tight Rope, draw forth rounds of applause. Doors open at 7, Concert commences at 8, Admission 3s. 6d. Supper Boxes may be engaged. Admissions for the Season, or single night, may be engaged.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Master of Arts, of Oxford, wishes to know where MR. HEBER *was, that he did not speak upon the Irish Tithe Bill and the English Catholics Bill. It is expected, when men of talent are elected for the Universities, that they should exert themselves in defence of the national religion and the rights of the Church, when any measures likely to affect them are agitated in Parliament.*

Enough has been done at Oxford to satisfy an OLD ENGLISHMAN. *We hope the fruits will be beneficial.*

If we could have prevented the demolition of Wanstead we would have taken up the subject; as it is, we can only thank our CONSTANT READER.

J. F. C. is quite right about the dead horses, but we see no remedy, for horses will die, and when they do they cannot carry themselves to be cut up.

Our observations on the Wine Trade are unavoidably delayed.

J. C. will find a letter at the place he mentions on Wednesday next.

Our Correspondent on the Malt Duty is under consideration.

The various pamphlets forwarded to us will be noticed as early as possible. We have been extremely pleased with the work called "Highways and Byeways," *particularly with one story, the* "Exile of the Landes."

The various letters from Bristol will be answered in due time.

The account of MR. KEAN'S *Regatta is inadmissible; we never interfere with such affairs.*

Our friend need not have "put in a good word" for his friend—we are always just.

In consequence of the paragraph which appeared in BULL *last week, an inquiry has been instituted by the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Pancras, into the matter complained of, as stated to have come from the neighbourhood of Tavistock-square, and we are informed that our Correspondent has been mis-led. The chairs referred to were nothing more than the common cane-bottom forms, which were hired of the upholsterer, to whom they belonged, who had supplied them on the occasion of the consecration, but omitted to take them away. The lamps complained of were nothing more than a branch for two candles; and the cushions, too, which belonged to private individuals, and one to the person alluded to, which a younger son of his had indiscreetly used quite unknown to his father.*

For Price of Stocks see last page.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

WE will venture to say, that the people have seldom been more delighted than at the appearance of His MAJESTY at Ascot, in a state of health so greatly and rapidly improved since his departure from London.

Gratified as the nation must be at the convalescence of the KING, they must be still more gratified in perceiving the falsehood and malice of those grovelling journals, which, during His MAJESTY'S tiresome attacks of gout, perpetually represented His MAJESTY as *seriously* ill. We have always cautioned the public against believing one syllable which emanates from the Whig Radical press—ignorance of every thing in decent society precludes the possibility of their knowing the truth; and impudence and baseness mixed, induces them to fabricate falsehoods in order to cover their want of knowledge. Let it never be forgotten that the TIMES published a letter, dated Paris, which was written in Leicester-square; and that the CHRONICLE stated, and re-stated, that the KING sat at the Levee, when standing the whole day brought on his last gout. These facts should be imprinted on the minds of those who feel inclined to put faith in the honesty of the one paper, or the authenticity of the other.

WE congratulate our readers upon the rejection of the Dissenters' Marriage Act in the House of Lords—to no place, to no particular class of persons, are confined the attacks, open and covert, upon the established religion of the country, and we feel grateful, as the nation at large must feel, to his GRACE the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, for the powerful, manly, and energetic speech, in which he vindicated the rights of the Protestant church, as by law established.

In these times we require men who have firmness to use the advantages which rank and talent give them over their fellow-creatures—it is absurd tamely to stand by and see one by one our national rights and privileges wheedled away from us, either by way of temporizing or conciliating with our bitterest foes.

We have expressed our opinion pretty strongly upon the subject of the Irish Tithe Commutation Bill, and we will not relax in our opposition to that useless and dangerous measure, until we have roused the friends of the Constitution to a perfect sense of its mischievous principle, and to a conviction of their duty, as far as regards it.

Let the Irish Tythe Commutation Bill be called by what *name* it may, its spirit is the plunder, its effect will be the degradation of the Protestant Clergy—we mean its earliest effect—what its ulterior effect will be we will not trust ourselves to suggest.

We believe it is the fashion with the liberal opponents of the Catholic Claims, as they are mis-called, to put out of discussion—why we know not—the terms and conditions of the Coronation Oath—it may be extremely fair and candid to the Papists to do this, but we would be glad to know what are the use and meaning of the solemn obligation entered into by our Protestant Monarch at his inauguration if it is to be considered as a dead letter, and not referrable to, in the way of defence against encroachments—at all events, however, if any understanding exist upon the Catholic Question, not to allude to the Coronation Oath, we presume that we may venture to observe when the PROTESTANT Church is threatened, that the enactments of the Irish Tythe Commutation Bill *never can receive the royal assent.*

If we remember rightly, the KING, in his Coronation Oath, SWEARS *to preserve inviolate* all the rights, properties, and privileges of the United Church of his two kingdoms—we apologize to the friends of the Tythe Commutation Bill for being so vulgar and old fashioned as to look to an oath as *anything*, in these days of unbounded indulgence and liberality; but when we perceive, that instead of having their rights, privileges, and properties preserved inviolate, it is proposed to make the clergy dependent upon the landholder, and, finally, the stipendiaries of the government, we think it quite time to cry aloud in a warning voice which shall reach to the HIGHEST POINT OF THE EMPIRE.

A MEETING was held on Friday for the purpose of making speeches in favour of the Spaniards, at which were present all the Whigs of eminence, LORD ERSKINE, MR. HUNT, of Middleton Cottage, SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, MR. BOWRING, MR. HOBHOUSE, and, of course, MR. HUME.

LORD WM. BENTINCK was to have taken the Chair at 12 o'clock, but not arriving till long after that hour, LORD ERSKINE and MR. HUNT undertook to amuse the company by making speeches—the latter gentleman was threatened by MR. ROWCROFT with being thrown out of the window, to which he replied by making, what if he had been an Irishman would have been a bull, "I tell you what, MR. ROWCROFT," said the patriotic Whig, "if you throw me out of the window you *shall go first.*"

The editor of the SUN newspaper informed the audience that somebody had offered him a sum of money *to buy snuff* if he would *write up the Bourbons*, and, indignant at the imputation which the offer appeared to cast upon his respectable print, he surrendered the communication to public view.

A letter was also read from a gentleman of the name of VEAL, a true patriot, and one of a "band" of journeymen shoemakers, who are pleased to discover that the cause of Spain "against the Bourbon aggression, is the cause of rational "freedom against the most oppressive league of despotism "the world ever heard," &c. &c.

These gentlemen have nobly offered to subscribe sixpence per week each, to rescue a proud nation from evils which it has neither power nor *inclination* to oppose, and which, so far from being considered evils, are by *themselves*—who, one would think, might know as much about it as their Spanish leather friends in Leicester Fields—hailed as blessings and deliverances from the tyranny of Patriotism:—(the letter of the exemplary cobblers was headed by this motto:—

"An active dwarf is better than a sleeping giant."

We should propose for their next effusion, by way of amendment, the well-known adage—

"Ne sutor," &c. &c.

The only very absurd thing done, however, in the course of the day, was done by the Yellow Dandy—LAMBTON, who subscribed—at least put his name down for a thousand pounds—but, we are happy to assure our readers, from very good authority, that no advance will be made upon coals in consequence of this unlooked for, ostentatious, stupid, and useless piece of Humbug.

HUMBUG EXTRAORDINARY.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

"On Monday last a most numerous meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern; the DUKE OF SUSSEX was in the Chair, the *Persian Ambassador* sat on the left of his Royal Highness, and LADY DARNLEY on his right. Several boys from the Greek Islands and from Madagascar, who had been educated under the auspices of the Society, were also present."—*Vide Newspapers, May* 13, 1823.

This sounds mighty fine, and is extremely flattering to the DUKE OF SUSSEX—to be supported by LADY DARNLEY and the PERSIAN AMBASSADOR is something; but how very silly the audience of the performance will feel when they are told that the person passed off upon them as the Persian Ambassador was no Ambassador at all.

The person who acted the part of the great plenipotentiary upon this *imposing* occasion is called SAITH SATOOR, and is not only not a Persian Minister, but not a Persian—he is an Armenian, who came to this country *in the suite* of the Persian Ambassador, but with whom (why, we do not choose to mention) he has at present no communication.

When we add that this Persian Ambassador of *the tavern*—this Persian Ambassador to the DUKE OF SUSSEX, was fourteen years servant to DOCTOR CAMPBELL, the REV. MR. CANNING (cousin of the Right Hon. Secretary of State), *to* COL. D'ARCY, and to several other gentlemen, we think persons who subscribe to Charities under *exalted patronage*, will be inclined to make inquiries before they suffer themselves to be cheated by appearances and humbugged by impostors.

EXTRACT FROM THE JAMAICA ALMANACKS.
FOR THE YEAR 1817 a 1820.

"1815. June. An attempt was made to legislate for the internal concerns of the West Indies, by the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill for the Registration of Slaves, by a party of fanatical bigots in Great Britain, the leaders of which were WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, representative in Parliament for the county of York, but now for the borough of Bramber, in Sussex; JAMES STEPHEN, formerly a barrister in one of the windward islands, but who has now secured to himself the lucrative office of a Master in Chancery in England: and ZACHARY MACAULAY, formerly an overseer in this island, remarkable for his cruelty and severity to the slaves who were unfortunately placed under his powe r, afterwards Governor of Sierra Leone, (the hobby-horse of the African Institution) and now a rich African merchant in London. Fortunately, it failed, (not however without being the means of an insurrection among the slaves in Barbadoes, which broke out on the 14th of April, 1816, and in consequence of which a great number of these poor wretches lost their lives,) and the plans of these enemies of the Church and State have been for the present frustrated."

QUERIES.—Is this MR. MACAULAY, the person of that name who acknowledged himself, through MR. BROUGHAM, to be the author of the pamplet intituled "*Negro Slavery?*" If so—it would appear, no one, from experience, could be better qualified to write on the subject of cruelties exercised in his time?—*Quorum pars magna fuit.* If this is the same person, was he not dismissed by his master (now alive) as overseer, in consequence of the slaves under his care dying in numbers beyond the mortality on other estates, and from mismanagement of his master's affairs?

Is he the person of that name who was dismissed from a Club of Managers and Overseers in consequence of his general conduct and character as a harsh and cruel Manager? It cannot be!!! that such a man should have been so preferred and so promoted. If so, let the Saints remember an old and homely adage, that those who have glass heads should not throw stones.

Of MR. WILBERFORCE, it appears only necessary to say, that his piety now forms a good antithesis to his vocal habits of early days, when *Psalm tunes* were not suited to the society he kept.

As to Master Stephen—he has forgotten that for the private fortune he possesses, he is indebted to the very Planters whose fortunes he would now ruin, and whom he vilifics—that as a barrister in St. Christopher's he obtained all he has of private wealth,—that in consideration of devoting his talents and industry to the support of the measures of Government in Parliament, he was made a Master in Chancery, he then withdrew that support, and retired from Parliament, where alone his talents could avail. Gratitude does not appear to be his forte, it may be his foible, and one in which it should seem he does not indulge.

ALDERMAN WOOD.

WE feel it our duty to publish the following statement from the daily papers—our motives are really those of disinterested good will towards the once celebrated person whose name graces the head of this article:—

"CONVICTION OF A BREWER'S DOCTOR.

"LEW BENKIN was charged that he, being a dealer or other person than a chemist and druggist, did, on the 5th of February last, sell to CHARLES TAYLOR, knowing him to be a common brewer, one hundred pounds of molasses, whereby he (LEW BENKIN) had incurred a penalty of five hundred pounds. The Court animadverted upon the offence of which the defendant had been guilty, and convicted him in the penalty of Two Hundred Pounds."

OUR notice, as we last week observed, was some ten or twelve days since attracted by a puff in the TIMES newspaper to a nasty book called "LIBER AMORIS, or the NEW PYGMALION," published by MR. JOHN HUNT, and *written* by MR. WM. HAZLITT.

The dirty abominations of the raffs of literature are far below notice, but when to innate stupidity, grossness, vulgarity, and impudence are added the most degraded practical sensuality, the most inveterate ignorance, and the most depraved principle, it becomes necessary to take a double view of their abominable struggles against taste, decency, and morality.

The story of the "LIBER AMORIS" is simply this: MR. HAZLITT, at that time a middle aged married man, took lodgings at the house of a tailor—a very respectable man, who has "seen better days," who had two daughters; the sphere of life in which these persons move, render any account of them as useless as it would be uninteresting to the public, save that it may be necessary to say that one is very respectably married, and the other, the heroine of the LIBER AMORIS, is, from all the reports we are able to collect, "a very pretty innocent girl, of 17 or 18 years of age"—this latter was appointed to wait upon MR. HAZLITT, her father's lodger—what followed the book written by this very HAZLITT himself shews *in part*, but WE will shew *entirely*; because we look at the publication, as we said before, in a double view, and after we have satisfied our readers with laughing at this cockney's stupidity and folly, we will teach them to shrink with disgust from his subsequent conduct in endeavouring to injure and ruin the character of a modest, virtuous girl by his calumny

and spite when he could not effect either, by his personal assiduities or his mental captivation.

The TIMES speaks of this book in a strain which a cockney thinks likely to make it sell—it calls it a "*curiosity* in literature"—but when it talks of the "degrading infatuation," the "drivelling imbecility," the "impotent dotage," the "disgusting frailties" of the hero—and when *we* know and *will prove* that the hero and the author are one and the same person, we should think the gratitude of the author for the praise of his book may be pretty much qualified by the abhorrence and detestation which he excites even in a cockney's breast in the *supposed* imaginary character of the hero, which *is his own*.

In the first place, for folly and idiotism, we will quote the following passage:—

SCENE—*The Tailor's Lodging House.*

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MR. BILLY HAZLITT ! SALLY—(*the Landlord's daughter*)

SCENE 1.—(p. 9.)——[*Enter Sally.*]

"S. Mrs. E—— has called for the book, Sir.

"H. Oh; it is there. Let her wait a minute or two. I see this is a *busy day with you. How beautiful your* arms look in *those short sleeves!!!*

"S. *I do not like to wear them.*

"H. Then that is because *you are merciful,* and would spare frail mortals *who might die with gazing.*

"S. *I have no power to kill.*

"*You have, you have*—Your charms are irresistible as your will is inexorable. I wish I could see you always thus. But I would have no one else see you so. I am jealous of all eyes but my own. I should almost like you to wear a veil, and to be muffled up from head to foot."

SCENE 2.—*Lodging as before.*—Characters the same.—(p. 14.)

"H. Will you go and *leave me so?*

"S. It is late, and my father will be getting impatient at my stopping so long.

"H. *You know he has nothing to fear for you*—it is poor I that am alone in danger. *But I wanted to ask about buying you a flageolet.* Could I see that which you have? If it is a pretty one, it would *hardly be worth while*; but if it isn't, *I thought of bespeaking an ivory one for you.* Can't you bring up your own to shew me?

"S. Not to-night, Sir.

"H. I wish you could.

"S. I cannot—but I will in the morning.

"H. Whatever you determine, I must submit to. *Good night, and bless thee!*

"[The next morning S. *brought up the tea-kettle as usual; and looking towards the tea-tray, she said,* "Oh! I see my sister *has* rongor THE TEA-POT." *It was not there sure enough:* and tripping down stairs, she came up in a minute, *with the tea-pot* in one hand, *and the flageolet in the other*, balanced so sweetly and gracefully. It would have been awkward to have brought up the flageolet in the tea-tray, and she could not well have gone down again on purpose to fetch it. Something therefore was to be omitted as an excuse. *Exquisite witch! But do I love her the less dearly for it? I cannot*"]

We are almost tempted to terminate our quotations upon the score of Tom-foolery at this point—poor SALLY bringing up the tea-tray—her sister "has forgot" the tea-pot *sure enough.* Little more can be wanting to display this lecturer upon SHAKSPEARE in his proper colours. But let us wait awhile, and see—perhaps one or two more specimens may not be unamusing.

If we were anxious here to display the baseness of the writer, we should cite a dialogue at page 20—but it is as indecent in its language as it is false in the facts it alludes to; and as we are only upon the *foolish* part of the subject at present, we will omit any notice of it here.

The dialogue which begins at p. 31, is very much of the same complexion; but SALLY in that, distinctly tells HAZLITT of *another attachment*—we beg our readers to mark this—and, after offering to *marry her*, when he gets his WIFE DIVORCED, which, as our readers shall see, he actually goes to Scotland to get done; and, after calling SALLY a "*sublime little* creature," she happens to mention, that the object of her affections is like BUONAPARTE—Hear the rest of this ye British public, who listen to MR. HAZLITT'S Lectures, and who read his TABLE TALK—it any such there be.

"H. If you talk about that, you'll unman me. But tell me my love,—I have thought of it as something that might account for some circumstances; *that is, as a mere possibility.* But tell me, there was not a likeness *between me and your old lover that struck you at first sight?* Was there?

"S. *No, Sir, none!!!*

"H. Well, I didn't *think it likely there should!!!*

"S. But there *was* a likeness.

"H. To whom?

"S. To that little IMAGE! (*looking intently* on a small bronze figure of Buonaparte on the mantle-piece.)

"H. *What,* do you mean to Buonaparte?

"S. Yes, *all but the nose was just like!!!*

"H. And was his figure the same?

"S. *He was taller!*

"[I got up and gave her THE IMAGE, and told her it was *her's by every right that was sacred.* She refused at first to take so *valuable a curiosity,* and said she would keep it for me. But I pressed it eagerly, and she took it. She immediately came and sat down, *and put her arm round my neck, and kissed me, and I said, 'Is it not plain we are the best friends in the world, since we are always so glad to make it up?'* And then I added 'How odd it was that the GOD OF MY IDOLATRY should *turn out to be like her idol,* and said it was no wonder that the same face which awed the world should conquer the sweetest creature in it!' *How I loved her at that moment!* Is it possible that the wretch who writes this could ever have been so blest! *Heavenly delicious creature! Can I live without her?—Oh! no—never—never.*

"'What is this world? What asken men to have,
Now with his love, now in the cold grave,
Alone withouten any compagnie!'"

Let me but see her again! She cannot *hate the man who loves her as I do.*]"

The fool, when he wrote this trash, was fifty years old and upwards, and at least a twelvemonth older when he published it.

Here we really have done with the *folly* of the affair—it is too sickening to proceed with—we will therefore come to *that* part, which, while it is equally contemptible, is more reprehensible, inasmuch, as no man can help being a fool, but any man may avoid being that, which is a great deal worse.

It will appear that this HAZLITT took these lodgings at one hundred guineas per annum; whether he paid for them in money, or only by giving a bill, which was dishonoured, we do not pretend to say; but this we know, that after having made every effort which a very ill-looking middle-aged man could make to undermine the principles of SALLY, he took to the resolution of publishing *a book about her.*

We honestly confess, that if MR. HAZLITT'S proceedings had ended wi h his acquaintance with little SALLY we should never have disturbed him in his exalted pursuit, but have considered the young lady as one of the pleasantest *little Sallies* we had ever fallen in with when thinking about him; but the *fellow brags*—writes to MR. PATMORE, a pawnbroker's son, who, alas! was second to the MR. SCOTT, who was shot in a duel, and brags of his intimacy, &c. with this unoffending girl. We say, why should this young woman be calumniated?—why should the disappointed dotard—the impotent sensualist—gratify the only passion he has it in his power to enjoy, SPITE, at the expense of this young woman—the cockneys are mighty particular about scandalizing ladies, we change places with the cockneys, and feel the spirit of democracy strong upon us—why are we to be so mightily squeamish about Lady this thing, or Lady 'nother thing, and give up to perdition a poor plebeian girl, who is just as well known, and just as much looked at, in the lower classes in which she and her gloating enemy move, without vindicating her character.

(To be continued.)

MR. HUNT.

MR. HUNT, the popular Whig, said he would subscribe one hundred guineas to the Greeks;—when he was asked for it he said it must be some other MR. HUNT who had said so: and he assured the asker, that he was very happy to hear that any man of the name of HUNT had so much money to give away!

A short pamphlet, called "Brief Remarks on Scriptural Notices, respecting Bondmen," has been handed to us, in which the cry of the *unlawfulness* of Slavery is ably combatted—we would recommend a perusal of this little publication; perhaps an extract may induce our readers to go through with it:—

"Slavery, in the mysterious dispensations of Providence *is a lot authorized by* the Supreme law-giver, the great architect of the Universe. 'Both thy bond men and bond maids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bond men and bond maids. Moreover, of the Children of the Strangers that do sojourn among you; of them shall ye buy; and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bond men for ever.' Leviticus, c. 25.

"A great distinction appears to be made in the case of an Israelite, should he become a Slave, and the manner in which he might regain his freedom, is thus pointed out by the same Divine authority,—ver. 48. 'After that he is sold he may be redeemed again; one of his brethren may redeem him; either his uncle or his uncle's son may redeem him, or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his family may redeem him; or if he be able he may redeem himself. And he shall reckon with him that bought him from the year that he was sold to him until the year of jubilee; and the price of his sale shall be according unto the number of years, according to the time of an hired servant shall it be with him.'

"In the chapter following the ten commandments, it is written. 'If thou buy an Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve; and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing. If he came in by himself, he shall go out by himself: if he were married, then his wife shall go out with him. If his master have given him a wife, and she have borne him sons or daughters; the wife and her children shall be her masters, and he shall go out by himself. Exodus chap. 21.'

"The Jews are now scattered over the face of the earth; and we know it is in fulfilment of a prophecy denounced against them. So in Genesis, chap. 9, we find that on account of the offence committed by HAM against his father, his posterity to his fourth son CANAAN are doomed to be the slaves of his brethren. The words of the text are "Cursed be CANAAN, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." Now, CUSH was the eldest son of HAM, and in the Hebrew language Cush means black. The Ethiopians were called Cushim, "children of CUSH," and learned mythologists believe the Negroes to be of that descent.

"The Bishop of Llandaff, who wrote in defence of the Bible, said 'There is one short argument, if there were no other, which proves that slavery is not, as such, opposite to justice. God cannot authorise injustice; but he did authorise slavery among the Jews: therefore slavery is not opposite to justice. Nor am I certain that slavery is any where expressly forbidden by the letter of the New Testament. Man stealing is indeed expressly forbidden to Christians, as it was, under the penalty of death, forbidden to the Jews; but the Greek word rendered men stealers, in the new Testament, does not probably mean the same as men buyers, nor can we from thence infer, that a traffic in slaves is *tetidem verbis,* prohibited to Christians.'

"Thus in the case of Onesimus the slave, who ran away from his master Philemon, a primitive and exemplary christian, St. Paul after converting him, did not declare him free, but sent him back again to Philemon."

These and other authorities are appositely quoted, and must, we should hope, afford some consolation to the weepers and wailers of modern philosophy.

* Vide, Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

CLARE, THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PEASANT.

Our attention has been drawn to the Poems of this very extraordinary person, whose talents are indeed of a superior order.—We lament that we are unable to give any lengthened extracts from his publication, but we do him only justice in bringing his name before the public.

This humble but talented individual has been patronized and brought forward by that exemplary nobleman LORD RADSTOCK; and we hope we shall not offend the correspondent who favoured us with a copy of the following lines by CLARE, addressed to his Lordship, in giving them to our readers, as a tribute to the talents of the Poet and the fostering liberality of his patron:—

EFFUSION.

TO THE RIGHT HON. ADMIRAL LORD RADSTOCK.

'Tis sweet to recollect life's past controuls,
And turn to days of sorrow, when they're by,
And think of gentle friends and feeling souls,
That offered shelter when the storm was high—
It thrills my heart! as mariners have turned,
When 'scap'd from shipwreck, 'mid the billows' roar,
To look on fragments, that the tempest spurned,
On which they clung, and struggled to the shore;—
As sweet it is to turn—and hour by hour,
Reflection muses on the good and great,
That lent a portion of their wealthy power,
And saved a wormling from destruction's fate!
Oft to the patron of her first essays,
The rural muse—oh, RADSTOCK! turns her eye,
Not with the fulsome whine of fawning praise,
But soul's deep gushings—in a silent sigh!
As the pale blossom, dwindling deep in shade,
Should e'er a sun-beam to its lot be given,
Perks up, in hopeful bloom, its feeble head,
And seemly offers silent thanks to heaven!

THE following hand-bill was printed at Dublin, with the Printer's name and residence, and we are credibly informed has been most widely and actively circulated among the most populous towns and cities in Ireland. It hardly needs any comment; but surely either we are to infer that the genius and temper of Roman Catholic Religion is different in Ireland from what it is in England, or we cannot but think, from this and various other symptoms which everywhere present themselves to us, that the extension of various civil powers to the Roman Catholics, particularly that most commanding one the elective franchise, is formidably dangerous and ill timed in the extreme.

That the genius and temper of the Roman Catholic Religion is one and the same in all places, is one of the first articles of their own creed, and therefore we are not at liberty to take any difference into our consideration, particularly as far as their priesthood is concerned. The pretext of placing the English Roman Catholics upon the same footing with the Irish appears, as we have before said, somewhat plausible to superficial observers. But the reason alledged for conceding the elective franchise to English Catholics, *because* it has been conceded to the Irish, is the strongest *ground for withholding it.* In Ireland the experiment HAS TOTALLY FAILED; and instead of conciliation, tranquillity, or goodwill, it has been the occasion of CONTINUED MASSACRES, CONFLAGRATION, AND ATROCITIES, which have appalled and agonized that country. Nay, even the tide of Protestant benevolence, which so liberally flowed in upon the Irish population beyond example of former times and occasions, does not appear to have in the smallest degree softened their antipathy to that benevolent religion which forgot all and administered to their wants.

Is there then the smallest ground to suppose that the Roman Catholic religion in England, or its priesthood, will by this concession be softened towards Protestantism? which concession will be ascribed by them, not to the generosity, but to the infatuated blindness of those who granted it. Instead of conveying satisfaction and content, it will produce, as every concession has hitherto done, irritated claims for *further powers,* which claims will never cease till the surrender of the Protestant succession is effected. The English constitution will become an anomaly by the discordancy of *Roman Catholic* electors and *Protestant* members, which, the moment it is granted, *will be urged as a ground of their admission into Parliament.* How far the tempers, which appear in the conduct and writings of those under whose absolute guidance the Roman Catholics act, will render this desirable, (for the following is not an isolated document) we may be able shortly to convince our readers. At present we repeat our warning to the country—let our representatives pause ere they vote, and remember that in granting the elective franchise to Papists in this country, they receive the Trojan horse within their walls, and supply the means of levelling the whole of the constitution, civil and ecclesiastical.—We now beg attention to the following hand-bill:—

"'The gift of prophecy, like that of miracles, has not entirely ceased in the Church.' Right Rev. Dr. Doyle's Address.

"SIGNIOR PASTORINI'S PROPHECY,

"FROM THE APOCALYPSE OF ST. JOHN.

"(Extracted from the 'General History of the Christian Church.')

"'Blessed is he that readeth and heareth the words of this prophecy, and keepeth those which are written in it, for the time is at hand.'—Apoc. ch. 1. ver. xiii.

"THE OPENING OF THE FIFTH SEAL—Apoc. chap. 6. ver. ix.—'And when he (the Lamb) had opened the fifth seal, I saw,' says St. John, 'under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held.'

"Ver. x. 'And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, Lord holy and true, dost thou not judge and revenge our blood on them that dwell on earth.'

"In allusion to this (says SIGNIOR PASTORINI) the *souls, or precious spiritual remains of those whose bodies had been slain, and sacrificed in the fire of persecution, are here seen under the altar. England shewed itself very forward in persecuting* those who were attached to the ancient faith. Henry the Eighth put to death thirteen abbots and priors, about seventy-seven monks and religious persons, and many of the laity: *violent also was the persecution in* QUEEN ELIZABETH'S *reign.*

"We have now seen who they are that have been slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held. These martyrs are the objects represented under the fifth seal, as those who suffered by the hands of the Protestants. We may fix the fifth epoch, or commencement of the fifth age of the Church, at the year 1525.

"THE SOUNDING OF THE FIFTH TRUMPET.—Apoc. chap. ix. v. 1. 'There was given to him the key of the bottomless pit.' To St. Peter was given the keys of heaven, but to Luther is given the key of the bottomless pit, or hell. Alas! What a woeful difference, and what disparity is here indicated in the character and functions of the Apostle, and the Reformer.

"Ver. ii. 'And he opened the bottomless pit, and the smoke of the pit arose as the smoke of a great furnace.' What can this smoke be, but a strong spirit of Seduction, which had been hatched in Hell, or had the Devil for its parent, and which at Luther's opening Hell's door, immediately burst out, impregnated with this spirit of seduction. He brought forth a doctrine big with delusion and error.'

"Ver. 3. 'From the smoke of the pit there came out locusts upon the earth.' The meaning of which is, that the spirit of seduction, denoted by the smoke of the abyss, raised up a number of Reformers.

"Ver. 5. 'And it was given unto them (the locusts) that they should not kill them, but that they should torment them 5 months.' They are not permitted to kill, that is, utterly to destroy and exterminate the Catholics. Experience shews that notwithstanding the Protestant Princes have taken much pains to extirpate the Catholic religion they have not been able to compass it. The Catholics have been grievously oppressed, and many even put to death; nevertheless, by divine protection, they still exist. It is said this torture was to last five months. Here the Almighty prescribes a term to that great severity the Protestants were permitted to exercise against the true servants of God. The term is five months, or 150 days, giving thirty days to each month, (days in the prophetic style are sometimes used for years.) If then the 150 years be counted from the year 1525, about which time these violences began to take place, they will bring us to the year 1675.

"V. x. 'And they (the locusts) had tails like to scorpions, and there were stings in their tails, and their power was to hurt men for five months.' That here began a new period of five months, or 150 years, different from that mentioned in the fifth verse, is not a groundless supposition, for whoever studies the Apocalypse will find in it such extreme precaution, that the same thing is never repeated in the same circumstances. The distinction of two periods, each one hundred and fifty years, being thus stated, as the first began with the Reformation, about the year 1525, and expired in 1675, the second will reach to 1825. The description is full and circumstantial, and takes in the period of 300 years, allowed to the reign of the locusts, of which term there remains now but *one*; one cannot but wish with an earnest heart, that the people represented by these insects would enter into a serious consideration of that circumstance. What a happiness if, during this short remaining interval, some part of them would submit to see their errors, and the great mischief that has been done to the church by their revolt against it. It is full time to lay down all animosity against their ancient mother, think of a reconciliation, and ask to be received again into her bosom.]

"THE POURING OUT OF THE FIFTH VIAL.—Apoc. chap. 16, ver. x. 'And the fifth angel,' says St. John, 'poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast: and his kingdom became dark, and they gnawed their tongues for pain.'

"Ver. xi. 'And they blasphemed the God of heaven because of their pains and wounds, and did not penance for their works.'

"The vial being poured on the throne of the beast, it flows down from thence over his whole kingdom, the realm of the reformation; for his kingdom became dark, and they *gnawed their tongues for pain; but with respect to the nature of this punishment we shall be entirely silent, and leave it to be disclosed by the event; we shall only remark that to judge from the expression of the text, the scourge seems to be severe, and we are extremely sorry it will be so ill received.*

"*And they blasphemed the God of heaven, because of their pains and wounds, (or sores) and did not penance for their works.*

"Indeed the time *is now come* when the Protestants, if they wish to preserve to themselves and their children, even a relic of Christianity, *must* unite with the great, the *only* organized body of Christians, the catholic church. If they do not, the two demons of infidelity and fanaticism, which are tearing Protestantism into a hundred pieces, will inevitably swallow it up altogether."—Rev. R. Hayes's Preface to Gallityen.

"Printed and sold by T. CONOLLY, 36, Camden-street."

TO JOHN BULL.

Edinburgh, 7th June, 1823.

MY DEAR JOHN—Those rogues the reporters, as you call them, really ought to be punished. You cannot be aware of the abominable lies and absurdities which they have put into the mouth of that sapient and veracious nobleman, LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, in reporting his speech on the motion about Scots County Reform. But don't be alarmed; I am not going to trouble you with that subject, which is beyond my sphere; I am a humble limb of the law, and mean to confine myself to the calumnies he is reported (falsely, no doubt,) to have uttered against the Court of Session. In the

report given in the Courier, he is made to say, in relation to the law-suits in which he had been engaged in consequence of his contest with Sir Alexander Cochrane—

"These law-suits, in matters connected with an election, had given rise to all sorts of speculations, whether the President of *this* or *that* Court was more or less inclined against him, and he would say, that down to a recent period, there was great foundation for such speculations, and that under what was called the *Old Fifteen*, the decision of *each* Judge on a political question could be foretold with almost as much certainty as a vote in the House of Commons."

Now, my dear John, under the Old Fifteen, as he elegantly calls the Judges, that is when the whole fifteen Judges sat in and formed one Court, there was, and could be, only *one* President, and of course there could not, by possibility, be any speculation as to how the President of *this* or *that* Court might be inclined towards him or any other person.

Next he says, that at that time the vote of each Judge (mark the word *each*) could be foretold, on political questions, almost as well as a vote in the House of Commons. Now, among the Old Fifteen, down to the last moment in which they all sat together, there were three Judges decided friends of Lord Archibald Hamilton and of the Opposition. I mean Lords Cullen, Bannatyne, and Annadale, though the last, I believe, has not been very steady in his principles, but at that time he was decidedly in Opposition. Therefore, if the votes of each Judge, in political questions, could be foreseen, it follows that these eminent Whig Judges, friends of the Noble Lord, were as much swayed by political bias as the rest of their brethren. How the learned Whigs of Edinburgh will relish this attack on their friends on the Bench, I leave them to say. I shall only say, that the whole of this charge, thus put into the mouth of Lord Archibald, is an infamous falsehood. No man but himself ever impeached the integrity of the Old Fifteen in election questions; on the contrary, it has ever been acknowledged, that if there is any one department in the administration of justice, of which the Old Fifteen had more reason to be proud than another, it is that of Election Law. I appeal to Mr. Wight's Treatise on that subject: Mr. Wight was a staunch Whig, and what may perhaps surprise Lord Archibald, he was an honest man; and his work exhibits a series of more uniformly consistent decisions on Election Law than, perhaps, is to be found in the decisions of the Court of Session on any other subject.

Since Mr. Wight's time, there has been some vacillancy, no doubt, but not in the Court of Session. Lord Thurlow, in the House of Lords, ordered those questions to be put to voters, on which Lord Archibald is so facetious, in order to discover whether their claims were nominal and fictitious, or not. The Court of Session was obliged to comply, contrary to the practice of above fifty years. Lord Eldon has since seen cause to doubt of the soundness of Lord Thurlow's views, and has reversed some decisions of the Court of Session, given in obedience to the judgments of the latter. This has occasioned some inconsistency in the latter decisions; but the fault, if it be one, lies not with the Court of Session, but with the House of Lords. And I again repeat, that a more consistent Body of Law is no where to be found than in the decisions of the Court of Session on election cases.

Now this could not have happened, if their votes had been governed by their political predilections; because the same uniform judgment would not have suited their friends in different counties and burghs—what they found to be a good or bad vote in one county or burgh, the interest of a friend would have often required them to find exactly the reverse in another place. But no such inconsistencies are to be found—and the whole of this charge, as put into the mouth of Lord Archibald, is a most infamous falsehood, equally injurious to his friends and his opponents, and most mischievously calculated to render the administration of justice suspected by the people.

In truth, Sir, as far as county votes are concerned, it was hardly possible for the Court of Session to be partial, even if they had been profligate enough to wish it—for the validity of a vote in a Scots county must depend on the very same forms and principles of conveyancing on which the whole land rights of Scotland turn—and the very same decisions which they gave on the most insignificant vote, they must have applied, and always have applied, to the determination of every feudal question.

The reporters then go on to make Lord Archibald utter this monstrous mixture of falsehood and absurdity.

"He knew that the state of things was now *materially* altered, but still the political bias of the Courts of Scotland was such, that no man of common sense, who could avoid it, would venture within their walls on a political question."

Now, Sir, here is first a falsehood, that things are now materially altered in the Court of Session. The Constitution of the Court, no doubt, is materially altered, for it is now divided into two Courts of five Judges each. But its political integrity, or as Lord Archibald is made to call it, its political bias is not materially altered. It is exactly the same, as under the *Old Fifteen*—that is:—Its integrity is unquestionable, and its bias exists not but in the foul mouth of this rogue of a reporter. In short, this is a silly unmeaning compliment to the present Judges (many of whom, by the bye, composed part of the Old Fifteen) at the expence of the former, which, as they do not deserve, I am persuaded they will reject with contempt. I have called it an *unmeaning* compliment, for, after all, Sir, (and here comes the absurdity following the lie) how are things *materially* changed, if the Court be still so notoriously partial on political questions, that no man of common sense will venture within its walls, if he can possibly avoid it? How will Lord Archibald explain this nonsense which his reporter has put into his mouth? And can the opinions of his friends Lords Bannatyne, Gillies, and Alloway, be as certainly foretold as those of his former friends of the fifteen, Lords Cullen, Bannatyne, and Annadale?

But, I repeat again, that it is all "false as hell," both in regard to his friends and his foes. And if it were possible to suppose that Lord Archibald ever uttered so foul a calumny, it could only have arisen from a perfect knowledge of his own character, suggesting the suspicion of such conduct in others—all of them gentlemen by birth and education, and some of them of families, as noble and ancient as his own.

But, Sir, the reporters have not done with Lord Archibald, nor have I done with the reporters. They go on to make him say,—

"He would stake his credit to prove this bias in the case where he was pursuer against the Beacon Newspaper."

The mustard may be nought, and yet the noble Lord not forsworn. His credit!—Let us see what is due to it, if these rogues the reporters are correct—Now mark, John, and call on thy readers to mark! Lord Archibald's action against the Beacon, was not tried before the Court of Session at all. The summons was called in the Court of Session, but by the Jury Act, every action of damages must be instantly and peremptorily remitted to the Jury Court. Accordingly, Lord Pitmilly, the ordinary before whom it came, after hearing what was the nature of the action, did, as he was bound to do, remit it to the Jury Court, although the counsel for the Beacon urged strenuously that there were several points of law which ought to be previously determined.

The Beacon petitioned the second division of the Court against Lord Pitmilly's judgment, which petition was *unanimously* refused. This is what Lord Archibald stakes his *credit* to be political bias, and that too *against* him. "Call you this backing your friends, Hal—a plague of such backing, say I."

Now, what followed—The cause went to the Jury Court, and the cause was tried before a Jury under the direction of Lord Archibald's friend, the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, who charged in his favour, and under a summons, concluding for 5000l. of damages, the Jury gave—*one shilling*.

Now, Sir, does the reporter mean that the bias here was in the Judge or in the Jury. Let the reporter, or Lord Archibald, if he chooses, make his choice. If he says it was in the judge, then, at least we shall have an admission that a Whig judge can have a political bias as well as a Tory one. If he says the bias was in the jury, though chosen by ballot, and purified by challenges, then I ask, how Lord Archibald is made to libel this institution, which is the perpetual theme of Whig admiration, and the motto on the Ex-Chancellor Erskine's broom carts? And how he came to vote for introducing into Scotland a mode of trial for which the political depravity of the people so little fits them, that an impartial jury cannot be had to try a case in which public men are concerned, and political opinions are involved.

And so, Sir, I leave Lord Archibald, or rather his reporter, to redeem his *credit*, which he is said to have staked on proving a political bias against him in the Court of Session, in his question with the Beacon, which that Court did not try, and showed no desire, and made no attempt to try.

But the fact is, Sir, that these rogues, the reporters, not Lord Archibald of course, are plainly accomplices in the great conspiracy existing, to render the existing Establishments of the Church and the Law odious to the people, as the most certain and effectual means to prepare their minds for that Revolution to which the Radical Whigs are so palpably endeavouring to urge them, and against which infamous attempts it is your chief aim to guard your countrymen. I am, Sir, yours,

QUINDECEMOIR.

TO JOHN BULL.

Black Rock, June 6, 1823.

Sir—The deep sense entertained of the unparalleled services your admirable journal has rendered to the vital interests of the British empire, has been too frequently acknowledged by every man attached to his King and Government (and by none more frequently than by myself) to require repetition at present.

You view that hereditary facetious philosopher's (Lord Nugent) intended Bill with the eye of a Statesman *prospectively*. This miserable and short-sighted Legislator is as little aware of the evils which he is forcing upon his country—by an extension of the elective franchise—as he appeared to be of the state of Ireland, when he presumed to turn into ridicule that part of my petition to the House of Commons descriptive of the true character of the Popish conspiracy, now ready to explode over the entire of this devoted country. As to the legislative merriment of this dignified Whig jester, it gives me less concern than the Amalekites has occasioned to that loyal and temperate advocate Henry Brougham. But as I am deeply interested in the peace and glory of England, I shall be much obliged by your extracting from my petition, the passage which I have marked, it being corroborative of your just observations in the last Bull, respecting the enormous growth of Popery since the establishment of the *secret* society of Jesuits in England.—I have the honour to be, Sir, very faithfully, yours,

HARCOURT LEES.

"That the Petitioner, now in the awful presence of his God, most solemnly implores the House, whose dignity and character are dearer to him than his blood, to reflect upon the following important fact before it may be too late for remedy or revision: that the present Pope of Rome issued a Bull, dated so late as August, 1814, addressed to the Titular Prelates in Ireland, as well as in all the ecclesiastical states, for the restoration of the dangerous and secret order of Jesuits; that intriguing society having purchased an estate in the county of Kildare, and an extensive mansion in the spring of the same year, the property of the late Wogan Browne, Esq. and having actually paid down 16,000l. for the estate on which they have founded a college with several Jesuit Professors, the establishment lately containing nearly four hundred graduates; that the same order has within the last seven years founded another establishment at Clondalkin, within four miles of the city of Dublin, where they educate their active travelling emissaries in all kinds of handicraft trades, whom, when properly instructed, they send out through the empire, under the pretence of looking for field-work, or employment at their respective trades, but in reality for the purpose of corrupting the minds, and organizing into a treasonable association, the entire body of the lower order of Panists in that country, as well as in England, in which revolutionary object they are most powerfully assisted by the insidious and unremitting efforts of that numerous society of Jesuits, established since the early part of the present century, at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire; the framers and fomentors of all those insurrectionary unions which have endangered the tranquillity of the Northern Counties in England, and the great manufacturing towns of Scotland in which popery prevails for several years past; that at the accession of our late pious, afflicted, and ever to be lamented Protestant Monarch George III. the father of his faithful subjects, the venerated protector of the Church of England, as *by law established*, the total number of Papists in Great Britain did not amount to thirty thousand; that at the termination of the last century their numbers had increased to 69,376, i.e. had rather more than doubled in thirty-five years, but the Petitioner has no hesitation in assuring the House, that since the establishment of the Jesuits, and their various and dispersed agents, the total number of Papists throughout Great Britain *alone* falls little short, if it does not exceed six hundred thousand at the present hour; whilst their colleges, schools, and junior seminaries, have multiplied from three to sixty-two, and their chapels, convents, and nunneries, from scarcely twenty to upwards of eight hundred, as will be ascertained, if an enumeration shall be ordered, which the Petitioner hopes may be this Parliament."

Mr. Middleton, Officer of Excise, stationed at Maguire's-bridge, having received information of several distilleries in a mountain district near Tempo, went out in that direction on Friday, 23d ult. accompanied by the informer, and a party of the 66th Regiment. In the lands of Tonyglaskin they found a quantity of potale in the house of a man named Hunter, and in another house they also found a quantity, all of which they destroyed, making a prisoner in each of the houses. While Mr. Middleton was securing the prisoners, the informer, with a part of the soldiers, proceeded to another distillery, expecting Mr. Middleton to follow them immediately. Daylight now approaching, a dense fog arose and obscured Mr. Middleton's view of his guide, and neither party was able to find the other, or to make out the place they were in quest of. The alarm having gone abroad through the country, a large party assembled, amounting to about two hundred persons, armed with guns, bayonets, and other weapons, and coming up with the informer and the soldiers, some seized the latter, while others abused the informer in a most barbarous manner, threatening instant death to the soldiers in case they attempted resistance. The poor wretch who was the object of their vengeance had his head dreadfully cut and battered, and received several bayonet wounds in his body, on which the stock of a musket was broken. Having satisfied their brutality the fellows dispersed.—*Enniskillen Paper.*

Very extensive seizures have been recently made among the French milliners at the west end of the town.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

June 12.—The King of Spain was still at Seville on the 2d June, and the greatest agitation prevailed in that City. Milans and Llobera, desperate from the deplorable situation in which they find themselves at Barcelona, where famine threatens to provoke an insurrection, have attempted a new attack against our troops. At Granolles, after a tolerably smart action, General Curial completely defeated the Constitutionalists. The General afterwards advanced beyond Granolles, and our troops are in sight of Barcelona. It is said that the head-quarters of Marshal Moncey will be transferred to Granolles.

The Moniteur of Monday contains four despatches from Spain, besides the notification of a fifth, which has not yet been published. The two first are from Guilleminot, Chief of the Staff to the Duke of Angouleme, and are dated Madrid the 1st and 2d instant; the third is from Marshal Moncey, dated Vich, the 30th ult., and the suppressed despatch, which is dated likewise Vich, the 2d, is also from Moncey, to which is annexed a report from General Donnadieu, dated Solzona, the 1st instant. The despatches from General Guilleminot announce the march of two columns, one of 7000 men, under Count Bordesoult, by the route of Aranjuez, La Mancha, and Cordova, for Seville; the other of 8000 men, comprehending General Vallin's division. This column is placed under the orders of Lieutenant General Bourmont, and is to proceed by Truxillo to Estremadura, where it is to act according to circumstances, and either march on Badajos, or join the first column at Seville. There will only remain in Madrid 5000 men, compcsed of three battalions and a regiment of cavalry of the guard, and a part of the division of Autichamp of the 1st corps; and the remainder of the troops will be encamped in the environs. Count Molitor arrived at Caspe on the 29th, whence he would proceed on the following day to Alcaniz, to encountera Constitutional corps, which he was informed had pursued 1500 Royalists in that direction. Count Molitor has left troops at Saragossa, the castle of which is in a state of defence. This city will form the basis of his line of operations. Viscount Donnadieu's despatch states that Mina pursued night and day, sword in hand, effected his escape, particularly at Baja, only by miracle. He threw himself into a frightful precipice, the access to which was impassible. Soon after, without giving his soldiers a single moment of rest, he marched them across the highest mountains, towards the Seo d'Urgel, which he entered. He experienced much desertion on the way. According to all the reports which have reached me, the army of Mina is diminished and completely demoralized.

Army of the Pyrenees.—"*Report of M. the Major-General to his Excellency the Minister Secretary of State for the War Department:*—The division Bourck continued its movement upon Leon. The advance guard of this division, commanded by M. the Major-General Count de la Roche Jacquelin, occupied that town on the 31st May. On the 1st of June, a reconnoitring detachment of 100 cavalry, supported by 200 infantry, marched upon Astorga. On the 2d, at day-break, this detachment fell in with the enemy's rear-guard, about a league distant from, and on this side of, Astorga, composed of 1000 men, of whom 300 were cavalry, who prepared to retire. Our chasseurs and hussars instantly charged the enemy, threw their ranks into disorder, and pursued them a league and half beyond Astorga; twelve or fifteen men killed, a greater number wounded, 150 prisoners, (amongst whom are Major-General Santiago-Wall, and the Chief d'Escadron Manuel-Maiie Romero) are the result of this brilliant affair of the advanced guard." [The Report concludes with naming certain officers, who merited thanks.]

"Head-quarters at Madrid, June 6, 1823.—By order of his Royal Highness the Major-General.

(Signed) "COUNT GUILLEMINOT."

The *Journal of Toulouse* says, that the train of artillery destined for the army, composed of about 400 waggons, is to set out in a few days for Bayonne, and that 2000 horses are daily expected, for the purpose of transporting them. The army of reserve, to be commanded by Marshal Lauriston, will consist of 12,0000 men. The *Journal des Debats* has published the following proclamation of Abisbal, explanatory of his letter to Montijo, in which he endeavours to discriminate between his duty as a General, and his sentiments as a private citizen.

"Don Henriquez O'Donell, Knight of the Grand Cross of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, &c. General in Chief of the Third Corps of the Army of Operations, &c.

"Having learned that some evil-disposed persons, confounding my private opinion with the sacred laws which my oaths and my duty impose upon me, have endeavoured to make it appear that I was not disposed to maintain the Constitution of 1812 to the last extremity, and before the Act of the National Representatives, legitimately constituted, should have made certain changes therein.

"I declare that I am determined to defend it, such as I have sworn it, until it becomes changed by the modes prescribed by itself, and that I consider as traitors to their country all Spaniards who, departing from the course traced out by the law, shall cease to obey its dictates.

"Such were my sentiments, when, in reply to a communication from M. de Montijo, I wrote a letter, which I am informed has been made public; and such will ever be my sentiments, because my opinion as an individual will never interfere with the rigid performance of my duty as a General and a Spanish citizen.

(Signed) "Count DE L'ABISBAL.

"Madrid, May 17, 1823."

Madrid, June 6.—(*From the Journal des Debats of yesterday.*—"A person, in whom full confidence may be placed, left Seville on the 2d of June, and arrived last night at Madrid. He states that Seville was in the greatest ferment; and that the battalion of Marines had evinced a determination not to let the King be removed. The Regency are organizing the Spanish Royal Guard. Before long the 6000 men who formed this faithful troop on the 7th July will be re-assembled. A Spanish Royalist corps of 3000 men precedes the French column which is advancing from Madrid upon Seville by Cordova. The few troops belonging to the Cortes under Colonel Abad, surnamed Chiteco, dispersed in various directions before arriving at the Sierre Morena. Another Spanish corps of three or four thousand men marches with General Bourmont, and is traversing Estremadura, to reach Seville also, by the way of Truxillo and Merida. If necessary, it can operate upon Badajoz, should the Cortes wish to go there, which is not probable. The Marquis de Talaru set off on Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock with some of his Secretaries. The Marquis is nominated Ambassador of France to King Ferdinand, and accredited as such to the Regency during the captivity of the King. It is affirmed that the diplomatic agents of Russia and Austria will set off at the end of the week for the same destination. The arrival, in Paris, of the Charge d'Affaires of Prussia for Spain is every moment expected.

Accounts from Seville say, that the head-quarters of the 10th district were transferred, on the 17th, to Carmona. Count D'Amarante is at Zamora, without any kind of functions or troops. It is affirmed that there has been a movement in favour of the Royalists at Aranjuez.

Letters from Corunna of the 26th confirm the reports respecting the sailing of several privateers, which immediately stood out to sea; the French cruizers do not go from the coast of Gallicia and the Asturias, into which provinces the French troops have not yet penetrated.—The legion of Sir R. Wilson is organizing with rapidity, and is expected to be a very fine corps.—The good intentions of Portugal with regard to Spain remain unaltered; an army of 60,000 men is to be assembled on the frontiers.—The Duke of San Carlos, who passed through here five days ago on his way to Madrid, has returned. Some say that he is offended at not being a member of the Regency; others, that he is charged with an important mission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A squadron of ships is preparing for attendance upon his Majesty, to rendezvous at Spithead on the 24th inst. They will consist of the Royal George yacht, the Hon. T. B. Capel—the Royal Sovereign yacht, Capt. Charles Adam—and the Prince Regent yacht, Capt. Sir Michael Seymour, together with some sloops and smaller vessels now at Chatham and Portsmouth.

A letter from Cowes says, His Majesty's visit to the Isle of Wight this season is no longer doubtful. The Dock-yard boy, from Portsmouth, is just arrived with the yachts' moorings, and the people on board are observed busily employed in placing them in their old position. The Royal George yacht, bearing Admiral Sir Charles Paget's flag, is ordered to Spithead on Saturday next.

On Tuesday the General Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, held their Meeting at St. Martin's vestry room. Present—Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York, Bishop of London, Bishop of St. Asaph, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Kenyon, Archdeacon Pratt, Archdeacon Watson, and other Members of the Committee.

Hayley's Memoirs.—The publication of this work, for which, with another of his productions, the Author received upwards of five thousand pounds; has already created a considerable sensation, his enemies seizing the opportunity have not failed to calumniate whilst

his friends have been equally ready to defend him. Meanwhile the demand for the work increases, as it becomes known that it contains the intimacies of a long life, passed amidst connexions of the very first order; among the distinguished names mentioned are those of Gibbon, Dr. Beattie, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Chatham, the poet Cowper, Captain Cook, the Earl of Egremont, the Duchess of Devonshire, Mad. de Genlis, Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist Howard, Sir R. Hotham, Lord Hardwick, Lady Hesketh, Lord Holland, Bishop Lowth, Lady Lucan, the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Simon Le Blanc, Sir J. Malcolm, the poet Mason, Marmontel, Lady Melville, Sir John Miller, Mr. Pitt, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Powlett, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sheffield, Lord Spencer, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Seward, Lord Thurlow, Dr. Warton, Mr. Wilberforce, with many others of his more private friends, whom it would be impossible to particularize.

A Special Meeting of the Common Council was held on Friday to receive the report of the Committee for General Purposes, on the Petition of the Greek Committee for aid in behalf of the Greek Cause, and also for the disposal of public business. The report of the Committee recommended that 500l. be granted in aid of the Greeks. Mr. James proposed to grant 1000l.; the amendment was carried, there being not more than seven or eight dissentients.

The Oxford Commemoration Festival took place on Tuesday. The city was never, perhaps, on such an occasion, so thin of distinguished company. The Concert took place at four o'clock, in the Sheldonian Theatre, which was completely filled; upwards of 3000 persons were present.

C. Taylor provides a great treat for his friends as well as the juvenile branches, on Friday, the 20th. The Exile with all its original splendour, aided by the horses, will be the first performance. After a Concert, in which that delightful little warbler, Master Smith (nephew to Miss Stephens) is to sing two popular ballads. To conclude with the grand spectacle of Blue Beard.

The Directors of the Bank of England, with the view of extending the employment of their capital, have adopted the resolution of making advances of money on the security of Bank stock, at the rate of four per cent. interest.

On Sunday morning, shortly after the Swift steam packet had entered Hotspur harbour, from Brighton, her boiler, containing, it is said, about eight tons of boiling water, burst, with a dreadful explosion, and blew up a considerable part of her upper deck to a great height. Mr. Griffith, the agent, and one of the crew, were severely scalded.

(Circular) Horse Guards, 7th June, 1823.

Sir—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to desire, that in future all Proposals for Exchanges between Officers of the Regiment under your command, and those of any other corps, may be accompanied by a declaration signed by the individuals, and certified by yourself, that they have no ulterior object. That they do not intend to sell out or retire on half-pay after effecting such exchange, but that it is their *bona fide* intention to join and do duty with the corps to which they exchange, and that they are prepared to join, not at the expiration of any term for which they may themselves have obtained leave, but at the expiration of the leave of absence which may have been granted to the Officer with whom they exchange. His Royal Highness further desires that it may be understood by the individuals, that any infraction or attempted evasion of this rule, and any application for extension of leave, will cancel the exchange.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. TAYLOR.

Officer commanding the —— regiment of Cavalry or Infantry.

On Wednesday, the 2d regiment of Life Guards had a grand field day at Wormwood Scrubs. The ground, containing several acres, has been cleared of all its brushwood, and rendered a delightful plain. Their Commander, the Earl of Cathcart, attended in person, and gave the command, and put the regiment through many evolutions, which they performed in a most military and masterly style.

In allusion to the recent General Order of the Artillery, relating to the disposal of Commissions in that regiment, we are informed the required number—viz. six Field Officers and eleven Captains, have already submitted their names for the approval of the Master-General.

On Tuesday last (being the concluding day of permanent duty) the 2d Regiment of Bucks Yeomanry, was reviewed by the Duke of Buckingham, in Stowe Park. After the review, a massive piece of plate, value between 200l. and 300l. was presented to the Duke, in the name of the corps, by Colonel Pigot.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.—On Tuesday these Races commenced, and the fineness of the morning attracted an assemblage of brilliancy and fashion. The arrival of the King, at a quarter past one o'clock, gave fresh *eclat* to the scene. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and was dressed in light trowsers, and a plain blue coat. There were three carriages. In the suite were—Lord Graves, Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Herbert, Duke of Wellington, and Lord Frances Conyngham. His Majesty on descending from the carriage, ascended the steps with much firmness.

The King's Plate of 100 gs. for all ages.—Four yrs old, 9 st.; Five, 10st. was won by Mr. Wyndham's Centaur, 5 yrs old.

The Oatlands Stakes of 30 guineas each, 20 ft. Two miles and a half.

Ten Subscribers, 4 pd.

Mr. Ramsbottom's Bay Burton, 4 yrs old, 8st. 2lb.	.	.	1
Mr. West's Angelica, 4 yrs old, 7st. 8lb.	.	.	2

Buckle rode.

A beautiful race, and won by a neck. Two only were placed, and nine started.

Sweepstakes of 10 guineas, for all ages, was won by Mr. Udney's Mirandola.

Mr. Wyndham's Spermaceti won the Sweepstakes 100 sovereigns each, for fillies 8st. 4lb.

The Sweepstakes 200 guineas each, h. f. 8st. 7lb. new mile, was won by Mr. Udney's Emilius (winner of the Derby).

SECOND DAY.—At one o'clock the King's equipage appeared on the ground. His Majesty was dressed as before, in a blue frock and white trowsers, and looked tolerably well, considering his recent indisposition, but not better than on Tuesday. The Royal Party comprised the Duke of Dorset, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Scarborough, Lord Graves, (as Lord in Waiting), the Marchioness of Conyngham, Lord Gwydir, and several of the Foreign Ministers. The first race was for the Duke of York's plate of 50l. for all ages with proportionate weights; the winner to be sold for 350 guineas, if demanded. Six horses started, it was won by Mr. Whitesides's Wouvermans, aged.

This was followed by the race for the Winkfield Stakes of 50gs. each, half forfeit, 3 yrs old. It was better contested than the last; it was won by nearly a length by Mr. Bigg's Bertram. The third was for the Swinley Stakes of 25gs. each, for 3 yrs old, 7st. 4lb.; and four, 8st. 10lb. The Duke of York's Aaron was entered, but did not run. Only two horses started.—Lord Darlington's Marcellus, 4 yrs old, won the race. Lord Jersey's c. by Comus walked over the course for the Ascot Stakes of 50 guineas each. His Majesty and suite set out for the Royal Lodge immediately after the last race.

THIRD DAY.—The King again honoured the Course with his presence, and left after the race for the Cup. His Majesty was as usual most cordially cheered. Mr. C. Day's Helenus won the sweepstakes of 30 guineas, for 2 year old colts, and Mr. Wyndham's Alfred won the Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 gs. for fillies 3 years old. The Gold Cup, value 100 guineas.—4 years old, 8st. 2lb. The owner of the second horse to receive back his stake, was won by Lord Darlington's Marcellus. Lord Cavendish's Bertram won the sweepstakes of 10 guineas, 3 year olds, 8st. 7lb. Ascot Cup of 200 sovereigns, about a mile and a half, won by Mr. Heathcote's brother to Antelope.

FRIDAY.—The Wokingham Stakes, for 3 years old, and upwards, was won by Mr. Northey's Sprite, 4 years old. Mr. Arnold's Bachanal won a plate of 50l. for all ages.

In the Court of King's Bench, Friday, in the case of Brookes, Clarke, and Isaacson. Mr. Adolphus prayed the judgment of the Court on the above defendants, whose names have been so often before the public. The Lord Chief Justice pronounced that Brookes should repay to one of the parties the sum of 23l. 16s. obtained by him as costs; that the rule for setting aside the proceedings in one of the cases should be discharged; that Clarke and Isaacson should both be struck off the roll of attorneys; and that Brookes should be committed to the custody of the Marshal for three months.

The venerable Judge Fletcher died at his house in Merrion-square, at six o'clock yesterday morning (Friday, 6th inst.) It is thought Serjeant Torrens will be his successor. Serjeant Lloyd is also spoken of. Judge Fletcher was elevated to the Bench in the year 1805, by the Duke of Bedford, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

It appears, by the report of the Coroner for the Manchester district that during the past three months, five men and four women have lost their lives through drunkenness.

There are in Rome, 19 Cardinals, 27 Bishops, 1450 priests, 1,532 monks, 1,464 friars, and 232 seminarists. The population of Rome in 1821, without reckoning the Jews, amounted to 146,00 souls.

SUMMER SILKS, the new and Fashionable Coloured Silks being now completed for the season, by SEWELL & CROSS, Sikmen, &c.; they beg to solicit the inspection of families who may be now about purchasing their summer dresses, and more particularly to their rich drapes silks, an article for which their house has been long patronized, and confined exclusively to their own manufactory in any pleasing shade of colour, from the most quiet drab, to the flaming red and amber; stout plain and white sarsenets 2s. to 2s. 4d. per yard; rich single Gros de Naples 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d.; double ditto in beautiful colours 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich levantine silks 3 quarters wide 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich duchapes silks, an article for which their house has been long famed, in exquisite splendour of beautiful colours, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard; these silks being made entirely of Piedmont silk, under their own immediate inspection, they are particularly recommended to families as not being at all liable to crease: and endless variety of new patterns in stripe silks for ladies morning dress, at 2s. per yard, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per yard; and 300 pieces of all wide do. (5 yds being sufficient for the dress), 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Persian silks for lining, every shade, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; 50 pieces of silk gauzes, every colour, 12d. per yard; 300 pieces of Italian net for evening dress, 1s. per yard; and 200 of the best quality, every colour, 1s. 6d. worth 2s. 2d.; this month's remaining part of the stock of muslins belonging to H. and W., two unfortunate manufacturers in Glasgow, will be sold by Sewell and Cross, at little less than half their original cost; 900 pieces of cambric jaconots and mull muslins, all wide, from 6d. per yard to 1s. 6d. and cost the manufacturers 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 400 white robes, a great bargain, 5s. 10d. 13s.; and 200 ditto, 18s. 6d. 21s. 6d. elegantly flounced, some with coloured flounces, 12s. and 14s. and cost the manufacturers two pounds. ladies going abroad would find these robes truly worth their attention, at Sewell and Cross, 42 Frith-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho Square. ☞ The trade are particularly wisked to apply before ten o'clock in the morning.

PARISIAN DEPOT, 29, Regent-street, near Piccadilly. At this Establishment ladies will find the most truly Elegant and Fashionable Assortment of Fancy Dress articles that can possibly be obtained even in Paris, as the Proprietor is in the constant receipt from thence of the newest inventions calculated to please the admirers of tasteful and ornamental appendages of superior dress. In the present Importation, the Court, Ball, and Evening Tulle dresses are pre-eminent and distinguished, particularly those a colors et avec mountant, which are of the immediate taste and in great variety. Plumes of feathers of a novel character, real head bandeaux, wreaths and bouquets of unique designs, a large and well selected assortment of dress combs, aigrettes, and ophiclies: pelerines, echarpes and handkerchiefs of rich lace; Paris lace, gold wreath and bouquets, and the most extensive variety of artificial flowers ever imported and to those ladies who are curious in their selections of wreaths or bouquets the fabric cannot fail to be admired.—29, Regent-street, near Piccadilly.

FASHIONABLE ECONOMY.—RICHARDSON and Co. 111, Oxford-street, again beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Ladies in general (particularly those visiting the metropolis,) to the immense Stock of Mercery now selling at their warehouse, which for richness, variety of colour, many exclusively their own, and cheapness, they flatter themselves can be equalled by few and surpassed by no house in town; 500 shaded and striped sarsnet dresses, 21s. to 42s. the full dress; rich Gros de Naples, from 4s. 6d.; fine barantines, French width, at 5s.; yard-wide sarsnets, for morning dresses, 2s. 3d. per yard. Their present stock of silk, opera, and carriage cloaks, so much approved of for elegance and comfort, in every colour, from 55s. to 70s. To particularize the unbounded display of every article of modern silks would be impossible. R. and Co. therefore rely on that liberal public whose patronage it has been their constant anxiety to merit.—☞ The assortment of shawls and scarfs of every known fabric is allowed to be the best selected in London.

R. MATHEW and SON (late of Oxford-street) respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, they have now a large supply of the best white French kid gloves, fresh from the manufactory, at 39s. per dozen; extra long do. 36s. and 42s. per doz.; Limerick do. 24s. per doz.; a quantity of short Limerick do. 18s. per doz.; fine French kid gloves of various dyes, per doz.; gentlemen's opera or morning gloves, 12s. 6d. per doz.; an immense variety of gentlemen's full dress French kid; Children's gloves, long and short, of all sizes, constantly kept, (schools supplied at the lowest wholesale prices;) also, cambric muslin gloves; superior silk and cotton hosiery of every description; silk hose, at 4s. 6d. per pair; fine and stout do. 7s. to 8s. 6d.; some rich gauze handkerchiefs, at 2s. 6d. each; beautiful French Net, and a variety of fine lawn handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls, &c.; beautiful new gauze and other ribbons; striped and plain sarsnets; Gros de Naples; sattins, of every shade and quality; rich white sattin for slips, 3s. 6d. per yard; superior gassed bobbin nets; laces, veils, &c. warranted the same as Urling's; an immense variety of French faus, flowers, and other fancy articles (superior haberdashery, as low as any house in London, for ready money —No. 2, Hollies street, Cavendish square.—N.B. A variety of new and fashionable millinery. The business conducted at Tunbridge Wells, on the same terms, by Miss Mathew.

BANKRUPT'S EFFECTS to be Sold, at nearly Half Price, consisting of Five Boxes of Damask and Diaper Table Linen, Napkins, and Sheetings; the select Stock of a manufacturer a Bankrupt Stout breakfast cloths, 3s. 4d.; damask ditto, 5s. 6d.; diaper dinner ditto, 7s. 6d.; elegant damask ditto, 12s.; good napkins, 9s. and damask ditto, 12s. 6d. per dozen; three boxes of Coleraine linens from 1s. to 2s. 10d. the finest made: 263 pieces of fine sheetings, from 6s. 6d. per pair; 132 rich Marseilles quilts and counterpanes, at 7s. large size; 176 pieces of French cambric handkerchiefs, 24s. per dozen: 140 Hambro ditto, worked corners, 2s. 6d. per dozen; 140 pieces of cambric muslins per doz.; cambric ditto, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. the finest; 183 British long cloths, 10d. and 1s. per yard; 394 fashionable dresses for the season; coloured striped dresses, 4s. 9d.; worked, bordered ditto, 7s.; elegant full-flounced ditto, 12s.; good prints 6d. per yard. The above are warranted by the assignees, and the lowest price fixed, at WM. TODD and Co.'s, No. 5, Great Russel-street, Bedford-square.

SHAWLS and SCARFS—Nearly Ten Thousand Pounds worth, bought under peculiar circumstances, being the whole stock of a manufacturer; and as ROBSON has for years devoted his attention to that particular branch of trade, he may say, without arrogance, he has now the first collection in the Metropolis, and being determined to increase his already extensive line, he now offers them to purchasers at little more than half what they have been in the habit of paying. The square shawls, both plain and figured, are in all the prevailing colours, viz. crimson, scarlet, white, green, blue, fawn drab, orange, grey, black, and other grounds, from 10s. to 5l.; at 30s. they are elegant. and 50s. very superb, such as are generally sold at from 4l. to 5l.; the scarfs are equally splendid and in the same variety of colours from 9s. to 6l.; those at 30s. are large enough to form an elegant square, and are very handsome; some at 5l. are beautiful, well worth 4l. with an immensity of others, the most costly and magnificent, rarely to be met with, equally cheap. His stock of shawls, handkerchiefs, in the same extensive way, in all colours, from 18d. to 21s.; real China and Cyprus crape shawls and scarfs, French net, tissue and damask ditto, in all colours from 10s. to 4l.; scal, wool, erminette, and cloth shawls, from 8s. to 30s.; Braganza, Zamora, and Angola shawls, from 8s. to 50s., with an immense variety of Angola and Cashmere, Norwich crape from 5s. to 30s.—To be had at ROBSON'S, 64, Oxford-street, corner of Wells-street.

KENSINGTON LACES are the most beautiful, wash the best, and are cheapest in the kingdom, fe figured, colonnade, and plain, bordered, and flounced dress, scarfs, pelerins, palatins, shawls, veils, trimming and flouncing laces, edgings, handkerchiefs, collars, tippets, sleeves, cars, habit shirts, nets, quillings, and every novel and fashionable article. Being the only real manufacturers, to prevent the impositions attempted by endeavours to substitute the common starched productions for the genuine Kensington Lace, every article has a ticket with the name of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, Duchess of Kent, and Duchess of Kent's name on it, which is genuine, and it can only be had retail as well as wholesale, as the Manufactory, 14, Kensington-square, Kensington, and at the Manufacturers' warehouse, 30, Southampton-street, Covent-garden. Hours to view the machinery, process of manufacture, and lace works by young females, at Kensington, from 10 to 1, and from 2 till 5. Orders made to match any kind of lace, white or black.

IMPROVED PORTABLE BATHS.—PAYNTER and HAWKE, (late Edmund Lloyd,) No. 179, Strand, respectfully beg leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that they have made several improvements in their Shower, Vapour, and Warm Baths. Vapour Baths, which may be used in any bed or dressing-room, with the ordinary fire, and so portable that they may be conveyed from one place to another in a carriage or chaise. Warm Baths, on an entire new self acting principle, may be prepared, ready for use, in the short space of 30 minutes, or used as cold pleasure baths. Likewise, their newly invented shower-baths, being more complete and portable than any ever yet submitted.—☞ P. and H. having an extensive variety of Baths on the most approved principle, humbly solicit an inspection at their Manufactory, No. 179, Strand, two doors from Norfolk-street.—N. B. Baths let by the week or month.

IN consequence of the great disappointment many persons have experienced from purchasing inferior TRUSSES, SALMON'ODY, and Co. most respectfully solicit the attention of Professional Gentlemen and the Public, to observe, that their PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, Salmon, and Co. No. 232, Strand, London, is marked upon the leather case, without which they are of the spurious kind. Salmon, Ody, and Co. the sole Inventors and Patentees, have made 50,000 of their PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, and still continue to have the recommendations of all the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. They have also the honour to supply the Army and Navy; the Naval and Military Hospitals; the Dockyards and Ordnance; the Marine Infirmary; the Hon. East India Company; the City of London Truss Society; the Mary-le-bone, Wycombe, Bristol, and Denbigh Infirmaries; the Windsor General Dispensary; the Middlesex and St. George's Hospitals; Parochial Establishments, &c. &c.—Sold by one or more Druggists in every principal Town in the United Kingdom.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connoisseurs, who have all spoken of it in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY, and for preventing imposition and frauds, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS & SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

SEVEN HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS WORTH of HANDSOME DAMASK TABLE LINEN, at HALF-PRICE.—CRAIG and DOYLEY, 77, Oxford-street, and Durham, Craig and Doyley, Ladies furnishing new Establishments, on having large commissions to execute, may be completely suited with every article in Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, &c. decidedly cheaper at the above Establishment than at any other house in London. Long cloths 42d. a yard; widest width do 54d. a yard; printed cottons, for gown-, 6d. a yd; full all wide do. 12d. a yd. worth 18d.; printed furnitures 6d. a yd.; town work do. 9d. a yd.; full chintz do. in every colour perfectly fast, 12d. a yard; the best ditto 18d. a yard; furniture ditto, good 6d. a yard; full yard wide ditto 10½d. a yard; huckaback for towels, 8d. a yard wide, very stout, 9½d. a yard; yard and a half wide ditto, 18d.; Russia damask, 20d. worth 2s.; good servants' sheeting, yard wide, 8½d. a yard; two and a half yards wide ditto, avoiding the necessity of a seam, 2s. 3d.; very fine ditto, three yards wide, for Noblemen's beds, 4s. 11d. a yard, worth 6s. 3d.; damask napkins, 7s. 6d the doz.; breakfast cloths, 18d. each; yard and a half aqua e do. 2s. 3d.; yard and three quarters square do. 4s. 3d.; two yards square ditto, 5s. 11d.; handsome damask, do. two and a half yards long and two yards wide, 7s. 6d.; beautiful damask, same size, 8s. 6d.; double do. 9s. three yards long, and two and a half yards wide ditto, 13s. 9d. worth 18s. 6d.; Irish sheeting, yard and a quarter wide, 16d.; the best do. yard and half wide, 2s. 6d. worth 3s. 9d.; striped muslin dresses, full quantity, 4s. 3d.; chintz stripes do. 6s. 3d.; French cambric 19s. the piece; bordered handkerchiefs, 19s. 6d. the dozen; Swiss ditto, 7s. 6d.; stout Irish linen, 11d. a yard; fine ditto, 14d. worth 18d.; fine Irish long cloth, 12d. worth 2s. 3d.; rich Gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. a yard; ladies cotton hose, 20d. a pair; silk do. 2s. 4d.; an immense stock of India French, Cashmere, China, and Cyprus, crape shawls and scarfs, some two yards square, 16s. 6d. worth 31s. 6d.; scarfs, three yards long, and yard and half wide, 21s. worth 35s.; 300 Spanish striped shawls, 4s. 3d.—Craig and D'Oyly, 77, Oxford-street.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY combined in the article of Dress. These points have been the peculiar study of JONES and Co. who have now the pleasure of announcing their selection to be most complete. Ladies are, therefore, most respectfully invited to inspect the choicest stock in London, consisting of all the newest designs which French or English fancy can produce. Their coloured flannel dressings are unrivalled in variety from 12 shillings to 2l. 10s. these are admitted by ladies of the first taste to be unrivalled. Their coloured gauze Leno and book dresses so much admired, are from 12 shillings to 25 shillings; white robes and flounced dresses, from 9s. to 31.3s. in great variety; coloured works and japans, 5 shillings the dress, upwards: striped muslins, 3s. 6d. the dress; the best, 7 shillings; silk dresses, the newest trimmings, and very superior, also some as low as 20s.; striped and checked silks, yard wide, 3s to 4s.; Gros de Naples, invention, figured silks, Norwich crapes, poplins, bombazines, &c. of the best make, such as can be warranted; a choice stock of muslins of every description; Irish linen of the most approved fabrics none else are kept. Their stock of shawls and scarfs are immense, all the newest designs bought for prompt cash, and will be sold at the smallest profit imaginable.—Ladies will do well to inspect this stock, as they are not to be excelled, and all fresh goods; shawls, handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. to 25s. China, Cyprus, crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs fresh twice a week at Jones, Robson, and Co. Regent House, 218, Regent-street, opposite Maddox-street.

CURIOUS SHAWLS at HALF PRICE.—The greatest BARGAINS in handsome and rare SHAWLS ever exhibited, are now submitted to the Nobility and Public, many of them being less than half their original price.—The square shawls in India red, blue, scarlet, white, crimson, fawn, and black, which were four guineas, are to be sold at 41s.; Cashmere ditto, at six guineas, for 70s; long shawls in the above colours, in the same proportion, from 50s. to 5l. This immense stock of shawls was the property of a very considerable factor, who spared no expense of pattern and quality. They are consigned for sale (for ready money only) to BROWN and Co. silk manufacturers, 15, Henrietta street, Covent-garden. Of wholesale purchasers in any sum exceeding 40l. a banker's acceptance, at two months, will be taken.

FEETHAM'S SHOWER BATH, by the KING'S PATENT, for adjusting the force or quantity of water as agreeable, and the shower is increased or diminished at pleasure by persons using the Bath rendering it suitable to persons of delicate habits or constitutions, either as a medical or pleasure Bath; it is made very portable, or fixed by a screw to any part of furniture in apartments. To be had at W. and M. Feetham's Stove and Bath Manufactory, 9, Lancaster-hill, and 296, Oxford-street. A large assortment of Baths ready for inspection. Warm and Vapour Baths fitted up on a new and improved principle of economy and convenience.

ROBERTS'S CHEMICAL SCOURING POWDER, which will remove spots of grease, dirt, wax, tallow, paint, mildew, oil, also all vegetable colouring, &c. from woollen cloths, stuffs, silks, carpeting, cloths of card tables, kerseymeres, druggets, &c. It has such a strong affinity for grease, that it will take it out of a coat collar or cuffs. It leaves, when done, no white mark, or the least appearance where the effect was, nor does it injure texture or colour—sold by Mr. Machin, Surgeon's Instrument Maker, 194, Strand; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Nix, and Mr. Stradling, Royal Exchange: price 1s. 6d. per box, with plain directions.

UNDER the August Patronage of the Royal Family. ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM, the only article prepared and vended by a hairdresser. Arnold, perfumer, &c. to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia and Duchess of Kent, after a practice of twenty years as Ladies' Hair Dresser, and making the growth of hair his greatest study, offers to the Nobility and public his Imperial Cream, infallible preventive against the hair falling off or changing colour, except with age, and will positively promote the growth if a single root remains: it affords to the hair so great a nourishment, as to prevent the pustules splitting, its peculiar property eradicates the perrigo or scurf, and gives the tresses a beautiful appearance. Arnold is so confident of its infallibility, that ladies and gentlemen making trial of a single pot, and finding no benefit, the money shall be returned. The Imperial Cream is sold by the inventor, Thomas Arnold, 220, High-street, Kensington, wholesale and retail, in pots, price 3s. 6d. each, with a Practical Treatise on the Hair, giving a full description of the invaluable virtue of the Cream; and by appointment, by Grange, 126 Oxford-street; Gattie and Pierce, and Thevanet, New Bond-street: Bury and Co. Greek-street, Soho; Marsh, Leeds: and most perfumers and hair-dressers. ☞ T. Arnold begs leave to offer to the nobility and public his Hair Brushes, which he has manufactured upon an improved principle, and adapted to the various textures of the hair, and will be found much more superior to any Brushes yet invented. To be had only at 20, High-street, Kensington.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Cheapside and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

A. ROWLAND and SON, Sole Proprietors of the original MACASSAR OIL, respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that they have REMOVED to No. 20, Hatton-Garden. Also beg to CAUTION, that in consequence of the universal demand for their ORIGINAL and GENUINE MACASSAR OIL, Impostors purchase the empty bottles, and attempt to deceive the Public with spurious Macassar Oil, composed of injurious ingredients, offering it for sale at a lower price, and without the label: and others sign, "Rowlandson," imitating the signature, which renders it necessary on purchasing to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and strictly to observe that the one genuine without the red, 20, Hatton-Garden, and the signature of "A. Rowland and Son," on the wrapper; and the label is signed on the outside, in red, "A Rowland and Son." The prices are 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. All other prices are impositions. The genuine has the address on the label, "No. 20, Hatton-Garden"—Also, Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye-brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of SYRIE. This merely wetting the Hair immediately produces a perfect change. Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Ask for "Rowland's Oil," or "Rowland's Eye," and observe the signature, "A. Rowland and Son." All others are counterfeits.

FOR WORMS, FITS, PAINS in the STOMACH, &c.—Worms are the cause of many internal afflictions, which vary so much in their effects, that they may be mistaken by the most eminent physician, and prove equally fatal to the constitutions of adults and children; though the latter more frequently suffer from their destructive ravages. The most usual symptoms are Fits, Pains in the Stomach, Side, and Head, Loss of Appetite, and Pale, Languid, and Emaciated appearance in the patient. The extraordinary efficacy of CHING'S PATENT WORM LOZENGES in all such complaints, as well as obstructions in the bowels, and every disorder where opening or cleansing physic is required, is so universally known, and has been publicly acknowledged by so many persons of distinction and rank in society, that it is unnecessary here to enlarge on their peculiar virtues.—Sold in London, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Butlers, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, 220, Regent-street, (near the Argyll Rooms,) London; Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; Sackville street, Dublin; and by the principal medicine venders throughout the United Kingdom.

HORSE, DOG, and CATTLE MEDICINES, prepared by T. Watson, Druggist, Cambridge.—These Medicines have been for many years in the highest repute, and are sanctioned by many of the first Sporting Characters and Agriculturists in the kingdom, who have given the proprietor their testimony in writing; and to whom the most satisfactory reference can be given. Sold in Packets, as follows: Purging Balls (4 doz.) 6s.; Cordial ditto (4 doz.) 3s.; Diuretic ditto (4 doz.) 3s.; Alterative ditto (4 doz.) 3s. 6d.; Mercurial ditto (each) 2s.; Blistering Ointment (pot) 1s.; Distemper Balls (box) 1s. 6d.; Mange Ointment (box) 1s. 6d.——The LIQUID BLISTER.—This is an admirable preparation; it answers as a safe and effectual blister, at the same time it does not blemish or injure the parts, nor will the horse rub or bite where it may have been applied; it is likewise useful in sprains, spavins, inflammation of the throat, &c. In bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 9s.

THE CAMPHIRESIUM, GOLDEN DROP, an excellent Medicine for the Staggers, Gripes, Scouring, &c. of Horses, Cows, Oxen, Calves, Sheep, &c. and is likewise a restorative cordial for Horses after racing, hunting, &c.—In bottles, at 3s. and 15s. the large containing six of the small.—Sold by Messrs. Butlers, Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London; Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and Sackville-street, Dublin; and by the principal Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.——Purchasers are requested to ask for "Watson's Horse, Dog, and Cattle Medicines," and to observe his name and address on the directions and labels, to prevent Impositions.

LATEST NEWS.

An express arrived from Paris yesterday, bringing the following telegraphic despatch respecting a counter-revolution in Portugal, which was received in Paris on Thursday:—

The Major-General to his Excellency the Minister of War.—"The 29th May, the Portuguese troops declared against the Constitution. The Infant Don Michael is at the head of this movement, which was followed by the whole garrison of Lisbon, with the exception of one regiment. The King has declared his attachment to the Constitution. The Cortes have declared themselves permanent. The sitting of the 30th May was very stormy. The King has chosen a new Ministry from among the Cortes. The bad weather which interrupted the communication, prevented its being known whether the despatch was finished."

Frankfort papers to the 7th inst. and Seville journals to the 12th inst. also arrived, the latter states, that "every man of whatever political sentiments, even though Serviles, express their indignation against the iniquity of France, and call loudly for war."

His Majesty did not attend Ascot Races on Friday; but we are happy to say that his absence did not arise from indisposition. His Majesty was in good spirits throughout the day, and had a select party to dinner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland landed at Dover on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Prince William, son of the Duchess. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically cheered on landing, and on his departure for town, where he arrived in the course of the night.

The Marquis of Salisbury died on Friday night, at six o'clock, at his seat, Theobalds, Hatfield, Herts.

LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.—On Thursday evening, about ten o'clock, two men were observed walking along Pall Mall, with something in the shape of a human being, wrapped up in a piece of green baize; the watchmen supposing them to be resurrection men, by one of the arms protruding through the cloth, took them into custody, and conveyed them to St. James's watch-house; on opening the shroud it was found to contain a lay figure used by artists, which the proprietor of the Peristrephic Panorama, at Spring Gardens, had lent to a friend. The men were discharged and the figure restored to the owner the following morning.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, Mr. Adolphus was heard against the application for a new trial in the case of *M'Pherson* v. *Lowie*, in which a verdict had been taken for 500l. for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant had paid 150l. into Court, which it was submitted was sufficient to cover all the damages Mrs. M'Pherson had sustained; but Mr. Adolphus refused to accept that sum, and the Court, after hearing the arguments on both sides, directed the rule for a new trial to be made absolute.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, yesterday, a rule had been obtained calling on Mr. Edmd. Cole, an attorney of the Court, to pay over to the receiver a sum of 6l. 6s. and a further sum of 2l. 12s. which he overcharged to an insolvent named M'Kenzie. The Court made the rule absolute with costs.

At Bow-street, yesterday, a man of respectable appearance, named Blues, was charged with robbing his lodgings, where he slept on Monday and Tuesday.—In his defence, the prisoner's landlord, a tradesman, of Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, swore that Blues slept in his house on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings last, and that he was at home each night by half-past ten o'clock; but he said that the prisoner had a brother so remarkably like him, that when they both lodged with him some years ago, it was impossible to distinguish between them when apart, and that he and his wife frequently addressed one of them instead of the other. Three other witnesses swore to the same effect.—The Magistrate said he must remand the prisoner; but Blues' landlord and another offered bail, which was accepted; and the prisoner was discharged.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been but little to notice in the Money Market this week, the business done during that period having been very limited. On Friday the Funds rather improved, and Consols for Account opened to-day at 81¼, and closed at 81⅛. In the Foreign Market, Columbian have declined and Chilian Bonds have looked heavy. In Spanish Bonds nothing material has transpired, but they have been heavy.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	80⅞	India Bonds	40 41
3 per Cent. Consols		Exchcq. Bills, 2d 1000).	21 20 22
3¼ per Cent. ditto . .		Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	97⅝ 98	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . . .		Con. for Acc.	81⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Long Annuities . .	20⅛		
June 12, French Five per Cents.	- - -		87·50

LADIES LEGHORN HATS.—This excellent manufacture is confined to the Villages on the River D'Arno in Tuscany, the Venice Hats excepted, and are known by the pale colour and smooth face that is given by hot-press to render them durable. Undressed Hats of the true fabric, and retailed in a variety of new and distinguished patterns, with White Chip Hats and Foreign Flowers, by the merchants, Askew and Normanville, 85, Oxford-street.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 25 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works, "The *Egis* of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton-street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicin e can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON. To Clerks of Corn Markets and Others. Agents are wanted in the several Markets of England and Wales to manage the business of a Weekly Official Account of Irish and Foreign Corn, Seeds, &c. Imported and Exported, and of the Stock of the same remaining Warehoused under the locks of the Crown in each Port, and other information connected therewith. Persons offering themselves are desired to forward their address to C. Ogilvy, Esq. Custom House, London, when a Prospectus developing the plan will be transmitted for their further examination, and subsequently the person who may appear most eligible in each Market Town will be appointed. Letters must be post paid.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

SUPERFINE BEAVER HATS.—RICHARD HITCHIN has manufactured a very superior Article of GENTLEMEN'S SUPERFINE BEAVER HATS, of the best possible manufacture, and which he feels confident will give satisfaction to the wearer, and is now selling them on the most reasonable terms. Also an elegant Assortment of Ladies' Leghorn, Straw, Chip, Fancy, and Beaver BONNETS, trimmed in the most fashionable style.—23, King-street, Covent-garden, corner of New street.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, by their especial authority, and most of the Nobility throughout Europe, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, (the original and genuine) which for many years has been universally admired, and is the best and cheapest article for nourishing the hair, preventing its falling off, or turning grey; preserves it to the latest period of life; promotes a luxuriant growth on the baldest places, whiskers, eye-brows, &c.—Curle Hair—It produces and makes the curl firm during exercise, or in damp weather; renders hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, glossy, elegant, and beautiful.—Indispositon, Accouchement, &c. during which this Oil should be regularly applied, as it prevents the hair being injured.—Children's Hair—A due attention to Children's Hair is of the greatest importance. This Oil is invaluable; it eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, and is superior to combs, soaps, &c.; makes the hair firm in its roots, and lays a foundation for a fine growth.—Price 3s. 6d. 7s. 10s. 6d. and 1l. 1s. per bottle.—Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

☞ Ask for Rowland's Oil, or Rowland's Dye, and particularly observe the signature on the label to each bottle, as impostors sign their trash A. Rowland-and; the genuine is signed "A. Rowland and Son," with the address, No. 20, Hatton-garden.

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF SANT JAGO.

Just published by J. Boosey and Co. Lithographic Repository, 1, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, price 16s. 6d.

A Series of FIVE highly finished PANORAMIC VIEWS of SANT JAGO. The Capital of Chili drawn on Stone by AGLIO, from the originals made by the Honourable Captain W. Waldegrave. Also published by the same, A most highly finished PORTRAIT of his MAJESTY, on India Paper, 5s. 6d. Likewise Two Views of the MARQUIS of ANGLESEA'S PEARL YACHT, price 2s. 6d. Portraits of Fox Hounds, coloured, price 3s. 6d. &c.

☞ Lithographic Drawing Paper, of every description executed in the very best manner.

THE LATE REV. JOHN BARTLAM, A. M.

A PORTRAIT of the above much lamented Gentleman, is just published by Edwd. Orme, Editor of Prints to His Majesty, Bond-street, London. From a Picture painted by Geo. Dawe, Esq. R. A. Size, 10½ by 8½. Price of proofs on India paper, 1l. 11s. 6d. on plain paper, 1l. 1s.

WORKS of CANOVA.—On the 1st of June will be published, Part VII. of a Series of ENGRAVINGS in Outline, by Henry Moses of the Works of Antonio Canova, in Sculpture and Modelling, with Descriptions from the Italian of the Countess Albrizzi. For some time previous to the death of this great sculptor, preparations had been making for presenting to the public a Series of Outline Engravings of his unrivalled compositions. This Part will contain, 1. Socrates defending himself before his Judges—2. Socrates sending away his Family before drinking the Poison—3. Creugas—4. Damoxenus—5. Peace.—Part VI. published on the 1st of May, may be had, containing, 1. Socrates saving the life of Alcibiades—2. Hector—3. Ajax—4. Religion—5. Helen. This work will be published Monthly, in Imperial 8vo. price 4s.; Imperial 4to 6s.; and 50 copies only will be taken off on India paper, price 10s. 6d.; each Part will contain five Engravings with letter-press descriptions. Specimens of the Engravings in Part VIII. may be seen, and Prospectuses of the Work had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel street.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. boards.

THE FARMERS; or, Tales for the Times; addressed to the Yeomanry of England.—Printed for C. and J. Rivington, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just published, in 1 vol. 12mo. 6s. bound,

MANUEL EPISTOLAIRE à L'USAGE des DEMOISELLES ANGLAISES; or, the Young Ladies' Assistant in writing French Letters. *Fifth Edition*, carefully revised and corrected. Printed for Dulau and Co. 37, Soho square, and G and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-Lane.

NOW READY.

POINTS of HUMOUR; Pieces, (partly Original, partly Selected) illustrated by George Cruikshank, with numerous Plates and Wood Cuts, done in his best manner, in royal 8vo. price 8s.; Copies with the 18 plates, and Wood Cuts, on India Paper, price 12s. 6d. Published by C. Baldwyn, Newgate-street, and R. Triphook, Old Bond-street.

CLARE'S POEMS.—Just published, price 3s. 6d. boards,

FOUR LETTERS from the REV. W. ALLEN to the Right Hon. Admiral LORD RADSTOCK, G.C.B. &c. on the POEMS of JOHN CLARE, the Northamptonshire Peasant.—Sold by Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly, and J. Booth, Duke-street, Portland place.

Just published, price 1s. by Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly.

A LETTER to JOHN BULL; to which is added, the Sketch of a Plan for the Safe, Speedy, and Effectual Abolition of Slavery. By a Free Born Englishman.

"Beware of hardness of heart toward thy poor brother."—Deut. xv. 9.

Just published, price 8s. in boards.

MEN and THINGS in 1823; a Poetical Sketch, in three Epistles to the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, with copious Notes. By JAMES SIR EGOLD BOONE, M.A.—Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

On Thursday, June 19, will be published, in royal 8vo. price 2l. 2s. and in Imperial 8vo, with proof impressions of the plates on India paper.

THE SOCIAL DAY; a Poem, in Four Cantos. By PETER COXE. Illustrated by 32 Engravings, after designs by the most eminent artists.—London: Printed for James Carpenter and Son, Old Bond-street.

Just published, 1 vol. post 8vo. 6s. by Jackson, Medical Bookseller, Borough.

A SHORT TREATISE on OPERATIVE SURGERY; describing the principal operations as they are practised in England and France; dedicated by permission to Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. and Sir Everard Home, Bart. Surgeon-Oculist-in-Ordinary to the Royal College of Surgeons.—Where may be had, A COPY of SIR A. P. COOPER'S TREATISE on HERNIA, 4l. 4s.

ENTIRELY NEW PERIODICAL PUBLICATION—(Price Twopence.)

THE LITERARY HUMBUG; or, WEEKLY TAKE-IN, is published every Wednesday morning, by Chappell and Son, Royal Exchange; and sent, through their Agents, to every part of the United Kingdom.

As the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Numbers are now before the Public, they possess the opportunity of judging for themselves. Instead of "returning our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to a generous and enlightened Public," agreeable to the common-place custom, we shall, at once, set about such fulsome humbug, and at once inform the World of what our Work consists, viz.—Original Biography—Essays on the Useful and Ornamental Arts—Historical Subjects—The Drama; Review of Performances at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, &c. &c.—Sporting Intelligence; with the latest and most correct accounts connected with Boxing, Horse Racing, Cocking, &c. &c.—Report of Examinations at the Police Office—Rare Anecdotes—Facetious Poetry—Exposure of Humbug—Quackery exploded—Country, &c. &c. &c.—Each Number will be illustrated with an Engraving after the Designs of Cruickshank, Craig, Alexander, Cook, &c. &c. executed by an Artist of the highest professional renown, representing the Dance of Devils; under which head will be introduced an Original Satirical Essay.—The whole arrangement of the Work is under the immediate care, superintendence, and inspection of Jaspero the Younger, Esq. by whom Communications (post paid) addressed to Messrs. Chappell and Son, are received, and accounts kept for the Proprietors by Chappell and Son, Royal Exchange; Sold by Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster-row; R. Ibbett, Maidenhead-court, Aldersgate-street; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

GARDEN WATERING ENGINES.—R. BAKER and SON, Patent Mangle Makers to His Majesty, acquaint the public they have manufactured an assortment of Engines for Watering Gardens, and Extinguishing Fire, of various sizes and shapes; likewise Presses and Mills for Wines and Cyder, Garden Rollers, Insect Destroyers, Patent Chaff Engines, Butter Churns, Family and Commercial Portable Scales, together with Agricultural and Domestic Machines of every description. To be seen at their manufactory, 65, Fore-street, Cripplegate, and 309, Oxford-street, the corner of Shepherd-street, Old Garden Engines repaired or exchanged.

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The above Company offers the following advantages—1st. The Premium for Insurances on Private Dwellings, not deemed hazardous, is 1s. 6d. per cent. in lieu of 2s.—2d. A reduction is made of 5 per cent. on the duty paid to Government.—3d. Insurances may be effected during life, or for a stated period.—4th. The payment of Rent may be insured during the rebuilding of Premises.—5th. A weekly allowance to Tradesmen and others, during the same period.—6th. Five per cent. is paid on the amount insured within one week after the fire takes place, and the remainder as soon as the loss can be ascertained.—Directors meet every Thursday, at No. 8, Chatham-place.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable William Heygate, Lord Mayor, M.P.	
Sir William Curtis, Bart. M.P.	Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Alderman
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The Company continue to effect Insurances on Lives at equitable Rates, without Entrance Money, or any additional Premium for sea-risk in decked vessels to or from the British Isles, or to or from the opposite line of coast between the Texel and Havre de-Grace included—to grant and purchase Annuities under a special Act of Parliament—and also to purchase well-secured Reversions of considerable amount, and respectable parties, on liberal terms.—Agents are appointed in all the Cities and principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

THOMAS PARKE, Sec.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a license from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuity, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds.

JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

DR. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon, Man-Midwife, Son, and Assistant, of the late Martin Van Butchell, recommended by persons of distinction (references are given with permission), continues to cure Fistulæ, Piles, &c. by the improved method so long and successfully practised by his father, without Confinement, Cutting, Caustic, or Risk, for suitable fees.—No. 48, South-street, Berkeley square, London. At home till one daily. No remuneration required from persons of respectability, until they are satisfied a cure has been performed.

GOVERNMENT STATE LOTTERY, containing more Prizes than Blanks! Three of £20,000, Two of £10,000, &c. &c. CARROLL respectfully advises an early Purchase in the present approved State Lottery, as from the very extensive demand, it is more than probable a further advance in the prices will take place. Price this day, June 14, Ticket 15l. 8s.; Half, 7l. 14s. Quarter, 3l. 4s. 6d.; Eighth, 1l. 12s. 3d.; Sixteenth, 11. 1s. 6d.

CARROLL begs leave briefly to notice the "Extraordinary Success" of his Offices, No. 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford street, in the Last Lottery, which he sold Both Prizes of £20,000! and Two Prizes of £20,000 and One of £10,000 in the preceding Contract.—Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED a small neat COTTAGE, consisting of two sitting rooms, 3 bed rooms, and a servant's room, kitchen, dairy, cellar, and out houses complete, two stalled stable, a gig house, excellent garden and orchard, with 10 acres of Land, within 12 miles of Exeter, and 2 from Honiton. The Cottage is in excellent repair, furnished nearly new, and in every respect adapted for the residence of a small respectable family. Rent, including taxes and poor rates 47l. per annum, inventory with stoves, grass, &c. 450l.—For particulars apply to Mr. Cockburn, No. 5, Aldgate, London.

A GENTLEMAN'S HAT.—WM. PRITCHARD respectfully informs the Public that he has succeeded in manufacturing a gentleman's economical SUBSTITUTE for the SILK HAT, so decidedly regardless of appearance, and so injurious to the health by reason of the perfect resistance it opposes to the escape of the perspiration, thereby very probably laying a foundation for serious injury to the health. Wm. Pritchard presumes that the family experience as manufacturers for more than half a century will preclude the necessity of any assertion to his friends, while it may guarantee his pledge to the public that his articles shall be substantially good, possessing a genteelness and closeness of nap, &c. and at the very moderate price of twenty shillings. 239, Regent-street, corner of Princes-street, Hanover square.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Trustees of Churches, Chapels, Connoisseurs, Exhibitionists, and others.—Mr. Haydon's Great Pictures, "The Raising of Lazarus," and "Christ's Triumphant Entry into Jerusalem."

MR. CROOK respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has received instructions to submit by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on FRIDAY, June 27, at Twelve o'Clock, in Two Lots (under circumstances that will not admit of any reservation), those two unestimable Paintings, in massive Gilt Frames, the RAISING of LAZARUS, and CHRIST'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM, now Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. May be viewed till the Sale, from ten to five o'clock (Sundays excepted), when descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Egyptian Hall, and of Mr. Crook, Auctioneer, 51, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, at 2s. each.—N. B. This Exhibition will positively close on Thursday next.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE UNIQUE AND SPLENDID EFFECTS OF FONTHILL ABBEY.

MR. PHILLIPS most respectfully notifies, that on Monday, 16th of June, and every following Day, (Sundays excepted), he may be viewed until the commencement of the Auction at the Abbey, on TUESDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER next, and about Thirty following Days, (Sundays excepted), at Twelve for One precisely each Day.

THE extensive assemblage of costly and interesting PROPERTY which adorns this magnificent structure; embracing part of the FURNITURE; the Library of 20,000 volumes; the books of prints, missals and manuscripts; the Persian and Chinese drawings; the collection of gallery and cabinet paintings and drawings, by the most esteemed masters of the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and British schools; the bijouterie, composed of precious gems, the inimitable carvings in ivory, by Flamingo and Benvenuto Cellini; the bronzes and marbles; the matchless collection of raised gold japan and elegant mounted agates; the rare oriental, Japan and Sevres China; the sumptuously gilt and chased plate, the ancient stained glass; the ebony, amber, Florentine, and bull cabinets; the miniatures, cameos, and intaglios; the miscellaneous elegancies, and objects of taste and vertu; and also part of the household linen, and cellar wines. Tickets (admitting one gentleman each, for two persons) may be had at the Abbey gates, the Beckford Arms, Fonthill Park; the Lamb Inn, Hindon; Messrs. Brodie and Mr. Earle's Library, Salisbury; Mr. Skelton's Library, Southampton; White Lion and York Hotels, Bath; Mr. Frost's Library, Bristol; Mr. Thomas's Library, Weymouth; Mr. Rutter's Library, Shaftsbury; Bath Arms, Warminster; Crown, Blandford; the Black Horse, Antelope, White Hart, and Lamb Inns, Salisbury; Angel Inn, Andover; Gregg's Arms, Dorchester; and at Mr. Phillips's, No. 73, New Bond Street, London, where Catalogues may also be had in a few days. Mr. Phillips respectfully pledges himself that the Sale will absolutely take place on the day now fixed.

JAMAICA.—For PUBLIC SALE, under an Order of the High Court of Chancery, in the cause "Thomson v. Grant and others," on a day hereafter to be fixed, before Wm. Alexander, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, at the Sale Room, in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, unless previously disposed of by private contract, together, or in lots, as may be agreed on, the following SUGAR ESTATES, SLAVES, and other PROPERTIES, situated in the Island of Jamaica, and belonging to the Estate of Alexander Donaldson, Esq. deceased—that is to say:—

BRYAN CASTLE SUGAR ESTATE, situated near Rio Bueno, in the parish of Trelawney, containing 1,400 Acres of Land, or thereabouts; about 160 prime Negroes, and 224 Head of Stock; with a Mansion House thereon, adapted for the residence of the Proprietor.

BRAMPTON BRYAN SUGAR ESTATE, adjoining Bryan Castle, containing about 1,322 Acres of Land; 267 Negroes, and 230 Head of Stock. This Estate and Bryan Castle, are situated only about three miles and a half from Rio Bueno; the works and buildings on each are complete, in substantial and good repair, and well furnished with utensils of every description; and there has been for some time a regular annual increase of the Negroes.

LOW LAYTON SUGAR ESTATE, situated in the parish of St. George, containing 2,362 Acres of Land, or thereabouts; about 300 Negroes, and 180 Head of Stock; with a Dwelling House thereon, and a Wharf on the sea, and ships to produce from its own wharf at Orange Bay; there is a complete set of works, with a water-mill, and plenty of water all the year round. This property is well supplied with working utensils of every description, and has abundance of fine previsions grounds, pastures, &c.

STOAKES HALL SUGAR ESTATE, situated in the parish of St. Thomas, in the East, about three miles from Port Morant, and at a small distance from Stoakes Harbour, containing 1,000 Acres of Land, or thereabouts (including Hampden Court Penn, adjoining thereto,) and has belonging to it about 208 Negroes, and 256 Head of Stock, with a water-mill, and complete set of works, in good repair, and furnished with utensils of every description.

ORANGE VALE COFFEE PLANTATION, situated in the Parish of St. George's, near Buff Bay, to which there is a carriage road from the Estate, which contains 1,000 Acres of Land, or thereabouts; about 264 Negroes, and 75 Head of Breeding and other Stock. The soil of Orange Vale is well adapted for the culture of Coffee; and there is a set of Works capable of taking off a large crop, with plenty of Provision Grounds: there is also a good dwelling House thereon.

FAIRFIELD PLANTATION, likewise situated on Buff Bay River, in the Parish of St. George's, about six or seven miles from Buff Bay Wharf, containing 600 Acres, or thereabouts, of Coffee, Provision, and Wood Lands. This Plantation was formerly cultivated in Coffee; but the Negroes having been removed to Low Layton Estate, the Land is now let, and partly continued in Coffee by the Tenant. There are tolerable good Works and some other Buildings on the Estate; and a fine Road from them to Buff Bay.

A WHARF and STORES, situated in the Parish of Port Royal, near the King's Dock-yard, now occupied as store houses for Provisions for victualling the King's navy, with about 34 Acres of Land, on the Palisadoes, and 16 Negro Labourers attached thereto.

A DWELLING HOUSE, in the CITY of KINGSTON, situated in North and Knight-streets, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Donaldson, and now Rented on a Repairing Lease, at 150l. currency, per Annum.

Alexander Grant, Esq. No. 6, Billiter-square, London, is authorised by the said Court of Chancery to receive Proposals, and treat with such person or persons as may be desirous of purchasing the Whole, or any part of the said Estates and Premises, by Private Contract, and will afford every information respecting them.

The Estates may be viewed; and information had, also, on application to the Managers, in Jamaica; and of Messrs. Stevenson and Whiteborne, solicitors in Kingston.

Printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready for delivery gratis, at the said Master's Chambers, Southampton Buildings, aforesaid; and of the said Alexander Grant; of Mr. John Hopton Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn; Messrs. Graham, Kinderley, and Domville, Lincoln's Inn; Messrs. Hilliard and Hastings, Gray's Inn; and of Messrs. Hall and Brownly, Boswell-court, Fleet-street, London. London, May, 1823.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	218		219	220½	
3 per Cent. Reduced	80	80½		80	80⅜	
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—		—	—	
3½ per Cents.	92½	92⅝		92⅝	92⅝	
Consols for Account	81	81⅛		81	81⅛	81⅛
4 per Cent. Consols	97⅛	107⅜	Holiday.	97⅛	97⅝	97⅝
New 4 per Cent.	—	—		—	—	
Bank Long Annuities	20⅜	—		20⅜	20½	20½
India Bonds	— p	39 p		39 p	40 p	41 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.	21 p	21 p		19 p	21 p	22 p
Ditto, 3½d.	—	—		—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—		—	—	—

BIRTHS.

MARRIED.

J. R. Raines, Esq. 46th Reg. Captain of the Madras Army, to Julia, only daughter of the late Edward Jardine, Banker, of Seven Oaks, Kent.

DIED.

At Alton, on Monday, the 2d inst. Mrs. Rebecca Terry, widow of Willis Parker Terry, Esq. and daughter of the late Benjamin White Esq. formerly Fleet-street, and of Selborne, Hampshire.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at No. 1, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 132. SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1823. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

FOR the BENEFIT of Mr. WARE, Leader and Composer, on TUESDAY, JUNE 24 will be per ormed, the Mountaineers; Octavian, Mr. C Kemble; after which, the Sleep Walker. To which will be added, the Libertine: Don Juan, Mr. Connor.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Ware, 4, Chandos-street, Covent-garden: at all the principal Music-shops; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box office. Hart street.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MR. FAWCETT respectfully acquaints his friends that he will take his BENEFIT the last night of the season, MONDAY, 30th June, on which occasion a most attractive performance will be presented for their approval.—Tickets and places to be had at the Box office, and at 5, Smith-square, Westminster.

VAUXHALL ROYAL GARDENS.—Under the especial Patronage of his Majesty, the Nobility, Gentry, and Public are most respectfully informed that the Amusements which have given such universal satisfaction nightly to numerous and brilliant assemblaxes, will be continued TO-MORROW, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings next, consisting of the Ballet; the Concert; Fantoccini; Sinck and Tight Rope; Harlequin in the Shades; Fire Works; and Ascent on the Rope, by the wonderful young Ascension. Mr Blackmore. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8. Admission 3s. 6d. ☞ The Grand interesting Ballet of Cinderella will be withdrawn in a few days to make room for other amusements. ☞ Due notice will be given of the Juvenile Fête, which will take place early next month.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE CHAMPIONS CRIBB AND SPRING.

DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge. To-morrow, and during the Week, The Life, Death and Restoration of the High Mettled Racer; or, Harlequin on Horseback, introducing a Real Fox Chase; The Champions Cribb and Spring appear (and positively the last week of their Engagement); Horsemanship by the Whole Troop of Flying Pheenomena: Tight Rope, Monsieur Long'emare, to conclude with the Secret Mine.

MOZART'S SIX GRAND SYMPHONIES.—Just published by Messrs CHAPPELL and Co. 50, New Bond-street, and to be had of all the principal Music-sellers of the Metropolis, in a very beautiful edition, Mozart's Grand Symphony, No I. in D. and No. II. in G Minor, arranged for the Pianoforte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by J. N. Hummel of Vienna, price 8s. 6d. each, without accompaniments, 6s. The other four Symphonies, arranged by the same celebrated Master, are ready for the press, and will speedily be published in regular succession. No. VI. called Jupiter, will appear before the expiration of this month.—N.B. The Piano-forte part is complete in itself, and quite independent of the other parts.

NEW MUSIC, Published by J. GOW and SON, Music and Musical Instrument Sellers, (by special appointment) to his Majesty, 162, Regent-street, opposite New Burlington street. Gow's original first set of Scotch Quadrilles, arranged as Duetts for the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, 4s. "L'Offrande aux Dames," Duetts for the Piano Forte, dedicated by Moscheles, Book I. and II. each 2s. Rousseau's Dream, Duett for the Harp and Piano Forte, by Bruguier, 5s. La Biondina and L'Amabile, for the Harp, by J. T. Cuven, 2s. Rondo Elegant, for the Piano Forte, by Hiss, 4s; Air from Nina, with variations by Mayseder, 2s. The favourite Quadrille, "La Donna del Lago," in which is introduced "Amora, che Sorgeral," by Rossini, 4s The Flowers of Minstrelsy, the Poetry by John Hay Allen, Esq; the arrangement for the Piano Forte, and additional Airs, by Sigror B. Sperati, 15s and all the works published by Nath. Gow and Son, Music Sellers to his Majesty, Edinburgh.

NEW MUSIC.—A HYMN for Three Voices: Dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon the Countess of Liverpool. The Words by the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Music by a Lady, price 2s. 6d. Published for the Authoress, by Messrs. Birchall, Lonsdale, and Mills, No. 133, New Bond street.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of "Waverley," &c.—"And as the Tenets last for ever, unless Bishop happens to find a new motto, or some lark teaches Stephens to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the Inn, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are" Vide chap. 4, vol. 1.—"County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kenmures on and awa," "There's one luck about the house," "Carle, now the King's come," "O My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Finale, price 4s.

——SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Brimita, 4s

——SIXTH SET, La Gazza Ladra. 4s.

——FIFTH SET, 11 Turco in Italia, 4s.

——FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.

——THIRD SET, or celebrated Pheasants, with La Cavertillon. 3s.

——FIFTH SET, from the Opera of Semiramide, with Coronazione Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

NEW FOREIGN PIANO FORTE MUSIC, just imported by R. COCKS and CO., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, viz. Field's 6th Concerto, Klengel's 2d ditto; dedicated to J. B. Cramer, Esq.; Hummel's ditto in B Minor, with Portraits, fine Impressions, together with an extensive assortment of all the most esteemed Compositions of the day, both Vocal and Instrumental; which they are now selling at exceedingly low prices. R. C. and Co. have likewise just published Ries's 8th Fantasia, Op. 121, for the Piano, on 6 Themes from Rossini's new Opera, "Zelmira."—N.B. A Catalogue of R. Cocks and Co.'s Select Stock of Foreign Music is just published, and may be had on application.

PINNOCK'S IMPROVED and SUPERIOR TONED PIANO FORTES, WARRANTED, manufactured and sold by him, at No. 267, St. Clement's Church-yard, Strand, are submitted to the notice of the musical world and the public in general, as combining, in a very superior degree, the various qualities of power, brilliancy, sweetness, and uniformity of tone, so essentially requisite in constituting good and perfect instruments. Elegant Cabinet Piano-fortes, from 50 to 80 guineas; Harmonic or Cottage ditto, from 45 to 70 guineas; Square Pianos, from 30 guineas upwards, according to the style of ornament.—Any Lady or Gentleman wishing to exchange an old Instrument for one of the above, will be waited on at their request, and the utmost value allowed for it.——N.B. Piano fortes lent on hire, also tuned and repaired.

MUSICALS EXTRAORDINARY.—New invented Patent small HARPS and LUTES, the first and most desirable little instruments in the known world; having all the effect and fine tone of the large Pedal Harps, &c. They are made upon a new construction, so as to require scarcely any instruction to play on them: the prices of them are also very reasonable, &c. &c.—Are to be seen and heard, and only to be had of E. LIGHT, the Inventor, &c. 9, Foley-place, Cavendish-square.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

THE HARMONICON, published Monthly, price 2s. 6d. contains New Compositions by Attwood, Braham, Cramer T. Cooke, Linley, Moscheles, Rawlings, Ries, Shield, &c. &c. and numerous republications of emure, chaste, and clerical Pieces by the first composers of every age and country; including the Works of Asioli, Beethoven, Gates, Gelinek, Haydn, Mozart, Nares, Rossini, Righini, Weber, Wilcox, &c. &c. Together with Criticisms on Musical Publications, illustrated by extracts in type, and a Lexicon of Music, with Plates, Cuts, and Musical Examples. Published by W. Pinnock, 267, Strand, and sold by all Book and Music sellers.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail the 10th July next, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion-House place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin lane, or J. S. Brimley, 14, Birchin lane.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON. To Clerks of Corn Markets, Postmasters and Others, resident in Market Towns. Agents are wanted in the several Market Towns of England and Wales to manage the circulation of a Weekly Official Account of Irish and Foreign Corn, Seeds, &c. Imported and Exported, and of the Stock of Foreign Corn and Seeds remaining Warehoused under the Locks of the Crown in each Port, and other Information connected therewith. Persons offering themselves are desired to forward their address to C. Ogilvy, Esq. Custom House, London, when a Prospectus developing the plan will be transmitted for their further information, and subsequently the person who may appear most eligible in each Market Town will be appointed. Letters must be post paid.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children 1s.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a selection of Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, IS OPEN daily, from ten in the morning until six in the evening. (By order)

Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The subscribers to the print from Mr. West's picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, Regent-street, (5 doors north of Conduit-street) where galleries have been constructed so as to admit day-light, which considerably improves the illusion, and obviates the heat and obscurity produced by artificial light. 14 Views are equally divided between two galleries; one appropriated to those of Europe and America, amongst which are Mont Blanc, the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, and the Moorish Mosque at Cordova; the other to Views in Asia and Africa, amongst which are the Interior of the Ruins of Palmyra, (or Tadmor in the Desert) and one of the Forest of Lebanon.—Open from ten till dusk.—Admittance to each Gallery, one shilling.

NOVELTY, GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Perestreuth PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the PROCESSION, and BANQUET, is NOW OPEN, accompanied by a full Military Band, finger Organ, &c. who perform the Coronation Music. This Panorama is painted on 10 000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits 1000 Figures.—Admission: Boxes 2s. Gallery 1s.—Book, 6d.—A FASHIONABLE TOUR for ONE HUNDRED MILES along the BANKS of the CLYDE. This interesting moving Panorama includes Views of the three Falls—Lanark, Glasgow Greenock, and the lofty Ben Lomond in the distance, is open in the Lower Great Room, Spring Gardens.—Admission One Shilling. Day Exhibitions at Twelve, One Two, Three and Four o'Clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at Seven, Eight, and Nine o'Clock.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married and Beneficed Clergyman, taking Eight or Ten Pupils, who are treated in every respect as the family, and prepared either for the Public Schools or the Universities, has Two or Three VACANCIES. The situation is generally admired, being in a most delightful and healthy part of Kent, five miles from Canterbury, and 31 from London, with which places there is a daily communication by coaches. Terms, Sixty Guineas per annum.—Applications, post paid, addressed to the Rev. R. Earle, Wateringbury, Tunbridge, Kent, will be duly attended to. References may also be made to the Rev. Dr Foster Pigott, Mereworth: the Rev. Dr. Willis, Waterinbury; the Hon. C. Murray, Steeplefon, near Blandford, Dorset: Mrs. Hudson, 132, Oxford-street, and to G. E. Graham, Esq 6, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

HERO AND VICTORY MARGATE STEAM YACHTS.

THE Proprietors of the ORIGINAL MARGATE STEAM YACHTS respectfully announce to the Public, that the above much admired Vessels having undergone considerable alterations and improvements, the VICTORY, CAPTAIN CORBIN, will leave the Custom House, for Margate, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, and every succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 o'clock in the Morning precisely, and return to London every MONDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.—Fares—Cuter Cabin 14s. —Fore Cabin 12s.—Children under 12 years of age 7s. (Pier Dues included.) This Packet has a State Cabin for the accommodation of Sunal parties.—Dinners provided on board, and Wines of a superior quality. ☞ No Charge being made for the Conveyance of Luggage, the Proprietors will not be responsible in case of loss or damage.—The HERO, CAPTAIN PIERCY, will be ready in the course of the present month; the precise day of her Starting will be notified in a future advertisement.—Tickets for the Season, for both vessels, may be had on application to the Captains; of Messrs. Gibson and Son, Agents, 62, Lower Thames street; of Mr. Rush, Ship Tavern, Water-lane; of Mr. Dahlin, corner of Panton-street, Haymarket; and of Mr. Rogers, the Agent, Parade, Margate.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The St. Patrick Steam Packet Company beg leave to inform the Public, that the HIBERNIA and ST. PATRICK will SAIL between DUBLIN and BRISTOL every Tuesday and Friday throughout the season. The following being the hours of departure for the month of June:—

From Bristol.			From Dublin.
June 3, at 1 o'clock afternoon.			June 3
6,	5	—	6
10,	9	morning	10
13,	10	—	13
17,	2	afternoon	17
20,	5	—	20
24,	9	morning	24
27	9	—	27

at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Hibernia is a superb new packet, of 364 tons burden, with engines of 140 horse power, a consort worthy the St. Patrick. The size of these packets and the immense power of their engines, being double that of the other packets on the station, render the passage across the Channel safe, quick, and comfortable, and as they are not subject to the inconvenience of cancelling trips for the Bar Office, the proprietors rely with confidence upon the patronage of the public, particularly as they were the first to open what has proved to be the most expeditious and delightful way of travelling between London and Dublin, the route through Bristol Further information given on application, post paid, to Thos. S. Protheroe, Cumberland-basin, Bristol; George E. Davies, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; or J. Lancaster, 12, Regent-street, Pall-mall, Londo .

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, June 20.

3d Reg. of Drag. Guard: Brev. Major E. B. Storey to be Major, vice Martin, prom.: Lieut. W. D. Mercer to be Capt. vice Storey; Cornet E. Burnaby to be Lieut. vice Mercer: Cornet P. Chalmers to be Cornet, vice Burnaby.—15th Reg. of Light Drag.: Cornet T. Wood to be Lieut. vice Lord Wiltshire, prom.: H. H. Beaumont, gent. to be Cornet, vice Wood.—15th Ditto: Lieut. W. Scott to be Lieut. vice Callaghan ex.—3d Reg. of Foot Guards; Lieut. H. Montagu to be Lieut. vice Lieut. Col. Hesketh, ret.—19th Reg. of Foot: Lieut J. R. M'Jeadh to be Lieut. vice Marshall, ex.—27th Ditto: Ens. J. Mitchell to be Ens. vice Wallace, ret.—30th Ditto: Lieut. Gen. J. Montgomerie to be Col. vice Manners, dec. —35th Ditto: Lieut. J. Earl of Wiltshire to be Capt. vice Edgeworth, ret.—49th Ditto: Ensign Richard Frederick Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell, promoted. —51st Ditto: William Gordon, gent. to be Ensign, vice Tinson, promoted.—93d Ditto: Ensign J. H. Baldwin to be Ensign.—55th Ditto: Lieut. G. Sidwell to be Adjut. vice MacKay.—57th Ditto: Cornet Lord A. Conyngham to be Lieut. vice Mitchell.—61st Ditto: Brev.-Major M. Annesley to be Major, vice Pratt, prom.—65th Ditto: Capt. S. Cane to be Capt. vice Place, who exch.—74th Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Hon Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. to be Col. vice Montgomerie.—91st Ditto: Lieut. J. Macleod to be Lieut vice Macdonald, who exch.—91st Ditto: Paymaster H. Heartszook to be Paymaster, vice Faufoul, dec.—Cape Corps (Infantry): Brev. Major H. G. Bowker to be Lieut. vice Lieut.-Col. G. Lennox, prom.—To be Lieut.-Cols. of Infantry: Major Lord G. Lennox, vice Col. Maxwell, who ret.; Major M. Pane vice Col. Griffiths who ret.; Major R. M. Oakes, vice Lieut. Col. Buckner, who ret; Major J. Martin, vice Maj.-Gen. Lord Muskerry, who ret.: Ass.-Surg. W. Twining to be Sup. Ass.-Surg. in India, vice Monat.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE June 20, 1823

Royal Reg. of Artillery: Sec. Capt. and Brevet Major W. Brereton to be Sec. Capt. vice Frazer: recired; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Fraser to be Lieut.-Col vice Franklin, ret.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Bredon to be Major, vice Fraser; Major and Brevet Lieut Col. J. Vivion to be Lieut Col. vice Griffiths, ret; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Power to be Major, vice Vivian; Capt. J. Grant to be Capt. vice Power; First Lieut. H. F. Cubitt to be Sec. Capt.; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. Pym to be Lieut. Col vice Buckner, retired; Capt and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Power to be Major, vice Pym; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Power to be Capt, vice Power: First Lieut. R. B. Rawnsley to be Sec. Captain

Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Cumberland—Thomas Blendise, Esq to be Deputy Lieut.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of Hereford—To be Dep.-Lieuts.—J. B. Insley, Esq R. Price, Esq. E. Clive, Esq. R. B akemore, Esq. and R. J. Powell, Esq.—Herefordshire Reg. of Militia: S. Beavan, Esq to be Major, vice Hug. J. S Cocks, res.: To be Capts.: J. Phillips, Esq. vice Bateman; J. G. Cotterel, Esq. vice Eales: J. Barnely, Esq. vice Freeman; W. G. Cherry, Esq. vice Bevan, prom.: To be Ensigns; G. P. Bate Gent.: J. Lane, Gent.: E. N. Mason, Gent.: H. D. Williams, Gent. vice Clarke, dec.; C. Bunne, Gent. to be Surg. vice Dixon. —Herefordshire Volunteer Yeomanry—1st Troop: W. Homes, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Underwood—2d Troop: T. Davies, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Adams, dec.; Hon. W. Rodney to be Cornet, vice Homes, prom.; T. F. Watling, to be Surg. vice Cotes, dec.

Commission in the Dumbartonshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. A. Smollett to be Capt. vice Horrocks.

Commissions in the Anglesey Local Militia: Lieut.-Col. Sir W. D. Bulkeley, Knt. to be Lieut.-Col Commandant, vice Sparrow, dec.; Capt. W. Sparrow to be Major, vice Williams, prom.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. SYKES, Bath Easton, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

W. EMSLEY, Pudsey, York, clothier—H. KAINES, Manstone, Dorset, cattle dealer—T. BUNKER, Church street, Deptford, timber-merchant—J. READ and J. JACOB, Love Lane, cloth-workers—W. T. S. SMITH, Evesham-street, carpenter—J. M'ALLIS, Liverpool, tailor—M. M. HAWES, Deptford-bridge, coach proprietor—T. ROBINSON, New Malton, spirit re tailer—C. P. ARMAND and A. SOLARI, Battersea, vitriol-manufacturer—A. DANIELS, Prescot-street, diamond merchant—J. RAWLEY, New-street, boot and shoe-maker.

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"Which found no mortal resting-place so fair
"As thine ideal breast; whate'er thou art,
"Or wert, a young Aurora of the air,
"The nymph olepsy of some fond despair;
"Or, it might be, a beauty of the earth;
"Who found a more than common votary there,
"Too much adoring; whatsoe'er thy birth
"Thou wert a heavenly thought—and soft'y bodied forth."

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. TURNER, Stock Exchange, stock broker.

BANKRUPTS.

W. C. PEARSE, Braintree, grocer—S. GEE, Cambridge, tinman—W. EAST, Newbury, coal merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts: June 29, H. Berthoud, Soho-square, bookseller—July 12, W. C. Atmore, Wood street, warehouseman—July 12, S. F. Lettsom, Cannon-street, tin-plate manufacturer—July 12, T. Stanton, Devizes, cheesemonger—June 29, C. Richardson, Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Yates, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, merchants—July 9, J. Dicks, London-street, Tottenham-Court-road, carpenter—June 24, W. C. Keene, Mary-la-bonne lane, carrier—June 26, J. and W. Stirling, Copthall-court, merchant—June 21, J. Bysh, Paternoster-row, bookseller.

July 10, J. Woakes, Hereford, upholsterer, at the Royal Oak.—July 12, J. Lawton, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, innkeeper, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester—July 17, H. Quilter, Leicester, victualler, at the Rutland Arms—July 9, E. Pearson and L. Claude, Liverpool, merchants, at the George, Dale-street.—July 21, J. Messenger, Loughborough, victualler, at the Bell Hotel, Leicester—July 18, E. Bostock, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, bleacher, at the Bell Hotel, Leicester.—July 9, T. and W. Windeatt, Tavistock, jellmongers, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth.—July 16, T. Satterthwaite, Kendal, Westmorland, tanner, at the King's Arms, Lancaster.—July 9, D. Sargant, Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, scrivener, at the Rose and Crown, Wisbeach.—July 18, D. Jones, Mathrafal, tanner, at the Office of Mr. Pinsent, Water-street, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES.

G. Young, New Sarum, grocer—F. Willats, Brewer-street, Golden-square, cheesemonger—G. Blair, Lower Thames-street, seedsman—R. Lyney, late of Fore-street, Limehouse, coal-merchant—R. Manning, Sackville-street, tailor—J. Green, Great Yarmouth, and Somerleyton, Suffolk, bricknaker—H. A. Cooper, Stockinch Ottersay, Somersetshire, dealer—J. S. Radford, Hull, merchant—E. Edmonds, Newport, Monmouthshire, draper.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Tithe Abolition, the Limerick Police-Regulation, and several private Bills, were read a first time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a Petition from the Journeymen Silk Weavers of Spitalfields against the Silk Manufacturers' Bill.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL admitted, that though the Bill was intended to benefit the Journeymen Silk Weavers, these men were entitled to every consideration on account of their quiet and peaceable conduct at all times, and especially at periods of difficulty and privation. The Noble Lord, however, thought, as many of his Majesty's subjects conceived it was injurious to them, the House should hear all their complaints in a Committee.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said he had a Petition to present, signed by 179 Master Manufacturers in Spitalfields, and another signed by 10,500 inhabitants of Bethnal-green against the Bill. The Bill, he observed, was brought in to please the political economists. The Petitions were then read and referred to the Committee in the Bill.

The EARL of DARNLEY presented a Petition from the Parish of St. Anne, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, recommending the introduction of Poor Laws in Ireland, and the finding of employment for the lower orders of that country.

The EARL of LIMERICK would not waste the time of the House in discussing the absurdity of this Petition, which was laid on the table.

The Scotch Entail Bill was postponed till Friday.

On receiving the report of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill,

The EARL of WESTMORLAND objected to the extent to which the clause for protecting the property of minors went, and which would subject persons to punishment by the Court of Chancery whether they married minors or not, provided the marriages were not solemnized according to the provisions of this Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, it only subjected those who had sworn falsely to the punishments for perjury. He intended to propose that the period for prosecuting by the Attorney General should be limited to less than three years; and that no prosecution should take place after the parties had been married above a year. Complaint to be made to the Attorney-General within three months after such false marriages.

After some further conversation, the clause was postponed till to-morrow.

TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Masters and Servants Bill, and to 29 private Bills. Among the private Bills were the Bermondsey Improvement and the Mersey Canal Bills.

The Prison Laws Consolidation Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

About 100 witnesses were sworn to give evidence before the Committee on the Spitalfields Act Repeal Bill.

In a Committee on the Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill Counsel was heard on behalf of the Clerks of the Peace of a number of Counties in Ireland, against that part of the Bill which affects the Clerks of the Peace.

The motion for hearing witnesses was negatived without a division; and the Bill went through the Committee.

WEDNESDAY.

The Vessels Registry, the London Sewers, and several private Bills were brought up from the Commons.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH presented the Report of the Committee to whom the petitions of the Silk Weavers had been referred, recommending, according to the wish of the petitioners, that evidence be heard at the Bar. The second reading of the Bill was fixed for Friday.

THURSDAY.

The Scotch Confirmation, the Beer Duties, and two other Bills were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The DUKE of LEINSTER presented a Petition from the Hibernian Philanthropic Society of Dublin, praying, that their Lordships would take the State of Ireland into consideration. The Noble Duke said, that on some future day he should call the attention of the House to the subject.

The EARL of CLARE expressed his satisfaction at the intimation of the Noble Duke.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN presented a petition from the Linen Trade of London against the Linen Duties Bill.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL said the Bill would take off all the restrictions on the Linen Trade.—Petition ordered to lie on the table.

The DUKE of DEVONSHIRE called the attention of the House to the evils of Ireland, which had been so long as to prove that something was essentially to blame in the Government of that Country. The Noble Duke admitted, that to remedy the evils was very difficult, much of these evils arose from difference of religion: and though this was not the time to enter into the Catholic Question, yet he might say, that a system of exclusion must promote those evils—conciliation must go a great way to tranquillize the public mind of that country. The truth was, the Government was entirely in the hands of the small minority called the Orangemen. The Tythe System was most grievous in its operation, and that was a proof of the necessity of immediate inquiry. He recommended the concession of the Catholic Question, the Commutation of Tythes, and impartial distribution of justice. The Noble Duke concluded by moving several Resolutions, declaring the existence of a spirit of violence in Ireland, and the disposition of the House to concur with His Majesty's Ministers in the measures necessary to repress it; but stating that experience had proved those measures to be inefficient as a cure, and that it was the duty of the House to apply itself without further delay to examine the state of that country with a view to provide a remedy.

EARL BATHURST could not concede the point, that the government of Ireland had been of a violent character, or that undue acts of coercion had been exercised by Parliament towards Ireland. To prove this he appealed to the Acts of the Statute-book for the relief of Ireland. The Noble Earl contended that much had been done to relieve Ireland. In 1806, Parliament had given Irish corn an exclusive privilege of importation to this country, when foreign and our own colonial grain were prohibited—had passed laws for assimilating the administration of justice to this country—for regulating Grand Jury proceedings and presentments, and the Police. Another great improvement was the encouragement given to the fisheries of Ireland; and if they succeeded he hoped they would be inclined to go further with that improvement. For the education in Ireland 20,000l. had been this year granted; while the parliament of Ireland voted 380l. a year for it. He next adverted to the consolidation of the Treasuries of the two countries, by which this country took upon itself the whole of the debt contracted by Ireland. By this measure Parliament had been able to repeal the window-tax, which lay particularly heavy on Ireland. This year they had relieved her from all assessed taxes. Was it fair then to say that Parliament and the Government had given nothing to Ireland? With respect to the motion, it did not differ materially from the motion of a Noble Marquis in the last Session, since which the assessed taxes of Ireland had been repealed. As he conceived some sort of enquiry was necessary into the state of Ireland, he was unwilling to give the motion a direct negative, and he should therefore move the previous question.

The EARL of CLARE said, the lower orders in Ireland were in a wretched situation, and that nothing adequate had been done to give them education or relief.

LORD CLIFDEN admitted that Ireland had not paid her share of the revenue, but from the nature of the misgovernment exercised towards her she was incapable. The evils of Ireland were as numerous as the stars of heaven, but the Tythe System was the star of the greatest magnitude. He enumerated the evils of the Tythe System in Ireland, from Proctors, Tythe Collectors, Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. &c. Most of their Lordships were totally ignorant of the state of Ireland: and the more the pity. It would make the dumb to speak to relate the miseries of that unhappy people who were dragged into the Bishop's Court, where the Vicar General, who was mostly a Clergyman, was Judge and Jury himself. It was a strange thing to have a Church without a flock. If they would have a Clergy and 22 Bishops, pay them in some other way; but in Ireland, to think of their being paid by tythes was totally out of the question.

THE EARL of DARNLEY was of opinion, the state of Ireland ought to be enquired into. He contended that the conduct of the other House of Parliament had been to send back in triumph the head of the Orange party in Ireland, an Alderman of Dublin and a vender of very bad stationary at a monstrous price to the Public. Was that conciliation? He despaired of any thing effectual being done for the relief of that country. The principle on which she had been hitherto governed, had been a principle and a system of disunion. Let not Parliament be too sure that, under the circumstances of Europe, it was sound policy to deny the boon of emancipation to six millions of Catholics. He trusted that their Lordships would agree to the motion of his Noble Friend, and would take an early opportunity next Session of sifting all the evils of Ireland to the bottom, and reverse the whole system under which she had been governed.

LORD GOSFORD said, the present disastrous state of Ireland was owing to a long-continued system of mis-government, which it behoved that House to do its utmost to put an end to.

LORD CALEDON supported the motion.

LORD MARYBOROUGH contended that much had been done for Ireland. No less than 614,000l. had been granted since the Union to the Board of First Fruits. Besides which, let them look at the large sums granted for public works, for loans to distressed banks, &c. within the last few years. To agree to the Noble Duke's Resolution would be to cast an unfair and unjust colour of censure on the conduct of Parliament. The Noble Duke could state nothing against the British Government and Parliament but the refusal of Catholic Emancipation; but much as he wished to see that measure passed, he must say, and the Noble Lords opposite knew that it was impossible to do so at present. The Noble Marquis at the head of the Irish Government, most curiously and fortunately possessed the confidence of the Noble Lords opposite, and yet they could not agree in commendation of any one act of his government.

LORD HOLLAND supported the motion, and said that it behoved the House to look at the state of affairs in Spain; for if Spain, Portugal, and France were united under a Bourbon Government, ruling by favour of Divine Right, resting on the Catholic Religion and the Holy Alliance, and supported by the Army of the Faith, and bands of missionaries and Jesuits, the misgoverned Catholics of Ireland would become objects of great commiseration and jealousy to those united powers. If they could not govern Ireland well, he hoped they would not govern her long.

The EARL of LIMERICK said, the disturbances were confined to the lower orders of the people; the better class of the Catholics, and the priesthood, tried in vain to deter them. He had met many Captain Rocks, and some of them had told him that their object was to drive away the heretics. But Catholics of property, as well as Protestants, were attacked, their property burnt, or otherwise destroyed, and themselves murdered indiscriminately by these miscreants. The chief remedy, in his opinion, was to devise some mode of employment for the poor, and the establishment of a woollen manufactory; these would do more than building bridges or making roads.

LORD KING hoped that those who voted against a motion for inquiry would read the Insurrection Act, which he believed was the only efficient Act this Session, and one certainly more fitted for a slave island than a free country. That country was exactly in the same state it had been in for the last twenty-three years.

The DUKE of LEINSTER, in adverting to the Institution for the promotion of Education in Ireland, said, that he had left it two years ago on account of its conduct, and if some reformation were not made it could not stand.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN said, Ireland had never been in a worse situation than it was at present since the year 1798, and yet they saw nothing effectual done for her tranquillity. What would the measures pointed out, viz. Grand Jury Presentments Bill, Courts of Justice and Education Institutions, do for the benefit of Ireland. They were told that the grants for education had been distributed impartially, without reference to religious distinctions; but he denied that any sums had been given to Catholic schools under the direction of Catholics. Ireland was unfortunately distinguished from every other civilized country; she had a Church which had no hold upon the people; the administration of the law was not reverenced, in consequence of a deep-seated feeling that it was administered in exclusion to the mass of the people. He particularly alluded to the unnecessary exclusion of the Catholics from offices they were permitted to enjoy—out of 2540 offices which Catholics were competent to fill, only 108 were occupied by them.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL regretted the calamities; and admitted the expediency of taking measures to remove them. But the motion went far beyond this; for it went to throw the whole weight of those calamities upon his Majesty's Government. He rested his defence on a series of acts done by Government and the Legislature for the benefit of Ireland. Then, with respect to the Government of the Noble Lord, at present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was willing that it should be tried by the purpose which had been held out to be the object of his policy. At the same time no one could say that Ireland was to be cured by a piece of magic, and that by a stroke of a wand disturbance was to be for ever banished. It must be years before the fruits of Marquis Wellesley's improved administration could be seen. He enumerated four great measures which the present Government had originated for the advantage of Ireland; namely, the Tythe Commutation, the Police Regulation, the Reform of the Magistracy, and the new System of Distillery Laws. With respect to tythes, he desired to know whether a voluntary or compulsory commutation was desired. He wished for the former, but considered that every principle of justice would be violated by the latter. He was persuaded and satisfied that the thing might be fairly and amicably arranged, for he was sure the clergy of Ireland were willing fairly to meet the tythe payers on this question. He wished it to be remembered that every man who purchased an estate in Ireland, purchased but 9-10ths of that estate, and the remaining 10th did not belong to him. He eulogized the moderation of the Irish Clergy, who were the most lenient exactors of rent. All he had to plead was that the pledge of the Government was redeemed by the introduction of these important measures. It had been stated that out of 2,540 offices, which Catholics were eligible by law to hold, but 108 were actually held by Roman Catholics. The disparity was certainly great; but then those who talked of the Catholics of Ireland amounting to 6,000,000 out of a population of 7,500,000 ought to bear in mind, that if this calculation were correct, forty-nine 8-fifteenths of the property of Ireland was in the hands of the Protestants. As to the charge that the law was not equally administered he denied the charge, and maintained that as far as education and other circumstances would permit, no difference was made between Catholics and Protestants. He denied that the disturbances which last year and this had existed in Ireland, were directed against the Government or the Institutions of the country. It was a combination against property, whether in the hands of Catholics or Protestants. He could not avoid ascribing much of the evils of Ireland to absenteeism. If any one grievance had been stated that could have been remedied, he would have agreed to the motion; but it was entirely general, and gave a most incorrect and erroneous view of the state of Ireland; and therefore he should oppose the motion.

The BISHOP of KILDARE defended the Parochial Clergy of Ireland from the aspersions that, he said, had been cast upon them.

The EARL of CARNARVON supported the motion.

The House divided—For the motion, Contents 43—Proxies 55—98 Non-Contents 66—Proxies 105—171—Majority 73.

FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave judgment in the appeal against the second action, instituted by Mr. Gibson against Sir W. Rae, &c. for a libel in the *Bacon* newspaper. His Lordship held, that the appeal did not set forth that the second action was brought for the same publication of the same libel—it might be for a different publication of the libel; and, secondly, that the appeal interfered with the progress of the case to a Jury, on the direction of the Judges that the issue should be prepared, whereas the Acts (55 and 59 Geo. III.) only contemplated an appeal against the result of going to the Jury.—Appeal dismissed.

Petitions were presented from certain Silk Weavers in Essex against the Silk Manufacturers Bill; from Forfar against the Linen Stamping Bill.

The Scotch Linen Bill was postponed till Monday.

LORD STOWELL brought in a Bill to render valid Marriages contracted Abroad, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Bill for extinguishing tithes and payments in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and making compensation in lieu thereof, was passed; as was also the Limerick Local Taxation Bill.

The House went into Committee on the London Bridge Bill.

MR. ALD. WOOD moved to leave out in the clause relative to the plan the word "specification."—For the Amendment, 4—For the original Clause, 80—Majority, 76.

On the Clause for advancing 150,000l. from the Consolidated Fund,

MR. HUME expressed his surprise that no mode was suggested in the Clause for the repayment of this sum. He thought the City ought not to be put to unnecessary expence, nor the public be burthened with a tax of 150,000l. to build a new bridge—the whole was a job.

The LORD MAYOR considered a new bridge as unnecessary, and therefore he would move, as an amendment, "that the Chairman do report progress."

Sir G. Cockburn, Mr. H. Sumner, and Alderman Wood, opposed the amendment.

The Gallery was then cleared for a division. For Reporting Progress, 12—Against it, 81—Majority for the Clause, 69. The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the order for going into Committee on the Irish Tithe Composition Bill,

MR. A. ELLIS objected to the Bill on account of the House having rejected the Compulsory Clause. He moved that the further consideration be adjourned till this day six months.

The House divided—For the original motion, 51—For the amendment, 36. The House then went into the Committee.—Several verbal amendments were made in the Bill, and the House resumed.

TUESDAY.

The SPEAKER attended in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent.

Sir H. PARNELL postponed his notice relative to the appointment of a Secret Committee to enquire into the disturbances in Ireland to this day week, and MR. BROUGHAM his Motion relative to the Administration of Justice in Ireland till to-morrow week.

COL. WOOD brought in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to the Settlement of the Poor.—Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Report of the Sale of Game Bill was postponed to June 30.

The Sale of Beer Bill was read a third time. On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. Maberly repeated his former objections to the Bill, and declared he would take the sense of the House upon it.

The House then divided:—For the Bill 64—Against it 26—Majority for the Bill 38.—The Bill was then passed.

The Prize Money Distribution Bill went through a Committee.

MR. HUME called the attention of the House to the great delay which took place in the Distribution of Prize Money.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was convinced any individual in the Army having Prize Money due to him would receive every information by referring to the Paymaster of the Forces; or in the Navy to the Paymaster of the Navy.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING wished it to be known to the Public, that they had at all times better go to the fountain head than trust to subordinate agents, whose interest it was, perhaps, to deceive them.

Sir I. COFFIN and MR. W. WILLIAMS bore testimony to the ready attention of the Paymasters to any complaints made to them.

The Bill was then committed.—Report to-morrow.

MR. S. RICE moved the House to go into Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. In the Committee the Honourable Member stated, that there were four charges in which the Chief Baron was implicated—the first charge was in the case of a decree; now, the fee on decree was not due till the decree was signed, but the Chief Baron directed that it should be taken when the cause was set down for hearing; and thus the fee of decree was frequently taken in cases which were settled before they came to a decree. But this was not all, for when the case did come to a decree, the fee was taken a second time. The next charge which he had, was the taking a fee for the signing of writs, which was a new fee instituted by the present Chief Baron. The next head related to the taxation of bills of costs on the law side of the Court of Exchequer. The next head of charge related to the currency. The Court of Exchequer is divided into three parts, the law side, the revenue side, and the equity side; and here, as a mode of profit contrary to former practice, he invariably directed all fees to be paid in English currency; thus establishing another and a new source of profit to himself. This was the case he had to charge against the Lord Chief Baron, as it appeared upon the Reports of the Commissioners.

Capt. O'GRADY defended the conduct of the Chief Baron, but without impugning the conduct of the Hon. Member who made the charges, he must observe that the Chief Baron had not the means of examining or cross examining a single witness, yet with such imperfect means of defence he had rebutted more than half the charges. The Hon. Gent. then stated that when the present Chief Baron was raised to the Bench, the greatest confusion prevailed on the subject of the fees of the Court. On the first charge of the increased amount of bills of costs, the whole had proceeded from an inferior Officer, and was unknown to the Chief Baron till the appearance of the Report.—As to the mode of paying the fees, be it right or wrong, the Chief Baron received them in the same way as all other Judges. The Chief Baron had claimed other fees on the ground of usage, and, if wrong, had at least advanced a probable ground for his mode of proceeding. The question was then put upon the three first Resolutions, and they were carried in the affirmative.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL would submit to the Hon. Member (Rice) the unfairness of his mode of proceeding. That course would be to condemn the Chief Baron unheard. The Hon. and Learned Gent. moved that the Chairman leave the Chair.

MR. TIERNEY asked, why had not the Hon. Gentleman previously suggested that the Chief Baron should be heard.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING said, if he were forced to come to a vote, he was prepared to say, that the Resolution was affirmed in the Report; but if called on to state that the Resolution had been proved to his satisfaction, in that view of the question he must hesitate.

The Chairman obtained leave to report progress, and asked leave to sit again on Thursday, which was granted.

On the question for going into Committee on the Usury Laws Repeal Bill,

MR. DAVENPORT proposed that the Bill be committed this day six months.—On this a division took place.—For going into the Committee, 38—For the amendment, 15—Majority, 23. The Bill went into the Committee, the blanks were filled up with the 1st January, 1824, and the Report was ordered to be to-morrow.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL brought in a Bill to amend the Limerick Peltonry Act; read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from the ship-owners of Whitehaven, praying that a clause may be introduced in the Bill for Consolidating the Custom Laws, for the more effectually punishing seamen bringing articles on board not mentioned in the manifest, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would give the suggestion his best consideration); and from Bradford, and other places in Yorkshire, against the proposition for a free exportation of British wool.

LORD BINNING, alluding to a charge made by Lord A. Hamilton against the Sheriff of Lanark for improper conduct at the election, by fixing too early a day for the convenience of Lord A. Hamilton, and in consequence of which he scarcely left time for the Noble Lord to make a similar number of voters with his antagonist, begged, on the part of Mr. Hamilton, the Sheriff, to say, that no partial motives had guided his conduct.

LORD A. HAMILTON must say, that so far from being ready to retract what he had said of Mr. Hamilton, as Sheriff Depute of the County of Lanark, he was ready to repeat the charges which he had formerly brought against him. The Noble Lord then repeated the charges which he had brought against Mr. Hamilton on a former day.

Mr. PYM presented a petition from the County of Bedford, praying that the House would interfere to put an end to the burning of Hindoo women.

MR. F. BUXTON said, it was estimated that 800 women immolated

themselves annually. In many cases the victims were so poor as not to be able to purchase the fuel for their own destruction; in one instance a girl 14 years old escaped from the pile thrice, and at last her tresses were cut by the bye-standers; these atrocious cases were sources of intimate delight to the spectators.

Mr. Wynn agreed that the recital was most appalling, but the remedy for the evil must be left to the discretion of the local government.

In answer to a question from Mr. S. Rice relative to the Irish Poor,

Mr. Goulburn said, he had no objection to support a motion for a Committee to enquire into the best means of employing the Poor.—A Petition was then presented from the Hibernian Society, praying for the assistance of the House to carry into effect Mr. Owen's Plan.—The Petition was laid on the table.

Sir Gerard Noel moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the claims of Mrs. Serres, from whom he presented a petition a few days since. It was well known that this lady had made several applications to Government for money, supported upon well grounded claims as the only legitimate representative of the late Duke of Cumberland. Now the pure English of it was, she wanted this money to pay her debts. If she really was one of the Blood Royal, why had she not a pension on the Civil List? He doubted whether it was in the power of the King or his Ministers to tell one of the royal family, "you shall not have twopence." The first question was—Is this woman an impostor, or is she one of the Royal Family? If an impostor, he called upon His Majesty's Government to protect the Royal Family against her; if not, he called on them to do their duty by her as such. He (Sir Gerard Noel) had it in command from Her Royal Highness to make no exposure unpleasant to any of the other branches of the Royal Family. But he had it in command from himself to spare no person from exposure it justice were refused. It it were, he should say something strong both to the Ministers and the country. He had been there through the whole of Pitt's administration—when he was returned he wore in his cocktade the motto of "Pitt and the Constitution." That would be his watchword to death. He begged to have the Petition read. [The Clerk then read the Petition, stating, that the Petitioner was incarcerated in the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, and praying for relief.] Sir Gerard Noel in continuation, said, he was most anxious to avoid giving offence to the Royal Family, to whom no man was more attached than he was. He had wore the Prince's button for 30 years, and had been very intimate with the King, and he was sure His Majesty never saw any testimony more loyal than his we.e.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion, and observed, that from consideration to the Royal Family, if she were an impostor, they ought to take some steps. But his principal ground was in consideration of the creditors, who were entitled to this money if due.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that the Hon. Baronet had imposed a difficult task upon him, for the whole affair was so ridiculous that he hardly knew how to treat it in that House. It was a romantic story, and the House must expect to find many parts of it in the highest degree ludicrous. There were two brothers of the name of Wilmot, of one of whom, Robert, this Lady was the daughter; and of her baptism they had proof. In 1817, she first became discontented with her humble birth, and professed herself to be the illegitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. At that time she caused a petition to be presented to the King in her behalf. She professed to be the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland by a Mrs. Payne, the wife of a Captain Payne, who died abroad. In 1819 she came forward as the legitimate daughter of the Duke by a daughter of Dr. Wilmot. A private marriage was alleged to have taken place between these parties in 1769. Now it was known that the Duke of Cumberland was married in 1767, not to Miss Wilmot, but to Mrs. Horton. The documents, therefore, which were now brought forward went to prove the crime of bigamy against the Duke of Cumberland. It certainly did appear that there were papers bearing the names of Lord Chatham and Mr. Dunning, relating to the alleged private marriage in 1769, and to the birth of a child in 1772. It was stated in one of them that another lady had a still-born child, and that Lord Chatham and Mr. Dunning consented to substitute Olive in its place. The Right Hon. Gent. then read one of the documents relating to the birth of the supposed Princess, signed "J. Dunning," "Chatham," "Warwick," and dated June 2d, 1774. Now it happened that Lord Chatham resigned the seals in 1768; and upon June 17, 1774, he moved an Address to the King to remove all the troops from Boston. With the known feelings of the King upon the American War, and with the strong opposition made to the Ministers by Lord Chatham upon that question, it was impossible that he should have been selected by His Majesty for an affair of so delicate a nature.—Another of the documents stated that the Princess was to be known by a large, brown, liver-coloured spot on her right rib.—Signed, "*Chatham.*" He would now examine the principal documents, and the first was the marriage certificate. It stated that the marriage was solemnized by banns, and the ceremony performed by J. Wilmot, and witnessed by Lord Warwick and Mr. Adder, who subscribed their names as present, "Broke," "J. Adder." Signed "G. Rex."—As the certificate stated the marriage to have been solemnized by banns, the first question asked was, where were the banns published? It was curious to see how impositions of this nature were detected, and how strangely the truth would sometimes appear. It happened that Dr. J. Wilmot, who was said to have performed the ceremony, was a Fellow of Trinity College, and it appeared from the books that he was resident at Cambridge on the very day, and that he left it on the following day: so that it was impossible for him to have been in London at that time. It was fact, that the present Earl of Warwick, before he came to the title, always signed "Broke," as this certificate was signed. But previous to the time of the present Earl, the second title was Greville. And it appeared from the testimony of Lord Warwick, and of the servants of the late Earl, that he never signed any thing but "Greville" before coming to the title. Still the signature of Mr. Adder remained, and he had to inform the House that inquiry had been made at Warwick, where it was found that the people remembered Dr. Adder perfectly well. But it had been found that this gentleman was from Saint Andrew's, and that the good people of Warwick had taken the first letter of his name away, and quite changed its last syllable. His real name was Hadow, which had been converted into Adder, and the corruption was adopted in the signature to the marriage certificate. He trusted this would be enough to satisfy the House.—*(Cheers.)*—There was another claim in which the Hon. Bart might support this lady if he chose, and one which he certainly should not be inclined to oppose. It was her claim to the Principalities and Ecclesiastical Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Poland. This claim she founded upon her mother's father, Dr. Wilmot, having married the daughter of Augustus Stanislaus. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by reading a passage from the Address of the Princess of Poland, in which she stated, that she only lived in the hope of seeing her faithful Poles emancipated from foreign thraldom.

Sir G. Noel replied, and said he confessed that the question of banns struck most in his stomach, but that he did not consider it to have defeated his statement—The motion was negatived without a division.

On the second reading of the English Catholics' Bill, Sir G. Hill objected to the principle of the Bill; much mischief had occurred since the Elective Franchise had been conceded to the Irish Roman Catholic, and he warned the House against passing this Bill.

Mr. W. Banks opposed the Bill. He had no objection to admitting the Catholics of England into the Magistracy, but he opposed granting them the Elective Franchise.

The Attorney-General said the Bill went to relieve every person from taking the oath of supremacy. It did not change the concession to Catholics. On this ground he should oppose the Bill.

Mr. Secretary Peel could not consent to abolish the Oath of Supremacy. The exceptions were very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Banks did not understand the Bill as it was now framed. It *stated* the word "franchise," which was a word of large import, and should be properly defined; as it now stood, it might extend to the corporate as well as the elective franchise.

Mr. Wetherell would oppose the Bill as it was now framed. It was then read a second time.

Lord Nugent, in reply to the observations of the Hon. Member (Mr. Banks) asked, if the Hon. Member should ever think of selling the Borough of Corfe-Castle, would he put the Oath of Supremacy to the intended purchaser?

Mr. Banks said, if he were ever inclined to part with property supposed to convey political power, he should think he deserted his duty if he sold it to persons who he thought would abuse it. *(Cheers.)*

Lord Nugent feared he had, indeed, put the question too abruptly; and he must admit that the answer showed the Hon. Member to be consistent in his opinions.

The Bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday.

On the third reading of the Scotch Commissaries Bill, a divison took place. Ayes 56—Noes 21—Majority 35.

Mr. Kennedy then moved that it be read that day six months.

Mr. Grant moved that the House do adjourn. The House divided. Ayes 9—Noes 44—Majority 35.

Mr. Hume objected to proceeding on the Bill that night, and moved to adjourn. The Lord Advocate then withdrew the third reading till to-morrow.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from Nottingham against the Combination shire against the Poor Laws Bill; from the Owners and Occupiers of Wiltland in the County of Northumberland, praying the House to remove linest quality; from 3,107 inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne against Slavery; from 9525 inhabitants of Middlesex, praying that the Jurisdiction of the County Court may be extended to debts above 10*l.*; from Mr. J. G. Butt, complaining of the hardships which he had sustained in consequence of the proceedings instituted against him in the Common Pleas, at the instance of Sir N. Conant.—(The Solicitor-General thought, when this case was investigated, it would be found that the Treasury had acted with the greatest propriety and liberality towards Mr. Butt; and that the Treasury did not defend Sir N. Conant, but that Sir N. Conant was defended by his own Counsel and Solicitors.)

Mr. Wilmot Horton, in answer to a question from Mr. Marryat, said, there was at present a Commission of Inquiry in the West Indies, who were to proceed to Trinidad, and inquire how far the provisions of British law could be extended to that Settlement.

On the third reading of the Assessed Taxes Bill, Mr. Herries (in answer to a question from Mr. Hobhouse), thought, in all probability, the windows of Parts, to which the Hon. Member alluded, were not really shop windows, and if that was the case, it was not intended they should be exempted.—The Bill was passed.

The settlement of the Poor Bill was committed for Monday.

Mr. Lennard moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the Returns made to the House, relative to the County Court of the County of Middlesex, on the 24th of January, 1821.—For the Committee 18—Against it 44.

Mr. Hume moved several resolutions, on which he meant to ground "an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to direct an enquiry to be made into the manner in which the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have exercised their power, both as regards placing Officers upon full pay, and the promotion of other Officers to a higher rank since the peace." The Hon. Member prefaced his motion by complaining of the conduct of the Admiralty, which had given much dissatisfaction, from the circumstance of juniors having been put over the heads of elder Officers. Young men of no experience had been employed, on account of family connections, while older and meritorious Officers had been neglected. In 1793, the number of Officers, from Admirals to Lieutenants, was 2062. In 1816, the total number was 5568. The Finance Committee had looked forward to a reduction by which, in seven years, a reduction of one-third would have been effected. But that expectation had been far from realised, as 965 promotions had taken place. In the space of seven years 513 persons had been appointed Midshipmen; 222 Lieutenants had been appointed Commanders, and 125 Commanders Post Captains. In the year 1816, the expence of the Navy was 1,137,000*l.* and in 1823 that sum had only been reduced to 1,079,000*l.* The annual expence caused by the new promotions was 77,272*l.* The Hon. Member then stated, that the Hon. Capt. Gambier had been put over the head of 3000 Lieutenants, and then promoted over 745 Commanders. Lord F. Wynne, and the two Lieutenants of the Hon. Capt. Spencer, held the rank when he was a boy. He enumerated a variety of other promotions which he contended were against the rule of seniority.

Sir George Cockburn described the rule adopted by the Admiralty Board in respect of promotions. Every one who entered that service, were he the King's son, must serve as a Midshipman for 6 years; and he contended that it was most desirable for the good of the service to have the sons of noblemen and distinguished individuals in the navy; they gave it respectability, represented it in that House, and added to its character in society; and it was not to be expected that they should undergo all the hardships of inferior service, which was endured by those who served in the profession for their bread. With respect to Lord F. Thynne, the name of that officer stood at the bottom of a list of seven, who were promoted upon a particular occasion, as being the seven oldest commanders upon the different stations. This officer had also served in the Mediterranean, and afterwards in the Active with much credit to himself, that Lord Wm. Gordon came to the Admiralty and reported to him the meritorious conduct of this young officer as being entitled to reward; and he was proud to say that he had it. Now, upon looking at the list of the seven Commanders who were promoted, it would be seen that the next immediately above Lord F. Thynne, was the Hon. F. Spencer, who belonged to an Opposition family. With regard to junior officers passing over the heads of their seniors, it so happened that his junior lieutenant had been placed over the head of this young nobleman, who served under him without a word. At the Coronation, all midshipmen who had served since 1813 had been promoted; and the oldest commanders on the respective stations, without regard to any other consideration, had received promotion. At the Jubilee, the principle of seniority had been made the rule of promotion; the consequence of which had been, that several long dead had been promoted, and a worthy Major (Cartwright) had received the rank of commander.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet thought that length of service should be the principal circumstance to regulate the promotions. He did not think that birth should enter into the question. There could be no doubt that many would be found to bear testimony to the excellence of the present system at the expence of the past. He did not say, however, that the Admiralty had not succeeded in making out any case; but he repeated his disapprobation of the system of allowing birth to interfere with the question of promotion.

Mr. Secretary Canning thought that a most satisfactory answer had been given to the accusation. The question resolved itself into this, whether promotion should depend on merit or on seniority. He thought the Hon. Gent. had failed to make out his case, and that the Navy now stood in the situation best fitted to support its energies in war, its respectability in peace, and that rank which it ought to support in comparison with the other branches of the public service. The Hon. Member had forgotten the battle of Algiers, which had given so many fair claims to promotion. Wherever British Officers were employed there were always strong claims. In the Preventive Service, against the Pirates in the Red Sea, and in putting down the Slave Trade, on the coast of Africa, our officers had displayed the greatest courage and good conduct, and established claims from which it was impossible to escape. Captain Gambier was the only Post Captain in the East Indies at the death of the officer whom he succeeded, and by the rule of the service was entitled to succeed to the vacancy. The far greater part of the promotions was from service alone, but few from interest.

Admiral Sir John Beresford said, it was within his own knowledge that many promotions had taken place in favour of those who were opposed to Ministers.

Admiral Coffin said, that so far from the promotions being too quick, he had known midshipmen who had served 18 years without being promoted. If men were kept unpromoted until they had arrived at his time of life, they would be good for nothing. He himself, if he were now sent to sea, should fall about like an old three-legged stool.—Admiral F. Pakenham spoke in favour of the motion.

Captain Gordon said, that many Midshipmen had served double the time prescribed by the rules of the service without being promoted, and were not allowed half-pay. He thought this deserved the consideration of the House.

Sir F. Ommanney moved an amendment to the effect that seniority should obtain a promotion in the service. No Member seconded Sir Francis, and of course his amendment fell to the ground.

The two first Resolutions were negatived by the previous question being put and carried. For the third Resolution, 52—Against it, 153—Majority, 121. The other Resolutions were negatived without any division.

Mr. Western brought forward his motion relative to the alteration in the qualifications of Jurors serving at assizes. The Hon. Gent. concluded a few preliminary observations, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for that purpose.—Leave given.

Mr. Hume said, he had now to bring before the House a subject of very great importance, he meant the subject of the money expended at the Coronation, especially as regarded the money taken from the sum paid by France as compensation money, and appropriated to the discharge of the Coronation debts. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the sum of 500,000*l.* of this money was to be applied to the service of the public; with respect to what appeared that of this sum 138,000*l.* had been applied to the expences of the Coronation. This he considered as a breach of confidence on the part of the Government, and an illegal act. The Hon. Member proceeded to comment on the expence of several parts of the ceremony; he especially condemned the keeping a diamond bauble (the Crown) year after year, at a great expence, though no longer useful. He thought a select Committee ought to be appointed to enquire into the causes of the excess of 138,000*l.* and he moved accordingly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the enquiry because it was unnecessary. The fact was, that the 100,000*l.* was taken on guess, the expences of the Coronation 60 years ago being no guide in the present day. As to the Crown, that was hired. The estimated value was 63,000*l.* and the hire was 10 per cent. on the value. In addition to this was the coverlet, value about 15,000*l.* more. But what was this compared to the Jewels hired at the Coronation of George III.? The value of the Jewels then hired was 200,000*l.* and the expence of hiring was about 15,000*l.* As to the robes, which formed a second object of charge, only the usual robes had been used, and included in the item of 24,000*l.* were a set of Parliamentary robes, in which His Majesty went to open or close the Session. These were not had before they were wanted, as his late Majesty had no new robes. Those which his present Majesty wore previous to his Coronation had been in the Royal Family for upwards of a century, and when hung on His Majesty, it was with difficulty they were prevented falling in ruins from the Royal shoulders. Next, as to the French money: this was public money, to be appropriated to public services; and being so, then Ministers had not offended in the appropriation, although it must be an excessive expenditure. He would meet the motion by a direct negative.

The House divided—For the motion, 77—Against it, 127—Majority against the motion, 50.—The third reading of the Scotch Commissaries' Bill was fixed for Tuesday.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from certain Architects against Mr. Rennie's plan for Building London Bridge, and from Bridgenorth against Slavery.

On the third reading of the London Bridge Bill,

The Lord Mayor moved that it be read this day six months. The House divided. For the Amendment 4—For the Bill 71.—Majority 67.

Mr. H. Sumner proposed a Clause providing that the City of London should not appoint an Engineer without the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury.

The Lord Mayor opposed the Clause as being an improper interference in the management of the City Funds. The House divided. For the Clause 78—Against it 16. The Bill was passed.

On presenting a Petition from Sutter in Ashfield, against the Combination Acts Repeal Bill,

Mr. Denman said, so far from the operative workmen in these districts being disaffected, the workmen of Nottingham had offered to raise a Corps to keep down the disaffected farmers.

Mr. Brougham asked whether Ministers had received any information confirmatory of the report that the Allied Sovereigns had withdrawn their Ambassadors from the Court of Wirtemburg, in consequence of the Government of Wirtemburg having refused to suppress certain Newspapers and political Publications; or, whether it was in consequence of the King of Wirtemburg having protested against the invasion of Spain by France.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that Government had no direct official communication on this subject, though intelligence had been received, agreeing in some particulars with that of the Hon. Gentleman, but totally dissimilar in others.

The House divided on the second reading of the Scotch Jury Court Amendment Bill. Ayes, 47—Noes, 42—Majority 5. The Bill was committed for Monday.

In a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the grant of 40,000*l.* to defray the expence of a new building to contain the Royal Library.

Mr. Hobhouse said, the Report of the Committee was infinitely beneath the worth of this noble collection, in which was to be found every thing that could enrich the mind of the scholar and the statesman. His late Majesty devoted 2000*l.* a-year for fifty years to this collection; but he believed 200,000*l.* would not purchase it now. He objected to removing the library to the British Museum. He had cast his eye to the banqueting-house at Whitehall as a proper receptacle for these books, which he understood could be fitted up for them at an expense of 5,000*l.*, but if it cost 50 or 100,000*l.* they ought to place this library, if not in one royal palace at least in another. He then moved that no grant should be made for this purpose until it could be seen whether the royal library could not be placed in some one of the royal palaces, or near them, and the two Houses of Parliament.

Sir C. Long objected to Whitehall becoming a receptacle for the Royal Library, because, being so public a place, he feared it would become a place for lounging in. Besides, if Whitehall should become a Library, it would be absolutely necessary to build a chapel for the Guards.

Sir J. Macintosh said His Majesty had acted nobly by his people, in removing this library from a Palace, where pomp and ceremony might rather deter than invite the retired and laborious student. He could not help saying that, in his opinion, Parliament had stinted and starved the British Museum; for, during the last five years, only 300*l.* had been allowed for printed books, and 50*l.* for manuscripts. He must support the resolution, although he must regret that any part of the money was to be laid out on the scite of the present British Museum.

Mr. Croker could not agree to commencing this new building on that disgraceful spot, disgraceful to the arts and character of the country, commonly called the British Museum. The Museum, in which all our literary treasures were deposited, with the exception of an old house near the corner of Chancery-lane, in which old Isaac Walton, the fisherman, lived, was the most combustible building in London; so much so, that no Insurance Office in London would insure it at any premium. When Lord Nelson, during his attack on Copenhagen, landed to negociate a peace, he ascended the stair leading to the Palace, and observed they were wood, and turning to Sir Edward Berry, he said,—"Berry, these will burn;" so any one going up to the British Museum might exclaim, "This will burn;" but the Trustees of the Museum had built one incombustible wing to Montague-house, and what did Gentlemen suppose they had placed in it? The valuable books and manuscripts?—oh, no! no such thing; they had placed the marbles there, so that although the books might be burnt, the public might be certain the marbles would not—though the manuscripts of Elizabeth, of Bacon, and of Clarendon might be destroyed, the Townly Venus would be safe.

"So some great City-house, the power still lacks
"To rival Boodles' dancing, and Almack's;
"Three lacs of mutton roasted lies—
"Three roasted geese—three buttered apple-pies."

The British Museum had no other receptacle for the most precious vestiges of antiquity than three closets. Those buildings were erected with mathematical nicety; one was a square, the second a parallelogram, the third a double cube. The Trustees having acquired wisdom from the Egyptians, procured the head of Memnon; it was a longer head than any among the Trustees, and they were obliged to raise the roof of the closet to hold it. The Committee, in fact, had made the place like a pill-box. After such specimens of taste, it would be advisable to leave the money in the hands of the Crown, and trust to the King's responsible Advisers for the erection of a proper building.

Mr. Banks complained that the Hon. Member had made a personal attack on the trustees.

Mr. Croker declared he said nothing personal.

After some conversation the Committee divided. For the Grant 54.—For the Amendment 30.—Majority 24.

Two thousand pounds were then voted as a remuneration for Capt. Manby's services; but Mr. Hume stated it to be his intention to oppose the Vote on the bringing up the Report.

The House then resumed.

At Mary-le-bone-Office on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Wilfred Parkins was brought up under a warrant for neglecting to pay the sum of 11*l.* 4*s.* being so much arrears due for the support of an illegitimate child, sworn to him by Hannah White some months since. Mr. P. exercised all his skill in denying the fact before the Magistrate, but without effect, and was equally unsuccessful in his appeal to the Sessions, when the Magistrates decided that he should pay the sum of 4*s.* per week, which was confirmed. Mr. P. however, having failed to comply with this, the Parish took out a warrant, and gave it to Read, who was desired to give the Ex-Sheriff notice thereof. This he did, when Mr. P. promised to attend the Magistrate at three o'clock; but did not. He was then brought a prisoner; when the Magistrate, after a few preliminary questions, asked Mr. Thorp, a Parish Officer, if any money had been paid in consequence of the order of affiliation; to which he replied, not a farthing. The Magistrate then asked the Ex-Sheriff if he could shew any cause for his neglect. Mr. P. asked, in reply, if he could not be allowed to compromise with the Parish. The Magistrate said, that might be done privately, but he could not interfere in it; and that nothing that he (Parkins) could do would abrogate the order of affiliation. Parkins replied, that was more than he (the Magistrate) could tell; Parliament, perhaps, might take up the business. The Magistrate observed, that was possible, though not probable. Parkins, "Well, what's to pay, Thorp?" Being told 11*l.* 4*s.* he put down 12 sovereigns, telling Mr. Thorp he might keep the difference himself, and then stalked out of the Office, followed by his Clerk, bearing a tremendous blue bag.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The British Securities, during the whole week, have fluctuated very little, but have generally been inclined to look up. Consols for the Account opened to-day at 81¾, and closed at 81¾. In the Foreign Market great confusion has reigned, and Spanish Securities in particular have been much agitated; the Bonds were done as low as 26¾ in the middle of the day; since that time they have been doing from 4 to 7 per cent. higher than on Thursday. Columbian Bonds have fluctuated also, having been done at 53, from thence to 55.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 80⅞ ⅛	India Bonds 39 38
3 per Cent. Consols	Exchcq. Bills, 2d 1030. 19 14 18
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent. 97⅛ 98	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . .	Con. for Acc. 81¼ ⅜
Long Annuities . . 20⅛	

June 19, French Five per Cents. - - - 88 70

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"While Spain continues to attract so great a portion of our attention, every kind of information claims some degree of regard; and that which is furnished by Count Pecchio is interesting, from the light that it throws on the personal character of many distinguished actors in the Spanish Revolution, as well as from the ardent spirit in which it is written."—Monthly Review, May, 1823.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Virginius.—Tuesday, The Mountaineers.—Wednesday, The Slave.—Thursday, The School for Scandal.—Friday, Rob Roy Macgregor.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday, for the Benefit of Mr Terry, Alexander the Great; Alexander, Mr. Kean; Clytus, Mr. Young; Cassander, Mr. Terry; Roxana, Mrs. Glover; Statira, Mrs. W. West. With (positively the last time) Simpson and Co.; and other Entertainments.—Tuesday, As you like it.—Wednesday, The Surrender of Calais.—Thursday, a Tragedy.—Friday, Othello.—Saturday, an Opera. Being the last night but one of the Company's performing this season.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET, Monday, A Cure for the Heart-Ache, with the Opera of Rosina, and Mrs Smith.—Tuesday, The Heir at Law, with Twelve Precisely, and Mrs. Smith.—Wednesday, the last New Opera of Morning, Noon, and Night, and Mrs. Smith.—Thursday, Pizarro and Crown.—Friday, She Stoops to Conquer.—Saturday, Marriage of Figaro.—Madame Vestris, Mr. Harley, and Mr. Pope, with Miss Love are engaged.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Want of room must plead in excuse for not replying to our numerous correspondents this week.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

HIS MAJESTY remains at the cottage in Windsor Park, or, as it is now called, the "Lodge," enjoying, we rejoice to find, renovated health—the air and exercise which the KING is there able to take, have contributed in a most gratifying degree to his MAJESTY's restoration—we still entertain a hope, although we have too much personal regard and affection for his MAJESTY to suffer ourselves to hope for anything which might injure or inconvenience his MAJESTY, that the people may yet see him in public before the close of the season, and have an opportunity of testifying again and again their devoted loyalty and ardent affection to his Crown and person.

WE really believe that the Irish Tythe Commutation Bill will not struggle its way through the Commons, and we therefore delay publishing an additional mass of facts and arguments against the measure, and which, should it fail this Session, we shall keep in store ready for use whenever it shall again raise it head.

The accounts from Ireland are gloomy beyond measure; a sanguinary affair took place at MAGHERA, which *originated with the Papists.* We refer our readers to the next page for an account of another Popish *association meeting*, and we do once more call upon those who ought to listen, to act boldly and decidedly, unawed by the clamour of liberalism, to reject half measures, and save IRELAND, while it is yet to be saved, from POPERY and REVOLUTION.

The DUKE of DEVONSHIRE brought forward a motion in the House of Lords on Thursday, touching the state of Ireland, in which he took the very opposite extreme of objection to the measures of Government to that which we are quite sure should be made to their conduct—his Grace spoke of continued *severity* towards the Irish, and would not admit that any favour had been shewn them. LORD BATHURST replied ably to his Grace, and the EARL of LIVERPOOL attracted so much attention by his most excellent speech towards the conclusion of the debate, that a vast number of Members of the House of Commons were shut out from the division upon MR. HUME's motion for an enquiry into the number of button-holes made in his Majesty's waistcoat on the day of the Coronation.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE of yesterday has the following advertisement or paragraph, which ever it may be called:—

"We understand that SIR F. BURDETT, Bart. HON. H. G. BENNET, HON. C. H. HUTCHINSON, SIR RONALD FERGUSSON, JOSEPH HUME, Esq. J. C. HOBHOUSE, Esq. THOMAS DENMAN, Esq. EDWARD ELLICE, Esq. with several other Members of the House of Commons, intend honouring the Electors of Southwark with their presence at their Anniversary Dinner on Thursday next."

We can only observe, that if, after relinquishing his duties in the House of Commons, abandoning the affair of the Irish Sheriff, military flogging, and many other patriotic subjects which he himself brought forward, on the score of indisposition, SIR FRANCIS BURDETT is caught tom-fooling at a Tavern Dinner in high health and spirits during the sitting of Parliament, we think he will stand as favourably with his constituents in Westminster as Corporal WILSON does with those whom he has turned over to MARSHAL SACKS—for to the young coal-merchant to whom they have been transferred by the Corporal is called in all decent societies.

A SYSTEM of attack has been commenced by the Radical Whig press upon the conduct of the Master of the Crown Office, MR. LUSHINGTON, who is also Chairman of the Colonial Audit Board. In the CHRONICLE we perceive quotations from other writers, alleging most extraordinary misdoings against that gentleman in the administration of the duties of his office. They even find the *motives* by which he has been actuated—or at least *may have been actuated*—in his averred misconduct; appearances, they say, are against him, and upon *the* ground that he *might be corrupted*, they argue that *he must necessarily* be corrupt. MR. HUNT has gone so far as to charge MR. LUSHINGTON, in open Court, with extortion; and, in some of their observations, the papers to which we have alluded appear very well inclined to make similar allegations.

We feel, and feel deeply too, for MR. LUSHINGTON—nothing can be more unjust than first to assume the existence of an illicit temptation, and then find reasons for a man's conduct under it; nothing can be more unfair than to establish a belief in one's own mind that some improper influence exists somewhere, and then to twist and torture words and facts for the purpose of strengthening the ungenerous prejudice we ourselves have generated; nothing can be more unworthy than for such a purpose to connect circumstances which have no connexion, and make insinuations which have no foundation, to give a colouring of impropriety to official transactions which they do not themselves bear, and which if suffered to come before the public without any insidious remark, would in truth appear neither dishonourable nor disgraceful—nothing can be meaner than this *Whig* mode of finding motives and inferring delinquency without one shadow of proof except that, which perhaps is conjured up by the consciousness of these censors, how themselves would act, if entrusted with any office of importance—but when all this parade of extraordinary delicacy, and splendid high-mindedness, and virtuous purity, emanates, as it does in this instance, from a very questionable source, the baseness of the conduct to which we have alluded, and at which every honourable mind revolts, becomes as ridiculous as it is shameful.

That MR. LUSHINGTON will repel all the charges made against him we have no doubt—we have sufficient faith, and sufficient charity—bad as the world is—to judge better of our fellow creatures than some of our contemporaries, and at all events we are bound not to be led by the allegations of MR. LUSHINGTON'S enemies ranged in battle array against him, we are not to be swayed by the insinuations of those, who may make a profit of his defeat, and above all, we are not to allow MR. LUSHINGTON to be injured by any observations or expressions of his own, literary or verbal, which he may have incautiously used, or which may have been disingenuously extorted from him, for the express purpose of criminating himself.

We believe MR. LUSHINGTON clear and innocent of all that is laid to his charge—nay, we are bound to believe it,—but we again repeat that we feel deeply for that gentleman—holding, as he does, the important posts of *Master of the Crown Office*, and Chairman of the *Colonial Audit Board*, and knowing his own motives to have been ever for the good of the service in which he is employed, having in his heart every feeling of high and honourable principle, and being esteemed by a numerous circle of fond and affectionate friends, it must indeed be painfully galling to his sensibility to find his actions misrepresented, his conduct impeached, and his character insinuated away by men who are safe as to their personal responsibility, and whose object in thus calumniating and vilifying *him*, is neither more nor less than an endeavour to prove to those by whom they are fed and supported, that they are highly useful and conscientious gentlemen themselves, and feelingly alive to the public welfare.

OUR readers will find that HUMBUG sooner or later meets its just reward—if they turn to the report of a trial (*Shaw* versus *Williams*) in yesterday's TIMES, they will perceive, not only that that empty dunce, MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS, encountered the severe and just ridicule of BROUGHAM, for the crazy "blarney" with which he insults the ears and understandings of English Judges and Juries, but that the TIMES newspaper itself is compelled to abandon him and his unintelligible stuff to the fate which they merit. The TIMES has the following observation upon the *Learned* GENTLEMAN'S speech in question:—

"We really must apologize for dedicating so much space to such *tawdry stuff* as the preceding speech; but it was necessary to give it at length, in order to make MR. BROUGHAM'S *masterly exposure of it intelligible.*"

Poor Paddy!

THE efficacy of well-applied ridicule we think it is not necessary for us to discuss, but advantageous as it generally is whose sued medicinally, there are some cases where its assistance is not required—we mean in those cases where the serious HUMBUG is so exquisitely ludicrous as to need no "aid of foreign ornament."

One of these cases is that of the Spanish subscription of arms and accoutrements, which really is so truly ridiculous in itself, that unless we knew the character of the people who are at work upon the affair, we should be inclined to think the Committee were laughing at the British public; but, alas! the patriots have not intellect sufficient to detect their own absurdity.

In our announcement of the "Ladies' Fancy" for next Friday, in another part of this paper, we have remarked upon the ludicrous effect of giving a dance to save a nation, let us only therefore, before we quote, without an observation, some of the names and contributions to the cause of Spain, observe, that the population of that kingdom is somewhere about *eleven millions*, and that it contains about *one hundred and fifty thousand square miles* of territory, then let us turn to the list of contributions—we find that

W. G. THOMPSON, Esq. gives one musket and a bayonet!!!
SIR WILLIAM OWEN!!! one musket and ditto!!!
J. WORSLEY, Esq.!!—a sword.
MR. RICHARD KENNEDY—*two pistols!*
MR. MELLERSH *(Temple)*—a musket.
W. HOLMES, Esq.—a PAIR OF SHOES!!!

Now, is not this humbug too contemptible to be tolerated? but as if the absurdity never could be carried to a sufficiently great extent, some blockheaded fellow of the name of WILLETT, in Holborn, gives 25,000 musket—*flints*, and 25,000 pistol *flints*. Was there ever such abominable stuff as this? The Spaniards want no flints—if muskets grew as plentifully in Spain as flints, the donations of old fowling-pieces and blunderbusses would not be so thankfully received; and if MR. WILLETT had considered for a moment he would have known that sending flints without muskets to rebels in arms, is like sending a gross of roasting-spits to beggars who have no meat. In short, so contemptible is the whole affair, that whether in money, or contribution of weapons, it is clear the *least* givers are the wisest and the wittiest people, and by the same rule, the greater the gift the greater the blockhead.

To recur to the conduct of the Whigs when BUONAPARTE invaded Spain would be to try back, over beaten ground, but when we are enquiring we may perhaps just say a word or two to MR. BOWRING. Gentlemen who *were* MR. BOWRING'S creditors before he suddenly left off trade, would have a better opinion of him if he were not quite so frisky in the cause of liberty, and we would venture just to ask that person, whether the zeal and activity manifested in collecting a subscription for the Spaniards NOW, does not arise from an anxiety to pay for arms, stores, and ammunition *sent off to Spain* in the cause, *some time since*, but which have UNLUCKILY *fallen into the hands of the Royalists*, but which, nevertheless, must be paid for, and for which MR. BOWRING (with others) is answerable?

If it were worth while, we would proceed, and rip up this HUMBUG, and lay the whole thing bare to the bone. What will the public say, when they are told that the very person from the *Sun* newspaper, who made a speech at the tavern meeting, full of indignation at the offer of money to buy snuff, from some friend of France, if he would write up the BOURBONS—what will they think, we ask, of public patriotism, when we tell them that this very person received the pay of *another paper for cutting himself up, and turning the whole business of the day into ridicule?*

What will the public say of the *intimate knowledge* of Spain evinced and boasted of by my LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK upon this occasion, when they are told that he does not know the distance from VILLA FRANCA to ORDAL—or if he does know it *now*—that he has paid dearly and deeply in a *precious coin* for the information. What will they say of public benevolence, when they are told that the grand-children of one Noble Lord, who figured away in speeches and subscriptions, are left to be subsisted like paupers—and what will they say, when they find the same men who contributed their ten and twenty guineas each to the Spanish subscription, hurrying from the tavern to the Stock Exchange to put their names down as subscribers to the French loan?

GOOD GOD! is there no sense left amongst us?' are we stocks and stones to be dictated to, by a Council composed of BOWRINGS, LAMBTONS, and WEATHERSTONES? Are there people in this country so besotted, so gulled, so stupid, as to be made to believe that a Fundango Dance in King-street will alter the fate of a great nation?—that eleven muskets will arm two or three hundred thousand men, or that MR. WILLIAM HOLMES'S pair of shoes will enable columns of thousands to march against an invading foe?—It is really sickening.

OUR attention has been called to a vessel which, for some considerable length of time, has been building on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge—she is adapted for the operation of steam, with engines we believe of fifty horse power. One great peculiarity about her is, the absence of frame work in her construction. Instead of being built upon any received principle, she has seven or eight linings, (we forget which) between each of which the external water may be admitted at pleasure, for the purpose of bringing her down to the surface of the sea, while at the same moment her masts (for she may be rigged either as a lugger or a schooner) may be lowered after the manner of the barges on the London River, so that to a cruizer, or a signal station on shore, she will become almost imperceptible in the day, and wholly invisible in the evening or night.

Naturally curious to know for what purpose such a vessel could be building, we made certain enquiries, and were informed that LORD COCHRANE was the patron of the undertaking; and moreover that she was to be navigated under water altogether. Neither of these stories, from what we had previously been told, satisfied us, and we continued our enquiries, even at the *enclosed house*, under which she is building—all efforts at admission were vain, unless we left our card and called the next day, when, after a due *investigation by* some secret committee, if we were not disapproved of we might perhaps be allowed to look at the boat:—we knew we had no chance of being let in if any HUMBUG really existed, as we shrewdly began to suspect there did, and therefore we declined the liberal offer of the very civil person who shewed us the outside of the shed.

We were not to be baffled here, and therefore we set to work to discover something more of this mysterious steamer, and accordingly we discovered that she was projected by MR. JOHNSON, formerly known as a smuggler, and now, we believe, an *employé* of the Government in the Revenue department, who upon the principle laid down in an old proverb, which we certainly shall not venture to repeat, seem to consider it good policy to "set a smuggler to catch a smuggler."

This appeared natural enough—that MR. JOHNSON before he had retired from business should have endeavoured to bring his *craft* to perfection did not seem particularly strange, and the whole arrangement of bringing her down to the water—of being able by three or four strokes of the engine to relieve her of all the water she had admitted, and to bring her up again—the shifting masts—the commodious stowage, all bespoke a very natural and expected shrewdness and mastery of his art, but when we found that although MR. JOHNSON has relinquished his calling, that he has abandoned

the boat, *which was built under his surveillance*, and that nevertheless the builders have no idea of applying to MR. JOHNSTON, but to OTHER PERSONS for payment, we began to suspect something more than met the ear.

We conclude the Government are in possession of the curious facts we are about to disclose: if they are not we beg pardon for anticipating them, although we are free to confess, it is not the first time we have done so. But having found that, this boat was hurried on until THE DAY SUCCEEDING THAT IN WHICH the news of BUONAPARTE'S death arrived in England, we began to suspect that all these accommodations, these stratagems borrowed from the smuggler's dictionary, might have been intended for the purpose of bringing away that Hero from ST. HELENA—when we found that on the day after the arrival of the news of his demise all the hands were *knocked off*, as the phrase goes, we thought it quite necessary to push the investigation a little further; and having found out JOHNSON himself on the coast, we wheedled him into a conversation, which he abruptly broke off by saying—"Don't – talk about ST. HELENA—if every body knew as much as I – do about that"——and there ended the colloquy; but it was enough to make us more eager for the point.

And now the point is, *that* the people by whom this boat has been actually built, *refuse to pay for her* according to their bargain. When it shall be found that some of the men, who now are devoted to the cause of the Spaniards, are the same who caused this boat to be built to turn BUONAPARTE loose upon the Continent, we think we shall be able to prove to the fools who believe in the good intentions of the patriots, that the principle is universal by which they are governed, and that neither honour nor honesty, decency nor consistency, can regulate the disordered ravings of Whig radicalism.

NEWS has arrived in town, that private ROBERT WILSON, of the VIGO MILITIA, is promoted to the rank of CORPORAL —this is stated as no joke.

WOMEN of English habits and delicate feelings will doubtlessly be surprised, if not mortified, by the appearance in all the newspapers of a list of ladies as patronesses of a *political* ball *in aid of the Spanish nation!* to be given on Friday next at Willis's Rooms. The character of a female politician ill becomes the chaste and honourable dames of Britain; and we lament that the influence of their husbands should have been exerted to drag them before the public, merely to give a sort of *eclat* to Whig manœuvrings.

In the first place, as far as relates to our own society, it is the commencement of a system never to be sufficiently deprecated—we mean that of bringing political opinions into private circles. Look at the catalogue of Lords and Ladies which heads the advertisement for this Fancy Dress Ball—how closely in many parts it resembles the list of Brandenburgh visitors—the QUEEN was *then* the rallying point for the disjointed party—MRS. OLIVE PRINCESS SERRES of CUMBERLAND WILMOT was in actual preparation as another, if we ourselves had not upset the humbug—and now the Spanish Fancy Ball is got up, to shew the country how uncommonly patriotic Whig Ladies are, and how uncommonly respectable a Whig Ball may be made. But these Whig Ladies should feel, that the placard which announces it, is the signal for war, for domestic dissention, and the introduction into private society of all the bickerings and animosities of public political life.

In the second place, the contemptible absurdity of the *thing requires* to be looked at; and we put it fairly and quietly *to the* managers, whether they do not lay themselves, as well as their female connexions, open to the sneers of all the rational people in England and Spain by such romantic conduct as that, which they have chosen to adopt.

We will admit, for argument's sake, the Spaniards to be *objects* of our attention and affection, and (differing as we do entirely upon the point) concede that it is wise, right, and proper to assist that high and proud and honourable people by every means in our power, without unnecessarily involving the country in a war—what then?—what is the Fancy Dress Ball at Willis's as relates to this great cause?—HUMBUG!

We will suppose the Whigs to have been in office some fifteen or eighteen months, and that the country had consequently been reduced to the greatest distress, foreign and domestic; that LORD DARNLEY had been first Lord of the Admiralty, with CREEVEY for his Secretary, and that our fleets had been defeated even in the channel; that the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER had been Commander-in-Chief for half a year, and that our army had been routed in a six months campaign; in short, that France had taken advantage of a change of administration to invade ENGLAND, and that the DUKE D'ANGOULEME, or any other French General, had landed one hundred and fifty thousand men, and was in actual possession of the metropolis. Suppose all this, and suppose we were to hear, in the midst of such proceedings, that half a score Spanish grandees and their ladies had nobly and patriotically given a dance in Madrid, for the purpose of averting all our impending misfortunes—what should we say? Why, we should laugh immoderately, in spite of all our heavy inflictions.

"Ah! but" cries an Englishman, "that can never be—WE never should need such aid—we would not let the French come to London even if the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER *did* command the army—we have English blood in our veins, and we would fight for our country, inch by inch, from Dover to Deptford." Softly then—is not Spain as dear to the Spaniards as England is to the English?—have these devoted patriots opposed the DUKE D'ANGOULEME, or shewn a disposition to resist his advances?—Not they; they have received the French with shouts and *vivas*—built arches for them to pass under, and opened their gates to admit them into the capital. *Surely* then the Spaniards are even less deserving of a benefit dance than *we* should be in a similar case.

In the third place, however, upon the score of obligation to us for such exertions, let us see what we are doing. Should not *we* spare with contempt a charitable donation bestowed upon us to enable us to maintain our place among the nations of Europe? Why should the Spaniards be less proud—less independent than ourselves? It is not by the begging trash which one hears after tavern dinners, from exiled vagabonds, that we are to estimate a national feeling. WILSON, a man dismissed from the army of England, goes over to Spain and enlists in a foreign militia, in the teeth of an Act of Parliament, and tells the Spanish soldiers that the people of England are all on their side. *We know* the people of England *are not all on their side*—and if WILSON can say that which he knows not to be the fact, to the Spaniards, there is no reason why Spanish charlatans in this country may not equally misrepresent the wants and wishes of their countrymen to the English. *This* we know, that when a subscription was set on foot here for the Russians, after the burning of Moscow, it was considered so gross an insult by the Russian nobility, that great doubts were entertained as to its application in that country. Nay, we are not quite certain whether *it ever was applied as the subscribers here intended it to be.*

But in the next place, granting every virtuous, honourable, liberal and generous feeling to the Whigs upon this occasion, let us look for one moment at the REAL UTILITY of the subscription—LAMBTON has put down a thousand pounds—he will find very few people such fools as to follow his ostentatious example—but supposing fifty thousand pounds to be raised in the course of three months for the Spaniards—*cui bono?*—In the expenses of a great nation fifty thousand pounds will go no very great way—the military disbursements of Spain for six and thirty hours might, perhaps, be met, with such a sum if economically managed—certainly not more—in short, the whole affair is too ridiculous to be thought of, or treated seriously.

One thing we know, which is, that a fancy ball is a very good thing for trade, and we are right glad that there are to be fancy balls, because we trust the Tory ladies will give another soon, in order to shew the Whigs "the difference;" WE ourselves suggested a fancy ball only a fortnight since, in order to give a fillip to trade, and we really think too well of our countrymen to believe that they care one straw about anything beyond an extra night at ALMACK'S.

We shall wait the event, and we have no doubt of being able next Sunday to give our readers a full, true, and particular account of all the high and thorough-bred Whigs, male and female, who may be present; and, in the mean time, content ourselves with adding a poetical invitation, which the wife of our fishmonger has received from one of the Lady Patronesses. If all the temptations held out in the "bidding" be realized, it will indeed be a treat.

THE INVITATION.

FROM ONE OF THE PATRONESSES OF THE *Ladies' fancy* BALL.

TUNE—"*Run, Neighbours, Run,*" *&c.*

Come, Ladies, come, 'tis now the time for capering,
Freedom's flag, at WILLIS'S, is just unfurl'd;
We, with French dances, will overcome French vapouring,
And with ice and Roman punch amaze the world:
There's I myself, and LADY L. you'll seldom meet a rummer set,
With LADY GROSV'NOR, LADY FOLEY, and her GRACE of SOMERSET,
While LADY JERSEY flags herself, regardless of the bustle, Ma'am,
With LADY COWPER, LADY ANNE, and LADY WILLIAM RUSSEL, Ma'am.
Come, Ladies, come, 'tis now the time for capering,
Freedom's flag, at WILLIS'S, is just unfurl'd.

Oh, such a treat—'twill be pleasant, past conception, Ma'am,
Such a crowd of patriot dames, were never never seen;
Most of them, at BRANDENBURGH, have met a warm reception, Ma'am,
And were boon companions of our gracious QUEEN!
In *smiles arrayed*, my LADY GREY, with such a noble work elate,
The Lemonade, and water-ice, will undertake to circulate,
With meat in slices, laid on bread, about the rooms to hand which, is
Of course the task of LADY S. the head of all the *Sandwiches*.
Come, Ladies, come, 'tis now the time for capering,
Freedom's flag, at WILLIS'S, is just unfurl'd.

Then, Ma'am, for company!—there ne'er has been a rush in town
Half so great as there will be to *this* Whig thing:
MRS. BROUGHAM and MRS. WILDE, the DOCTOR, MRS. LUSHINGTON,
MRS. ELLIS, MRS. BARING, LORD and LADY KING;
The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, MR. FORSTER, little COLONEL HIGGINS, Ma'am;
MRS. BARBER BEAUMONT, MRS. BYNG, and MRS. FIGGINS, Ma'am;
LADY MORGAN, LADY STANHOPE, old SIR ROBERT BAKER, Ma'am,
And MRS. SMITH, and MRS. FRITH, and LORD and LADY DACRE, Ma'am.
Come, Ladies, come, 'tis now the time for capering,
Freedom's flag at WILLIS'S is just unfurl'd.

Then for amusement, so charmingly diversified;
Poets, painters, patriots, peers, will all be there.
WILSON'S wise letter, by TOMMY CAMPBELL versified,
CAMMY HOB will give us to an old Greek air;
LORD NUGENT, in silk pantaloons, will dance a grand bolero,
And little MOORE, to patriot words, will sing us *Lil'bulero*,
And DOCTOR HUME, his spirits raised by half a pint of Farintosh,
Will stump a Highland *pas de deux* with GERALD'S JEMMY MACINTOSH.
Come, Ladies, come, 'tis now the time for capering,
Freedom's flag at WILLIS'S is just unfurled.

The supper will be PIC-NIC—I'm sure I scarce can pen it, Ma'am,
But calf's-head soup *I know* is sent by DOCTOR HUME;
Syllabubs and trifles from MR. HENRY BENNET, Ma'am;
And Lamb in various shapes and ways by MR. BROUGHAM.
The MASERLYS' send mushrooms and *saddles* two of mutton, Ma'am;
A cod's-head and shoulders SEFTON volunteers to put on, Ma'am;
Chicken-pies from TAYLOR come, and lobsters from SIR RONALD, Ma'am,
And gooseb'ry fool in Scottish pints from MR. JAMES MACDONALD, Ma'am.
Come, Ladies, come, 'tis now the time for capering
Freedom's flag at WILLIS'S is just unfurled.

SILLY BILLY volunteered to get a royal stag shot,
To treat the Whigs with ven'son, but it would not do;
His Highness was unlucky—so he sent a goose from *Bagshot*,
While little RICE has furnished us with Irish stew;
LORD NUGENT sends a round of beef with cucumber and mustard, Ma'am,
And LADY ANNE from Holkham sends us up a fine old bustard, Ma'am,
PETER MOORE finds pipes and punch, while LAMBTON makes the gravies, Ma'am,
And many little nameless items come from COLONEL DAVIES, Ma'am.
Run, Ladies run, 'tis now the time for capering,
Freedom's flag at WILLIS'S is just unfurled.

As for the Spaniards, the Cortes, or KING FERDINAND,
I hope dear Ma'am, you'll not suppose I care one pin,
A motley ball at ALMACK'S is considered quite "*a bird in hand*"
By those, who on the decent nights can *not* get in!
Then come yourself, I hope you will, and bring your eldest daughter, Ma'am,
And SUSAN SMITH, who ran away, if MR. SMITH has caught her, Ma'am;
Our husbands wish it, and they pay for ev'ry thing to cram us with,
The principle's the same as that which took us all to Hammersmith.
Come, Madam, come, 'tis now the time for capering,
Pleasure's flag at WILLIS'S is just unfurled.

WHEN we sometime since gave clear proof that MRS. SERRES was a Humbug, and her claim an imposition, we were assailed on every side, we were called illiberal, cruel, and heaven knows what besides.

MR. PEEL on Wednesday night, however, decided the affair, and shewed that MRS. SERRES, like the MORNING CHRONICLE, in the midst of her knavery is as great a fool into the bargain as may be imagined—but, alas! the disclosure was not confined to MRS. SERRES—poor SIR GERARD NOEL is made by the reporters to look more ridiculous than any bridegroom of his age ever looked before.

The stuff they make him talk—mercy on us—it is really too bad—and the complete overthrow of the mission he had undertaken from *her Highness*, and the duty "which he had it in command" to undertake. The fact is, if MRS. SERRES had wanted to make a sensation, she should have got hold of some of the Whig lawyers, those, perhaps, who were employed by her late MAJESTY, and have *let them into the secret*—in that way she might have made a stand, because men who had the effrontery to maintain the innocence and virtue of QUEEN CAROLINE, would have found no difficulty in vindicating the authenticity and royalty of MRS. OLIVIA SERRES.

There never was such a botch in a great attempt—and the detection arose chiefly from an inattention to orthography, so evident in her literary productions—the vulgarity of mistaking HADDOW for ADDER, as a proper name—the ignorance of the fact that the late LORD WARWICK never signed himself or was called "BROKE," are quite extraordinary, and add in a striking manner to the numerous incidents which have occurred in the conduct of former impostures, tending to their discomfiture.

The House literally rang with laughter during MR. PEEL'S exposition of the cheat. But the most satisfactory event of the evening to us, was, that in order to secure a favourable hearing for his *Royal Mistress*—SIR GERARD NOEL avowed himself a staunch PITTITE—and a personal friend of his present MAJESTY.

This, we add, was satisfactory, because it shews, either that SIR GERARD is ashamed of the foolish part he played at BRANDENBURGH, where he certainly did not appear as either—or that, it is necessary for a man to wipe off the stain of such connexions before he can get a patient hearing in decent society.

WHAT is it that makes the "leading Journal" so *acharné* against MR. JOHN HOPE?—Not so much his very proper efforts to punish the unjustifiable manner in which SIR A. BOSWELL'S letter was got possession of, as the fact, which every one acquainted with the Edinburgh Whigs is well aware of, that the efforts of JOHN CLERK, FRANCIS JEFFREY, and JOHN MURRAY, were unavailing to make a Whig of him, and turn his talents to the account of that party, which, wherever it sees a young man of rising ability, labours like the Jesuits to convert him to the advancement of their own order. JOHN HOPE'S example has been followed by the whole of the most promising of the young Advocates of his standing, and the poor Whigs of Edinburgh are quite aware that their standard is deserted by the rising generation. Hence the *humeur du diable* on the part of the TIMES and CHRONICLE touching MR. JOHN HOPE.

WE are extremely happy to announce to our readers, through the kindness of the MORNING POST, that an arrangement has been made at Marlborough-House, by which the cloaks of ladies coming there to drink tea are hung up in the hall on pegs alphabetically, so that there is now less chance of their being lost or damaged. His Royal Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD is very particular that nothing should be spoiled—but we are authorized to say, that the scarlet cloth which is laid over the hall and stairs, is not intended to preserve the carpets, but to give an air of splendour to the mansion.

LIBER AMORIS.

(Continued from our last.)

IN resuming our remarks upon this nasty little book, we shall direct public attention to the baseness and wickedness of the publication, having disposed of its foolery in our last, and in doing so, we will set MR. HAZLITT down in a manner the ass little expects—we will quote from his book (p. 42,) what he calls a letter to Sarah—but which is only an extract; and when we lay before our readers the *whole of his letter* of that date to the girl—(Dunbar, March 9, 1822)—our readers will perceive the strain in which HE REALLY ADDRESSED her—they will perceive that he writes *bad English in every line*—they will perceive that he keeps copies of the trash he writes—they will observe that he is in Scotland at the time to divorce his wife, that he *may marry* this very girl—they will perceive the beautiful effusion at the end of the *extract*—and they will also perceive the exquisite *postscript* at the end of the letter.

"MARCH, 1822.—You will be glad to learn that I have done my work—a volume in less than a month. This is one reason why I am better than when I came, and another is, I have had two letters from SARAH. I am pleased I have got through this job, as I was afraid I might lose reputation by it (which I can little afford to lose)—and besides, I am more anxious to do well now, as I wish you to hear me well spoken of. I walk out of an afternoon, and hear the birds sing as I told you, and think, if I had you hanging on my arm, *and that for life*, how happy should I be—happier than I ever hoped to be, or had any conception of till I knew you. '*But that can never be*'—I hear you answer in a soft, low murmur. Well, let me dream of it sometimes—I am not happy too often, except when that favourite note, the harbinger of spring, recalling the hopes of my youth, whispers thy name and peace together in my ear. I was reading something about Mr. Macready to-day, and this put me in mind of that delicious night, when I went with your mother and you to see Romeo and Juliet. Can I forget it for a moment—your sweet modest looks, your infinite propriety of behaviour, all your sweet winning ways—your hesitating about taking my arm as we came out till your mother did—your laughing about nearly losing your cloak—your stepping into the coach without my being able to make the slightest discovery—and oh! my sitting down beside you there, you whom I have loved so long, so well, and your assuring me I had not lessened your pleasure at the play by being with you, and giving me your dear hand to press in mine! I thought I was in heaven—that slender exquisitely turned form contained my all of heaven upon earth; and as I folded you—yes, you, my own best Sarah, to my bosom, there was, as you say, *a tie between us*—you did seem to me, for those few short moments, to be mine in all truth, and honour and sacredness—Oh! that we could be always so—Do not mock me, for I am a very child in love. I ought to beg pardon for behaving so ill afterwards, but I hope the *little image* made it up between us, &c.

"[To this letter *I have received no answer, not a line.* The rolling years of eternity will never fill up that blank. Where shall I be? What am I? Or where have I been?"]

It is here that we feel called upon to supply the blank—not *that* which HAZLITT laments, but that which we feel in justice to MISS SALLY ought to be filled up, and therefore, as we before promised, we give our readers his whole

letter to the young lady *of that date*—the sentiments, if such they may be called, contained in it are of a different nature from those which the man subsequently has publicly expressed for the girl, to whom it is assuredly a duty to print the document ungarbled.

"My DEAR SARAH—I have got an evening to spare, and shall employ it in writing to you, the only pleasure I have here, except receiving your answers, and seeing your hand-writing, for it is little more, they are so short: and then scarce one kind word in them, *in the way of friendship*. You are such a girl for business. Shall I scold thee, my love—my beautiful, my own, my only love?" Not for the world would I send thee an unkind word so far away. I may be rash and hasty when I am with thee, but deliberately can I never say or do aught to cast the slightest blame upon thee. You are my little idol—the dear image in my heart, as "that little image" on the mantlepiece *(or somebody like it)* is in thine. Little did I think, thou glorious lovely girl, when I once gave it thee to kiss, what I was doing. Keep it, cherish it in thy breast, as I would cherish thee for ever, and bless thee with my latest breath. It is *for your steadfast attachment there* that I esteem you; you ought to shew some regard to me for *his* sake? Yet it is not what you think of me—it is what you think and feel towards another—it is your own little heart, that seat and throne of fond affection, to which mine is wedded. Do I offend thee, my dear, by talking so? I hope not; I do not mean it; but you know how I love THEE, and I try to express it as well as I can. If my letters pain THEE tell me so, and I will write differently, as long as you will give me leave.

"The house-maid, in the absence of the waiter, (you can't think what an ugly fellow the waiter is) has been up to know what I will have for supper, for the cook wishes to get her things done out of the way. 'Why, what's the matter?' 'Oh! nothing, only its our cook's *court-night*.' 'Court-night! what's that?' 'Why, her sweetheart's coming to see her.' 'And is not he come yet then?' 'No; nor won't go away till morning light.' 'And when are they to be married?' 'Oh, as soon as they can get money to buy some bedding.' And away she goes laughing ready to split her sides, that I should not know what *court-night* means in Scotch. The wind raves like ten demons at the window, has broke a pane in one of them, blown out the candles, and I think will blow the cook's lover away if he does not make haste. I am better in my health than I was. I have lived regular, and have had two letters from SARAH. Do you know I *have done my work*, or shall by Saturday? It *will take another month to finish*, but all the labour and anxiety is over. I am glad I have got through it so well, for I was afraid I should lose reputation by it, (which I can little afford to lose) and besides, my dear, I now have another motive, I like thee to hear me spoken well of, if at all. I walk out between dinner and tea alone the valley that winds before the house, and hear the birds sing as I told thee; and think, if I had thee hanging on my arm, *and for life*, how happy I should be—happier than I ever hoped to be, or had even a conception of till I knew THEE. 'But that can never be'—I hear you answer in a soft, low murmur. Well, let me dream of it sometimes, I am not blest too often, except when that favourite note, the harbinger of spring, recalling the hopes of my youth, whispers thy name and peace together in my ear. I was writing something to-day about MR. MACREADY, and that put me in mind of that delicious night I saw Romeo and Juliet with you and your mother. Can I ever forget it for a moment—your sweet modest looks, your infinite propriety of behaviour, all your sweet ways—your hesitating about taking my arm as we came out till your mother did—your laughing about losing your cloak—your stepping into the coach without my being able to make an inch of discovery—and oh! my sitting down beside you, you whom I loved so well, so long, and your assuring me I had not lessened your pleasure at the play by being with you, and giving me that dear hand to press in mine—I seemed to be in Heaven—that slight, exquisitely turned form contained my all of heaven upon earth—I sat beside the adorable creature by her own permission—and as I followed you, yes, you, my best SARAH, to my heart, there was, as you say, 'a tie between us,' you did seem to be mine for a few short moments, in all truth and honour and sacredness! Oh! could we but be always so—do not mock me, for I am indeed a very child in love. I ought to beg your pardon for my behaviour afterwards, but I hope *the late images* made up between us. Kiss it for its own sake first, and then for mine if you can in earnest.—I shall leave this next Sunday or Monday for Edinburgh. I shall then have been in Scotland five weeks, and expect to be joined there soon. I had a letter from my little boy the other day, and I have been writing him a long essay in my book on his conduct in life, shewing him how to avoid his father's errors, and particularly pointing out to him the dangers of love, you may well laugh at this. I will take care, however, he does not get a stoop in the shoulders by poring over his books or muddle his brain with the contents. There is a picture of me when a little boy which my brother who painted it is to let me have. Should I—might I desire it to be left with you to *keep for me*, or forward it to me? You would hardly believe it was once like me. It was, however; nay more, *you* could make it like me again, even now. My face, I fear, belies my heart; or expresses the bad passions more strongly than my good feelings. Does not this shew that the bad ones preponderate? I ask you, because I think you will not judge me harshly. Tell me what you think, and whether you have been able to get to the end of this scrawl.

"Is the lodgings let to any one I know? I love you and die for you.

"Please to direct to me, Mr. Hazlitt, Post-Office, Edinburgh. You did not answer a good many things in my last. Never do, if I ask impertinent questions.

"P. S. I desired Mr. P. to call and request you not to give my address, as I expected a dunning letter; but it does not signify now. He says he saw you, and that you looked charmingly, but that your mother was unwell. I hope she is better. Give my remembrances to all at home, and to your aunt. I was mopish when I wrote to P. and he says he was going to tell you I was in a dying way, but didn't."

We have now quite done with MR. HAZLITT, and if he feel offended or sore that his private letters are thus made public, he must reconcile himself by recollecting that it is he himself who has given publicity to the affair altogether—that he has published *so much of his private letters* as HE thought would answer *his* purpose, and that WE have only published as much as we thought would answer the *ends of justice*, moral and literary.

Perhaps, never before, did a man who could write—not good English, but any sort of English, publish such a thing—as the *Liber Amoris*—and never, perhaps, was a poor, honest, *sublime* little girl in SALLY'S station made the subject of a seven shilling and sixpenny book—as it is, we have done our duty—rank to us signifies nothing, and we will not submit to have beastliness and folly stuffed down the public throat, or a virtuous female calumniated groundlessly, though her libeller be a cockney lecturer on Shakespeare, and she no better than "*a tradesman's daughter*."

SAMS, the bookseller in St. James's-street, has just published a portrait of the KING, by MR. WIVELL; it bears a very strong resemblance to HIS MAJESTY, and if it fail at all it is in conveying that dignified, gracious, and winning expression of countenance which, we believe, it is almost impossible to transfer to paper. It is certainly the best likeness which has been engraved of HIS MAJESTY for a long time, and we have no doubt will meet with very general approbation and patronage.

THEATRICALS.

THE Haymarket opened for the season on Monday, with an old three act Comedy of DIBDIN'S cut down into a new prelude. We do not quarrel with this, but with the absurdity of a prelude at all; no other theatre bores the town with introductory pieces; to be sure the Haymarket is an exception to general rules, and a general receptacle for anomalies; for, in the course of the summer, when it is deemed necessary to play half a dozen pieces to secure an audience, we have an *interlude* played before the afterpiece, which is played previous to the comedy, and the entertainments are wound up with the "popular prelude,"—this is as it should be—it is a laughing place, and the more laughing the better.

LISTON and TERRY have met with their usual reception. In no London Theatre have the merits of these excellent actors so good an opportunity for developement as in the Haymarket; its contracted space is suited to the rich and varying expression of countenance, and those finer touches of art which are lost in the larger playhouses.

In a second novelly—in six days—called MRS. SMITH, there is a tolerably good equivoque; but we should be glad to find the Haymarket management procuring original writers; find the Haymarket management procuring original writers; it is really a sad slur upon our national genius, to find all our farces little better than translations from the French.

The theatre has been touched up, but we grieve to find that the heavy balcony-like iron gilt railings round the boxes, still remain; what effect would be produced by removing them, one may easily judge, by observing the coolness and lightness of the front of the gallery, which is divested of this decussated and reticulated ornament, with interstices between the intersections.

We seldom notice impertinent letters; but having traced the hand-writing of one which we have received respecting LISTON'S salary at Drury Lane, we can easily find a motive for the anger expressed at what we said upon the subject. What we did say, however, as to the terms of his engagement, we repeat, and we refer the writer of the letter to MR. LISTON, or MR. ELLISTON, for a corroboration of our statement.

POPERY.

WE lose no time in laying the following account of another POPISH MEETING before our readers; they will observe the *tone* assumed by the speakers, and the general character of the observations made, and the reflections cast upon the Government—to these gentlemen *the elective franchise has been extended*—a circumstance worthy the attention of those who may have felt any disposition to support LORD NUGENT'S motion for admitting the English Papists to similar advantages;—

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday an adjourned Meeting of the Association was held at No. 4, Capel-street, COUNSELLOR KAVANAGH in the Chair.

MR. O'GORMAN addressed the Meeting, for the purpose of exonerating himself from any blame for the inconvenience that several country members felt in not having sufficient notice of joining the deputation in London. He had been out of town at the time when the Resolutions respecting the presentation of the Address had been passed.

MR. KAVANAGH having expressed a wish to vacate the Chair, MR. DILLON was called thereto.

The Secretary then read the orders of the day, namely, the notices of motions given by MR. O'CONNELL at a former meeting, Saturday, the 24th ult.

MR. O'CONNELL—The notices just read are mine; but previous to any discussion upon them, I cannot avoid noticing an event that has lately taken place very beneficial to the Catholic cause, namely, the English Association. I am glad to see that they have rejected that absurd motion of not mixing with the Catholic Question other matters. So far they have imitated us and I hope we will imitate them in admitting our clergy as free members. The motion before us is respecting the administration of justice in this country, and it is a subject of vital importance. The Association have one of three courses to take; the first is the confining themselves to the task of annually petitioning Parliament, and the taking of such steps as may be most conducive to the attainment of emancipation; the second would be, to enter into a detail of our grievances, and lay them regularly before Parliament, and particularly those that we labour under from the partial administration of justice—the third course would be to bring us to act in concert with the English Reformers. The Orange party is triumphing over us—our wives and daughters cannot go to the theatre without being grossly insulted, and what was formerly a scene of gentlemanly entertainment and classical instruction, has now become a ferocious bear garden. The Government protection is unequivocal. In the late proceedings the party has had a triumph, not over us but over the Lord Lieutenant. Their Grand Master would not disclose the symbol by which they are known to each other—Why? Because it was one of extermination to the Catholics—It must have been something dreadful when the House allowed SIR A. B KING to put them at defiance. The last Orange riot a few nights since proves the fact, that the meaning attached to the Amalekites then was most unequivocal: they talk of their 20,000 Orangemen, what are they to a CAPTAIN ROCK of but one county? MR. DAWSON, one of the Ministry, publicly approved of them. After this, what have we, as Catholics left? Why, to publicly combine and invite to our ranks all Protestants who are not Orangemen; it is folly to imagine to stand neutral; we must unite, for the country will be freed of Orangemen, and of a Ministry who never forget their individual interests, however they may neglect ours. The first course is objectionable, being neither more nor less than what SIR F. BURDETT terms it, an annual farce.—The second course I have mentioned may have objections raised against it, even by well meaning Catholics; still I think it is the best course for us to pursue, as, by bringing before Parliament every particular grievance, we enlist among us those who suffer in common with us from those grievances; for instance, the Church rates, where money is levied to build Churches where none is wanting, and to repair those that have never been built; about those places jobbers are to be found, and even Catholics become seeming Protestants for the sake of the job; I can assert as a fact, that a man who was clerk to five parishes, for many years, when on his death bed, sent for the priest, and died in the faith he, no doubt, originally professed. What can be more beautiful than a pure administration of the laws of the land? but we have it not; therefore let a petition be ready for MR. BROUGHAM'S motion of the 18th, and let it be framed upon the Address which admirably details our grievances. Three or four Catholics were shot by the Orangemen in a village in the north of Ireland, under the DUKE OF RICHMOND'S administration. Where was the day of justice for them? and at present, is there a question of property in which a Catholic feels secure in going to law in any county where his opponent is a Protestant? I never knew one.

If either of the two courses I have alluded to be not pursued, nothing remains but to join the Reformers in England; I would wish it, and I think eventually it must come to pass; however I have for the present chosen the least objectionable course, that is, the second I have mentioned; but a reform in the Representation must take place. Who has sent us this LORD MANNERS, this Lord Chancellor that we have got, whose principal gratification is the applause he receives from an eating and drinking club—a club whose great object is their marked hostility to our body, and yet the Chancellor condescends to become the object of their idolatry? Who has sent him here?—Why the boroughmongering family of the MANNERS; they sent, by their influence, a puny Baron to be the first judicial character in Ireland. Still I am bound to say we have Judges who are fit to hold a seat on any Bench in any country. I never expected to see a Court of King's Bench constituted as the present one is; the Judges of that Court deserve the applause they receive, in the gratitude of those who transact business in their Court. We have also other Judges equally good; but I am sorry to say they are not all so. It is useless to take notice of those who hold inferior situations. Suffice it to say, we have Orange Sheriffs. It is useless for us to trifle, we are paying for protection which we do not receive. The Orangemen are triumphant, Parliament has screened them, and the Government countenances them.—MR. O'CONNELL concluded by moving a Committee of 11 to prepare a Petition to Parliament upon the administration of justice in this country.

MR. O'GORMAN, in seconding it, said, the question had come to this, shall we look for emancipation, or rather shall we endeavour to retain what we have enjoyed for 30 years. Orange audacity was going so far, that they expected to get the Popery Laws re-enacted, in the hope of possessing themselves of the property that Catholics had been gathering; they say that there are 300,000 Orangemen well armed and ready to come forward at a moment's notice and punish rebellion, rights—it actually goes to the preservation of our lives, and I think that every Catholic authorized to hold arms ought to do so, and stand to them. If these men are joined by Parliament (for they are more than screened), we ought to try physical force in preserving ourselves; they have been joined by Parliament—screened they have been long since. Was SIR F. BURDETT allowed to treat the House [illegible] as SIR A. B. KING has done? The struggle has been between Orangemen and the Irish Executive Government, the result is known. It is useless to think of petitioning Parliament for [illegible] pation; we now want our lives to be preserved. Our petition may pass the Commons, but its fate is certain in the Lords; and as to the King, I fear he is in a state which all truly loyal men must deplore. Violence ought to be met with re-action.

MR. O'CONNELL moved that the petition be entrusted to BROUGHAM for the House of Commons, and to LORD DONOUGHMORE for the Lords.

The first part of the motion passed; but several Gentlemen [illegible] to think that the petition to the Lords ought to be entrusted to LORD GREY, as that to the Commons was to be sent to MR. BROUGHAM; in that case MR. PLUNKETT might feel offended if LORD DONOUGHMORE was selected, and he left out.

MR. O'CONNELL contended that LORD DONOUGHMORE ought to the petition for the Lords. His father was the first to [illegible] and advocate our claims, and his brother is still our friend; [illegible] reason he did not name MR. PLUNKETT was, because of his [illegible] situation, for if he were to take our petition on this subject, [illegible] give up his situation, and that was more than we had a right to [illegible]

MR. SHEIL enforced the propriety of committing the petition to EARL GREY. He deprecated the course of argument pursued in [illegible] O'CONNELL. All allusion to topics which had created so much [illegible] sion, should be avoided. Had MR. O'CONNELL moved any [illegible] tice relative to Church Rates and to Tithes, he should certainly [illegible] desire that the Petition upon that subject should be confided to [illegible] DONOUGHMORE, as his Lordship had ample opportunities of [illegible] ating the evils of those exactions; but he could not help thinking [illegible] LORD GREY would more efficiently represent the public feeling [illegible] any other Nobleman in the Upper House.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE concurred with MR. SHEIL, and opposed [illegible] O'CONNELL'S motion that LORD DONOUGHMORE should present the petition to the House of Lords, upon the administration of justice in Ireland.

MR. COSTELLO said, that however, as a Roman Catholic he might be [illegible] lost in MR. O'CONNELL'S admiration of LORD DONOUGHMORE, [illegible] upon a question connected with the purity of justice, he could not [illegible] giving a preference to LORD GREY.

MR. O'GORMAN stated, that although he at first agreed with MR. O'CONNELL, yet the reasons which had been urged by MR. SHEIL and the other gentlemen who supported him, had convinced him that the petition should be presented by LORD GREY.

The question was then put, and the amendment that LORD GREY should be requested to present the petition in the House of Lords, carried by a large majority.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare a petition.

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AN ENEMY TO EXTORTION.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 16.—The Editors and Proprietors of the *Courier Français*, and the *Pilote*, were called upon yesterday to carry into execution from that day, the judgment of the Court Royale, which pronounced the sentence of suspension against those journals for fifteen days.

A French regiment, which proceeded with all possible promptitude from Villa Real to Bergera, arrived in time to deliver Abadie from the hands of the Alcade, who after having arrested him in the [illegible] mail-coach, was on the point of having him shot. Abadie has entered France.

MADRID EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.—*Official Article.*—Don Antonio Maria Segovia, Royal Commissioner for the four kingdoms of Andalusia, [illegible] cated to his Excellency the Secretary of State for the Administration of Justice the following facts, dated the 9th instant:—"Most favourable Sir—At nine o'clock on the night of the 7th, General [illegible] de Dino, sallied out with the division under his command from [illegible] place, and succeeded in surprising in Santa Cruz de Mudela, [illegible] Viso, all the forces which occupied the heights, capturing three [illegible] two pieces, (the only ones they possessed,) without the slightest [illegible] on his part. He brought the prisoners, amounting to 700 men, to [illegible] Carolina, where he entered yesterday, the 8th. The General [illegible] has passed, with the rest of his division, and will be in Carolina [illegible] day. The Brigadier-General Plasencia, who with a column of [illegible] cavalry and 100 infantry had marched on Almagro, with the [illegible] of attacking the Royalist Commander, El Locho, as soon as he knew that the other part of his forces had been made prisoners as before named places, directed his march across the mountains to the [illegible] La Plata. This glorious action, which will accelerate the [illegible] our King from his captivity, has filled the inhabitants of the [illegible] with the greatest joy.—May God preserve your Excellency.

"Valdepenas, June 9. 1823."

BAYONNE, JUNE 13.—Notwithstanding all the rumours current of the Constitutionalists, their cause is for ever lost in Spain. By news from Seville, dated the 8th; the King was still there, and [illegible] indicated that he would be transferred either to Cadiz or [illegible] Mere common sense convinces us that they will not consent to [illegible] the latter place, since, seeing that Portugal has returned to more [illegible] ideas, King Ferdinand would be delivered by his neighbours. [illegible] learn from Seville, that the last Sitting of the Cortes offered a most [illegible] eminently tragical.—M. Cargua-Arguelles, one of the Members of the respectable Chamber, dared to apply the name of traitor to [illegible] lengue, M. Alava; but the latter did not take the thing in good [illegible] mour, and he immediately proved this to the Hon. M. Arguelles, [illegible] giving him a blow which knocked out two of his teeth. It is [illegible] that this affair led to any other consequences.—A decree of [illegible] gency grants amnesty to the Constitutional soldiers who will [illegible] their allegiance, and present themselves to make submission to [illegible] King.—(*Quotidienne.*)

HEAD-QUARTERS, MADRID, JUNE 13.—*The Major-General [illegible] Minister of War.*—"The advanced guard of General Bourdesoulle [illegible] the 8th inst. came up with a divison of the enemy, 1800 strong, [illegible] Santa Cruz, which he destroyed or dispersed, taking one [illegible] eight-pounders, and making six hundred prisoners; we have not [illegible] a man. After a slight engagement, the bridge of Arzobispo, [illegible] by 400 men of the Regiment of Infantry of Guadalajara, and [illegible] Dragoons, was carried on the 6th, at eight o'clock in the evening, [illegible] the 9th Light Infantry, who, on the 9th inst. attacked the head of [illegible] the column of Plasencia at Vitchea. The enemy, consisting of [illegible] horse and 300 foot, has been completely destroyed. We have made [illegible] 260 prisoners, among whom are eleven officers. On the 8th our [illegible] advanced guard was at Baylen."

JUNE 14.—General Bourmont has entered Truxillo, and was [illegible] on the 13th at Lerida. Brigadier-General Merino attacked [illegible] 10th, the Empecinado, who had 600 men, completely defeated [illegible] killed 100 of his men. (Signed) [illegible]

Ballesteros is at Teruel, and from thence he is going to Aragon; [illegible] some it is stated he has from 6 to 7000 men, and according to [illegible] counts 9000. A French division of 12,000 men is advancing [illegible] him. We enjoy here the greatest tranquillity. We hear from [illegible] that the Constitutionalists have decreed the suppression of the [illegible] The Archbishop of Lugo, surrounded by Quiroga and Valdomo, [illegible] Monillo has arrived at Lugo.

LISBON, MAY 31.—The *Diario* has published successively the [illegible] speeches of several Deputies in the Sitting of the 27th of May, [illegible] terminated by a declaration of the Cortes—"That the Ministers [illegible] fout the confidence of the nation." The following are the new [illegible] the Ministers appointed on the 29th; of the interior, D. Thomas [illegible] Calvallo; of Justice, Antonio Guerriero; of War, Neven Costa; of the [illegible] Navy, Manuel Jean Lorio: Foreign Affairs, Joseph Brandao [illegible] Sobral.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 13.—It is reported here that some misfortune has befallen the Algerine squadron, and that this is the reason of the premature departure of the Captain Pacha. It is even alleged in accounts from the Dardanelles, that he has put back on account of the total defeat of that squadron.—*Augsburg Gazette.*—[Other accounts state, that the Greeks have taken 11 vessels belonging to this squadron.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

WEDNESDAY.—*The King* v. *Dolby.*—In this case the Court discharged the rule for a new trial, as obtained by the defendant, on the ground that the Jury had not been fairly chosen. The defendant was consequently fined, in publishing a work called, "The Political Dictionary," which will be brought up to receive judgment.

On Friday, an action was brought by the father of a young woman against a person named Williams, to recover a compensation for the loss of his daughter's services. The damages were laid at 100*l*. It was proved by the evidence of the young woman that she was pregnant by the defendant, and was brought to bed on the 5th of November, 1820.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 40*s*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday evening a Spanish Cabinet Messenger arrived in London.

He was dispatched by the Regency at Madrid. It is said that the letters which he brings for the British Government, dated the 8th of June, are for the purpose of requesting that England will acknowledge the Regency, according to the example given by the Courts of Austria, Prussia, Russia, Naples and Sardinia.

The Marquis of Londonderry is returned from Vienna, last from Paris. During his Lordship's short residence at the latter place he was made a Knight Star of the Order of the Bath, and all the exertions of the police could make any discovery respecting it have hitherto proved in vain.

A Circular was on Tuesday issued from the Secretary of State's Office to the different police offices, ordering the officers to search all suspicious places in their several districts to apprehend, if possible, the several persons, suspected to have been concerned in the murder of Mr. Isaac Pritchard, of Clapham.

Mrs. Richards, of Clapham.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the 3d regiment of Guards mounted guard on the Parade in St. James's Park. The men who shared in that glorious and ever memorable victory wore their medals. The colours were decorated with laurel, and the Band played several pieces of select music. A troop of the 1st regiment of Horse Guards had also their colours decorated with laurel, as were the fronts of the horses' bridles, as well as the helmets of the men who participated in the splendid scene. The 1st Regiment of Life Guards, which marched from their barracks, have gone into quarters in the neighbourhood of Sloane-street, Brompton, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Chiswick, till the Barracks in the Park are painted and repaired.

On Wednesday being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual grand dinner at his house in Piccadilly to the General Officers engaged with his Grace in that victory. Different services of plate and china, presented to the Noble Duke on the occasion, were used.

On Tuesday the Royal Literary Society held its first general meeting, which was numerously attended. An eloquent paper was read, which gave a general view of the objects of the Society, and a council and officers were appointed for the ensuing year. The Bishop of St. David's is President.

The Duke of Athol, on behalf of himself and the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the Isle of Man, has offered to commute the entire tythes of the Island for 6,000*l.* annually.

On Wednesday, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, which was made special, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the East India Trade Bill. On the motion of the Chairman, the Court consented to a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Company's Stock for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. After some debate the Court approved of the same.

At Goldford races, on Wednesday, the King's plate of 100 guineas, four years old, was won by Mr. Whiteside's ch. h. Wouvermans. Two years old, c. Comus, won the Maiden plate. On Thursday Mr. Horlock's b. Barchanal, won the Members plate.

Lord Cochrane is now employed by the Emperor of Brazil, in attacking Bahia, a port remaining in the hands of the Portuguese.

The Barkworth, Captain Green, has arrived off Plymouth, from Jamaica; she left there on the 12th January; Tellicherry, the 20th January; the Cape, the 4th April, and St. Helena, the 17th April.

The Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex will begin at the Sessions House on Clerkenwell-green, on Monday next, the 23d inst. The ensuing Sessions at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, to commence on Wednesday next, the 25th instant.

On Thursday se'nnight, Mr. T. Hamilton, Admiralty Midshipman in the Great Blockade Service, discovered several persons behind the wainscoting at the house of Mr. Dray, at Dymchurch. Mr. H. taking a constable from the hands of his orderly-man, jumped over the paling and pursued the party about half a mile.—J. Cunley, a journeyman shoemaker, in the act of running away was shot. An inquest was held at the Ship Inn, Dymchurch. The evidence on the part of the Coast Blockade men, the party were 40 or 50, and armed; that they were provoked; that in the pursuit Mr. Hamilton fell down, and his pistol went off by accident at the moment Cunley dropped; and as the wound might have been inflicted by one of the deceased's own party. The evidence on the contrary side, tended to prove, that the party did not consist of more than 16, and that not one of them was armed. They returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

Mr. Webb, the eccentric philanthropist, who has unhappily attained much notoriety at Brighton, was on Saturday last, in pursuance of a Commission of Lunacy issued by the Lord Chancellor, examined before an inquisition at Blackheath; when the Jury decided that Mr. Webb was lunatic.

On Thursday evening the 12th instant, 23 fat sheep belonging to Mr. Robinson, butcher, of Ipswich, were worried to death by a dog, in a field near Spikehall.—So great was the terror excited throughout the whole flock by this nocturnal depredator, that some of the sheep took to the water, and crossed the river near Stoke Bridge.

THE NAPOLEON MANUSCRIPTS.—The Second Livraison of this publication, which is to appear to-morrow, will contain, we understand, many other subjects, the account of the Expedition to Egypt, the policy of the French with respect to that country—the Battle of Aboukir—Napoleon's Remarks on Maritime War, and on the Navies of France and England—Narrative of the March of the French Army to Cairo—the Battle of the Pyramids—the taking of Cairo—the Expedition of the French into Syria—the Sieges of Jaffa and St. Jean d'Acre —the Defeat of Mustapha Pacha, at Aboukir, &c. interspersed with a variety of curious observations on the religion, laws, and manners of the Arabs, Egyptians, Turks, Syrians, &c. The miscellaneous part contains Remarks on the Campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederick the Great, Charles XII. and Napoleon; with a comparison between the passage of the Alps by the latter, in 1800, and that of Hannibal; particulars of the Wars of Spain and Russia. The history and examination of the Peace claims on England, and the opposition made to them at different periods by France, the United States, the Northern Powers, the neutrality of the Northern States—the Battle of Copenhagen—the Assassination of the Emperor Paul of Russia, &c. Forty-four pages on the work entitled Manuscript from St. Helena, and that of Henry de Chaboulon, &c. &c.

The Bristol News Letter gives the following account of a desperate affray at Maghera, on the 12th inst.;—A vast multitude of Ribandmen assembled at the fair of Maghera, and about eight o'clock in the evening some of them attacked the house of a Protestant, in which an Orange lodge had been accustomed to meet. The Rev. John Coleman, Chaplain of the parish, called upon Ensign James Elliott, of the 12th, who promptly proceeded at the head of his detachment, (12 men) to the scene of disturbance. The commander was knocked down by a Ribandmen, received a severe contusion with a stone above one of his eyes, and lay for some time insensible on the ground. Mr. Coleman was also struck in the face with a stone and considerably bruised. Three or four shots were fired by the soldiers to intimidate the assailants, but without effect. On Mr. E.'s recovery, finding the affray was of a serious nature, he returned with his men to the barracks. Some time after this the Orange men, joined by a party which came in from Tubbermore, made head against the Ribbonmen, and finally drove them out of Maghera. The conflict, we did not wholly cease till two o'clock in the morning of the following day. It is said that nine of the Ribbonmen and one Orangeman were killed. Others affirm that but three of the Ribbonmen were slain, and that a fourth is dangerously, perhaps mortally wounded.—A strong reinforcement of the 77th Foot, left Belfast on Thursday last, for Maghera, in consequence of the disturbances there.

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MR. MATHEW and SON (late of Oxford-street) respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, they have now a large supply of the best white French kid gloves, fresh from the manufactory, at 30*s.* per dozen; extra long do. 36*s.* and 42*s.* per doz.; Limerick gloves, 24*s.* per doz.; a quantity of short Limerick, 12*s.* per doz.; superior French kid habits, 17*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; variety of gentlemen's opera or morning gloves, 22*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; an immense variety of gentlemen's full dress and undress kid; Children's glaces, long and short, of all sizes, constantly kept, (schools supplied at the lowest wholesale prices;) also, cambric muslin gloves: superior silk and cotton hosiery of every description; silk hose, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per pair; fine and stout do. 7*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*; some rich gauze handkerchiefs, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each; beautiful French Nett, and a variety of new silk handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls, &c.; beautiful new gauze and other ribbons, striped and plain sarsnets; Gros de Naples, satins, of every shade and quality; rich white and black satin for slips, 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard; superior gassed bobbin netts; laces, veils, &c. warranted the same as Urling's; an immense variety of French flowers, and other fancy articles, superior haberdashery, as low as any house in London, for ready money.—No. 2, Hollis-street, Cavendish-square.—N.B. A variety of new and fashionable millinery.

SUMMER SILKS, the new and Fashionable Coloured Silks being now completed for the season, by SEWELL & CROSS, Silkmen, &c.; they beg to solicit the inspection of families who may be now about purchasing their summer dresses, and more particularly to their rich dcsapie silks, an article for which their house has been long patronized, and confined exclusively to their own manufactory in any quality, shade or colour, from the most quiet drab, to the dazzling gold and amber; stout plain and white sarsnets 2*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per yard; rich single Gros de Naples 2*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; double ditto in beautiful colours 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; rich levantine silks 3 quarters wide 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; rich duchpes silks, an article for which their house has been long famed, in exquisite splendour of beautiful colours, from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per yard; these exquisite silks being made entirely of Pie'mont silk, under their own immediate inspection, they are particularly recommended to families as not being at all liable to crease; and another variety of new patterns in stripe silks for ladies morning dresses, a great bargain, 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard; and 300 pieces of all wide prints, (6 yds being sufficient for the dress,) 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; Persian silks for linings, every shade, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; 90 pieces of silk gauzes, every colour, 11*d.* per yard; 300 pieces of Italian nett for evening dress, 1*s.* 2*d.*; this month's remaining part of the 1*s.* 6*d.* muslins belonging to H. and W., two unfortunate manufactory, to Glasgow, will be sold by Sewell and Cross, at little less than half their original cost; 300 pieces of cambric jaconnets and mull muslins, all wide, from 8*d.* per yard to 1*s.* 6*d.* and cost the manufacturers 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; 400 white robes, a great bargain, 8*s.* 10*s.* 13*s.*; and 150 very rich book robes, manufacturers two pounds each, given to Sewell and Cross, 42 Frith-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho Square. ☞ The trade are particularly wished to apply before ten o'clock in the morning.

GENTLEMEN are invited to a matchless Variety of Novelties, prepared for the Season, and which it is presumed, will further increase the extensive sale of FOX'S PATENT MOHAIR GAMBROONS, that have been proved by Ten Years experience to excel every other article for summer wear, in waistcoats, trowsers, breeches, &c. and are highly approved of, in every respect by those fashionable gentlemen who have patronized them. Comparison respect by those fashionable gentlemen who have patronized them. Comparison of the piece with the pretensions of other houses will convince every impartial to the piece with the pretensions of other houses will convince every impartial observer. To prevent the public being imposed upon by the imitation in worsted, which is not cheaper, nor possesses the desirable properties of the Patent Mohair, his Goods are therefore all stamped on the back "Fox's Patent Mohair," his Goods are therefore all stamped on the back "Fox's Patent Mohair" bale. Manufactory, 28, King-street, Covent Garden, next door to the Westminster Fire Office.

FREEZING PAILS, for making ICES quickly, without Grinnie or attendance, Water coolers, Wine Coolers, to use with Ice or Salts, for cooling any substance either fluid or solid, and for preserving Ice. Shower Baths, portable, very compact and to vary the degree of effect. Warm Baths of an improved kind, and Spirits for heating them without steam, although placed at any distance off, either above, below, or level with the bath, saving expence, smoke, dirt and time in heating; by Burton and Haslewood, Ironmongers, No. 292, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; at their manufactory, No. 60, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; a great variety of the best ornamental grates, also patent grates for curing smoky chimnies, &c.

PATTERSON'S CREAM FREEZER.—JOHN PATTERSON, in addition to his Ice Pails for cooling Wine, Butter, &c. has now devised an APPARATUS, by which ICE CREAM may be made, easily and quickly in any climate, without the aid of Ice. To those resident any where at a distance from the means of obtaining a supply of Ice, the use of this apparatus will be a most delightful and valuable accommodation. It is simple in its structure, and easily understood in application, making Ice Cream in less than half the usual time required for that purpose, where Ice is used, and without the trouble of keeping the Cream in motion while freezing. It may be seen, together with Patterson's Ice Pails, for cooling and keeping cooled Wine, Butter, Water, Fruit, &c. at his House, No. 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the second house from Ludgate Hill.

CHEAP and ELEGANT RETICULES.—Fine Polished Steel Reticule Clasps.—W. MARSHALL (Real Manufacturer,) invites the Fashionable World to inspect his extensive stock of Russia, Morocco, and Portfolioshell Reticules, finely ornamented with Steel, comprising an Assortment of upwards of 500 novel and unexpected Patterns from 2*s.* 6*d.*—Rich Velvet Reticules in variety of Colours, with superior Gilt and Steel Clasps, from 3*s.*—Superior Gilt Reticule Clasps 1*s.* 6*d.*—Fine polished Steel Reticule Clasps 2*s.* 6*d.*—Purse Snaps 6*d.*—Purse Tassels—Pelisse Snaps—Ladies fine polished plastic Steel Bracelets, with fine studded Clasps, only 3*s.* 6*d.* per pair, warranted equal to those usually sold at 7*s.*—Large Assortment of Ladies Steel Waist Buckles and Clasps 1*s.*—Real Russia Card Cases—Strong Bankers' Ditto 1*s.* 3*d.*—Strong Russian and Morocco Purses 6*d.* with Steel Snaps—Sovereign Purses—Beaded Purses with Gilt Snaps 2*s.* 6*d.*—Real Russia and Morocco Pocket Books, Paper Cases, and Portfolios, of every description—Thread Cases—Work Boxes—Spectacle Cases—Stationery—Superior Thick Bath Vellum 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* per quire—Juvenile Publications.—Prayer Books and Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings, at Marshall's Wholesale and Retail Pocket Book Manufactory, No. 1, Holborn Bars, corner of Middle Row.

MIDDLE ROW GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSE.

W. MARSHALL begs also to announce that he has opened the above Establishment (which is adjoining his Pocket Book Manufactory, in Middle Row) for the purpose of supplying the Public with pure and unadulterated Teas, as received by the East India Company from China.—Purchasers may have their Teas weighed out of the original Chests, or packed in Lead Cases in Pounds, Half-pounds, and Quarters.—Fine Congou 5*s.* 6*d.*—Strong Souchong 7*s.*—Good Green 7*s.* 6*d.*—Fine Bloom 8*s.*—Finest Hyson 10*s.*

WRITING PAPER, cheap and of the best quality, at lower prices than ever yet offered to the public.—Bath post 4*d.* per quire; ditto, 5*d.*; superfine 7*d.* 8*d.* 9*d.* 10*d.* and 1*s.* the quire, or by the ream, 6*s.* 6*d.* 7*s.* 9*d.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 12*s.* 13*s.* 6*d.* 15*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.*; very best hot-pressed Bath gilt, 1*s.* 1*d.* the quire, or 20*s.* the ream, J. WHATMAN'S superior manufacture; superfine laid post 8*d.* 9*d.* 10*d.* and 1*s.* the quire, or 12*s.* 13*s.* 6*d.* 15*s.* and 17*s.* the ream; superfine foolscap 1*s.* 1*s.* 2*d.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* a quire, or by the ream, 19*s.* 21*s.* 24*s.* and 26*s.*; very best hank post 10*d.* the quire or 15*s.* the ream; large ditto, 1*s.* the quire, or 18*s.* the ream; best thick ditto for post copy books, 8*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; foolscap ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; 12 sheet exercising books, 14*s.* per dozen; 18 sheet ditto, 17*s.*; and 24 sheet do. 20*s.*; very best red sealing wax, 4*s.* 6*d.* the lb. The Steel Nib Pen, 1*s.* 4*d.* each; boys' school slates, 4*d.* each, or 3*s.* per dozen; pinions and pens equally low in price; account books, drawing paper, and Bristol boards, in great variety; excellent copy, 7*d.* a quire, or 11*s.* a ream; at R. and W. SMITH'S, 152, Strand, Second House from the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

FLOUNCED MORNING DRESSES, 3*s.* 6*d.* each; rich silk gauze ditto 12*s.* 6*d.* handsomely flounced; 9000 elegant Moravian robes, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per pattern; very handsome 8 and 9 flounced Barcelonas, with 2 and 3 flounces, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*; and those at 18*s.* and 21*s.* are well worth 35*s.*; and some of the most beautiful Moravian work ever beheld at 28*s.* and 30*s.* equal to these generally sold at 52*s.* 6*d.*; an immense stock of rich yard wide French silks, 3*s.* 6*d.* a yard: washing silks, 2*s.*; rich coloured and white satins, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Italian 8*d.*; rich ditto, Gros de Naples, 3*s.* 6*d.*; yard wide levantines, very stout, 3*s.* 6*d.*; rich ditto, 3*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.*; rich figured lustrings, 3*s.* 6*d.*; beautifully shaded, 3*s.*; yard wide Norwich crapes, 14*s.*; good Lominalines, 10*d.*; good Persians, 9*d.*; 2000 yards of the richest silks and satins in remnants, from 2½ yards long to 12 yards to be sold at little more than half price; yard wide fine thread netts, 2*s.* 6*d.* a yard, with a most extensive choice of ladies' silk hose at 2*s.* 9*d.* a pair; stout at 3*s.* 6*d.*; very stout walking do. 4*s.*; and fine dress do. 5*s.* 6*d.*; beautiful embroidered, 6*s.* 6*d.*; kid gloves 6*d.* a pair; long white ditto, 12*s.*; 300 dozen Peruvian fringed shawls, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, with shawl Warehouse, of Leeds Hemens, full 15 per cent. lower than any other house in Europe. Ladies or Gentlemen proceeding to either ladies suited with every requisite in a very superior style, at HODGE and LOWMAN'S, Wholesale and Retail Linen Drapers, Argyll House, Regent-street, three doors from the Argyll Rooms. ☞ They have just imported thirteen boxes of fine French cambric handkerchiefs, from 19*s.* a dozen to 45*s.*; a good quality, 2*s.*; fine 2*s.* 6*d.*; very fine, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.*; curious dye flue, 3*s.*, which cannot be had by any other house at 52*s.* 6*d.* No credit given or abatement made, unpaid letters not answered.

REAL BARGAINS.—Advantage of Cash.—J. JAY is long made extensive purchases for Cash, respectfully solicits attention to the following prices, as a convincing proof that nothing of the kind has ever been offered before, within 50 per cent. Ladies' morning dresses, 2*s.*; white muslin do. 4*s.* 10*d.*; rich flounced, 8*s.*; beautiful chintz japan ditto, 8*s.*; elegant cayra ball dresses, only 8*s.*; superb coloured chionade ditto, 21*s.*; sold every where else at 5*l.*; white ditto, six yards long, at 21*s.* never offered before under 42*s.*; and a very superior novelty from the latest Parisian designs, which is peculiar to his house, with the choice of Two Thousand Shawls, consisting of copies of oriental patterns, at nearly half price, with an elegant assortment of Gros de Naples, plain and figured sarsnets, gauzes, poplins, &c. &c. at unheard low prices: also several bales of counterpanes and Marseilles quilts just opened, 10-4ths counterpane, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 12-4ths, ditto, 10*s.*; 13-4ths ditto, 12*s.*; with 5000 14-4ths Marseilles quilts of the best quality, 28*s.*, regular price 42*s.*; at his family Linen Warehouse, 76, Mercery, and Shawl Warehouse, 77, Cheapside, 2 doors from the Circus, Oxford street.—☞ Just imported 10 bales of the last bleached Irish linens, from 9*d.* yard, very good 1*s.* and 1*s.* 2*d.*, beautiful 1*s.* 6*d.*, a single piece at the wholesale price; those ladies wanting the above articles will find a saving of full 50 per cent.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS,

For the Sale of Irish Linen by the Piece, at the Factor's price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury-square, four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn.

THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in this country where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, with warranted Grass-bleached Linen, for Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium. They also engage to return the purchase-money should any fault appear. Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual.—Country and Town orders punctually attended to by

DOUGLAS and CO. 4, Bloomsbury-square, London. } Agents.
JOHN DOYLE, 31, St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin }

☞ Country Shopkeepers will find dealing with the above House much to their advantage, as small parcels of goods are forwarded at exactly the same price as if a round or box was ordered.—For Ready Money only.

EDMONDSON, RODHAM, and STONE, 12, New Bond-street, respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that they have recently opened their eligible Premises with a new and fashionable assortment of Silk Mercery, which for richness, variety of colours, designs and execution cannot be surpassed by any thing hitherto in English fancy, can produce. They further beg to direct an attention to their stock of Gloves, hosiery, gloves, lace, shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, and every description of haberdashery, all selected with the utmost care, and which they flatter themselves cannot fail of convincing those who may obligingly honour them with a call, that they possess the superior advantages of choice, elegance, and economy.

EFFLORESCENT OIL IMPROVED EPSOM SALTS.

THE Medicinal qualities of which are precisely the same as the Epsom Salts in crystals, but in this preparation (which is in the form of Powder) the disagreeable flavour is greatly obviated, besides which only half the quantity is required for the dose. In ounce papers 3*d.*, in 8*s* bottles at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* each, prepared and sold by Butler, Chemist and Druggist, No. 220, Regent-street, (near the Argyll Rooms), London; Wrterton place, Edinburgh; Sackville-street, Dublin; and sold by the principal Druggists in the Kingdom.—This preparation, if brought into general use, will prevent the possibility of accidents by Oxalic Acid, which have been so frequent and fatal.

☞ Be careful to ask for "Butlers' Efflorescent or Improved Epsom Salts."

ROBINSON'S PREPARED BARLEY, and PREPARED GROATS, for making superior Barley Water or Gruel, in Ten Minutes.—Matthias Robinson, inventor of the above highly esteemed articles, respectfully cautions the public against certain spurious imitations; and to which the readers have invariably stated to be Robinson's Preparation, or the same as Robinson's. The Prepared Barley, and Prepared Groats, are patronised by the first Medical Practitioners in the Metropolis, and in every part of the Kingdom where they have been introduced, and as they are generally used in cases of illness, or as a peculiar fine Food for Infants too much care cannot be taken to prevent an improper compound being substituted. He begs to state, the Preparations are made from the finest Pearl Barley and best Embden Groats, under his own immediate inspection, and will keep in any climate.—Sold wholesale and retail, by Matthias Robinson, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn; Messrs. Bulleys, Cheapside, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, 220, Regent-street; London; Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; Sackville-street, Dublin, sole Agents for the country; and retail by the principal Druggists in the Kingdom, in 1*l*b. Packets at 8*d.* and Tin Canisters of 3*l*bs. each at 2*s.*

☞ Be careful to ask for Robinson's Prepared Barley and Prepared Groats, and to observe none is Genuine which has not his Name and Address printed on each Packet.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, by their especial authority, and most of the Nobility throughout Europe, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, (the original and genuine) which for many years has been universally admired, and is the best and cheapest article for nourishing the Hair, preserving it from falling off, or changing grey; preserves it to the latest period of life; promotes a luxuriant growth on the baldest places, whiskers, eye-brows, &c.—Curly Hair—It produces and makes the curliest curl during exercise, or in damp weather; renders hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, glossy, elegant, and beautiful.—Indispensable Accompaniment, &c. during which this Oil should be regularly applied, as it prevents the hair being injured.—Bald or Thin Hair—A due attention to Children's Hair, is of the greatest importance. This Oil is invaluable; it eradicates the scurf easily and pleasantly, and is superior to combs, soaps, &c.; makes the hair firm in its roots, and gives a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* 7*s.* 10*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.* per bottle.—Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. Price 4*s.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

☞ Ask for Rowland's Oil, or Rowland's Dye, and particularly observe the signature on the label to each bottle, as impostors steal their trade A. Rowland, the genuine is signed "A. Rowland and Son," with the address, No. 20, Hatton-garden.

LATEST NEWS.

We received last night by express the Paris papers of Friday. The *Journal des Debats* announces the important fact of the removal of the King of Spain to Cadiz, on the 12th instant. It also mentions that on the 15th inst. Mina sustained a severe defeat, and lost 600 prisoners. They also contain intelligence from Lisbon of the 3d inst. Every thing was over in that city. The King has been restored to all his rights and privileges. A new Ministry is appointed, composed, among others, of the Counts Palmella, Dos Arcos, and Pampelona.—It is stated, that St. Sebastian and Santona are reduced to the greatest difficulties, the men having only six ounces of bread per diem; they must soon surrender.—It is also denied in these journals that the Spanish Regency has declared itself and void the loans contracted by the Cortes.—Madrid on the 13th inst. continued to enjoy perfect tranquility. The Marquess de Talaru, Ambassador from France to Spain, arrived on the 16th inst. at Tours on his way to Madrid. His Excellency continued his journey, after having stopped a short time at the Prefecture.

The *Moniteur* says, whilst Gen. Bordesoult was ranging unobstructed the defiles of the Sierra-Morena, the Militia of Madrid and Seville committed the grossest disorders in the latter city. They pillaged the houses of several Ecclesiastics, and were for hanging the Ministers and Councillors of State.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, and Westmoreland, Mr. Secretaries Canning and Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Wellington, Viscounts Sidmouth and Melville, Lord Maryborough, &c. In the evening, Latchford, the Messenger, left town for Ireland with despatches.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday an action was brought (*Williams v. Burdekgh*) by the Chairman of the Hope Insurance Company, against the defendant for a security of 12,000*l.* (viz. the title deeds of an estate on a mortgage) which he engaged to deliver. There being no defence, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff.

In the Court of Common Pleas an action was yesterday tried, *Glover v. Williams*. Mr. Serjeant Pell said it was one intended to set his client's character right in the world, and claiming heavy damages for the false and abominable charge which had been dismissed by the Magistrates at Bow-street, as without sufficient foundation. The parties had met at a club of humble tradesmen, &c. in February, 1821, at the Ship public house, in Hammersmith, and there, when advanced in liquor and mirth, the attempt had been alledged to have been made, the parties being previously strangers. Mr. Serjeant Vaughan made a powerful address to the Jury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff, 100*l.* damages.

In the Arches Court, yesterday, in a suit, *Best v. Best*, the Judge, Sir John Nicholl, observed, that the suit was originally commenced by the wife, in which she charged her husband with excessive cruelties; but the Judge of the Consistorial Court dismissed that suit, and the husband then prayed for a divorce, charging adultery against the wife. This female, continued the learned Judge, was the daughter of a tradesman named Ballowby, she lived at Canterbury, next door to a common brothel, and occasionally visited there. Mr. Best was aware of this. Previous to the marriage she was in prison, from whence she was released by Mr. B., that the marriage might take place. He then commented on the evidence, and said the proof of adultery was by no means free from doubt; and, therefore, upon considering all the circumstances, he was of opinion the Judge of the Consistorial Court at Rochester had done perfectly right in dismissing both parties, and he now affirmed that sentence.

At Union Hall yesterday, W. H. Gardner, of Chester-street, Kennington, was committed to Brixton for one month, for deserting and neglecting his five children.

Mr. Phillips has just published a third edition of his very useful book the Panarium Britannicum of History of Fruits known in Great Britain. This new edition is enlarged with much additional information, as well as historical, etymological, and botanical anecdote; to which are added, the most approved methods of retarding the ripening of fruits, so as to insure, in all seasons, the enjoyment of those vegetable delicacies: curious particulars of the Pine apple, &c.

The most brilliant and extensive display of foreign stripes and Swiss chintzes damasks, fabianets, moreens, &c. at a reduction in the prices of at least one-third. MILES and EDWARDS'S system being so generally known and so much encouraged by all the principal Nobility and Gentry, they have only to repeat, that nothing shall tempt them to forfeit their great reputation by delaying from it. In fitting up drawing and dining room curtains, beds, &c. families have an opportunity of effecting a most important saving (equal, in many instances, to one half) in consequence of the extraordinary difference between the prices of this entirely new stock, and the terms obtained by other establishments for the same articles, manufactured at a time when they must have cost double their present value. Miles and Edwards have no connexion with any other house. No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 23, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 180 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. The upholstery department has comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and couch work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, 20th June, 1823.
TRUSTEES and DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Wm. Heygate, M. P. Lord Mayor

Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P.	Sir Charles Flower, Bart. & Alderman
James Bell, Esq.	John Petty Muspratt, Esq.
John Coope, Esq.	Major Rohde, Esq.
William Curtis, Esq.	Thomas Rowcroft, Esq.
William Davis, Esq.	George Shum Sperry, Esq.
Crawford Davison, Esq.	Charles Hamnden Turner, Esq.
Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.	Matthew Whiting, Esq.
John Hawes, Esq.	Matthew Wilson, Esq.
Richard Henshaw Lawrence, Esq.	Thomas Wilson, Esq. M.P.
William Sambler, Esq.	

Persons whose Insurance Payments fall due at Midsummer next are requested to take notice, that printed Receipts are now ready at the Offices in Lombard street and Charing-cross, where attendance is daily given from 9 till 4 o'clock.—The Rates and Conditions of the Phœnix Company are the most moderate description, and the adjustment of Losses has been uniformly attended to with the utmost promptitude and liberality.—For the protection of the valuable property in the North West part of the Town, the Company have established an Engine Station in George-yard, Crown-street, Soho, where attendance is given day and night, as well as at each of the Company's other Engine Stations.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Purchasing Public to that genuine article, called Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following cautions.—some are in appearance at first sight, "The Genuine," but without any name or address:—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and correct Sauce: will keep good for many years in any climate.

Warehouse, 167, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—(The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

ROWLAND and SON, Sole Proprietors of the original MACASSAR OIL, respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry and Public at large, that they have REMOVED to No. 20, Hatton Garden. Also beg to CAUTION, that in consequence of the universal demand for their ORIGINAL and GENUINE MACASSAR OIL, impostors purchase the empty bottles, and attempt to deceive the Public with spurious Macassar Oil, composed of injurious ingredients. Such, if for sale at a lower price, and without the label and places sign, "Rowland," Imitative the signature, which renders it necessary on purchasing to ask for ROWLANDS'S MACASSAR OIL and strictly to observe, that none are genuine without the outside label and the little book inside the wrapper; and that label is signed on the outside, in red, "A Rowland and Son." The price are 3s. 6d.; 7s; 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. All other prices are impositions. The genuine has the address on the label, "No. 20, Hatton Garden."—Also, Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLANDS'S ESSENCE of STYLE. By merely wetting the Hair, it immediately produces a perfect change. Price 6s.; 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Ask for "Rowland's Oil," or "Rowland's Odo," and observe the signature, "A. Rowland and Son. All others are counterfeits

Just published, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. boards,

PRACTICAL LOGIC; or, Hints to Young Theme Writers, for the purpose of leading them to Think and Reason with accuracy. By B. H. SMART, Author of the Theory and Practice of Elocution, &c.—Printed for G and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane.

NEW NOVEL.—Just published, price 21s. boards,

THE SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS; or, The Politics of a Village. In three Volumes, 12mo. Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-Lane.

"It is a Work of unexceptionable morals, every lesson being pointed to a good end. We may add, without hesitation, the application of every part is so uniformly praiseworthy, that instead of being called the School for Mothers, this book might justly be entitled, the School for all Ranks and Descriptions of Mankind."—Literary Gazette, Nov. 30, 1822.

Speedily will be published, in one volume 12mo.

SKETCHES of the PHILOSOPHY of APPARITIONS; or, an Attempt to trace such Illusions to their Physical Causes; by SAMUEL HIBBERT, M.D., F.R.S.E. &c.

"The name of truth,
" Are ye fantastical or that indeed
" Which outwardly ye show?"—Macbeth.

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In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Dr. Chermside of a son.

DIED.

On Monday evening, at her son-in-laws, (Mr. P. W. Aveline's) at Camberwell, Mrs. Ann Pluckneit, relict of Wm. Pluckneit, Esq. and daughter of the late Mr. Pollard, Esq. many yrs. master shipwright in his Majesty's Dock Yards.

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BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a selection of Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, IS OPEN daily, from ten in the morning until six in the evening. (By order)
Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The subscribers to the print from Mr. West's picture of "Our Saviour healing the Sick in the Temple," who have not already received their impressions, may receive them upon payment of the remainder of their subscriptions, at the British Institution.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

NOVELTY, GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Perestrephic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the PROCESSION, and BANQUET, is NOW OPEN, accompanied by full Military Band, Organ, and Choir, to perform the Coronation Music. This Panorama is painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits 100,000 Figures.—Admission: Boxes 2s. Children, 1s.; Gallery 1s.—Book, 6d. A FASHIONABLE TOUR for ONE HUNDRED MILES along the BANKS of the CLYDE. This interesting moving Panorama includes Views of the three Falls—Lanark, Glasgow, Greenock, and the lofty Ben Lomond in the distance, is open in the Lower Great Room, Spring Gardens.—Admission One Shilling. Day Exhibitions at Twelve, One Two, Three and Four o'Clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at Seven, Eight, and Nine o'Clock.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 232, REGENT-STREET, (five doors North of Conduit-street), where the heat and obscurity complained of at St. James's-street, are obviated by the admission of daylight, which considerably improves the illusion.—A CHANGE, of nearly the whole of the Views in the Gallery of Europe and America, will take place on Monday, July 7.—The Gallery of Asia and Africa, containing the magnificent Views of the Ruins of Palmyra (or Tadmor in the Desart), will remain, on account of the very great interest those Views excite.—Open from 10 o'clock in the Morning till Dusk.—Admittance 1s.

EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS in WATER COLOURS of the British School is NOW OPEN at the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours 6, Pall Mall East.—The Drawings are principally selected from the Collections of distinguished Patrons of Art, whose liberality has enabled the Society to place this Exhibition before the public.
Admittance, 1s.—Catalogue 6d. COPLEY FIELDING, Sec.

PRIVATE PUPIL. A Married Gentleman, of the Established Church, resident a convenient distance from London, and receiving a few Pupils into his House, has now a VACANCY, the most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. E. S. I., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

THE Rev. T. SMITH, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Master of GORDON HOUSE ACADEMY, Kentish Town, and Editor of the accented edition of the Eton Latin Grammar, and of the Eton Exemplis Minora, &c. informs Parents and Guardians, that he qualifies Young Gentlemen for Mercantile Pursuits and the Learned Professions, including the French Language, with every necessary accomplishment, for 40 guineas per annum, without Vacations, and without any extra charge whatever. There are resident under Masters of eminence in every department of the School, and the attention paid to the health, personal comfort, morals, and improvement of the pupils is unremitting. A well conducted youth, destined for the Scholastic Profession, would be received into the family, and would enjoy advantages very rarely to be met with. Cards at Ogle and Duncan's, Paternoster-row, 223, High Holborn, and 17, Oxford-street.

SIGNOR LUIGI CARRARA, native of Florence, begs leave to inform the Public that he teaches ITALIAN on moderate terms. His Pupils have the choice of learning it through the medium of the English, French, or German Languages.—Address (post paid) to A.B. No. 106, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

EDUCATION.—FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT, in the delightful and healthy situation of Euston-square, New-road, London, No. 71.—Mrs. LUDDINGTON begs to inform her friends, that in consequence of elder pupils having finished their education, she shall, at the Christmas recess, have two Vacancies in her Establishment, where she receives a select and limited number of Young Ladies to educate with her own daughters. Terms for Board, including English Grammar and History, Forty Guineas per annum: no entrance. The plan of instruction combines every thing essential to the attainment of a solid, useful, and polite education, and Masters, well known in the fashionable world to be of the first eminence in their profession, attend for Music, Singing, Drawing, Dancing, Italian, the Harp, &c. &c. The French Language, which is always spoken, is taught by a Parisian Lady, residing in the house, with whom the pupils are in the constant habit of conversing, which gives them such purity of accent, and fluency of expression, as entirely to supersede the necessity of going to France for that purpose. Music and Singing are also accomplishments in which the young ladies greatly excel, and in the study of which they have very superior advantages, as Mrs. L. has for some time adopted Mr. Logier's system, which is so justly esteemed, and so admirably calculated to facilitate the acquirement of that favourite accomplishment. Finishing Lessons are likewise given by one of the first Masters, and in order still further to promote their improvement, each young lady is allowed to practice two hours every day. A Lady is likewise appointed at the piano forte, to superintend those pupils who require it in the absence of a master. Dancing is also made an object of attention, and is taught by an artist of celebrity, a Member of the Royal Academy. Mrs. Luddington likewise begs leave to state that she attends the established Church with her pupils, and that their health, temper, and morals, are watched with the solicitude of a parent: indeed, her great object is, to form the minds and dispositions of the young Ladies entrusted to her care, on virtuous and religious principles, as the only sure basis of permanent happiness, and make them useful and amiable, as well as accomplished members of society, the object of attention, and is taught by an artist of celebrity, a Member of the mother are blended with the duties of the preceptress. As the Miss Luddingtons pursue their studies during the vacations, any young ladies wishing to do the same may be accommodated. Mrs. Luddington likewise begs leave to add, that her pupils have the advantage of an extensive garden, in which two hours are devoted to exercise every day, and that she generally spends the summer season at the sea side, with those young ladies who remain during that period.—References are made by Mrs. Luddington to her brother, the Rev. John Evans, LL. D. Islington; to Dr. Jones, Russell-square; to Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Esq. M P. Portland-place; to Michael La Beaume, Esq. F.L.S. &c. &c. Southampton row, Russell-square; to Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. Spring-gardens; to John Millington, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; to Dr. Johnson, Berners-street; to Messrs. Hart, Shaw, Barber, and Co. Bankers, Cornhill; to Southwood Smith, M.D. Trinity square, Tower; to her brother, the Rev. Caleb Evans, of Baliol College, Oxford; and to Professor Leslie, F.R.S.E. of the University of Edinburgh; also to the Parents of those young Ladies who have finished their education with her.—Prospectuses with the names of the masters, &c. &c. may be obtained at the Establishment.

NEAR HAMPTON COURT, RICHMOND HILL, and on the nearest Road to WINDSOR, &c. &c.—TO LET, new and completely Furnished, in one of the most healthy situations in England, a complete FAMILY HOUSE, but not too large, with Garden, Coach-house, and Stabling for four horses, not more than 10 miles from London.—Cards to be had only at Nias and Co. Agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

DR. MERRIMAN, Physician Accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital; and Dr. LEY, Physician Accoucheur to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on MONDAY, the 7th of JULY, at half past 10 o'clock.—Particulars may be learned at Dr. Merriman's, No. 34, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square; at Dr. Ley's, 24, Mount-street, Berkeley-square; and at the Middlesex Hospital, where the Lectures will be given.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail the 10th July next, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion-House-place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane, or J. S. Brinley, 14, Birchin-lane.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, June 27, 1823.

3d Reg of Drag. Guards: Lieut. G. Mecham to be Lieut. vice Willey exc.—7th Reg. of Drag. Guards: Ens. G. Lawrence to be Paymaster, vice Perry.—3 Reg. of Foot Guards: Ens. E. Clayton to be Ens. and Lieut. vice Montagu, promoted in 12th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. A. Cruise to be Capt. vice Bestridge, ret.: Ens. J. Borthwick to be Lieut. vice Cruise: E. Bayley, Gent. to be Ens. vice Borthwick—42d Ditto: A. L. Macleod, Gent. to be Ens. vice N. L. Macleod.—49th Ditto: Lieut. Col. J. Daniell to be Lieut.-Col. vice Brereton, exc.—89th Ditto: Cap. E. Hamill to be Capt. vice L'Estrange, exc.—75th Ditto: Lieut. T. G. Marshall to be Lieutenant, vice Rowe, who exchanges.—77th Ditto: Second Lieut. R. H. Kellett, to be Ensign, vice Ramsden, who exchanges.—Rifle Brigade: Ensig C. Ramsden to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kellett, who exchanges.—1st West India Reg.: Lieut. R. Robinson, to be Capt. vice Bowke, prom.—21 Ditto: Capt. J. L'Estrange to be Capt. vice Hamill, exch.—Unattached: Lieut. Lee F. Conyngham to be Capt of a Company, vice Brev. Major Hon. H. Gardiner, of the Artillery, ret.—Brevet: Major G. Aubrey to be Lieut.-Col in the Army—Hosp. Staff: Ass.-Surg. G. Finlayson to be Supernumerary Ass.-Surg. in the East Indies, vice Campbell; J. Young, Gent. to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Donaldson, dec.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 25.

Royal Reg. Artil.: Quartermas. W. Gates to be Quartermas. vice Elliot, retCommissaries in the North Western Reg. of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: S Mackintosh, Gent. to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTS.

W. FORBES, Gateshead, nurseryman—W. L. CROWTHER, Green-street Grosvenor-square, milliner—W. OWEN, Islington, stage-master. G. HAGUE Kingston upon-Hull, haberdasher—T. SYKES, Bath-Easton, clothier—J. STEVENS, Harrington Toxteth Park, Lancashire, miller—C. O'BRIEN, Holborn-hill, tailor—J. MOORHOUSE, Nab in Eastworth, Yorkshire, clothier—J. MUNTON, Highgate, corn chandler—W. DOBSON, Gateshead, chemist:—J. BEAUMONT, Wheathouse, merchant—R. STEPHENS, Goswell-street, saddler—J. HARKNESS, Chapel place, Southwark, timber-merchant—C. J. TRIBAUDINO, Cleveland street, Mile-End, silk-dyer.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Monday, Clari—Being the last night of performing this Season.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, King Richard the Third—Being the last night of performing this Season.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, The Hypocrite—Tuesday, The Way to Keep Him—Wednesday, Pigeons and Crows—Thursday, The Rivals—Friday, The Beggars' Opera.

VAUXHALL ROYAL GARDENS.—Under the especial patronage of his Majesty. The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are most respectfully informed that the amusements which have given such universal satisfaction nightly to numerous and brilliant assemblages, will be continued TO-MORROW, and Wednesday Evenings, consisting of the Ballet; the Concert Pantocenic; Slack and Tight Rope; Harlequin in the Shades: Fire Works: and Ascent on the Rope, by the wonderful young American Mr. Blackmore. Doors open at 7, Concert commences at 8. Admission 3s. 6d. ☞ The Grand Interesting Ballet of Cinderella will be withdrawn after Wednesday next. ☞ Due notice will be given of the Juvenile Fête, which will take place early in July.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will be found to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to resume the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLS begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-str.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, of the first quality, bottled and sound, (G. Pris. Soleau Avize growers,) 41.4s. per doz.: CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 18s. per dozen. A 3-4ozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Fresh empty Wine Pipes 12s. each. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2dozen.

ROYAL KENTISH HOTEL, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—JANE STRANGE respectfully returns thanks to the Nobility and Gentry, visitants of Tunbridge Wells, and to her friends in general, for the distinguished favours conferred upon her late husband; and begs to state that she continues the business of the Hotel, Posting, &c. as heretofore, trusting that by attention and good management she shall be found deserving of their support and patronage.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—Just published, price 1s.

THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, delivered by the LORD BISHOP of BRISTOL, at a Special General Meeting of the Society, June 13, 1823, to the LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA, previously to his departure for INDIA: together with his LORDSHIP'S REPLY.—Sold by C. and J. Rivington, Booksellers to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo place Pall-mall.

CHEAP EDITION.

Just published, in duodecimo, price 2s. 6d. the Sixth Edition of REMARKS on SCEPTICISM, especially as it is connected with the subjects of Organization and Life, being an answer to the Views of M. Bichat, Sir T. C. Morgan and Mr. Lawrence upon those points. By the Rev. THOMAS RENNELL, A.M. Vicar of Kensington, and late Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. Printed for C. and J. Rivington, 62, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 3, Waterloo-Place, Pall Mall. Of whom may be had a few copies of the Fifth Edition, in 8vo, price 5s. 6d. Also by the same Author,

The PROOFS of INSPIRATION, or the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume. Second Edition, price 6s.

On the first of July will be published, price 2s. 6d.

SUBSTANCE of the SPEECH of the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the 30th of April, 1823, on Mr. Macdonald's Motion respecting the negociations at Verona, Paris, and Madrid; with an Appendix, containing papers presented to both Houses of Parliament. Printed for J. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

Just published in 2 vols. 12mo. price 14s. boards.

SELF-DELUSION; or, ADELAIDE D'HAUTEROCHE. A Tale. By Mrs. ——, Author of "Domestic Scenes." Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London. Of whom may be had,

DOMESTIC SCENES. A Novel. In 3 vols 12mo. 11. 1s.

SHARON TURNER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Just published, in 3 vols. 4to. price 6l. bds.

THE HISTORY of ENGLAND, during the MIDDLE AGES. By SHARON TURNER, F.S.A. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

These Volumes comprise the History of England from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Henry the Seventh, and complete the Second Series of the English History.

Also, by the same Author, the HISTORY of the ANGLO-SAXONS, from their first Appearance in Europe to the End of their Dynasty in England: comprising the History of England from the earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. In 3 vols. 8vo. the 4th Edition. Price 2l. 5s. bds.

SOUTHEY'S POEMS.

Just published, a new Edition, 3 vols. fc. 8vo. 18s.

THE MINOR POEMS of ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D. Poet Laureate, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, and of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands. &c. &c.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London. Of whom may be had,

MR. SOUTHEY'S POETICAL WORKS, in 14 vols. 12mo. Price 5l. 15s. 6d. bds. or any of the Poems separately.

A VISION of JUDGMENT, a Poem. In 4to. 15s. bds.

HISTORY of BRAZIL, in 3 vols. 4to. 2l. 15s. bds.

The LIFE of WESLEY, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. bds.

The EXPEDITION of ORSUA, and the CRIMES of AGUIRRE, in 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.

8vo. Price 8s.

AN INQUIRY into CERTAIN ERRORS relative to INSANITY, and their Consequences, Physical, Moral and Civil. By GEORGE MAN BURROWS, M.D. F.L.S. &c. Sold by T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet-street and all Booksellers.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Plant and Keys, Cheapside, silkmen—Homan and Martin, Bankzephon-street, Bermondsey millwrights—Hunton and Ransome, Great Yarmouth, woollen-drapers—Crabb and Warren, Hackney-road, butchers—J. and S. Benson, Leeds and Bedford, woolstaplers—Harris and M'Murdo, Ecclesham, paper-makers, so far as relates to W. D. M'Murdo, Chambers and Lord, Cornhill, hardware-men—Meadows and Son, Prince's-street, Spitalfields, dyers—Shorters and Goodwin, Birmingham, grocers—Butcher and Jordan, Finch-street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PURDIE, Size-lane, merchant—J. LANCASTER, jun. Bethnal-green-road, butcher—T. WILSON, Carlisle, coachmaster—N. WELTON, Bredfield, Suffolk, horse-dealer—B. M'TURK, Hull, grocer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—July 19, J. Kirkland and J. Badcock, Coventry, ribband-manufacturers—July 19, T. Agg, Watery-lane, Fleet street, printer—July 15, R. Flack, Shepherd-street, cabinet maker—July 15, N. Worthey, Henry-street, Hampstead-road, grocer—July 19, P. Pullin, jun. King-street, Bartholomew Close, merchant—July 15, R. Swan, late of Gainsborough, merchant—J. Henderson, late of Quebec, but now of Tonbridge-place, Pancras, merchant—Aug. 5, C. Dunkin, Shad Thames, lighterman.

July 16, A. Slater, Cuddington, Cheshire, corn-dealer, at the Crown and Anchor, Northwich—July 22, J. Jackson, Coventry, ribband-manufacturer, at the Craven Arms, Coventry—July 22, J. Elliot, Farnham, Surrey, brewer, at the Bush, Farnham—July 29, J. Bedford, Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire, dealer, at the Hoop, Cambridge—July 16, C. Culverhouse, Walcot, Somersetshire, flour-factor, at the York House, Bath.

CERTIFICATES—July 15.

J. Magnall, Manchester, merchant—M. B. Hughes, Dudley, Worcester, Ironmonger—W. Keats, St. Eyny, Cornwall, limeburner.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Linen Merchants of London, and from Fifeshire, in favour of the Scotch Linen Bill; and from the Ale and Table Beer Brewers against the clause in the Beer Bill, which compels them to erect separate premises.

On the Marriage Amendment Bill being taken into consideration,

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND objected to the clause respecting the orfeiture of property, in the case of fraudulent marriages, which he thought would throw difficulties in the way of persons who wished to contract legal and proper marriages.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL observed, that the clause affected only marriages by minors, over which the Canon Law already held control, and his opinion was, that when a party contracting marriage took a false oath, it was but just that he should have no control over the property thus fraudulently acquired.

The Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill was passed.

In a Committee on the Scotch Linen Bill,

The DUKE OF ATHOL moved that the clause repealing the stamping of Scotch Linens be left out of the Bill, but it was negatived, and the Bill was reported.

TUESDAY.

The London Bridge Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time, as were the Assessed Taxes Composition, the Prize Distribution, the Southwark Small Debts, & the Bankers' Duties Bills.

The Manchester Water Works, the Southwark Bridge Amendment, and the Marriage Bills were passed.

WEDNESDAY.

The Irish Court of Chancery Bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY.

The Convicts' Labour, the Felonies Repeal, the Sentence of Death, and the Larcenies Bill were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

Petitions were presented from Officers in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, against the Irish Chancery Bill; from the Corporation of London, and from St. Magnus, London Bridge, against the London Bridge Bill.

The Second reading of the Marriages Abroad Bill was postponed till Monday.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL presented a Bill for appointing a Commission of Enquiry. The Noble Earl stated at some length the necessity of a measure of this description, in order to ascertain the best mode for expediting Appeals, which were much in arrear since 1813, though the House had then come to the resolution of sitting three days in the week. From that period up to the present time there had been 426 Appeals from Scotland, 56 from England, and 84 from Ireland; the actual number now before the House amounted to 151 from Scotland, 27 from England, 44 from Ireland, and 3 from Wales, total 225. The great difficulty arose from Scotch Appeals, the complexity of the law was such. The Committee had seen no other means of getting rid of the difficulty than that of encreasing the number of days for sitting on Appeals from three to five a week. Next came the consideration of who should sit in that House and discharge the important duties which the Lord Chancellor did as Speaker?—In case of the illness of that Learned Person it was usual for His Majesty to appoint by commission one or more individuals to fill the duties of Deputy Speaker. Their Lordships must know that the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer stood first, and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench next, at this present moment, in the Commission for Deputy Speaker to that House. It was therefore not necessary that the Deputy Speaker should be a Peer, and it would remain for the House, if it thought proper, not to allow him to vote, but to require his opinion on any subject. By adopting that plan there would be no difficulty in carrying on the Appellants Jurisdiction for Scotland; as it might go on for five days a week under the Chancellor or any other individual.

The EARL of CARNARVON objected to the regulation for appointing a Deputy Speaker as not likely to be advantageous.

The EARL OF ROSSLYN defended the report, and maintained that it was perfectly consistent to appoint a Speaker, not a Member.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

EARL GROSVENOR moved for returns of all offices performed by deputies, where salaries were paid; for offices paid in fees; and offices where salaries were paid, without duties, being performed.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL said, I really don't know of the existence of such offices as are described in the Noble Earl's last item of returns—offices where salaries are received, yet where no duties are performed. If, however, the Noble Earl possesses due information to the contrary, I certainly shall be most willing to profit by it.—The two first motions were agreed to, but the latter was withdrawn.

FRIDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Barilla Duties, Registry of Vessels, Brimstone Duties, Estreated Recognizances, Scotch Linen Manufacture, Irish Commercial Credit, Law Officers Compensation, Irish Grand Jury Presentment, and Irish Joint Tenantcy Bills,

LORD DACRE presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Middlesex and Surrey, praying for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the best Means of giving Employment to Agricultural Labourers, by assigning them small portions of Land for cultivation.—It was laid on the Table.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL brought down a message from the King, recommending the extension of the Pension of the late Earl of St. Vincent, to his nephew the present Earl.

The second reading of the Beer Bill was postponed to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from Cumberland against slavery; from Bungay, against the coal duties; from Yorkshire, against any alteration in the existing laws on wool.

The Barilla Duties & the Prize Money Distribution Bills were passed.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT asked whether Government had received any official information respecting the Maghera riot.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL replied, that the magistrates were investigating the affair, and therefore at present he would abstain from making any public statement on the subject; but he must inform the House that the number killed did not exceed four; several had been wounded, but some of them were convalescent.

On bringing up the Report of the East India Postage Bill,

Mr. HUME wished to know why the soldier and sailor should pay 3d. for their letters, when they paid only a penny in other parts of the world. He moved to substitute a penny instead of 3d.

Mr. HERRIES wished the Hon. Member to postpone his amendment till a future day. The clause was postponed.

The Hides and Skins Bill was ordered to be read a third time that day three months.

LORD A. HAMILTON wished to know if the duty on stone and slate, carried coastwise, was to be repealed.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, there was a clause in the Customs Act repealing the duty on stone, but not on slate.

In a Committe of Supply the following sums were voted on the motion of Mr. Lushington:—15,000l. was granted for Donaghadee harbour; 29,000l. for the Holyhead road; 45,000l. for Kingston, Dunleary, harbour.—Mr. Hume wished to know if this was the whole sum required.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, this was a small part of the sum, which the Commissioners had declared would be wanted.

Mr. LUSHINGTON then moved 20,000l. for Holyhead Harbour. In answer to a question from Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, the Hon. Gent. said, he believed it would be the last vote for that particular service; agreed to. The Hon. Gent then moved a grant of 2000l. for printing the journals.

Mr. HUME observed that the stationery office had been very little improved. He was astonished that Mr. Parsons had been continued in that department after the Committee had reported that many of the abuses originated with him. He contended that the treatment which Mr. C. Jennings had received from the Treasury was gross, unjust, and disgraceful; for while he only wanted to unmask corruption, they abused and vilified him.

LORD PALMERSTON denied that Mr. Jennings had been treated unfairly by the committee, his own opinion of that person was directly the reverse of the high panegyric bestowed on him by the Hon. Member. With respect to Mr. Parsons nothing had come out in the Committee to warrant the Treasury in dismissing him.

Mr. T. COURTENAY said, that Mr. Jennings had brought forward a charge against him of an offence against honour and againt morality. This was proved to be false. The Hon. Gentleman should therefore be more careful in eulogising his friend. This charge, it was found upon investigation, the Hon. Member's friend, Mr. Jennings, had picked up in an alehouse, or some place of that sort.

The vote was agreed to.

The following sums were then voted:—29,760l. for the Stationery Office; 1,500l. for Printing the Journals; 7,000l. for the deficiency in printing Acts of Parliament; 189,000l. for Disembodied Militia; 99,284l. for ditto of Ireland; 5,000l. for the Society for propagating the Scriptures in North America, (Mr. Hume objected to this vote, as the House had already given this Society 10,000l. Mr. Wilmot defended the grant on the ground that the Society had been of infinite use in our North American Colonies, but had failed in its means of continuing their exertions from their private resources. The Committee divided. For the grant, 49—Against it, 21—Majority, 28.) 15,000l for facilitating emigration from the South of Ireland to Canada.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE denied that this would remedy the evils of Ireland. They might as well destroy a few rabbits in a warren as apply such a sum for the purpose of easing the people of Ireland.

SIR J. NEWPORT thought no good could result from this grant, unless it was used with the utmost care.

Mr. WILMOT said, a gentleman of experience had been appointed to conduct this emigration. A calculation had been made for a man of 35l. to carry him out and settle him, so that he could support himself; for a woman it was 25l. and for a child 14l.—The grant was agreed to.

904l. to Mr. Archer, retired allowance as Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland; 700l. in aid of the Irish Schools.

The Chairman then reported progress.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the annual vote for a Lottery, consisting of 60,000 tickets, and a sum of 14,700,000l. for Exchequer Bills for the present year, which were agreed to.

LORD NUGENT moved the Order of the Day for the Committee on the Test Regulation Bill. The Noble Lord stated, that he wished to unite the Roman Catholics with the great body of the people. One object of the Bill was to procure the elective franchise for the Catholics, and the other, to render them eligible to the Magistracy. In the Committee he should propose a new clause, to repeal in part the 7th and 8th of King William. His object in this Bill was to put the Catholics on the same footing as the Protestant Dissenters in this country.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL objected to the way in which the Noble Lord proposed to carry his Bill into effect. He despaired of amending the Bill in a Committee, and therefore he would oppose it on the third reading altogether.

Mr. W. BANKES opposed the Bill, because it was, as the Noble Lord stated it, a great step towards full Catholic emancipation.

Mr. BROUGHAM had hoped that the measure might have been made practicable, and amended in the Committee.

to suppose that the Catholics of England should be without privileges, which the people of Ireland, who were Catholics, enjoyed.

Mr. BANKES, sen. objected to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING had understood that the Noble Lord would divide his Bill; and he hoped he would confine his measure respecting the eligibility to corporation offices to the same cases in which the Irish Catholic was admitted to such privileges.

Mr. WETHERELL opposed the Bill, as being a perfect budget of ways and means to bring about the perfect measure of Catholic Emancipation.

The House then went into a Committee, in which the Bill was divided into two Bills.

TUESDAY.

The House went into a Committee on Cunliffe's Divorce Bill. Counsel was heard in behalf of Mr. Cunliffe. The Bill went through a Committee, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time.

The Southwark Court of Requests' Bill was passed.—Petitions were presented from Cambro Lethan, in Scotland, against Slavery; from a person named Driver, complaining of the Excise Laws; from Mr. Basil Cochrane, complaining of the delay, loss, and vexation to which he had been subjected by the conduct of the Victualling Board. In 1794 he claimed of the Board 9000l. and sent 49 packets and 824 letters, but could get no answers—at length, in 1805 they acknowledged 700l. was due to him, but to this date he had not received any monies. Mr. Croker said, Mr. Cochrane had not been able to furnish satisfactory documents, and some gentlemen might think that the Victualling Board had done too much for this gentleman already.—(The Petition was then ordered to be printed); from Halifax, against any alteration in the Wool Laws; from Banff, praying for a Bill to allow the free importation of Oak Barrell Staves; from Ann Walmsley, of Preston, complaining of injuries inflicted upon her in the gaol of that town, while confined for debt.

Mr. GOULBURN moved the 2d reading of the Irish Insurrection Act.

SIR H. PARNELL was ready to admit that Lord Wellesley had done much for Ireland: the Police Act was a very useful one, and that on the subject of Tythes now pending was also one which he thought would be productive of great good to Ireland. The Hon. Bart. then contended, that Ireland had been in a disturbed state since 1792. The number of absentee landlords might have some effect on the state of Ireland, but not much as was generally apprehended. During almost the whole of the 18th century that country had been the scene of warfare and of devastation. This arose from the Popery Laws, the destruction or deprivation of rights, and the impossibility of acquiring property. Having dilated upon these alleged causes of grievances, he concluded with moving for a Committee of 21 Members to enquire into the extent of the disturbances that exist in Ireland.

Mr. GRATTAN seconded the motion; but he hoped the Hon Gentleman would pursue his enquiry into the causes as well as the extent of these disturbances.

Mr. GOULBURN said no man could doubt that there was sufficient of danger and difficulty in Ireland to require the immediate application of the measure now before the House to that country. He must, therefore, persevere in moving the second reading of the Bill. The Hon. Bart. had fallen into a popular error by attributing the whole difficulties and evils of Ireland to the conduct of the Government. In his opinion, the greatest part of them was to be attributed to the enormous increase of population in Ireland. The first remedy would be by slow and gentle operation of education, acting upon the manners and habits of the people. He denied that the Treaty of Limerick being broken, and the penal laws established, were the two great causes of the evils of Ireland. Those penal laws had been long since repealed, and the people restored to the state in which they were left by the Treaty of Limerick.

Col. DAVIES thought the present was a question interesting to the whole empire, with respect to the promises of the Right Hon. Gent. Such promises had always been made by Government, when they wished to carry such measures, and then when they had got armed with the sword, upon the sword alone they would depend, untaught by the past and regardless of the future.

Mr. J. SMITH supported the motion.

land continued, as she had been for years, the theatre of discord and dissention.

Mr. ROBERTSON would endeavour to gain the Catholic Clergy by giving them stipends from the State, and a portion of the Tithes might be applied in that way.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON supported the motion.

Mr. BANKES thought in the present circumstances of Ireland the was a necessity for the renewal of the Insurrection Acts.

Mr. L. MARTIN supported the the motion, but said, much as he was friend to Catholic Emancipation, he did not believe that the conc sion of that measure would have the smallest effect in putting do the disturbances.

Mr. S. RICE regretted that his Right Hon. Friend had introdu the Insurrection Act in its present shape. It was not from Insurr tion Acts that Ireland would find relief. Nothing could quiet Irel but an equal administration of the laws to all.

Mr. D. BROWNE was in favour of re-enacting the Insurrection A

SIR J. NEWPORT strongly censured the system adopted towards people of Ireland.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL gave his decided negative to the motion appointing a Committee. The real question before the House w not whether they should have enquiry or no enquiry, but whe they should take it now, at this period of the Session, or delay it the next Session, should it then be considered necessary.

On a division—For the Second Reading 88—For the Committee Majority 49. The Bill was read a second time.

The third reading of the Scotch Commissaries Bill was fixed Monday.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. PHILLIMORE gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, move Bill to alter and amend the Law relative to Catholic Marriages.

Petitions were presented—from upwards of 2000 Irish Catholic jects, complaining of the unequal administration of the Laws of Ireland—from Edward Dowling, of Drogheda, complaining of the Laws—from John Pritchard, of Westminster, praying for a repeal the Combination Laws—from Benjamin Haydon, the painter, (no in the King's Bench Prison) complaining of being in distressed ci cumstances. Mr. BROUGHAM, who presented this Petition, said, he could not but consider it as a subject of considerable regret, that sic a collection as Mr. Haydon's should be lost to the public.

SIR C. LONG paid a tribute to the collection of the petitioner, a said, if any plan for his relief could be devised, it should have his support.

Mr. CROKER also wished to reward merit, but he could not consider that the style of painting to which Mr. Haydon had devoted his ge tion was that which the public would be found most anxious to preser The portraits of the great and eminent men of every age were thos which, if we were obliged to make a selection of one description painting, and sacrifice every other, were those, he was confiden every one would be anxious to preserve.

Mr. HUME moved an Address to the King for a Commission to quire whether the office of Lord Lieutenant, and other offices co nected with the Government of Ireland, could not be abolished. T being merely a motion for enquiry, it could not, as he conceived, me with any opposition from the House. The Hon. Member disclaim having the most distant intention of any thing personal towards L Wellesley or the present Government. He then stated, that sin passing the Act of 1793, for removing the disabilities of the Catholi it was expected that public offices would in future be bestowed alik on Catholics and Protestants; but it was not so. Lord Wellesley h ded endeavoured to alter the system, but could not. Now in the Pos Office at present, out of 426 persons employed only 36 were Catholic in the Port of Dublin, of 35 Officers not one was a Catholic; of th Commissioners of Wide Streets, 26 in number, not one was a Catholic of the Linen Board, out of 74 persons, one only was a Catholic. T Hon. Member went through the several public offices, and the resu was, that of 2450 public officers in Dublin, 106 only were Catholic He contended against the policy of favouring Protestants to t exclusion of Roman Catholics, in respect to holding office. The machinery of the Irish Government, as at present formed, was injurious to Ireland, and expensive to the nation at large. The office Lord Lieutenant was, by the regulations which had taken place, b come unnecessary. If all this was done away, and Ireland, instead a Colonial Government, was made an integral part of the empir much advantage would arise from the adoption of such a step. T public business should be placed under the Ministers of the Crow here, and Ireland should no longer be treated as a Colony. The Lo Lieutenant, who, as he contended, was useless, would save fro 100,000l. to 130,000l. a year, the Lord Lieutenant having 30,00 of that sum; this sum it was desirable to save if possible, when w considered how large a sum Ireland cost us—a sum not less th 3,000,000l. annually. What were the duties of the Lord Lieutenan? Why, he could do nothing without the Privy Council; and therefore, all that was done by the Lord Lieutenant, could be bette done in London by the Secretary of State for the Home Departme He then took a review of the duties of the Chief Secretary, all o which, he contended, might be performed equally well, if not better, in London. If this system were put down, Dublin might suffer co siderably: but the population had increased from 180,000 to 200,00 and upwards. The number of inhabited houses had increased from 16,000 to 21,000, though some Hon. Members had spoken of it as a city in the streets of which the grass grew up; yet this increase in the population of Dublin had occurred since 1798. In his opinion, there should be an efficient Lord Lieutenant for every county, as in Scotland. There was no difference between Ireland and Scotland, except in the disturbances in the former country. The Hon. Gent. concluded with strongly urging the necessity for a commission being appointed.

Mr. GOULBURN differed with the Hon. Gent. on the ground, that his motion was derogatory to the honour of Great Britain, and the best interests of Ireland. It went to give Ireland a King of her own, and permanently separate her from this country, because she might entail an expence upon us of millions annually upon this country. No one acquainted with Ireland was ignorant of the fact, that a certain species of qualified obedience to the royal authority was to be found in the people of Ireland; and if the duties of the Lord Lieutenant were transferred to London, there would be an end to that respect for the royal authority which was now to be found in Ireland. If he understood the Hon. Gentleman rightly, he meant to place the Government of Ireland and all its duties in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department of England. The Hon. Gentleman had no objection to abolishing the one Lord Lieutenant, but he would give Ireland 32 Lord Lieutenants with the same powers as the former, even to the controul of the troops in their different districts. Under such a system how was the Hon. Gentleman's object of economy to be effected? The Hon. Gentleman had instanced the case of Scotland, had said that as there was no Lord Lieutenant in Scotland, there should be none in Ireland. His former argument answered that, for a semblance of the kingly power was necessary in Ireland. He did not mean to say that the majority of Ireland was not occupied by the Protestants, but not in the same proportion as stated by the Hon. Gent.

SIR H. PARNELL supported the motion, and said, that instead of the office of the Lord Lieutenant giving effect to the Royal authority in Ireland, he conceived that it decreased it, and that it would have a much greater effect if it came at once from the King.

Mr. DENNIS BROWNE said, that the effects of the Union had been to take away from Dublin her great sources of advantage; and the taking away the 100,000l., which the Lord Lieutenant receives, would be no saving, but greatly detrimental to the dignity of Ireland, and the interests of Dublin.

Mr. SECRETARY PEEL observed that the question was not one of expence, but whether that expence was conducive or not to the advantage of Ireland. It was in vain to say that there could be such an effective check upon the local authorities in Ireland, without a resident Lord Lieutenant, especially as Ireland had lost her independent and separate legislation. Besides, was it not known that the Secretary of State for England had enough to do; and that his attention would be the least directed to the concerns and interests of the most distant country. The present surely was not the proper time to weaken the authority of the local Government, which must be the necessary consequence of the Commission proposed by the Hon. Gent.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE supported the motion because it contained nothing invidious respecting the Lord Lieutenant, and only shewed a wish for information, and he believed that ere long such a measure would be adopted.

SIR J. NEWPORT gave his most decided negative to the motion. He was of opinion that no measure could be more prejudicial to Ireland than the one proposed. Were he the Lord Lieutenant, and such a Commission to be instituted, he would not hold the office for a day. This measure would add to the strength of the factious. The evil did not arise from the residence of a Lord Lieutenant, but from the cabinet being divided. The people of Ireland would think the removal of the Lord Lieutenant the last step of their degradation. Many of the Nobility, who now resided in the country, would leave it, if the Lord Lieutenant was removed.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING said, his opinion had been much fortified by that of the Right Hon. Bart. who had just addressed the House. The measure proposed would in the course of a few days make it impossible to have any person in that House acquainted with Irish affairs. Whenever any difficulty occurred in Ireland, it would be ne

cessary to send over to that country to procure local information. By the proposed measure the Government of Ireland would be thrown into the power of the heads of parties. Should the Lord Lieutenant be removed, in the course of a few years he had no doubt the table would be covered with petitions complaining of the mode in which the Government was administered. The proposed enquiry would be, of all measures the most mischievous.

Mr. Dawson opposed the motion.

Mr. R. Martin stated that at the time of the union it was clearly understood there was always to be a local Government in Ireland. He looked on the motion of the Hon. Gent. as somewhat revolutionary, and should vote against it.

Mr. Hutchinson should vote against the motion, as it might have the appearance of throwing a slur on the Government of Lord Wellesley, which would be of infinite mischief in the present state of Ireland.

Sir G. Hill opposed the motion on the ground that the duties of the Lord Lieutenant could not be performed in London.—The motion was then negatived.

Sir J. Newport called the attention of the House to the state of national education in Ireland, and proposed resolutions—that Parliament would, at the commencement of the next Session, enter into a full and accurate enquiry into the state of Education in Ireland, and render the funds available destined for that purpose, without any other limitation, except the will of the donor.

Mr. Goulburn thought it inexpedient, at the close of one Session of a Parliament, to enter into any pledge as to its conduct in the next; though he was quite willing, in the next Session, to go into a Committee on the subject.—The motion was withdrawn.

The Convicts' Labour Bill was passed.

On the third reading of the Larcenies Benefit of Clergy Bill,

Sir J. Mackintosh proposed an amendment, as the Bill at present stood, the preamble declared that capital punishment should cease in all cases of shop-lifting; whilst, in fact, the clauses, as they now stood, left the capital punishment in all cases where the shop was attached to a dwelling-house. This was, in fact, a delusion on the public, which ought not to exist; and he should now propose an amendment, extending the repeal to all cases of shop-lifting, whether the shop was detached from or adjoining to the dwelling house. He concluded by moving an amendment to that effect.

The Solicitor-General opposed it. In the shop attached to a dwelling house property was more exposed to menial servants, and therefore as the temptation was greater, and the property more exposed, it was necessary to give it stronger protection.

The House divided—For the Amendment, 19—Against it, 35. The Bill was then passed, as was the Felonies Clergy Bill.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented from Sussex complaining of Agricultural Distress; from Llangollen against Slavery; from St. Pancras against the Gas Light Bill; from St. Albans against the Leghorn Straw Duty; from George Rowell complaining of being dismissed from the Excise, and charging one or two Members of the House with corrupt practices, but on the latter account it was withdrawn.

Sir J. Mackintosh gave notice of a motion for Thursday next respecting the Instructions given to Sir W. A'Court, for the guidance of his conduct under any changes the Cortes of Spain might make in the internal Administration of the Government of that country.

The Poor Settlement Bill was committed for this day three months.

Mr. Brougham moved that the Roman Catholic Petition complaining of the Administration of Justice in Ireland be referred to the Committee of Enquiry into the Courts of Justice. The object of their Petition was to shew that the Catholic Question, as it was called, did not exclusively affect the higher classes of Catholics, but that the practical effect of it was to interfere with the equal administration of justice. This they might have shewn by those details which they could best furnish. They had sent him bricfless into Court, without the very materials with which he was to work. But as far as he was able he was bound to supply the deficiency. The fact was, they assumed them to know what they did not know. The petitioners confined themselves to the complaint that the laws were in themselves unequal, but greatly aggravated by the incidental circumstances of a still more grossly partial administration. This compaint in itself was a *prima facie* case. But in the absence of all statement, it was enough that the law in that country separated the King's subjects into two sects, whilst the law of England professed to consider every man as the brother of every other, and the King as the father of all. In Ireland it was not so; in that country brother was set against brother; and that worst of all animosities, religious differences and distinctions the most mischievous prevailed. This formed a sore which had been kept rankling in the minds of the Irish. The Honourable Gentleman commented upon the mode pursued by the local Magistrates in Ireland; and observed there was nothing like it to be seen in England. He then proceed to cite several instances of mal-administration on the part of the Magistrates, and the opinions of the Irish judges on the subject, especially that of the Learned Judge Fletcher; who, in one of his charges, says—"It is sufficient for a witness to shew his colours to decide whether his testimony should be credited or not; or for a *murderer* to shew his badge to obtain for himself a verdict of manslaughter. That Learned Judge also, in another of his charges, warmly recommended that Orange Societies should be suppressed, and declared, that till this was done there would be no peace in Ireland. Such was Judge Fletcher's opinion, and it ought to be acted upon. He also contended that the Magistracy should be purified; but how was it that such men as Sir Harcourt Lees and Major Sarr were still retained in the Commission? Major Surr, who by a verdict of a Jury had been found guilty of gross tyranny and oppression, still he was continued a Magistrate of Police in Dublin. The Hon. Gent. then detailed evidence to shew that bribes had been offered to a Sub-Sheriff to pack a Jury—of an attorney, examined before a Committee of the House, who stated, that debts were more easily recoverable from the poor than the rich in Ireland, as the former could not pay the Sheriff for his forbearance in the issuing of writs. He availed himself of the privilege of Parliament in noticing the conduct of a Judge, Lord Norbury, and he spoke of him with the same freedom as of an attorney or Sub-Sheriff. A proposal had been made to that Judge from Mr. Saurin, that the Judge should job upon the circuit, he being desired to talk in private with the country gentlemen in the course of the circuit, and to hold out to them that in the event of the Catholic question being carried, all the Irish Members would be Catholics, and the Judges and the Sheriffs would be chosen from the Catholics, and the Protestants would be thrust into the back ground. That was the conduct recommended to the Chief Justice by the Attorney-General. He (Mr. B.) respected the Bench only while it respected itself, and when he saw ribaldry and politics on the Bench, not only was his reverence gone, but his patience was quite exhausted. The Hon. Gent. then proceeded to animadvert on the Civil Bill System, and the Revenue Board, which called loudly for reformation. The day of reckoning would come. He would recommend for once to prefer the hearts of Ireland to the applause of the Orange Lodges. Should the House turn a deaf ear to the prayer of the petition, he firmly believed there would neither be peace for Ireland nor safety for England.

Mr. Goulburn said, the petition did not speak either the opinion of the people of Ireland, or of the majority of the Catholics themselves. What would the Hon. Gent. have said, had a similar charge been brought against the Catholics of Ireland? Would not the Hon. Member have expressed the most marked reprobation of such a proceeding? The petition dealt in mere generalities, without any specification of facts. Upon such statements no public institution, no private character, could be safe. He fully admitted the importance, that justice should be purely administered; but it was of equal importance that the Courts of Justice should not be made the subject of obloquy. He admitted that examples could be found of Magistrates being either supine or over-zealous in the discharge of their duty, but the present was not the time for bringing forward such a charge, when a partial reformation had been already made, and was in progress towards completion. If had been made a charge against the Government of Ireland, that Sir H. Lees had not been struck out of the list of Justices. What would the House think of the accuracy of the Hon. Gentleman's information, when they were informed that Sir H. Lees was not in the Commission of the Peace in any county of Ireland. He had for the first time heard that night, that the Sheriff of Dublin received money for not summoning wealthy individuals on Juries. All he could say on the sudden was, that from the papers on the table it appeared that the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants in Dublin had been summoned on Grand Juries. On the subject of the Bench, he could only say, that, with the exception of the single Judge whom the Hon. Gentleman named, the other 11 were, in his (Mr. B.'s) opinion, wholly free from blame. With respect to the charge of the Judge (Fletcher) in 1814, he had it from the best authority, that the Learned Judge had stated the report of that speech to be both inaccurate and erroneous. The Hon. Gentleman had stated the corruption to extend to civil as well as criminal cases; but Mr. O'Connel, whose name was appended to the Petition, had publicly stated, that the whole of the Court of King's Bench was composed of upright and enlightened Judges. He must oppose the motion, as, if granted, it would tend to vilify whatever was venerable in the land.

Sir H. Parnell maintained that Judge Fletcher's charge was published and edited by himself in 1814. He believed that a great deal of abuse prevailed among the inferior Law Officers in Ireland. He had known a practice among the sub-sheriffs to put a man's name on the list of Jurymen it he did not pay him 5s. This was not a general and random charge made by the Catholics against the institutions of Ireland.

Colonel Barry said, if Government allowed a Parliament of Catholics to assemble in the vicinity of the Castle of Dublin, they would deserve the reprobation of every honest man in the country. While such language was held forth, that 20,000 Orangemen continued to massacre the Catholics of Ireland, Government would be insane to allow such an assembly. He quoted the Petition, where it stated that the Bible was put forward, as recommending indiscriminate massacre of the Catholics by the Protestants. He maintained, that there never was a more infamous falsehood put forth, except in "The Orange System unmasked," by Mr. Millikin, of Dublin. Judge Fletcher had admitted to him (Colonel B.) that his opinion was altered since he made his charge in 1814.

Mr. C. Hutchinson would tell his Right Hon. Friend, that the assembling of the Catholic Committee had been occasioned by the rebellious opposition to the King's letter of conciliation and his Government in the person of Lord Wellesley, by that faction which insolently called itself the only loyal subjects in Ireland. He intreated Hon. Gentlemen opposite, to consider what good they would do by receiving the petition, and referring it for inquiry to the Committee.

Mr. Daly denied that the Catholics of rank, wealth, and respectability in Ireland, had put their names to this Petition. There was not one word of truth in this Petition from beginning to end.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald opposed the motion. Though he had been bred in feelings favourable to the Catholic Claims, yet he would not lend himself to such misrepresentation of the state of his country as this Petition contained, and the Speech of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hutchinson) had held forth.

Mr. Abercrombie thought though no specific facts were stated in the Petition, still a general case was made out, which called for consideration, and therefore he should support the motion.

Mr. R. Martin denied the statements made by the Member for Winchelsea. He was ready to assert that justice was fairly and impartially administered in Ireland; and he did not believe the magistracy could be better than it was at present. For the reasons he had stated he must oppose the motion.

Mr. Secretary Peel observed, that as to facts, there were none in this Petition; and as to the general charge, it was denied by every gentleman who had spoken. The Member for Cork had, with his usual manliness, denied that there was the slightest ground for saying the Judges were corrupt; that the Petty and Grand Juries did not do their duty; or, that justice was denied to the Catholics. Other Honourable Members had declared the same thing. The Right Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to defend the measures of the Magistrates of Dublin, and especially of Major Sarr, a less assuming man than whom he had never known, and whose bravery and exertions, at a time when such were especially necessary, entitled him to the consideration of the public. The Right Hon. Gent. adverted to Mr. Saurin's Letter, which was a private one, written 12 years since, and never was intended for publication, and sorry he was to find that the Hon. Gent.'s better feelings had not surmounted his political warmth, and prevented his renewing the subject. With respect to Lord Norbury, it was hard to bring a charge against that Learned Judge, merely because he had displayed a brilliant wit, and for innocent jingoten the solemnity of the Bench.

Mr. Brougham replied, and the House divided—For the motion, 59—Against it, 139—Majority against the motion, 80.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent.

Petitions were presented (by Mr. Wilberforce) from several religious associations against Slavery.

Sir I. Coffin said, a strange delusion seemed to prevail with respect to the Black population of the Colonies. He had resided for several years amongst them, and he could assure the House, that the Negroes were happy and comfortable. If they were emancipated, the first thing they would do would be to cut their masters' throats.

Petitions were also presented—from one Jones, convicted of a libel, complaining of the mode of striking Special Juries—from Reading, in favour of a free trade in Beer—from Woolwich, praying for the repeal of the Coal Duties—from the Ship-owners of Yarmouth against the reciprocity of Duties Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a similar petition to the one in the Lords, respecting continuing the pension to Lord Viscount St. Vincent.

The House divided on the question, whether it should go into Committee on the East India Half-pay Bill, or the Poor Laws Amendment Bill. For the latter Committee—Ayes. 50—Noes, 32—Majority, 18.—The Bill then went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be considered this day three months, and the Bill to be printed.

In a Committee on the Tithe Composition Bill, Mr. Goulburn proposed that in the formation of the Vestry, the Freeholders of 20l. a year, whether agistment land or not, should have a vote, that there should be a power of appeal; and next, that the assessment of lands should be regulated by the parishes being divided into districts; each district to be valued according to the quality of the land. As to the right to levy for Tithe, he would give the Clergyman a preference over the landholder.

Mr. Cadogan moved that the Commissioners should only be allowed to award one-fifth, instead of one-third, as proposed by the Bill.

Mr. Goulburn said, this was in some degree provided for, by an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant in Council; but he was not so wedded to the present form of the clause as to wish to retain it.—The amendment was agreed to, as were other clauses, and the Report was ordered for Tuesday.

Thursday was fixed for further discussing the motion of Mr. Spring Rice, containing charges against Chief Baron O'Grady.

The East India Pay Bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

On bringing up the Report of the Usury Laws Repeal Bill, Mr. Birch moved an Amendment to bring it up this day six months.—On a division, Ayes 25—Noes, 21—Majority against the Bill, 5.

NEW WORKS, published on the 1st of May, by Francis Westley, 10, Stationers' court, Ludgate-street, London; and may be had of all Booksellers.

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AN ELEGY on the late HENRY MARTYN; and other Poems. By John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta, author of "Woman in India," "Orient Harping," &c. &c. with a beautiful Portrait, engraved by Fry; and an elegant Vignette, from Corbould's design, the subject of which is

"Not lone, though in a wilderness,
For waiting angels watch."

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PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The British Securities, this week, have been advancing, and opened this morning at 82¼ and at one o'clock were doing at 82⅜; at the close were 82⅜ ¼. In the Foreign Market there has been a great deal doing, and one of the most infamous frauds relative to the Columbian Loan has been practised that was ever known, in pretended papers from Jamaica, which appeared in a morning journal, stating that the Loan had been rejected by the Congress. This report caused a most astonishing fluctuation, and Columbian Stock fell from 58 to 40; the subsequent discovery of the fabrication, and the receipt of advices from Bogota, have caused the Bonds again to go up, and they have been doing at 60 in the course of the day.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a Letter, and two extremely long Petitions from MR. GOURLAY, *who requests us to apply to Government for some additional document which he wishes us to publish. We have no connexion, no communication with any Government Office, nor have we room for any thing so very diffuse as this gentleman's details of grievances.*

A long Letter from a MR. NIBLOCK *has been sent to us, after having been refused admittance into the* TIMES, *for which paper a note from the author expresses a strong partiality—if it is not sent or, we shall make a beautiful fire of it on Tuesday.*

MR. BOWRING *has called upon us to say he feels himself aggrieved in his* mercantile character *by some allusions in our last paper—we certainly called him frisky in the cause of liberty—and so he is—and so he wishes to be thought; but whatever imputation his activity may cast upon his good sense and* political character—*the fact, that he is anxious to have the stores paid for, for which he has made himself liable, seems in no way discreditable, and no other blame than that which attaches to an excess of zeal in* no cause at all *is attributable to him for having involved himself, if he have so done, in any responsibility upon such an occasion—we could not certainly intend to hurt* MR. BOWRING'S mercantile *character, because we had not the remotest idea that he was* again in business. *We believe his first expedition to Spain was upon an allowance of* 10*l. per week from his trustees for the purpose of collecting his debts, which allowance was made to him because he exhibited to his creditors,* upon paper, *a surplus beyond their claims of about* 10,000*l. We conclude that* MR. BOWRING *has now paid them twenty shillings in the pound, and with* this surplus *recommenced trade—but we beg to assure him we did not know of the fact, and we sincerely thought, that if, as many men of equal ability with* MR. BOWRING *have done, he had paid only five or six shillings in the pound to his creditors, he had better turn his wits to the liquidation of his own debts, than to the emancipation of the Spanish people.*

INQUISITOR *is quite right—the* EARL OF TANKERVILLE'S *brother-in-law is Aid-du-Camp to the* DUKE D'ANGOULEME. *This may seem odd—but when it is recollected that the family of his beautiful Countess have been restored to their rank, titles, and estates by the* BOURBONS, *seeing his Lordship's name as a patron of the Fancy Ball is strikingly strange —his Lordship goes as* Ariel.

A person sends us a specimen of his talents, and begs to know what remuneration we should be inclined to give for his assistance?—If he were to pay us a guinea per line for inserting his communications, we should politely, but decidedly decline the connection.

Our thanks are due to Lord *——— for the books; we shall not lose sight of the object of his Lordship's benevolence.*

The Gentleman calling himself COLONEL BERKELY *acts to-morrow night at Richmond; the audience are admitted by vouchers, countersigned upon the same principle as the Spanish Fancy Ball. We shall be there, and will give an account of proceedings in our next.*

Our correspondent on the subject of the steam vessel, to which we alluded in our last, is a cunning dog; he supposes we are going to answer his question; we will tell him, however, that we happen to know that CAPT. JOHNSON *has been sent for to the Admiralty about it, and that the public may expect to hear more of it shortly.*

We are requested to observe, that a remark in MR. O'MEARA'S *book on St. Helena, relative to an accident which happened near that island to the* DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *then* SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, *as he was returning to England with* SIR GEORGE BERESFORD, *is erroneous—*SIR ARTHUR *returned with* ADMIRAL RAINIER, *in the Trident, in the year* 1805. *We are also requested to observe, that the same Gentleman gives an account of an interview between* SIR HUDSON LOWE *and* SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM, *which he details minutely; and much later in the book, and in the journal of occurrences, no sees the first arrival of that Officer at St. Helena.*

The new farce of CENT PER CENT.; *or the* MASQUERADE, *performing with rapturous applause at Covent Garden, is from the pen of* LORD GLENGALL, *one of the patrons of the Covent Garden Masquerade for the Spaniards.*

ROSA *writes to ask us a question about a Lord whose title she has forgotten, who is one of the patrons of the Spanish Masquerade, but she tells us he is tall and thin, very fond of hearing himself speak in the House of Lords, addicted to cantering along the streets on horseback, and very vain of his hair—*ROSA *must mean* LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

The DUKE OF GRAFTON *and* LORD ROSSLYN *are two of the greatest sinecurists in England; it is said that they will resign their enormous emoluments previous to the Liberal Masquerade next Friday. By the way, why does not that nice Whig in the hat, my* LORD ARCHIBALD, *make some enquiries into the conduct of* LORD ROSSLYN'S *office—it might be very amusing.*

If our Correspondent M. W. *will be on Waterloo Bridge on Monday next, at one o'clock, we will meet her—we are very anxious for an interview.*

We beg to acknowledge the vote of thanks which we have received.

Our advertising friends are cautioned against a person who is in the habit of soliciting advertisements for this paper—we do not employ any person for such a purpose.

An allusion is made to MR. DENMAN *in an article upon the removal of the Courts of Lancashire to another part of this paper,* MR. PHILLIPS *is the person whose name should stand in the paragraph instead of* MR. DENMAN'S.

We have to apologize for the omission of Detector's Letter and enclosure, which arises entirely from a mistake—next Sunday they shall have a place.

All our other friends must stand over.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

HIS MAJESTY, we are happy to say, continues in the enjoyment of re-invigorated health, and has two or three times honoured the town of Windsor with visits. We need not renew our expressions of heartfelt satisfaction at the rapid and gratifying recovery of our beloved MONARCH.

ON Thursday night MR. BROUGHAM presented to the House of Commons a petition touching the administration of justice in Ireland, and in so doing took the opportunity of making a speech, in which he betrayed less temperance and more ignorance than are usually exhibited in the place where he delivered himself. We will take the trouble to look at his arguments and assertions, and by contradicting all the latter, invalidate, we flatter ourselves, most of the former.

In the first place, he foamed and raved about his petition, which, he said, spoke the *general* sentiments of the Irish people, whereas it was neither more nor less than a vulgar, loose, common-place attack upon the Government and the Courts of Law, unsupported by facts, and signed by a few Papists collected together in an *association*.

One of the complaints which it appeared to make is levelled at the mode of "*packing Juries*," which the petitioners *alledge* is done regularly, much to their prejudice—MR. BROUGHAM inveighed against this averred misconduct with proper warmth, and contrasted most eloquently the conduct of *Irish* sub-sheriffs and *Irish* attornies in the conduct of Jury-striking with that of similar officers in England, by whom he was convinced the bare suggestion at connivance in a system so vile, so unjust, and injurious would be repelled with honest warmth and honourable indignation. Now, as far as the fact goes, it is known that the only influence *visible* over Juries in Ireland, is evident in those parts of the country where the *Papists influence the verdicts* given upon trials by the system of terror in which they revel, and by the more insidious and more dangerous power of their Priesthood. MR. BROUGHAM'S testimony to English purity in this respect is, however, highly satisfactory—for, in the first place, it refutes from the best authority the gross and infamous calumnies cast by HENRY HUNT, JOHN HUNT, LEIGH HUNT, WATSON, BURDETT, CARLILE, CORBETT, and others, upon Juries by whom they have at different times been *tried and convicted*—and, in the second place, it is particularly satisfactory, because it establishes the real merits of MR. BROUGHAM'S party, inasmuch, as we believe, his political partisans have never once escaped from a Jury of their countrymen with impunity.

But when MR. BROUGHAM groans and cries out about the oppressions and degradations of the Irish Papists, he betrays a somewhat excessive zeal, because if the Papists in Ireland consider themselves *at this moment* oppressed and tyrannized over, what object can that plump and ruddy conciliator my LORD NUGENT have, in introducing Bills into Parliament, to give the English Papists *similar advantages* to those which are actually ENJOYED by the Irish Papists at this time—it is a zeal too, which betrays more of the *real* secret of the affair than the complainants we should think would wish to have so prematurely developed.

MR. BROUGHAM, in support of his views of the grievances under which the Irish labour, quoted MR. GRATTAN, to whom he paid the same common-place *cut-and-dry* compliments, which would apply with equal force and justice to MR. SHERIDAN, or MR. PONSONBY, or MR. CURRAN, or to the honourable and learned speaker himself, when the present age shall have passed away, and future BROUGHAMS be called to the Bar, and put into Parliament for rotten boroughs; but never did MR. BROUGHAM make a greater blunder than in quoting the late MR. GRATTAN upon the particular subject of Irish grievances, because it is notorious, that so long ago as the year 1782 MR. GRATTAN publicly declared, in the most positive terms, "that *all the grievances* which IRELAND labored under *were then redressed*, and that GRATITUDE, "SATISFACTION, and CONTENT OUGHT TO PERVADE THE "ISLAND!!!"

These were MR. GRATTAN'S *words* in 1782—to be sure it was before that honourable, candid, mild, and moderate gentleman distinguished himself in the politics of the Irish Rebellion, and more than fifteen years previous to the publication of his candid "Address to his fellow-citizens of Dublin"—a publication which will live in the minds of those, who remember the said Irish Rebellion, full as long as MR. BROUGHAM'S praises of its veracious and moderate author.

MR. BROUGHAM was extremely violent in his observations upon the Orange Lodges. As we have often said, we are no great admirers of such exclusive institutions, but we do not think that MR. BROUGHAM took the most favourable opportunity of launching out in invective against such combinations, whilst advocating a Petition coming from a ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION!! of precisely a similar nature, but consisting as it should seem, judging by the signatures, the wording, and hand-writing of their document, of the lowest orders of society. It is however too much to hope for consistency in advocates, who while they complain of the influence of *priests' art*—(that is the cant)—in the State, eulogise to the very echo, a religion, the nature and principles of which put the laity into the hands and power of their priests altogether.

In the fashionable spirit of *liberality* MR. BROUGHAM made a vehement attack upon SIR HARCOURT LEES—a baronet and moreover a *clergyman*, and twitched his nose about as the devil is said to twitch his tail, with extacy, at finding that Ministers, those corrupt, abominable Protestants, in their alterations of the Irish Magistracy, had left this zealous advocate of our established religion in the commission of the peace—and he sneered and taunted, and worked the point as he does when he thinks (to use the language of my LORD SEFTON) he has "*established a raw*"—but what will be thought of the correctness of information, and the authenticity of intelligence of the Honourable Member for WINCHELSEA, when it is found that SIR HARCOURT LEES IS NOT A MAGISTRATE AT ALL?

But, then, retorts MR. BROUGHAM, MAJOR SIRR *is* a Magistrate—*that* MAJOR SIRR, to whose vigilance and activity, in the worst of times, every well-wisher of Ireland was deeply indebted—MR. BROUGHAM proceeds to stigmatize this gentleman in terms, quite *Parliamentary* no doubt, and load him with epithets which might be considered *unsafe* anywhere save where they were used—but MR. BROUGHAM forgot in the ardour of his attack upon Tories and Protestants, that his personal and political friend, the illustrious PRINCE, JOHN, DUKE of BEDFORD, when HE was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—(good gracious!)—continued MAJOR SIRR in his Magisterial capacity, and availed himself of his services.—Nobody, to be sure, fancies that the illustrious JOHN, DUKE of BEDFORD ever *did* anything of himself, and therefore, poor, dear little man, he might get out of the scrape easily enough, but MR. PONSONBY, who really had some sense and understanding, and was, moreover, CHANCELLOR. *he*, even he, did not *exert* any power to remove MAJOR SIRR from his situation—a proof that instead of the tyrannical, horrible person MR. BROUGHAM represents the MAJOR must be, as MR. PEEL indeed says he is, a most excellent, exemplary officer, and a remarkably mild and courteous gentleman.

But MR. BROUGHAM, like his profession (*in England*) being no "respecter of persons," flies from MAJOR SIRR and the Police to my LORD MANNERS, of whose *legal* abilities *he* —that is Lawyer BROUGHAM of the Bird's Nest—has no very great respect; we have no doubt but that MR. BROUGHAM thinks he should make a much better Chancellor himself, and we are somewhat surprized when he offered to relinquish QUEEN CAROLINE and her cause for *a consideration*, that he had not asked for the Irish Seals instead of a *silk gown* and *consequent precedence*—it would have looked more respectable as far as his own pretensions are concerned, and he would have been just as likely to get the one as the other.

But, as if throughout the evening MR. BROUGHAM was doomed to the prevalent punishment of *making blunders* while speaking of Ireland, he made a most violent (perhaps Parliamentarily justifiable) attack upon the venerable LORD NORBURY—merely because his Lordship loves a joke—this, BROUGHAM, in his bitter dry dulness, considers an unpardonable crime, and talks of ribaldry and indecency as applicable to the Noble Lord's conduct in his Court. Will it be believed that, in half an hour afterwards, this very MR. BROUGHAM endeavoured to cover his own mistakes and stigmatise the Lord Chancellor of Ireland at the same time, by a JOKE *and a* QUIBBLE?

MR. BROUGHAM had, on a former evening, stated off hand, that the Irish LORD CHANCELLOR'S decrees were frequently appealed from, and that of an hundred so appealed from, fifty were reversed—thus proving his Lordship, as indeed he said, to have been *right once in two decisions*.

On Thursday MR. PEEL noticed this observation, and stated, that of TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED decrees of my LORD MANNERS, ONLY ELEVEN HAD BEEN REVERSED.

Now mark MR. BROUGHAM—

"How many decrees have been reversed?"

MR. PEEL—"*Eleven!*"

MR. BROUGHAM—"How many appealed?"

MR. PEEL—"TWENTY-TWO!!"

MR. BROUGHAM—"Well then, that *is in the same proportion as fifty to an hundred!!!*"—(*Great laughter followed.*)

Now, in spite of the laughter which followed this JOKE we beg to state, that the proportion of ELEVEN reversed decrees to TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE not reversed, is such as entirely to destroy the charge or imputation which the *wag* of Winchelsea, who cannot endure a jest from a judge deciding a case of twenty-shilling importance in a court below, has pleased to allege against the PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION of a Nobleman, whose faults, in MR BROUGHAM'S eyes, are the nobility of his blood and the eminence of his station.

There is, MR. BROUGHAM says, another reason for his dislike of that Nobleman, which partakes in a great measure of the unlucky character which we have attributed to all MR. BROUGHAM'S reasonings and facts of Thursday. MR. BROUGHAM says on the trial of the QUEEN—of that QUEEN whom *he offered to abandon for a silk gown*—LORD MANNERS applied to her MAJESTY the terms "THAT WOMAN," and these, uttered in a particular tone, had disgusted MR. BROUGHAM with his Lordship irremediably.

We agree with MR. BROUGHAM on the impropriety of his Lordship's conduct—calling QUEEN CAROLINE a "*woman*" was a libel upon her sex—and we think we shall be able to prove MR. BROUGHAM must have thought so too, when we recall to his recollection what HE CALLED HER HIMSELF in a note to his *then* bosom friend—we think the words "we must not let that DEVIL come over" were those, used upon the occasion to which we refer: and as MR. BROUGHAM said on Thursday that "NO ANIMAL *above a fiend*" could tolerate the oppression of QUEEN CAROLINE, the style of *figure* seems rather popular with him. As a matter of natural history it may be amusing, and somewhat surprising however to our readers, to be told by MR. BROUGHAM in Parliament, that the sun never shone during the QUEEN'S trial, which statement—as we happen to know that the sun did shine as regularly as if no trial had been going on—we can only class with the other very unfortunate observations made by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman upon the same occasion.

Upon another point the Hon. and Learned Gentleman was equally unlucky—we mean his reference to the letter, *said to have been written* by MR. SAURIN to LORD NORBURY, which was said by a *Popish Priest* to have been picked up by *him* in the Circular Road TWELVE YEARS *after it was written*—which *private letter* was *published* by the *Popish Committee*—it was silly to mention this circumstance while advocating the honour and respectability of the Roman Catholics; or, while talking of *unfair modes of obtaining information*—we could serve MR. BROUGHAM a very unpleasant trick with regard to some *private* letters of his to my LORD THANET—but we despise such conduct, and leave it to the ill used, oppressed Catholics of IRELAND to take advantage of an obsolete document—which if not fabricated by himself, the finder was bound to restore to its right owner after having ascertained who he was.

Of one thing we most earnestly entreat our readers to take notice—that the present state of IRELAND and Catholic Emancipation, in spite of what MR. BROUGHAM may say, have no connexion one with the other—let it be remembered that ARTHUR O'CONNOR the confessed IRISH REBEL —to the honour and respectability, excellence and LOYALTY, of whose character, *private and political*—Messrs. FOX and ERSKINE, the present DUKE OF BEDFORD, MR. WHITBREAD, MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, MR. SHERIDAN, and MR. BROUGHAM'S patron, the EARL OF THANET, all vouched from their OWN INTIMATE PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE of him, UPON OATH!—Let it be remembered that this Friend of the Whigs—this associate—this crony of the party —when in a short time after this display of their affection for him—he CONFESSED himself an United Irishman—a Rebel —plotting to deliver his country into the hands of the enemy —the companion of the DUKE OF LEINSTER'S uncle, (a rebel also), in an expedition to Switzerland, to negociate with HOCHE—let it be remembered, we beg, that *this* man who must have known the subject pretty well, declared *that Catholic Emancipation had* nothing to do with Irish disturbances, and that, if every thing which the Catholics asked was granted in that hour, it would make no change for the better in the state of the country.

The strongest possible reason for granting nothing more to the Papists is the fact, that those Papists to whom the greatest concessions have been made are the worst conducted—it is, however, satisfactory to see that they entrust the advocacy of their demands to Messrs. HUME and BROUGHAM—the bareness and weakness of their arguments, and the real objects of their solicitude become in the hands of these gentlemen too evident to deceive a child; and we trust that experience, while it will prevent any further concessions to the Papists of Ireland, will also induce the House of Commons to reject the Bills now in progress, having for their object the *ameliuration* (as it is called) of the condition of the Papists and Jesuits in England.

The Spanish patriots—their cause and their subscription—their valour—their love of freedom—and their Fancy Masquerade at Covent Garden, appear to us to be altogether such decided HUMBUGS that we cannot help thinking ourselves, by some means or other, kept in the dark as to the *real merits* of the case.

What we are unable to discover is—

First of all, what the Spanish cause IS.

Secondly, how, when, and where the brave Spaniards have in the smallest degree attempted to resist the progress of the French army.

Thirdly, why, if the march of the French army is so extremely disgreeable and oppressive to the whole Spanish nation, or even to the majority of it, the French army are everywhere received with acclamations of welcome shouts and congratulations.

And lastly, to whom the subscriptions raised in this country are forwarded, in whose name receipts are given, and to what portion of the Constitutionalists, who *never have fought a battle*, the funds arising from the Covent Garden Tom-foolery of next Friday are to be appropriated, the receipts of that exquisite absurdity being avowedly applicable to the *sick and wounded*.

If any of the ladies' waiting maids, who are so actively employed in the servants' halls at the west end of the town, circulating invitations or vouchers for the *fête*, happen to be able to give us an answer to any of these questions we shall be happy.

THERE is something irresistibly ludicrous in the airs of grandeur and dignity which a mortified cockney occasion-

assumes—we never laughed more heartily than we did at the following bit of Printing House-square duncishness, which appeared in the dear old TIMES last Monday:—

"A certain writer in a weekly production is still observed to indicate his propensities, by his abuse of ladies of distinguished rank and character. We are sadly afraid we shall be obliged to speak of him more particularly. We had much rather be excused: but he must desist from vilifying the female sex. We will suffer him to calumniate respectable men."

"A writer in a weekly production"—"his propensities"—"calumniating ladies"—and "we will let him calumniate respectable men," &c.

As to the cockney's being "sadly afraid" we are quite ready to admit the truth of what he says upon that point, but with respect to anything he may have to say about any person who *really* writes in our "weekly production" we beg he will not be alarmed *upon our account*.

As to calumniating ladies, the truth is that the Spanish cause—for the TIMES is not now in the pay of the BOURBONS—is of so ticklish a nature that it will not stand the test of ridicule, and therefore a list only of the expected company at the Fandango Ball put into verse is called calumniating ladies; if they are calumniated it is by themselves, for we merely quoted their names from an advertisement which they have published, announcing themselves as Patronesses of a *Political* Entertainment; if we had attributed any misconduct to the honourable personages mentioned in our Song, we might have been called calumniators, but except the dispensation of lemonade by my LADY GREY, and the superintendance of refreshments by my LADY SANDWICH, we are not aware of having appropriated any particular duties to any of *the* fair conductresses of the campaign.

The only person upon whom the slightest reflection is cast is Miss SUSAN SMITH—a lady not generally known, and for whose name that of HUNT, or BARNES, or any other vulgar appellation may be substituted at pleasure.

The TIMES, with a liberality equal to its tenderness, permits us to calumniate honourable men—this is extremely remiss in a vigilant and correct paper—we never let him do so with impunity; but whether his affection and patronage be extended towards honourable men or virtuous ladies, we think it quite right to shew, that upon *Spanish affairs* he ought to allow us to do just as we please. Our reason for thinking why the less the TIMES says upon that subject the better is, that, on the 9th of this present month, June, that extremely delicate paper, tremblingly alive to a touch of satire itself, inserted the following *Catalogue Raisonée* of the Spanish NOBLEMEN and their LADIES, who signed an address to the DUKE D'ANGOULEME, in which our readers will perceive the mild, gentlemanly mode adopted by the LIBERALS when analyzing characters, and that *that* which is calumny in a TORY is glorious justice and fair discussion in a WHIG. The production shall speak for itself:—

"THE GRANDEES WHO SIGNED THE ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF ANGOULEME.

"LE COMTE Villariezo—*He is only a grandee by his wife*, and quite void of talents as well as consideration.

"LE COMTE Puebla del Maestre—*An old imbecile man.*

"LE COMTE Punonrostro—An American, overloaded with debts, *without talents or reputation.*

"Conde de Miranda—*An old lunatic!*

"LE DUC Castroterreno—*An old parasite of the Prince of Peace*, and under trial for the conspiracy of the 7th of July; *evaded from a prison.*

"LE MARQUIS San Martin—*An old courtesan* and bigot, *entirely deprived of opinion* in Spain; he is scarcely known, having generally resided in Italy. He was made a Grandee four years ago.

"LE MARQUIS Albaida—*A man of absolute nullity*, and reckoned a *poltroon.* Never had any public charge.

"LE COMTE de Carbellon—Ditto, ditto, ditto.

"MARQUIS Villapanes, not Villafranca—He is only an honorary Grandee, *an old lunatic*, ex-secretary to the Inquisition.

"COMTE Montijo—A triple *Girouette*; Jacobin under the despotic system, and Ultra under the liberal; *never happy unless he has some intrigue at hand.*

"DUKE of LIRIA and Berwick—It is very doubtful whether this *nobleman* has really signed the address, as a few days before he was enthusiastically serving in the national militia.

"MARQUIS Fuenticisa—Unknown.

"COUNT de Gand—A son of a French emigrant.

"MARQUIS Hariza—A Grandee by his wife: he was a subaltern officer in the army, and is not known at all.

"DUKE of Sedavi—A boy.

"DUKE of Villahermosa—*Vide* Berwick.

"MARQUIS Cerralba—Being a Councillor of State, and residing at Seville, *he could not sign the address.*

"DUKE of San Fernando—A weak though a good man, *entirely influenced by his wife.*

"DUKE de Medinaceli—*Vide* Berwick and Villahermosa.

"MARQUIS Mondejar—*An old imbecile man.*

"MARQUESS Miraflores—Master of Ceremonies of King Joseph.

"COMTESSE Mora—*An old woman*, exasperated against the Constitution, on account of her sons having married, *one of them an actress*, and the other *an inferior woman.*

"COMTESSE Cifuentes—*A lunatic old woman, always confined on that account.*

"The DUCHESS of Benavente—A lady 72 years old; *an intriguante by irresistible inclination and inveterate habit.*

"The DUCHESS of Montelano—Duke of Fernan-Nunez's widow.

"COMTESSE de Alcudia—*A decrepit old woman, brought up in the Palace.*

"Alos—A child.

"The COUNT de Colomera—A child.

"The DUC de Tamames—*A man ruined in his character*, a *professed gamester*, overloaded with debts, and exclusively mixing with THE LOWEST RABBLE: he served King Joseph.

"The MARQUIS of Valparaiso—A boy."

Without stopping to observe that most of the noblemen are declared *to be mad*—that they are called *Parasites* and *poltroons*—that one of them is said to be "evaded from a prison," and that a venerable MARQUESS is called a "COURTESAN!" (the cockney translation of *courtisan*,) we shall only remark, that the Countesses and Duchesses contained in the list are belaboured with epithets and characteristics such as we should be ill inclined to apply to the female adherents of Spanish Rebels in our own country. We would ask the Whigs how *they* would like such an analysis, if we chose to take example by the TIMES and make one? And we would ask the TIMES Editor *how he* can admit such libellous invective against women of whom he can know nothing, and whose only fault is that of having mixed in politics and taken a *decided line in Spanish affairs*, and then talk of our calumniating ladies by stringing their names in verse nearly in the same order as they have themselves published them in prose.

A joke is a joke as far as a thing goes, but when the old TIMES comes to talk about *sparing us*, we cannot choose but sneer—we know that his paymasters are sorely and sensibly alive to our ridicule—that the Whigs wince under our lash like monkies. This Spanish affair is the great hobby of the faction, and they wish to be allowed to ride it quietly, but they shall not, and so we tell the Editor of the TIMES in spite of all his ridiculous vapouring.

IT will be perceived that the Spanish Fancy Ball is postponed, and the scene of action changed. We confess, that for an entertainment to which persons are to go, in assumed characters—in short, a public masquerade—the size and intricacies of a playhouse are much better suited than the plain honest saloon at WILLIS'S, where neither Whig politics nor vulgar vice have hitherto been suffered to predominate.

The extraordinary exertions making to fight up against the general feeling of decent society upon this gratuitous display of political intrigue are most ludicrous, but we are persuaded that the good sense of our countrywomen will spare us the necessity of enlarging next Sunday upon this second attempt to contaminate our private circles with revolutionary doctrines. "The principle's the same as that which took us all to Hammersmith" says the Invitation in our last Number, and so it is—it certainly has one advantage over the first effort which we so successfully combatted, there is no *moral vice* in the object publicly assigned to the entertainment, but we are quite sure that ladies of character and respectability will consult their own comfort and the best interests of their children by pausing before they commit themselves to a public declaration of political interference, and thus *put themselves* upon a level with those of our countrywomen whose names stand recorded as visitors at BRANDENBURGH HOUSE.

While upon this subject we shall take leave to observe that the COURIER newspaper stole our song of last week—which has set the Whiglings raving—mutilated it, to suit its limited and *controuled* principles—and put it into its columns without the smallest observation as to whence it was derived.

We wish these Government writers would do something original of themselves; or, if they *must* pilfer from a paper which their masters so sensitively disown, that they would have the GRACE to own their obligation.

A MOST splendid and gratifying meeting was held on Thursday, to celebrate the triumph of Purity and the "Victories of Independence:"—it is by such celebrations that we are enabled to form a just estimate of the virtues and merits of the "Opposition" of England—it is by such celebrations that the stimulus to honourable exertions in the cause of liberty is kept alive—it is by such celebrations that we are taught to discriminate between the pampered tools of corruption and the free born sons of Britain, who live but for their country, and who would for that country *die!*

The dinner—for such it was—to which we at present allude, was given to commemorate the return of SIR ROBERT WILSON to Parliament, as member for that particularly pure and virtuous borough, SOUTHWARK, and professed to be an assemblage of Independent Electors of that place:—we were surprised, but greatly pleased, to find that no vulgar prejudices about the truth upon this particular point interfered with the invitations to this magnificent banquet; we saw LORD ERSKINE enter the room, who, unless a first floor in Arabella-row, Pimlico, gives a special vote for Southwark, or the Constitution touching the peerage is greatly changed during the last week, cannot be an elector to the Commons House of Parliament. MR. HOBHOUSE was also present, and MR. HUME; neither of which gentlemen are electors of Southwark, we presume. Whether MR. ALDERMAN WOOD, and MR. WILLIAMS are, we cannot take upon ourselves to say, nor does it much signify; they were invited evidently to amuse and delight the company, and their *qualifications* to be entertaining were the only ones sought or required by the enlightened and enthusiastic party assembled.

MR. LAMBTON *was to have taken* the chair, but a slight cold in the head, caught from a draft in the Spanish Committee Room, has laid up that exemplary patriot, and accordingly, we lament to say, he could not attend; but he wrote a letter, breathing in the most beautiful language the ardent sentiments of pure liberty—there never perhaps was a production of the same length so admirable, so complete in all its parts, and we only lament our inability to do justice to so splendid an effort of human intellect by quoting it entire.

ALDERMAN WOOD took the chair—his hair was beautifully powdered, and the expression of his fine and intelligent countenance perfectly charmed the delighted company. He was received with shouts of rapturous applause, truly merited by a man at once so exemplary and so talented.

When the health of that god-like creature SIR ROBERT WILSON, who has just left us, was drank, the band, somewhat inappropriately we must confess, played—"See the Conquering Hero *comes!*"—Everybody is ready to admit that SIR ROBERT WILSON is indeed a hero; and as everybody has heard of his conquests, it would be useless to swell this article by a list of the actions in which he has fought, the great results achieved by his military superiority, or the numberless wounds he has received in his country's service; but to say he was *coming*—at a moment when it was known he was far away—was for an instant to kindle a ray of hope in the breasts of his electors but to make the darkness occasioned by his absence more "*visible!*"

That venerable, virtuous, wise and good Nobleman, LORD ERSKINE, then addressed the company, and mentioned the success of his efforts in the rescue of HORNE TOOKE, THELWALL, and the rest of those deserving patriots who were shamefully tried at the Old Bailey, but gloriously acquitted by his exertions—his Lordship feelingly stated how very much obliged he was for the invitation to dinner—he praised himself very ingenuously—and he praised his country—he praised SIR ROBERT WILSON, and he praised the company, and sat down amidst those cheers which never fail to crown the efforts of genuine patriotism and public spirit when united to moral excellence and private virtue.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT did not attend, but *he* sent a letter also, which was very much cheered—MR. LAMBTON'S health was drank, which was also very much cheered—and MR. CAM HOBHOUSE, his health having also been drank, rose to address the company.

Words would be inadequate to describe the richness of imagery—the power of argument—the beauty of illustration—the force of language, which were combined by this extraordinary gentleman in his harangue. MR. HUME, who followed, was beyond measure successful in his display of eloquence; the classicality of his allusions—the depth of research, so evident and so well suited to the occasion—the modesty—the diffidence—the suavity—and, above all, the correct clearness of his statements, were indeed truly gratifying. MR. WHITBREAD, if not so successful, was equally effective. But what shall we say of MR. J. WILLIAMS?—Nothing; because anything we might attempt to say in his praise would fall short of the truth—we have heard MR. PITT—we have heard MR. CANNING—we have heard MR. PEEL—but we have no hesitation in saying, that if comparisons are at all times odious, in this case they would be grossly invidious. Perhaps never was made a more magnificent display of wit, wisdom, patriotism, and feeling, than the one we now allude to; indeed, so stupendous appeared the effort, that we quitted the room when the very learned and honourable Gentleman sat down, convinced that we had arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of the exhibition.

What a truly gratifying sight it was—in the large room at the HORNS at Kennington, to see congregated so much worth, so much wisdom, so much wealth—the banquet was exactly suited to the glorious occasion, the mutton was excellent—very fine meat, and extremely well done, not burnt up or cold, but hot, and with all the gravy in it—the mackarel, although out of season elsewhere, were very large and fresh with beautiful soft roes, and fennell in abundance, some beef-steak pies were very much noticed, and the boiled tripe with onions was so far beyond the warmest expectations of the company, that we feel we should do the dish an injustice in attempting to describe it.

There were two or three dishes of new potatoes, and peas at discretion. The beer, BOXTON'S XX, and WHITBREAD'S Stout, was equal in excellence to the viands. The gin and water, "*hot with*," was perfectly nectareous, and we have no doubt the tobacco was of the first quality; we are unable to speak to this last fact from personal knowledge, for when the President called for pipes, we retired.

LORD ERSKINE and the other London performers got their victuals and drink gratis.

The company staid as long as they decently could, enjoying the glorious scene, and then adjourned to their homes, except the professional patriots, who went from the tavern to the House of Commons to protect our interests and maintain our rights.

MERCANTILE ANOMALIES.

AN extremely clever book, called HERALDIC ANOMALIES, by MR. NARES, has made its appearance, of which we certainly must take some further notice; but while considering its title this morning, an account of the prices of various articles in different markets, was laid before us, and we could not avoid remarking the *apparently* anomalous character of the matter-of-fact document which contained the information; we will quote it as odd enough to deserve a place here:—

"The *Rum* market is by no means lively.—*Brandies* are flat, and there is very little doing in *Geneva*.

Several parcels of LISBON have arrived in the river; but MOUNTAINS are generally low.

There have been considerable arrivals in oil—OLIVE is considerably fallen since last week.

There has been also a *great fall* upon Irish Linens since yesterday: Hemp continues slack.

In sugars there have been some pretty *fair* specimens of *brown* crush—*Low* lumps are much higher than Monday—there is no *quotation* in Malt—*Hops* are in demand.

Quicksilver remains steady and *Feathers* are extremely heavy. There are no *sales* made of *canvas*; but *Ticking* is in request. Tar may be quoted as per last; but *Virginia* may be had for seventeen shillings and threepence.

Pitch hangs on hand:—in *Deals*, *French Shorts* are generally called for.—Red Pine is a *shade* better than last week; Horse hair in tails is *looked after*.

Dates cannot be quoted. Isinglass is reviving.—*Deer* skins are much cheaper than they have been; and Paving Stones *begin to look up*."

To any body unacquainted with mercantile cant, all this would sound mighty strange—as it is, the coincidences are odd, and there's an end on't.

IT was currently reported last night amongst CORPORAL WILSON'S friends, that he had been arrested at OPORTO. We doubt this at present; it seems like a trick to stimulate subscribers, not but that he deserves it richly.

ADMIRABLE FOOLERY.

THE MORNING POST, the CHRONICLE, and that class of papers which advocate the cause of the Spaniards (which they do not advocate themselves) inform their readers of meetings convened at this place and the other place in furtherance of the design of raising subscriptions for CORPORAL WILSON, and Co. and amongst other towns they notice CHATHAM as very forward upon the occasion. We have been favoured with the three following hand-bills from that place, which, we think, read consecutively are perfectly delightful—any thing more entirely calculated to display the character of the persons employed in such a cause cannot be adduced:—

"THE CAUSE OF SPAIN.

"TO THE HIGH CONSTABLE OF CHATHAM.

"SIR—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Town of Chatham and its vicinity, viewing with the strongest indignation the atrocious and unprincipled invasion of Spain by a French force, for the avowed purpose of imposing upon them a Constitution repugnant to the feelings and good sense of the Spanish people, do request you will convene an early Meeting, to enable all those who value their own freedom, as well as the rights of independent nations, to express their abhorrence of the tyrannical conduct of the French Government, as well as to aid, by their prompt subscriptions, the unoffending, brave, and suffering people of Spain."—[Here follow the names of the requisitionists.]

"In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a meeting of the parishioners and inhabitants of Chatham, to be holden at the Assembly Room, Sun Tavern, on Friday, the 27th inst. at six o'clock in the evening. W. H. TOWNSON, High Constable.

"Chatham, June 20, 1823."

Immediately subsequent to this, our readers are referred to the following:—

"CRICKET.

"On Friday, June 27, 1823, and following day, a Grand Match of Cricket will be played in the Black Lion Field, on Chatham Lines, between the Gillingham and Leigh Clubs, for 50*l*."—[Here follow the names of the players.]—"The wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock.—N.B. A good Ordinary at the Black Lion at 2 o'clock."

As a concluding morceau the next is submitted:—

"SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SPANIARDS.

"There being very great reason to fear that the Grand Cricket Match, on Chatham Lines on Friday next, will materially injure the Cause of the Spaniards, which is announced for consideration on that day, it is submitted to *those under whose responsibility the* Meeting is held, to *postpone it*, as THE CRICKET MATCH CANNOT POSSIBLY BE PUT OFF!!!—June 25, 1823."

What will the Ladies of the Fancy say to this?

WE love to track the windings and turnings of the Radicals, who are at all times, and upon all occasions, watching opportunities to give the word, and, either by open declarations or secret manœuverings, assist in promoting any measure that will tend to pull down a corner-stone of ancient establishments and customs, in the hope if one stone only can be got out, they may worm their way until they produce the fall of the whole structure.

The radical party in Lancashire have been reduced to a very low ebb; but still there are some who keep fanning over the dying embers, in full expectation that time and perseverance may once more burst out the flame. The great landed and commercial interests have been united in their endeavours to suppress and root out the radical system in all its bearings, and the only ray of hope left for that party was, to divide and to create disunion between the landed and the commercial interests of this great county.

This they have secretly been endeavouring to accomplish,

and the apple of discord is thrown down under the pretext of the necessity of a removal or an adjournment of the Assizes from Lancaster to Manchester, or to Liverpool, or to both places, that "justice may be administered at every man's door." This is the cant phrase to stir up popular feeling. Let us enquire whether rogues have not justice administered at their own doors four times a year at the Quarter Sessions as it is?—Upwards of 1500 criminals were committed in the whole county in the year 1822, of which number about 100, or one-fifteenth part only, were committed to the Castle of Lancaster, the very scum of the rogues; the rest were tried at the different Quarter Sessions, or, if the party will have it so, "at *their own doors*."

To accomplish the adjournment of the Assizes, public meetings were called at Manchester and at Liverpool, and we well know how soon public meetings may be collected, and by *whom* they are most numerously attended. At Manchester the trick nearly failed; the subject was brought forward at a Vestry Meeting, at which about 20 persons were present—it was asked whether such a meeting was competent to decide upon a question of so much importance?—however,

"——— some two or three
"Threw up their caps, and called out Buckingham."

the vantage was taken, and the application for an adjournment of the Assizes was carried.

At Liverpool the meeting was more numerous (the Editor of the *Mercury* and his assistants in due attendance)—many respectable commercial gentlemen were drawn in to an approval of the measure, from the idea of the dense population of the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the quantity of crime and litigation arising in those two Hundreds being equal to all the rest of the county. At this meeting a little of the under-plot was let out. The Grand Juries (who for time immemorial had been selected from the ancient families and great land-owners of the county) were designated hereditary Juries! and why were not Grand Juries to be composed of commercial gentlemen?—Thus the first seeds of dissension were sown. Memorials to the proper quarters were prepared, and deputations appointed from Manchester, from Liverpool, and from Warrington, to wait upon the High Authorities and urge the measure.

These deputations, it is said, arranged and agreed amongst themselves, nay some will have it they proposed to the Minister, "that the place of adjournment should be Warrington, and that the two Hundreds of Salford and West Derby should, at their own cost, erect all the Courts and buildings requisite for so important a change." Upon this point we would ask, what proportion of the great land-owners in these two Hundreds composed these deputations?—Had the deputations any authority, or did they even deign to think it necessary to call a meeting of the land-owners, to give them authority to make such a proposition?

When commercial pursuits are prosperous, thousands roll into the pockets of the adventurers, and the expenditure of money becomes no object to them. Not so with the land-owner—he has no means of increasing the annual income which his land produces—and every body knows that kind of income has been greatly abridged of late years—yet here is a set of commercial men say to the land-owners (for upon the land must the expence fall) it is our wish that the Assizes should be adjourned from Lancaster to Warrington, *and you must pay for the very expensive buildings which will become necessary!* The land-owner very naturally replies we can do no such thing without being materially injured, and you have no right to make such a demand.

Now, with respect to *Warrington* being fixed upon as the *most proper place* for holding an assize in the county of Lancaster, there is this remarkable facility for travelling attending the choice of Warrington, that except through Manchester and Liverpool no direct communication exists with that town *from any part of the county*, and the cross roads in the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby *are amongst the worst in the kingdom*. Another very prominent feature in the choice is, the town being situated at the very verge of the county—a stout athletic Lancashire youth, eluding the gripe of a constable, may, with a hop, skip, and a jump, throw himself into Cheshire.

Well, all these minor matters being arranged to the satisfaction of the prime movers, they now venture forth, and we see MR. DENMAN employed to present a petition to Parliament, complaining of the mode of appointing the Grand Juries for Lancashire, and praying redress of the grievance. This is quite in character—and instead of an adjournment of the assizes, we should not be surprized to hear that it was in some one's contemplation to move that there should not be any assizes at all!—this, we really believe, would meet the wishes and obtain the sanction of *a popular meeting called for the purpose*; at all events we may fairly presume the party are pretty confident the adjournment of the assizes to Warrington will take place, and they are flattering themselves with the hope that by a little management they can obtain the appointment of the Grand and Petit Juries from the *manufacturing population* in the two Hundreds, and in such way as will best suit their cause. All the old order of things must give way—the forms and establishments which have existed, and existed with honour and advantage to the county for nearly five hundred years, must be changed—the officers and the records of the court—the sheriff, with his javelin-men and attendants—the judges, with their retinue—all, all must travel from one end of the county to the other—and for what? "*That every man may have justice administered at his own door!*" The great landed interest of the county is to be driven from the Grand Juries—merchants and manufacturers substituted!—and the honest, independent yeomanry of the north of Lancashire, with heads as clear as their mountain breeze, and minds as firm as their rocks, are to resign the Common Juryship to the weavers and cotton-spinners of the south, collected from the dense population and dense atmosphere of the manufacturing towns!—Out upon such innovation!—if old ENGLAND is to be kept steady these things MUST NOT BE!!

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Observing of late, that there have been several advertisements in the papers for the sale of West India Estates—and taking it for granted that the *cry* which has been raised for *emancipation of the blacks*, by the Saints and Philanthropists, must have considerably lessened the value of such property, I beg to suggest to such *holy persons*, that a favourable opportunity is now afforded to them, of evincing to the world the sincerity of their professions in desiring to give freedom to the slaves, by *becoming themselves the purchasers of such property*: and thus, being the first to make a sacrifice of property at the *shrine of liberty*, they would set forth a noble example of disinterestedness.—I remain, Sir, your obliged obedient servant.

A FRIEND TO OUR WOODEN WALLS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 22.—The following Telegraphic despatch has been received: "The Major-General of the Army in Spain to the Minister of War—The 2d corps, after having forced Ballesteros to raise the siege of Saguntum, entered Valencia on the 13th. The Royalist Chief Don Ramonchambo took the Castle of Tortosa on the 12th, and expects to be soon master of the rest of the place."

The *Journal des Débats* and the *Moniteur* of Monday contain an account of the sitting of the Cortes at Seville on the 11th. They also state that the appointed Regency consisted of three members, Valdes president, Ciscer, and Vigo.

BAYONNE, JUNE 17.—At length there is an end to all the tales that have been told of Abisbal for some days past, he arrived here on the 15th, in the evening; but though travelling incognito, he has however been visited by most of the officers of the garrison, and had been present at a grand dinner, given doubtless in his honour, by the General who commands the department.

A despatch from Gen. Guilleminot, dated Madrid, June 18, gives the details of the retreat of Ballesteros, after he had been compelled to raise the siege of Saguntum by Gen. Molitor. It is said Ballesteros lost above 1000 men before he began his retreat towards Valencia, and in doing which he was forced to abandon his ammunition and artillery. After the entry of Gen. Molitor's corps into Valencia, Gen. Bonnetmain was sent in pursuit of the enemy. The retreat of Ballesteros was so precipitate, that he could not call in the 1500 or 2000 men he had detached towards Alcora. This column, thus cut off, was to be pursued till it was destroyed or taken.

A despatch from Baron de Rottenbourg, dated Perpignan, June 19, represents Mina's situation as quite desperate. It is now said, that he has entered the Seo D'Urgel, with not more than 900 men at the utmost, and that his successive losses have not only given a mortal blow to the Constitutional party, but that his own influence is nearly destroyed. According to one account he was without a convoy, while another, which is dated Ax, June 17, says, "The division of Mina has been pursued, mutilated, and scattered to Llosa. Its remains wander about in companies of 15, 20, and 50 men, in a most miserable state. Mina himself is said to have shed tears on finding himself deserted and abandoned by all his guards."

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—The English Ambassador, Sir B. Bloomfield, had to-day his first audience of his Majesty, after which he presented Capt. Warren, of the Seringapatam, and the gentlemen belonging to his Embassy. His Excellency had afterwards audiences of the Crown Prince and of the Princess Sophia Albertina.

LISBON, MAY 31.—On the 27th, the Infant Don Miguel retired from Lisbon, an event, to which succeeded the defection of the 23d regiment. On the 30th, a Royal Proclamation appeared, in which the King renounces, as a father, his son Don Miguel. A new Ministry was now announced—and another deputation waited on his Majesty, in consequence of the desertion of Sepulveda with 2,760 of the troops. The King declared his profound affliction at this event and gave fresh protestations of fidelity to the Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING.—WINDSOR, JUNE 26.—In the course of his drive yesterday His Majesty again visited Windsor. He drove up to the Castle in his pony chaise, and alighting at the entrance to the private apartments, walked through the rooms that have been prepared for His Majesty's residence. His Majesty then called at Frogmore, and returned to his Lodge in the Great Park, by way of Old Windsor and Egham. His Majesty's frequent visits to Windsor have excited an unusual degree of life and bustle in the town, and there seems no doubt of His Majesty's intention to make the Castle his principal future place of residence. The Lord Steward, and another gentleman, have been inspecting the domestic part of the Castle this morning.

The King it is now reported will wait the breaking up of Parliament before taking his aquatic excursion. Although his Majesty's health appears to be so perfectly re-established, the weakness in his knees and ancles still continues so great, as to prevent his Majesty standing for more than a few minutes.

Mr. Ward, a gentleman attached to the British mission at Seville, arrived Wednesday noon in Downing-street, with despatches from Sir William A'Court. He left Seville on the 15th instant. The refusal of the King to proceed to Cadiz was very decisive, as it was considered the royal person might be endangered by the yellow fever, which is very prevalent during the summer in that city. The subject was discussed in the Cortes, who, on the motion of M. Galiano, seconded by M. Arguelles, passed a resolution, declaring the King morally incapable of reigning, and forthwith appointed a Regency, according to the forms of the Constitution established for the case of the moral or physical incapacity of the King. Destitute of support in the Cortes, and insulted on all hands, the King and Royal Family set out for Cadiz, not by water, as has been stated, but by land, on the 12th instant. The Regency went by the steam-boat, accompanied by such of the Ministers as had not resigned, and such of the officers of the Government and Members of the Cortes as proposed to follow them.

The Court of Aldermen has directed that a reward of 100l. should be offered for the apprehension of Hussey.

At the Common Hall held on Tuesday, at Guildhall, for the election of Sheriffs for the year ensuing, the show of hands having been decidedly in favour of G. B. Whittaker, Esq. Citizen and Stationer, and Peter Laurie, Esq. Citizen and Saddler, those gentlemen were declared duly elected.

Mr. Whittaker stepped forward, and begged leave to return his best thanks to the Livery for the distinguished honour they had that day conferred on him. It was his intention to serve, and in so doing he would strenuously exert himself to discharge, to the utmost of his ability, the important duties of the high and honourable office to which they had elected him. Nothing should on his part be wanting which zeal and industry could supply, in the efforts which he might be called on to make for the preservation of the rights, liberties, and privileges of their city, which might justly be considered as the metropolis of the world. And if at the expiration of his term of office, it should be found that his services were less valuable than those of more able men who had preceded him, he trusted that his zeal, and sincerity, and good intentions, would enable him at the end of the year to meet his fellow-citizens without fear or reproach—(applause.)

Mr. Lawrie also returned thanks.

Richard Clark, Esq. was re-elected Chamberlain; and Messrs. Gabain and Lewis were re-elected Bridge Masters.

THE ARMY.—The 17th Reg. of Light Dragoons has received orders to march from Chatham to Romford.—The 3d Reg. of Light Dragoons has marched to Hampton Court.—The 1st Reg. of Dragoons will, it is understood, march in a few days from Canterbury to Manchester.—A grand review of cavalry is expected to take place at Wimbledon about the middle of next month. The 15th Reg. of Light Dragoons will, after the review, march from Hounslow to Canterbury.—The 4th Reg. of Dragoon Guards has been ordered to march from Dundalk to Dublin.—The 5th Reg. of Dragoon Guards has marched from Newbridge to Balinrobe.—The 6th Reg. of Dragoon Guards has been ordered to march from Cork to Dublin.—The 7th Reg. of Dragoon Guards, lately arrived in Ireland, has been ordered to Dundalk.—The 9th Reg. of Light Dragoons, lately arrived in Ireland, has been ordered to march to Cahir.—The 12th (or the Prince of Wales' Royal Lancers) has marched from Balinrobe to Cork.—The 77th Reg. of Infantry has been ordered to march to Belfast.—The 25th (or the King's Own Borderers) has received orders to march to Ennis.

By a general order from the Horse Guards, a very material alteration is to be made in the dress of the infantry soldier; blue grey cloth trowsers and half boots are hereafter to supersede breeches, leggings, and shoes.

The first stone of the new church of St. John the Evangelist, in the Waterloo-road, Lambeth, will be laid at one o'clock to-morrow, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Members of the county, Magistracy, and Clergy, intend joining in the procession.

We have been much gratified with a view of Marshall's Grand Panoramas of the Coronation, and the Bankes of the Clyde for one hundred miles. They are really interesting, and will, no doubt, continue to be during the holidays, not only the resort of the senior, but also of the junior fashionables.

WOOLWICH GARRISON RACES.—THURSDAY.—Handicap Sweepstakes of four sovereigns each, with 25 added from the Fund, for beaten horses in the first day's Plate, was won by Mr. Coleman's br. h. Tom Tough, 6 yrs old, 9st. 7lb. beating Mr. Bowles's Malmsey, 3 yrs old, 6st. 8lb. and Col. Parker's Miss Tiney, 6 yrs old, 8st. 5lb.—Handicap Sweepstakes of three sovereigns each, with 25 added. Gentlemen riders, was won by Capt. Wilde's Quentin Durward, beating Lieut. Trevylyan's ch. m. Columbine, and Col. Pym's Achilles, was drawn on the second heat. —For 50 guineas each. Ponies. Capt. Price's Waxy beat Mr. Heysham's c. ——; Lieut. Otway's Klepper beat Lieut. Wynne's Dandy.

Mr. Matthews, the comedian, we understand, arrived at Liverpool, by the Meteor, from America, two days ago, where Mrs. Mathews and their son were waiting to receive him.

DREADFUL PARRICIDE AND SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Green Dragon, Maddox street, Hanover-square, on the bodies of T. H. Griffith, Esq. aged 60, and A. Griffith, his son, aged 22.—Mr. Nicholson, surgeon, deposed, that he was sent for. In the drawing room, on the first floor, he found the two bodies, the father was dead, and the son died in five minutes after his arrival. On examining the head of the elder, he found a wound from a pistol-ball which no doubt caused his death. The body of Mr. Griffith, jun. was near the fire-place. He found a wound on the right temple, as if a pistol-ball had entered the brain, which was scattered about the room. There were two small pistols; one on the table, and the other on the floor. There was a discolouration in the fore-finger of the right hand of Mr. Griffith, jun. which caused witness to believe he fired off the pistols. The hands of the elder deceased were perfectly clean. He had his gloves on, and his umbrella and hat lay close by him, as if he was on the point of leaving the room when shot.—Mr. J. Hearle corroborated this testimony.—W. Wade, a man of colour, deposed that he was servant to Mr. G. sen. who was a Barbadoes planter, and whose family resides at Southampton, but he lodged, while in town, at No. 4, Maddox-street. His son, who was studying the law, lived in Temple-lane, and frequently called at his father's, but on the last few visits he did not see him, but saw him on the third. The father had told him to deny him when his son called. The last time he called was Sunday noon; he had his arms folded, and appeared dejected. He said he wanted to see his father, and asked if he was at home, and if he might go up stairs. Witness said "No;" he would go; and informed the father, who consented to see him. Witness conducted him into the drawing room, on which he bowed to his father, who returned it. They remained in the room about twenty minutes. Witness heard the father say to his son, "I know very well what will be the end of it if you will not feel satisfied until a gaol has picked you up." He also said, "I allow you a certain sum of money, and that would have kept you very well. You ought to have staid where you was." He did not hear the specified sum which he allowed him, nor did he know where his father wished him to have remained. He also said, "I must go out." His master appeared vexed with his son while in the room. The had not been there long when witness heard the report of a pistol, and shortly after a second report, and on opening the door they saw the old gentleman lying on the floor bleeding very much. Do you think your master was shot by his son, the deceased?—I suspect so.—Mary Knight and Sarah Gould corroborated that part allusive to the deceased's lowness of spirits. The Coroner, in order to give time for the production of further evidence, adjourned the Inquest.—The inquest was resumed on Tuesday.—Mr. George Pinhorn, a medical man, deposed that the younger deceased had been labouring under complication of diseases, and had been under the hands of several medical gentlemen, had taken an immensity of mercurial medicine he could not speak on any subject without betraying considerable mental aberration and nervous debility; he complained of his head saying that he felt as if a great weight pressed upon his brain, and was suffering very acute pain. Witness pressing the main artery which was pulsating very heavily, the eyes appeared suffused with blood, and the eyebrow seemed to have lost its power of contracting; these appearances were calculated to produce nervous irritation. Witness applied some leeches, and during the application of more remedies by the witness, the deceased displayed very great irritation, particularly on speaking of his complaints. Mr. Stewart, Mr. C. Kelson, Mr. S. Woodford, and Mr. C. Woodward, surgeons, deposed as to the nervous irritability of the younger deceased.—Captain Andrew Vincent, R.N. had known the deceased, Mr. Abel Griffith, for six months, had met him several times at parties, where he often sprung up from the dining-table during dinner, and placing his hands to his head, complained of the pain, and seemed in extreme agony—his eyes were completely bloodshot from pain. On Saturday last witness met the deceased in Holborn, and walked with him, the pain then seized him, and he became exceedingly irritable and cried, and upon witness questioning him, he said it is here, as usual, (putting his hand to his forehead.) The deceased often, in the course of conversation, recited things foreign to the subject. Witness told him at one time, that he was afraid he, the deceased, was mad, and that his mind seemed going from him, and was fearful that he should be placed under restraint. The deceased never said anything to witness of his affairs, but on one occasion he said that his mother and brother were at Southampton. Once he remarked, as they were coming over Blackfriars-bridge, that his complaint would do for him at last. The deceased was a most gentlemanly man in his manners, and seemed to possess an extreme degree of sensibility, indeed too much for a person labouring under such an irritable temper. The Coroner here observed that the evidence of all the witnesses to-day seems to have led to one result—namely, that the younger deceased was a very elegant and honourable young man, subject to very violent attacks of dreadful complaint of mental aberration of mind, which, at times, caused him totally to forget himself, and it was for the Jury to suppose whether in one of those attacks he committed the dreadful act.—Several other witnesses were called, who confirmed the grievous testimony as to the state of the younger deceased's mind. The Jury now proposed that they should be left alone, and all strangers were ordered out. They continued for the space of nearly one hour and a half shut up in the Jury room. About half past ten o'clock, the Jury having inquired if there was any other evidence, and being answered in the negative, the Foreman gave the following verdict—"Wilful Murder of Thomas Howard Griffith, by Abel Griffith, his son, who afterwards killed himself being then in a sound state of mind." This verdict, when given, excited considerable surprise and seeming dissatisfaction.

FIRES.—On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Croker's, Borough, occasioned by the bursting of the oven, owing to the difficulty of getting water, the fire was not got under until the premises were entirely destroyed. The two adjoining houses were considerably injured.—About 10 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out at No. 8, Tower-Royal, Watling-street, and notwithstanding an early and numerous muster of engines, such was the scanty supply of water, that the house was entirely consumed, and the adjoining one, No. 7, materially injured.

At the Commission for the County of Dublin, opened on Monday, James Kilbride, William Kilbride, Andrew Kilbride, and Patrick Kealy, indicted for the horrible outrages committed on M'Keon, and his wife, on the 25th of May last, were acquitted, on an *alibi*, very strongly sworn to.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

FRIDAY.—*Egg* v. *Lord Coleraine*.—This was an action for goods sold and delivered, to which the defendant pleades the statute of limitations. The defendant, better known by the name of the celebrated George Hanger, was somewhat of an eccentric character. The plaintiff, a gun-maker, had supplied him with duelling pistols and double-barrelled guns so long ago as the year 1778, when this account, amounting to 119l. 2s. commenced, terminating in 1789, on conditions of credit; being that the defendant should not be called on to pay until he should succeed to the title to which he had of late years succeeded, namely, that of Lord Coleraine, by the death of his brother, the late Lord. The plaintiff's foreman called on the defendant in 1817 and 1819, at his lodgings, in the Regent's-Park, with the produced account. The defendant was not known there as Lord Coleraine, but only as George Hanger. He laid before him the produced account—he said he was willing to pay for the articles, but would not pay interest. Witness received from him two several payments in the above years, which reduced the balance, as stated, to 13l. 14s.—Mr. Puller, for the defendant, observed, that it was among the extraordinary circumstances in the life of Lord Coleraine, that an action should be brought in 1823 upon an account beginning in 1778, and ending in 1789.—The Lord Chief Justice said he thought nothing extraordinary in the time that had elapsed without payment, where eminent tradesmen like the plaintiff would trust a noble defendant like this, not able (as was stated, to pay at the time) knowing that the payment was ultimately safe. Verdict for the plaintiff, without interest.—Damages 13l. 14s.

Reay v. *Jones*.—This was an action against the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, for suffering a prisoner named Young to escape from the Rules. Young was seen in Arundel-street, Strand, and other places. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages—4191.

OLD BAILEY.

FRIDAY.—Mary Davage (married woman, aged 40) was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Davage, the younger (her daughter.) The Grand Jury had thrown out the bill, charging the prisoner with the crime of murder: it was the opinion of the Learned Judge (Holroyd) that there was no necessity to proceed to trial, because it would be impossible to sustain a conviction. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

John Macintosh, a watchman, was found guilty of robbing a Miss Collins of a watch. The prisoner, at two o'clock in the morning, took her to a house in the Almonry, under pretence of getting her a lodging for the night, and, while she was asleep, stole the watch.

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AN ABRIDGEMENT of BISHOP PEARSON'S EXPOSITION of the CREED, for the use of young Persons. By CHARLES BURNEY, D.D. F.R.S.—Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand; and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The St. Patrick Steam Packet Company beg leave to inform the Public, that the HIBERNIA and ST. PATRICK will SAIL between DUBLIN and BRISTOL every Tuesday and Friday throughout the season. The following being the hours of departure for the month of June:—

From Bristol. June 3, at 1 o'clock afternoon.			From Dublin. June 3
6,	5		6
10,	9	morning	10
13,	12		13
17,	2	afternoon	17
20,	5		20
24,	8	morning	24
27,	9		27

at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Hibernia is a superb new packet, of 364 tons burden, with engines of 140 horse power, a consort worthy the St. Patrick. The size of these packets and the immense power of their engines, being double that of the other packets on the station, render the passage across the Channel safe, quick, and comfortable, and as they are not subject to the inconvenience of carrying troops for the War Office, the proprietors rely with confidence upon the patronage of the public, particularly as they were the first to open what has proved to be the most expeditious and delightful way of travelling between London and Dublin, the route through Bristol. Further information given on application, post paid, to Thos. S. Prothero, Cumberland-basin, Bristol; George E. Davies, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; or J. Lancaster, 12, Regent-street, Pall-mall, London.

CHELSEA.—TO LET on LEASE, a convenient moderate sized HOUSE, containing two rooms and dressing closets on the principal floors, No. 6, Paradise-row, overlooking the Hospital grounds, latterly the residence of the late Dr. Moseley.—For further particulars (if letter post paid) apply to J. Robson, No. 2, Great Marlborough-street, St. James's.

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED DOZEN of DAMASK BREAKFAST CLOTHS, at 17s. each; 42 dozen of damask napkins, at 7s. 6d. a doz.; 50 dozen of large Russia towels, 9s. the doz.; handsome damask cloths, full two yards and a half long, 7s. 3d. each; rich double damask, 9s.; three yards ditto, 12s. 6d.; double ditto, 14s. 9d.; three yards and a half long, 15s.; double ditto, 22s.; five yards ditto, 25s. 6d.; double ditto, 31s.; with every size in the finest Scotch, Irish, and Dunfermline damasks, with napkins to match, equally cheap; stout sheets, 5s a pair; fine do. 8s. 6d.; real Russia, 11s.; mock Russia sheeting, 5d. a yard; fine, 8d.; real Russia, fine, stout, and full yard and a quarter wide, 11½d.; fine, 14d.; fine, and very stout, 16d.; three holes, curiously fine, and uncommonly stout, 21d. and 2s. well worth 2s. 9d.; fine Russia, the full width, which requires no seam, 2s. 4½d.; Irish sheeting, full yd. and quarter wide, 10d.; fine, 12d.; yard and a half wide, 22d.; fine, at 2s. 2d.; very fine, 2s. 6d.; six boxes of fine Irish linens, from 11d. a yard to 2s. 6d.; a good strong French, 12d.; very stout, 14d.; fine, 16d. and 19d.; about 180 pieces that are soiled, but beautifully fine, at 21d., 2s., and 2s. 4d. many of which are well worth 3s. 3d.; 2 cases of German hollands, curiously fine for Gentlemen's wear, from 2s. 9d. a yd. to 5s. 6d.; French cambric handkerchiefs, 20s. the dozen; fine, 25s.; very fine, 31s. 6d. and 35s.; good large counterpanes, 4s. 6d. each; elegant Marseilles quilts, full three yards square, 12s. 9d. each; three yards and a half ditto, 15s.; fine calicoes, ell wide, 4½d.; and undressed long cloths, 6d.; India ditto, very fine, 14s. 6d. the piece (25 yards) positively worth 12d. a yard.—At Hodge and Lowman's, wholesale and retail linen drapers, Argyll House, Regent street, three doors from the Argyll Rooms.—Purchasers are requested to bring the advertisement, as each article is sold at the price specified.—No credit given, or abatement made.—Unpacking not to be answered.—Country orders supplied at cost price as usual.—Ladies or Gentlemen proceeding to either Indies, suited with every requisite in a very superior style, at very unusual prices.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—J. JAY having made extensive purchases for Cash, respectfully solicits attention to the following prices, as a convincing proof that nothing of the kind has ever been offered within fifty per cent. Ladies' morning dresses, 2s. each; tucked ditto, 4s. 10d.; rich chintz Japan ditto, 7s.; flounced lace ditto, 7s. 6d., regular price 16s.; beautiful India stripe book, 7s. 6d. worth 16s.; elegant colonade do. 21s. never before offered under 30s.; a superior novelty from the last Paris fair (by designs, which are peculiar to his house, with an elegant assortment of gauze, Gros de Naples, and Levantine made dresses, at unheard of prices. Just imported 500 dozen of French cambrick handkerchiefs, from 10 to 12 shillings per dozen lower than any house in London. Irish linens, sheeting, &c. equally cheap.—N.B. Having bought the remaining part of a bankrupt's stock of shaws and scarfs, J. J. particularly solicits an early inspection, being convinced that no house in the Metropolis can offer them within 50 per cent. of the price he is now selling them at his family linen, muslin, silk mercery, and shawl warehouse, 259, Regent-street, two doors from the Circus, Oxford street. Ladies are requested to bring this advertisement with them, and they will find no deception in the price or article.

FASHIONABLE ECONOMY.—RICHARDSON and Co. 111. Oxford-street, again beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Ladies in general (particularly those visiting the metropolis,) to the immense Stock of Mercery now selling at their warehouse, which for richness, variety of colour, many exclusively their own, and cheapness, they flatter themselves can be equalled by few, and surpassed by no house in town; 500 all-checked and striped sarsnet dresses, from 21s. to 42s. the full dress; rich Gros de Naples, from 4s. 6d.; levantines, French width, at 5s.; yard-wide sarsnets, for morning dresses, 2s. 3d. per yard. Their present stock of silk, open, and carriage cloaks, so much approved of for elegance and comfort, in every colour, from 55s. to 70s. To particularize the unbounded display of every article of modern silks would be impossible. R. and Co. therefore rely on that liberality to the public whose patronage it has been their constant anxiety to merit.—☞ The assortment of shawls and scarfs of every known fabric is allowed to be the best selected in London.

SILKS, LACE, MUSLINS, and SHAWLS, SELLING OFF.—The whole of the Fashionable STOCK of HUBBARD and CO. is now SELLING OFF at an immense sacrifice, in consequence of the expiration of their Lease. Morning dresses, 3s. each; handsome gauze dresses, 10s. and 15s.; French width levantines, 4s. 6d. instead of 6s. 6s.; bombazeens, 1s.; wide Norwich crapes, 18d.; white satins, 3s.; pink satins, 2s. 6d.; lace veils, 12s.; Moravian flowered robes, 16s. and 21.; silk shawls, 5s. 6d. to 10s. Every description of Bargains, new and very rich silks, much in demand amongst the Nobility for Spring dresses and pelisses. Velon de Paris, ducapes, Gros de Naples, figured silks, striped silks, Taffeties, sarsnets, velvets, poplins, rich white satins for dresses, and every other silk now in fashion. Beautiful French flowers, tulle dresses, superb lace veils, dresses, and scarfs. A splendid assortment of Shawls, many of them under third their original price.—Spitalfields House, 13, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

RUSSIA SHEETING at HALF PRICE.—Owing to the Bankruptcy of James, Manufacturer of Sheeting, at Barnsley, the whole of his stock is ordered by the assignees to be sold off without reserve, at MALLCOTT and JAMES'S Linen Warehouse, 78, Oxford-street, exactly opposite the Pantheon. The prices have been fixed so that no abatement can be made, and ladies sending the width and quality, by sample, may be as well served as though they came themselves. The goods are warranted, or the money returned. An estimate may be formed of the price by the following:—Yard wide sheeting, Russia, 6d. a yd.; yd and quarter, 1s.; yd and half, 1s. 6d. to 2s. (worth 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.); 2 yds and half wide, without a seam, from 2s. 3d to 3s. 6d.; and an assortment of huckabacks, towelling, &c. &c.—Ladies furnishing may benefit the family of the bankrupt, and at the same time save very materially themselves. Mallcott and James have also on their own account an extensive assortment of table linen, and their stock of Irish linens is also below. Every article of the best description to those ladies who have not as yet favoured them with their commands. Counterpanes, quilts, &c. of this year's bleach, and particularly good and cheap.—MALLCOTT and JAMES, the Pantheon Linen Warehouse, 79, Oxford-street, the corner of Winsley-street, and exactly opposite the Pantheon.

SIX HUNDRED and EIGHTY POUNDS WORTH of DAMASK TABLE LINEN at Half Price—French cambric handkerchiefs, 19s. 6d. the doz.; 950 damask table cloths from yard and quarter 10 yds. long; 170 doz. damask napkins; 500 pieces Russia, Scotch, and Irish sheeting; 270 Marseilles quilts and counterpanes; 450 pieces huckaback towellings; 700 pieces Russia towellings, 6d. a yd.; 7-8ths and 4-4ths Irish linens; several boxes French cambrics; 950 pieces ell-wide long cloths; 600 pieces chintz furnitures, 12d. a yd. worth 2s.; 800 pieces jaconet cambric, mull, and book muslins; 1000 yds. rich, plain, and figured gros de Naples; 730 shawls and scarfs; 300 pieces best moreens, 18d. a yd.; 95 pairs blankets; 3 bales flannels. Every description of goods for charitable purposes.—All the above lots are selling at Craig and D'Oyly's Family Linen Warehouse, 77, Oxford-street, at one-half their real value.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; sofas, loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

A GENTLEMAN'S HAT.—WM. PRITCHARD respectfully informs the Public that he has succeeded in manufacturing a genteel and economical SUBSTITUTE for the SILK HAT, sufficient to gentlemanly appearance, and so injurious to the health by reason of the perfect resistance it opposes to the escape of the perspiration, thereby very probably laying a foundation for serious injury to the health. Wm. Pritchard presumes that the family experience as manufacturers for more than half a century will preclude the necessity of any assertion to his friends, while it may guarantee his pledge to the public that his articles shall be substantially good, possessing a genteel shortness and closeness of nap, &c. and at the very moderate price of twenty shillings. 239, Regent-street, corner of Princes-street, Hanover square.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, JT. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 63 Cheapside and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six progressive Lessons. This system, as it equally promotes the attainments of a bold and masculine hand calculated for business, and of a light, graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and moreover, will steady the hand of the most tremulous writer. Upwards of 2000 specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, and reference given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age, Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with inconceivable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique Invention with confidence as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremour in nervous affection, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over-exertion, weakness from age or otherwise, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT the appearance of which, seen in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining penman, and to materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable professional Gentlemen. A few minutes practice will prove its efficacy, and it has this advantage over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s. each.—Sold for the Patentee, by T. Pearce and Co. No. 269, facing the front of St. Clement's church, Strand. Letters from any part of the country, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

WATCHES.—J. ACKLAM respectfully solicits the inspection of those persons in want of a good Watch at a moderate price, to his extensive Stock, now on sale, of new and second-hand Watches of every description, many of them made by the best makers in London. The particular attention he exerts in the selection of the best workmanship enables him to offer the peculiar advantage of 12 months' trial, with the liberty to exchange in that time if not approved of. A large variety of Ladies' Watches, Chains, Seals, en suite, very cheap. Old Watches, Plate, Jewellery, &c. taken in exchange.—223, Strand, corner of Bedford-street.

SCOTT'S Fashionable DYES to colour SILK STOCKINGS, &c. Muslins, Linens, Cottons, Silks, Ribbands, &c. Lilac Bloom or Purple Dye, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; Pink Dye, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; Liquid True Blue Dye, 1s. and upwards; Nankeen Dye, 1s. 2d.; improved Pink Saucers, 6d. and 1s. each; durable Marking Ink, 2s.; Black Reviver, 1s.; Imperial Blue Writing Ink, 6d. and 1s.; Salt Lemons, Indian Glue, Plate Powder, Urn Ditto, and various other Goods; also his Superfine Water Colours in cakes and boxes, with moist colours for Drawing and Colouring. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by George Scott, at his Original Manufactory, 417, Strand, opposite the Adelphi (established 40 years.) Merchants, Captains, and the Town and Country Trade supplied in any quantities, on the most liberal terms.

FEETHAM'S SHOWER BATH, by the KING'S PATENT, for adjusting the force or quantity of water as agreeable, and the shower increased or diminished at pleasure by persons using the Bath, rendering it suitable to persons of delicate habits or constitutions, either as a medicinal or pleasure Bath; it is made very portable, or fitted up as an article of furniture in apartments. To be had at W. and M. Feetham's Stove and Bath Manufactory, 9, Long-acre, and 236, Oxford-street. A large assortment of Baths ready for inspection. Warm and Vapour Baths fitted up on a new and improved principle of economy and convenience.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same: its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have applied to this manufactory in consequence. It is presumed them ONLY are for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS & SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—No. 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

IN consequence of the great disappointment many persons have experienced from purchasing inferior TRUSSES, SALMON, ODY, and Co. most respectfully solicit the attention of Professional Gentlemen and the Public, to observe, that the true PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS has "Salmon, Ody, and Co. No. 222, Strand, London," marked upon the leather case, without which they are of the spurious kind. Salmon, Ody, and Co. the sole Inventors and Patentees, have made 50,000 of their PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, and still continue to have the recommendation of the Most Eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. They have also the honour to supply the Army and Navy; the Naval and Military Hospitals; the Dockyards and Ordnance; the Marine Infirmary; the Hon. East India Company; the City of London Truss Society; the Mary-le-bone, Wycelisconbe, Bristol, and Denbigh Infirmaries; the Windsor General Dispensary; the Middlesex and St. George's Hospitals; Parochial Establishments, &c. &c.—Sold by one or more Druggists in every principal Market Town in the United Kingdom.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, by their especial authority, and most of the Nobility throughout Europe, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, (the original and genuine) which for many years has been universally admired, and is the best and cheapest article for nourishing the hair, preventing its falling off, or turning grey; preserves it to the latest period of life; promotes a luxuriant growth on the baldest places, whiskers, eye-brows, &c.—Rowland's Kalydor, a preparation of matchless firm during exercise, or in damp weather; renders hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, glossy, elegant, and beautiful.—Indispositon, Accouchement, &c. during which this Oil should be regularly applied, as it prevents the hair being injured.—Children's Hair.—A due attention to Children's Hair is of the greatest importance. This Oil is invaluable; it eradicates the scurf easy and pleasant, and is superior to all washes for it, in cases of scald head, sores, &c. and it imparts the strongest stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. Price 3s. 6d. 7s. 10s. 6d. and 11. 1s. per bottle.—Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eye brows, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton-Garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

☞ Ask for Rowland's Oil, or Rowland's Dye, and particularly observe the signature in the label to each bottle, as impostors sign their trash A. Rowland and son; the genuine is signed "A. Rowland and Son," with the address, No. 20, Hatton-garden.

THE GRAVEL AND STONE, LUMBAGO, &c.

HICKMAN'S PILLS are allowed to be the most successful Preparation for effectually removing and preventing the future recurrence of those Disorders which arise from an imperfect action of the Urinary Organs, as Gravel and Stone, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Heat and Irritation of the Urine, &c. &c. Composed of the most innocent ingredients, this truly valuable Medicine relieves the suffering patient from the excruciating tortures of those diseases without any violence or injury to the constitution, and requires no confinement or restraint of diet during its use. It is one of the oldest public medicines extant; and its peculiar virtues and efficacy have uniformly maintained the highest reputation.—Sold in boxes, at 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d.; 11s. by Butters, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's; 220, Regent-street, (near the Argyle Rooms) London; 4, Prince's-place, Edinburgh; Sackville-street, Dublin; and by the principal Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

IN this Preparation are concentrated all the Medicinal Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect saturation of the Menstruum with which it is prepared. To such persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be utterly impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract will possess the advantages of portability and keeping for any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much esteemed Medicine. The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as Scorbutic Affections, Eruptive Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c. arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It is taken in water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decoction.—Prepared and sold by Butlers', Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's; 220, Regent-street, (near the Argyll Rooms) London; Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; Sackville-street, Dublin; and by the principal Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom, in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.—Ask for "Butlers' Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla."

BALDNESS or GREY HAIR will now sure not be seen. In short, PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it to its natural colour, and if used often will never turn grey again, is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and will always keep the head and hair clean and beautiful. Even Medical Gentlemen have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair, and will do in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done in the thickening, strengthening the hair, and curling it, if there is the least vigor of roots. Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as imposters have made the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil like the Genuine, therefore persons should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders.—Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe his address, "A. Prince, 9, Poland street, Oxford-street, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The former bottle 5s., or a large bottle, containing five ounces, 11., which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland Oxford street, near the Pantheon, London; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Thursday, and German papers to the 21st inst. arrived yesterday.

The *Journal de Paris* says, that an attempt was made, on the road from Seville to Cadiz, to carry off the King, but that it did not succeed. The official part of the *Moniteur* contains a telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, June 20, from Gen. Guilleminot, which states, that "the vanguard of the 2d corps, after having overthrown the rear-guard of Balesteros, on the 14th, at Algarrest, carried the same day the *tete de pont* of Alcira, on the Jucar. The enemy lost his artillery and some hundred men; he had several killed and many wounded."—A despatch from Marshal Moncey, dated Gerona, June 19, communicates some further details of the operations against Mina, by Baron d'Eroles and Viscount St. Priest. Mina had taken refuge in the Seo de Urgel, of which place Moncey had ordered the Baron d'Eroles to form an immediate blockade.

The *Moniteur* contains two Ordinances, the 1st ordering the organization of baggage mules, for the service of the army. The 2d is relative to the suspension of proceedings against Members belonging to what are called the Councils of Administration of the Corps of the Old Army, which suspension was provisionally ordered by a decision of the Minister of War of Oct. 1, 1821.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under date Marseilles, May 29, says—"Nothing new transpires relative to the Diplomatic Negociations with Russia. Lord Strangford has disagreed with the Reis Effendi on account of the refusal he has met with to his applications respecting the navigation of the Black Sea, and has broken off all communication with him. The Austrian Internuncio was still in expectation of the answer of the Court of Russia to the letter of the Reis Effendi."

A Dinner, on the establishment of the Metropolitan Literary Institution, took place at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Thursday last, which was attended by many most respectable individuals. We were glad to observe among the company, the Sheriff elect, G. B. WHITAKER, Esq. lending his best efforts in furtherance of the objects of the Institution, and congratulate the citizens of London on his election to the important office of Sheriff, and are satisfied the zeal and ability evinced by that gentleman on this and other subjects that have fallen under his notice, will do credit to their choice. We feel pleasure in calling public attention to the Institution itself, and are satisfied great benefit will result to the London literati through its means.

The Marquis of Bath, we understand, is to have the Blue Ribbon, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Salisbury.

A Telegraphic Despatch has been received from Paris, announcing the safe arrival, at Bordeaux, of the Penelope, French East Indiaman, from Bengal. This ship was reported as captured, and insurances have been effected at Lloyd's coffee-house, amounting to 120,000l.

As Messrs. Tritton's men were lowering some beer into the cellar of the Star and Garter at Putney bridge yesterday, two fine horses, which were fastened to the railing, took fright, broke the traces, ran into the river, and were both drowned.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, a person named Byrne brought an action against Watson, the landlord of a coffee-house in St. James's, to recover 20l. being the amount of a deposit on a wager of 105l. made between Byrne and a person named Freshfield, that the latter would produce a man within a given time who should beat either Spring or Neate in less than half an hour. The wager was not completed, and they agreed to draw the deposit; the defendant was not inclined to give up the case, and the present action was brought to force him to refund. The Chief Justice observed, that he was aware there were authorities for trying such cases as this, and, perhaps, if he proceeded, the law might ultimately be with the plaintiff; but, in his opinion, he ought not to hear such a case. If he had known this was a wager respecting a boxing match, he would have struck it out of the paper. And now, though he ought not to hear such a case, he would discharge the Jury from trying it, and leave the plaintiff to get his money as he could.

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, John Gottie, aged 39, was indicted for setting fire to his house, in Whitecross-street, on the 27th Sept. 1811. The principal evidence was Anne Gibbs, who lodged in the house at the time. She stated that when she went to lodge there he had no furniture, except an old deal table, two chairs, and some fire-irons, that on the day of the fire she returned unexpectedly, and went into the parlour; she found the hearth-stone removed from its place—a sack of shavings were by the side of it—the prisoner was on his knees at work on the floor, a tin can stood by him—it had the appearance of an oil can, there was a candle alight on the hob—he had a whisp, which he was thrusting between the rafters where the hearth-stone had been—witness went into the bake-house on the Monday morning, but saw nothing like flour—saw a great quantity of shavings and wood—witness told him he was made up with lies, as he had said he had a large stock of flour that night—witness had company to supper, when she lighted them out, she observed his trunk on the counter, opened, and containing some copper coin. Witness then retired to rest with her husband, but was shortly awoke by the dog. Mr. G. opened the door when the flames rushed in, and he exclaimed, "We are lost." The window was secured by three bars, one of which he broke, and put her out, and she was assisted in getting out at the back of the building; early next night, she never saw him for 6 or 7 years, when she met him by accident, at the end of Drury-lane, when she accused him with setting the house on fire, which he resented with coarse language, elbowed her and made off. After this she never saw him again till the 14th of May last, near the house burnt the day before in New-street, Coventgarden. Witness accosted the prisoner, and said, "What, burnt out again." He made no reply, but with great agitation asked the landlady of the public-house for his box. He afterwards turned round and said, "I know you. I have lost every thing now." Witness collared him and said, "You wretch, you escaped me once, but you shall not now." Prisoner said, "You b—h, what do you hold me for." Davis, an officer, came in at length, and witness gave him in charge. Evidence was produced to prove that the prisoner insured with the Eagle Fire Office for 700l.—Other evidence was called confirmatory of the preceding; and at 7 o'clock the prisoner entered on his defence: he denied the charge—said he had applied to two attornies, but they would not interfere without being paid, in recovering the insurance, and he relied on his name being over the door in New-street.—Witnesses were called to his character, and some of them swore they would not believe Mrs. Gibbs on her oath. The Judge summed up; and the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock.

The New Monthly Magazine for July contains Sketches of the Irish Bar, No. 6, Mr. O'Connel—Remarks on Quentin Durward, and on the composition of the other works of the same author—British Galleries of Art, No. 6—Select Society, with observations on the modern art of match-making—The Parisian Carnival—Beggars Extraordinary—Prospectus of a new Work in a letter to the Editor; and about twenty other original articles, besides the usual varieties in Art, Science, Criticism, Politics, and Commerce.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit street.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE for July, price 2s. 6d.; contains an Imaginary Conversation between Mr Southey and Professor Porson—The Old Margate Hoy, by Elia—An Account of Lord Grosvenor's Collection of Pictures—Ancient Spanish Romances, by Mr. Bowring, No. IV.—On the Life and Writings of Dr. Sam. Johnson—A Letter to the Dramatists of the Day—The Yorkshire Antiquary, a Tale—Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been Neglected, by the English Opium Eater—No. V. on the Philosophy of Kant—The Elgin Gallery, a Poem—Stanzas, by Hartley Coleridge—On Fame and Monuments—Poem from the Dutch of Westerbaen, &c. &c. &c.—Printed for Taylor and Hessey, 93, Fleet-street, and 13, Waterloo Place, Pall-mall.

Just published, 2s. 6d. with one extra large quarto plate,

NO. XIX of the TECHNICAL REPOSITORY for July 1822, containing Practical Information on Subjects connected with Discoveries and Improvements in the Useful Arts. By THOMAS GILL, a Chairman of the Committee of Mechanics in the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi.—Printed for Cadell, Strand; and Blackwood, Edinburgh. ☞ Vols. I., II., and III. are now ready for delivery, price 15s. each, in boards.

WORKS OF CANOVA.—On the first of July will be published, Part VIII. of a Series of Engravings, in outline, by Henry Moses, of the Works of ANTONIO CANOVA, in Sculpture and Modelling, with Descriptions from the Italian of the Countess Albrizzi. This Part will contain, 1. Socrates about to drink the Poison.—2. The Genius of Socrates.—3. Cupid and Psyche.—4. Creugas (Plate 2).—5. Damoxenos (Plate 2.) Part VII. published on the First of May, may be had, containing, Socrates defending himself before his Judges.—2. Socrates sending away his Family before drinking the Poison.—3. Creugas.—4. Damoxenus.—5. Peace. This work will be published Monthly, in Imperial 8vo. price 4s.; Imperial 4to. price 6s.; and 50 copies only will be taken off on India Paper, price 10s. 6d.; each Part will contain five Engravings with letter-press Descriptions. Specimens of the Engravings in Part IX. may be seen, and Prospectuses of the Work had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel street.

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The JESUITS UNMASKED, being an illustration of the existing evils of Popery in a Protestant Government, duly exemplified in Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. By W. PARKER.—N.B. A few copies of the First Part remain on hand, and may be had of J. Redes, No. 2, Newgate-street, price 1s. 6d.

DODSLEY'S ANNUAL REGISTER.—The Subscribers to this Work, and the Public are respectfully informed, that the Volume for 1822, price 16s. will be published on Monday, July 7.

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Bank Stock	—	—	219	219	221	
3 per Cent. Reduced	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼	
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New 4 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	
Bank Long Annuities	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—	
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Exchequer Bills, 2d	19 p	19 p	19 p	20 p	22	
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Holidays

BIRTHS.

At his house, in Wimpole-street, on the 22d inst. the Lady of Robert Rolleston, Esq. of a son.—At Bath, on the 25th inst., the lady of Major Charles Hallyard, of a son.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev G. E. Gillett, M.A. George Johnstone, Esq. of Harkness, to Jane, only daughter of Hugh Edwards, Esq. Guildford-street.—W. G. Picou, Esq. late of the 24 Dragoons, to Miss Jane Scott.

DIED.

In his 68th year, the Hon. Geo. Monsin, formerly of the 3d Drag. Guards. Aged 80, the Rev. T. S. Burnaby.—At Versailles, Isabella, wife of Major J. Murray.

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JOHN BULL.

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NEW MUSIC FOR HARP AND PIANO-FORTE.—Selections from Rossini's Operas of Tancredi; Il Barbiere di Seviglia; Otello; Pietro L'Eremita, and La Gazza Ladra, arranged for the Harp and Piano-Forte by Bochsa, in 10 Books, price 8s. and 10s. 6d. each Book. Handel's Choruses arranged for ditto by Barrows, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. each 3s. Di Piacer for ditto by S. Dussek, 3s. 6d. Also Latour's Italian Airs, Nos. 1, and 2, price 3s. each.—Published by Chappell and Co. 50, New Bond-street.

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MATILDE E CORRADINO OSSIA IL FRIONFO DELLA BELTA.—T. BOOSEY and Co. Importers and Publishers of Foreign Music, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street, respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have just published correct and elegant editions of the following admired compositions on the above Opera with accompaniments of Piano. 1. Di Capricci di Smorfiette, Duetto, sung by Mad. Ronzi de Begnis and Signor Placci. 2. Oh, come mai quest'anima, Septetto, without accompaniments. 3. E Palese il tradimento, Grand Sextetto, sung by Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Mad. Caradori, Signori Garcia, Pouto, Palacci, and De Begnis. Also, just ready for publication, from the same Opera. 4. Questo e la Dea, Quintetto. 5. Ah Capisco non parlate, Quartetto.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—"The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of "Waverley," &c.:—"And as the Tenne is last for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or some lark teaches Stephens to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the lute, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." Vide chap. 4, vol. 1.—"County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho square.

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CHAPEAU DE PAILLE.—Just published, by Hurst, Robinson and Co. Printsellers to his Majesty, 90, Cheapside, and S. Pall Mall, a finely executed engraving by Mr. R. Cooper, of the celebrated Antwerp Beauty, from Sir P. P. Rubens. Prints 10s. 6d. each, proofs 21s.

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ROYAL KENTISH HOTEL, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—JANE STRANGE respectfully returns thanks to the Nobility and Gentry, visitants of Tunbridge Wells, and to her friends in general, for the distinguished favours conferred upon her late husband; and begs to state that she continues the business of the Hotel, Posting, &c. as heretofore, trusting that by attention and good management she shall be found deserving of their support and patronage.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the King's permission to the 59th Foot to bear the appointments of "Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes," in commemoration of those battles.]

WAR OFFICE, July 4, 1823.

1st Reg. of Life Guards: Capt. H. Earl to be Major, vice Oakes, prom.; Lieut. A. R. C. Newburgh to be Captain, vice Lord Strathaven; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. F. Sydney to be Lieut., vice Newburgh; H. Every, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Sydney.—2d Ditto; Ens. H. Dallas to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Lord Manchester, ret.—1st Reg of Foot: Brev.-Maj. J. Mitchell to be Capt. vice Macdonald, exc.—7th Ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Wylly to be Major, vice Beatty, ret.; Lieut. J. Healey to be Capt. vice Wylly; Hon. G. Liddell to be Lieut. vice Healey.—22d Ditto: Capt. J. Fleming to be Maj. vice Hewett, prom. Lieut. J. Stewart to be Capt. vice Fleming; Ens. G. V. Butler to be Lieut. vice Stewart; R. F. Martin, Gent. to be Ens. vice Butler.—45th Ditto: Capt. J. H. Hamilton to be Capt. vice Smith, exc.—48th Ditto: Lieut. T. Weston to be Adjutant vice Wild.—61st Ditto: Lieut. E. Gaynor to be Capt. vice Annesley, prom.; Ens. G. T. Parke to be Lieut. vice Gaynor; St. J. Dent, to be Ens. vice Parke.—63d Ditto: Quarter-master-Serj. G. Edgar to be Quarter-master, vice Robertson.—67th Ditto: Captain John Algeo to be Major, vice Wyndham, promoted.—71st Reg. of Foot: Lord A. Lennox to be Ensign, vice Dallas, prom.—79th Ditto: Brevet Major C. G. Falconer to be Major, vice Bathune, who retires.—Lieut. M. G. T. Lindsay to be Capt. vice Falconer; Ensign R. L. Price to be Lieut. vice Lindsay; J. J. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Price.—Royal Staff Corps: Col. C. M. Lord Greenock to be Lieut.-Col vice Marlay, who exchs.—Ceylon Reg.: Brevet Major H. Smith to be Capt. vice Hamilton, who exchs.—2d Ditto: Lieut. Hon. H. R. Molyneux, to be Capt. vice Hunter, who retires.—Cape Corps (Infantry): Gent. Cadet J. W. Dalgety, to be Ensign, vice Watt, dec.—To be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hon. L. Stanhope, vice Col. C. Waller, ret.—Major G. Hewett, vice Lieut.-Col. W. Scott, ret.—Major G. Wyndham, vice Lieut.-Col. H. Owen, ret.—Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. Stopford Cane, of the 65th Foot.—Capt. J. Grant, of the Royal Artillery.—Staff: Col. W. Marlay to be Perm. Ass. Quartermaster-Gen. vice Lord Greenock, who exchanges.—Hospital Staff: Assistant-Surgeon T. Teevan to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Twining.—Commissariat: Commissariat Clerk Charles Barrett to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General to the Forces.—Royal Reg. of Artillery: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. Cary to be Lieut.-Col. vice Waller; Capt. and Brev. Major C. Younghusband to be Maj. vice Cary; Capt. G. C. Coffin to be Capt. vice Younghusband; First Lieut. W. A. Raynes to be Sec. Capt; Maj. W. Payne to be Lieut.-Col. vice Scott; Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. Crawford to be Maj. vice Payne; Capt. E. C. Wilford to be Capt. vice Crawford; First Lieut. C. S. Torriano to be Sec. Capt.; Maj. G. Forster to be Lieut.-Col. vice Owen; Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B. to be Maj. vice Forster; Capt. T. Greatly to be Capt. vice Dickson; First Lieut. G. H. Mainwaring to be Sec. Capt.

BANKRUPTS.

T. REYNOLDS, Westbury, clothier—J. JONES, Brecon, maister—J. KENTON, Stow-on-the-Wold, draper—W. PHILLIPS, Bristol, linen-draper—W. CRABB, Tellisford, Somerset, fuller—T. WOOD, Lane-End, Stafford, carrier—H. CRUTCHLEY, Warwick, linen-draper—E. LUCAS, Shepherd's-Market, milkman.

A VERY GREAT SAVING.—GENUINE LAVENDER WATER and ESPRIT de ROSE may be had retail at the Manufactory, 3 Gloucester-place, near Smith-street King's road, Chelsea, at about half the usual cost, of such superior strength and fragrance as to defy all competition. Sold also by Mr. Sharpe, china man, Cockspur street; Miss Cole, 30, Speaburst-street, Burton crescent, and Mr. Letts, 32, Cornhill.—All orders by post to be addressed to the Manufactory. Not less than 1 dozen pints of Lavender Water can be had at the exportation price.

RIVINGTONS' ANNUAL REGISTER for the year 1822.—The Public are respectfully informed that this volume will be ready for delivery at the usual time, in December next; the proprietors considering that by fixing that period for its publication, the Editor would be enabled to do greater justice to the most important part, the History of Europe, than if published a few months earlier.—For an account of the Volume for 1821, they beg to refer to the British Critic for June, 1823.

Just published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. in boards,

DISCOURSES on the RULE of LIFE, with reference to things present and things future; consisting of a Charge delivered, May 10, 1823, to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of London; with Supplementary Additions, calculated to illustrate the same subject. By JOSEPH HOLDEN POTT, A.M. Archdeacon of London.—Printed for C. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's-Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall.

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Just published, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. in boards, a new edition, corrected, of SERMONS on the PUBLIC HEADS of GRACE; the Fasts and Festivals of the Church; on Scripture Characters, and various Practical Subjects. By the late Right Rev. THEODORE DEHON, DD. Rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of South Carolina. Together with some account of the Author, and a Sermon preached on occasion of his death.—Printed for C. and J. Rivington, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and St. Paul's Church yard.

COURT CIRCULAR.—Number I. of THE COURT CIRCULAR, and Royal Gazette of Fashion, Literature, the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama, with an elegant coloured Engraving of the Parisian Costume, price 6d. was published yesterday by Hearne, 81, Strand; Gosslin and Egley, 246, New Bond street; Simpkin and Co. Stationers'-court, and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen in the kingdom.
☞ A limited number of Fashionable Advertisements are received.

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Just published, in royal 4to. price 3l. 13s. plain, and 2l. 12s. 6d. coloured, A NEW GENERAL ATLAS, constructed from the latest Authorities, by A. ARROWSMITH, Hydrographer to the King. Exhibiting the Boundaries and Divisions also, the Chains of Mountains and other Geographical Features of all the known Countries in the World. Comprehended in 53 Maps, from original Drawings. Published by Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman, Hurst, and Co., and Hurst, Robinson and Co. London.

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The Parts of the first volume, in boards, 5s. 6d.—Published by J. Limbird, 355, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

HUGHES'S SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Just published, 12s. boards, by James Cawthorn,
AN ITINERARY of PROVENCE and the RHONE, made during the Year 1819. By JOHN HUGHES, A.M. of Oriel College, Oxford.
"——I informed my friend that I had just received from England a Journal of a tour made in the south of France by a young Oxonian friend of mine, a pupe, a draughtsman, and a scholar, in which he gives such an animated and interesting description of the Chateau Gregnan, the dwelling of Madame de Sevigné's beloved daughter, and frequently the place of her own residence, that no one who ever read the book would be within forty miles of the same without going a pilgrimage to the spot. The Marquis smiled, seemed very much pleased, and asked the title at length of the work in question, and writing down to my dictation an itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, by John Hughes," &c. &c.—Quentin Durward.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes: sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 314, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expense within twelve miles of London.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Borough of Hertford—Thomas Byron, Esq. of Bayford, Hertford, in the room of Lord Viscount Cranborne, now Marquis of Salisbury.

Commissions in the Renfrewshire Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant:—Cornet J. S. Stewart to be Lieut. vice Howie, res.; J. Whyte, jun. Gent. to be Cornet, vice J. S. Stewart, prom.

Commissions in the Tyne Yeomanry Hussars, signed by the Lord Lieutenant:—T. V. R. Dutton to be Cornet, vice Gray, res.; J. Farrington to be ditto, vice Falcus, res.; J. B. Parr to be ditto, vice Hutchinson, res.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fairclough and Hargreaves, Liverpool, merchants—R. and H. Oxerham, Bristol, linen-drapers—Batt and Jones, Abergavenny, Monmouth, surgeons—Pike and Waring, Paddington-street, Marylebone, stone-masons—D'Auberlin and Hammond, Southampton, music-dealers—Smith and Leather, Newcastle-street, Fleet-market, umbrella makers—Bedford and Christmas, Steward-street, Old Artillery-ground, silk-weavers—Rushton and Harrison, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, grocers—Jackson and Wade-church, Tottenham Court road, comb-manufacturers—Richards and Hopkins, Birmingham, metallic-bothouse-manufacturers—J. and C. Rosher and Fisher, Rotherhithe, timber-merchants—Davies and Derlin, Liverpool, timber merchants—Palmer and Read, Great Yarmouth, grocers—Woolley, Sargant, and Crane, Birmingham, sword-manufacturers—Dods and Thomas, Bishopsgate street-without, haberdashers—J. Burrup, sen. and J. Burrup, jun. Royal Exchange, stationers—Perry, Bull, and Street, Manchester, scriveners to calico-printers—Clarkson and Fisher, Gloucester-street, Curtain-road, cabinet-makers—Openshaw and Crompton, Great Bolton, Lancaster, bleachers—S. and J. Griffin, and Duncombe, Pelsgrave-place, Strand, and Chancery-lane, wine-merchants—Tinson, M'Math, and Whalley, Bow-lane, carpet-warehousemen.

BANKRUPTS.

E. NICHOLIS, John's mews, Bedford-row, cow keeper—C. ROBERTS, Aldermaston, Berks, maltster—M. and F. F. WELCKER, Leicester-square, tailors—A. WIEGER, Buckfastleigh, Devon, woollen-manufacturer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—July 22, J. Lee, Noble street, jeweller—July 22, J. Shackle, Milk street, hosier—July 26, R. Hennesy, Whitecross-street, timber merchant—July 22, W. Gibson and F. Fomin, Trinity-square, corn factors—July 22, F. Rolland, St. James's-street, perfumer—July 26, Leach and Hinchcliffe, Cateaton-street, wholesale hosiers—July 26, C. Gray, Upper Montague-street, horse dealer—July 22, D. T. Clarke, Gerrard-street, Lacemen—July 29, M. Garland, M. Magnus, and B. Benjamin, Bunhill-row, merchants—July 22, Brooksbank and Moody, Long-lane, Bermondsey, tanners—July 22, W. Dickie, Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchant—July 29, W. Beddy, Hillingdon, Middlesex, farmer—July 23, Carlen and Willson, Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch-street, coal factors.

July 25, W. Tyler, Kimbolton, Huntingdon, carrier, at the George Inn, Buckden—July 29, G. Clark, Blackburn, grocer, at the Bull Inn, Blackburn—July 25, C. Pattison, St. Neot's, Huntingdon, ironmonger, at the George Inn, Buckden—July 29, J. Garton, Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, lighterman, at the White Hart Tavern, Hull—July 25, R. Warner, Huntingdon, ironmonger, at the Fountain Inn, in the town aforesaid—July 23, J. Hardwidge, Wellington, Somerset, draper, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol—July 22, M. Holt, Stoke, Coventry, watchmaker, at the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry.

CERTIFICATES.—July 22.

T. Parkes, Stourbridge, Worcester, grocer—A. Kaye, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, grocer—W. H. M'Queen, Newman street Oxford-street, stationer—M. Carter, Forton Mill, Gosport, miller—J. J. Baudeira, Great Winchester-street, merchant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a Petition from the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, against the Bill for re-building London Bridge. Referred to the Committee on the Bill.

A Message from the House of Commons brought up the *Fiats de se*, the Assessed Taxes Composition, the Southwark Court of Requests, and several private Bills, which were read a first time.

The House went into a Committee on the Marriage Abroad Bill.

Lord Holland could have wished that there had been a general Bill introduced to legalize all the marriages solemnized in our ambassadors' chapels abroad.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed a wish to have a declaratory law passed with the Bill, enumerating all the British marriages abroad.

Lord Colchester was anxious that all these marriages should be legally set at rest.

The Earl of Liverpool had no doubt but that English marriages according to the usage of the country in which the parties resided were valid.—The Bill went through the Committee, and was reported.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the consideration of the King's Message respecting Lord St. Vincent. It was not, he said, intended to extend the pension grant of 1806, which gave to the collateral branches of Earl St. Vincent the 2000l. a year granted to him by the Parliament of England; and of 1000l. which was granted to him by the Parliament of Ireland.—It was then agreed to.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Appellant Jurisdiction Bill, which was agreed to. He then moved the resolutions, that the House should sit five days in every week, to hear appeals.

Earl Grosvenor thought the compulsory mode of procuring the attendance of Peers was a harsh and severe measure, unless some paramount necessity existed, they ought to inquire whether some other method of getting rid of the arrears of appeals, might not be found of a less objectionable nature than the present.

Earl Manvers thought the compulsory resolution extremely harsh.

Lord Erskine praised the conduct of Noble Lords who attended the administration of justice in that house—than which there was not a purer in the country. For himself he was above 70 years old, and he would leave them to manage this matter themselves.

The Lord Chancellor hoped the Noble Lord, though above 70, would give them his attendance on appeals; and he hoped when another Chancellor was made, the Minister would make it a condition of his pension that he should on his retirement attend to appeals in the House. As to the necessity for this Bill, the Noble and Learned Lord said, if the Chancellor should remain but three days in the week in the Court of Chancery, it was impossible for the business of it to be done; so that the remedy was intended for the relief of the business both in that House and in the Court of Chancery. He was fully convinced also this was necessary, or no future Chancellor would be able to get through the business of both.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, the law of Scotland was not the ignorant law of a rude and barbarous people. It was the law of the most civilized nation of antiquity, and the foundation of the law of all modern civilized States. He therefore protested against any great change in the practice of the law in Scotland.

Lord Melville held it to be the right of the people of Scotland, according to the articles of Union, to come to that Bar in appeal from the Courts below.

Lord Holland opposed the proposition, as another branch of the measure against which he would feel it his duty directly and firmly to protest, for it went to impugn the conduct of Peers, which he knew they did not deserve. He denied that there had been any refusal of justice in that House to the people of Scotland; but it was not right to deal to them a less quantity of justice.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that as there were several Noble Lords who wished to deliver their sentiments on the measure, he should propose that as the debate could not be concluded that night, they should adjourn it till to-morrow.—Agreed to *nem. dis.*

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from various Brewers against the New Beer Bill, which prohibits the present brewers of table beer and ale from brewing the new beer, unless they shall erect or engage separate premises for that purpose, or else forego their established trades.

Lord Holland was not unwilling to agree to the Noble Earl's proposal in such a case, but it would be only in the fair understanding that if himself or his Noble Friends were unable to attend in their places on Friday next, then no discussion should take place till another stage of the Bill.

Lord Viscount Melville moved the House to go into Committee on the Scottish Judicial Commission Bill. The Noble Lord denied that the experiment of the Trial by Jury in Scotland had proved a complete failure; for, on the contrary, when it was considered the shortness of time yet allowed for that experiment to be made, it was wonderful that so much had been done.

The Earl of Lauderdale agreed in the opinion of the Noble Viscount.—The Bill went through the Committee.

The debate on the resolutions which had been proposed by the Lords' Select Committees in furtherance of the Standing Orders of the House, as connected with the hearing of Appeals, Writs of Error, &c. &c. was resumed.

Lord Colchester, in reference to the question of hearing appeals, suggested to their Lordships the possibility of the Lord Chancellor's calling in assistance to himself in his Court, rather than in the higher Court of Parliament; as, for example, the Master of the Rolls, or some one among the Learned Judges; or, at all events, there might be a Standing Commission for two Masters in Chancery. If some such course were proposed, and he had taken this opportunity to suggest it, the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack would be enabled to attend on appeals for another day during the week.

Lord Redesdale said, with respect to the proposition of his Noble Friend, (Lord Colchester) that the Chancellor should sit five days in that House, it was utterly impracticable.

The Lord Chancellor said that as to sitting five days to hear appeals, he never knew the man who would attempt such a task. Their peals, he never knew the man who would attempt such a task. Their Lordships were not aware of the greatness of the labour.

Lord Ellenborough opposed the measure.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the course that remained was to appoint a Deputy Speaker. This was quite consistent with the Constitution. It mattered not whether he was a Peer or a Commoner. The Lord Chief Baron and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench were Deputy Speakers of that House. The present Chief Justice presided some years back in that capacity, when most important causes were tried.

The first Resolution, altered according to the suggestion of Lord Liverpool, was then agreed to, as was also the second.

Their Lordships then divided on the third Resolution. Contents, 27—Non-contents, 11—Majority, 16.

WEDNESDAY.

The London Dock Company Bill was read a first time.

The Scotch Turnpike Road, the Convicts Labour, and the Capital Punishments Repeal Bills were passed.

The Bill for rebuilding London Bridge was passed, after a clause had been inserted, giving the Corporation of the City of London a power to approve, along with the Lords of the Treasury, of any alteration of the plan of the new Bridge.

On receiving the Report of the Scotch Commissioners of Inquiry into the Courts of Law Bill,

Earl Grosvenor proposed a clause for enquiring into the duties of the office of Lord Justice General of Scotland, with a view to the regulation or abolition of the office, but it was negatived.

THURSDAY.

The Lottery, the Passage Vessels, and the Irish Unlawful Oaths Bills were passed.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the East India Company praying that the Duties on East and West India sugars may be equalized.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the remaining Resolutions on the subject of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House. To these he had some amendments to propose to the Resolutions on Monday.

Lord Darlington thought that four Peers, instead of three, would be requisite to attend, though it would interfere with his habits.

Lord Liverpool said, that had been suggested; but it had also been hinted, that if there were one supernumerary, each Peer would think himself that one, and there would consequently be no attendance at all.

After some further conversation the farther discussion of the resolutions was postponed till Monday.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Capital Punishments Repeal, the Convicts Labour, the Assessed Taxes Composition, the General Turnpike, the London Bridge, the Sentence of Death, and the Southwark Court of Requests Bills.

The Scotch Roads, and the Marriages Abroad Bills were passed.

On reading the latter bill,

The Duke of Wellington wished to legalize the Marriages of Officers and Soldiers, solemnized by the Regimental Chaplain, or one acting for him, by the authority of the Commanding Officers.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, Marriages contracted within the lines of the British army were always held to be valid, as were those contracted in foreign countries, agreeably to the *lex loci*.

The Irish Tithe Composition, and the Roman Catholic Elective Franchise, the Barilla Duty, the Land Tax Commissioners Names, and several private Bills, were read a first time.

Petitions were presented from the Wool Growers in Northumberland against the duties on Foreign Wool. (The Earl of Liverpool said, our woollen manufactures had increased in the export, as had the importation of raw wool. This duty produced now 400,000l. a year, instead of 200,000l. as formerly. But if the growers and manufacturers could agree on the subject, he would be willing to give up the duty altogether). From a number of Protestant Dissenting Ministers against prosecutions for religious opinions.

On the third reading of the Beer Bill,

Lord Ellenborough objected to the clause which prevented ale and table-beer brewers from brewing this new beer on the premises used by them for their other business, and moved to omit it altogether.

Lord Bexley said this Bill had been brought in to give the public a more palatable and wholesome beverage than table beer, which it would a little exceed in strength as well as quality. It was, besides, a branch of experiments about to be tried by the Treasury, to have beer of various strengths and qualities brewed, by having the duty proportioned to the strength and quality of the beer.

Lord Dacre said, a brewer, as the law now stood, might brew beer of different strength on the same premises, and he thought it hard to deprive them of this privilege under this Bill. The brewers were willing to expose themselves to any punishment by the Revenue Laws if this privilege were given to them.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the argument was, that without separate premises the public would never have an article made better than at present. This was, in fact, a question between the great brewing capitalists and the public. If the experiment were fairly tried, they would have persons start in the new brewing who would try the experiment fairly, and let the public have a good article.—The amendment was negatived, and the Bill was passed.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he should move the second reading of the English Catholic Bill on Wednesday next.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he should object to this Bill, as at this period of the Session it was impossible to discuss it properly.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he should move the second reading of the Irish Tythe Composition Bill on Tuesday.—Adj. till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from St. Pancras, complaining of White Slavery, under the present Borough system, and praying for a Radical Reform; from the inhabitants of Hemel Hempstead, against the importation of foreign plaiting for straw hats; from the Ship Owners of Scarborough, against the Reciprocity of Duties Bill; from the Bleachers of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, against the imposition of any additional Duty on Foreign Yarn; from a plasterer named Baker, complaining that the Ordnance would not employ him; from a person named Townsend, complaining of the Bankrupt Laws; from a person named Mitford, complaining of Private Madhouses; from St. Ann's, Westminster, praying for a Repeal of the Assessed Taxes; from 1200 Weavers of Norfolk, in favour of the Combination Act; from the Ribbon Weavers of Coventry.

Mr. Curteis gave notice that he should, next Session, move to repeal the Bill for imposing marks on bags of hops of a certain growth.

Mr. S. Wortley proposed the Order of the day for the second reading of the Sale of Game Bill. It had been his intention of pressing this Bill to a Committee, but found there would not be time during the present Session.

Mr. Tennison and Col. Davies opposed the principle of the Bill.

Lord Deerhurst and Sir J. Shelley also opposed the Bill, which was then ordered to be read a second time this day three months.—

On presenting the Petition respecting Private Mad-houses,

Mr. Hobhouse suggested the propriety of putting an end at once to these receptacles. He (Mr. H.) had seen several individuals who had been in those receptacles, and they had stated to him various acts of cruelty and oppression to which they had been subjected.

Mr. Secretary Peel was convinced these reported abuses were gross exaggerations, and that to do away private mad-houses would be to open a door to abuses. Many statements had been sent to him, containing complaints of the manner in which people were treated in private madhouses. He had, in consequence, thought it his duty to make inquiries into this subject; and the result of that inquiry had satisfied him that those complaints were in general without foundation.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet confirmed the statement of the Right Hon. Secretary. He had himself often had erroneous statements forwarded to him on the subject.

Mr. Wynn was convinced that there were greater abuses in hospitals than in these madhouses; and that to do them away would be a public disadvantage.

Mr. Kennedy moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Scotch Jury Bill.

Lord Binning opposed the Bill, and defended the present mode of choosing Juries in Scotland.—Mr. Abercrombie defended the Bill.

Mr. Secretary Peel thought it was not a wise measure; that more consideration was necessary, and therefore he would suggest to the Hon. Gent. the propriety of postponing the further proceedings on this Bill till next Session.

The House divided. For the third reading, 60—Against it, 56. Majority 4. The Bill was then passed.

The Lord Advocate addressed the House upon the Scotch Commissaries Bill. The Learned Lord stated that those Courts to be 23, and entered into some details relative alterations recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry question that the Bill be read a third time.

Lord A. Hamilton argued at some length against the the Bill, and stated, that 550l. had been given for the Office curator Fiscal, in one of these Courts, though the Office questioned its utility, and had objected strongly to the grant ing offices belonging to the Courts of Justice. The vote give would be, that the Bill be not read a third time, as a proper Bill to pass.

Mr. K. Douglas stated, that the revenue was defrauded extent from the inefficiency and extent of the Commissaries.

Mr. Kennedy objected to several clauses of the Bill, clauses transferred the duties of the Commissaries to the who were enabled to depute their power to their substitutes were to do the duty, and without granting them any addition neration, and he could not allow this opportunity to pass serving that these Gentlemen, meaning the Sheriffs Scotland, were a very respectable and useful body of men paid, and he hoped that independent of any additional situation would soon be considered in the proper quarter provision would be made for them, which should be more their station, and the various and important duties they

The Lord Advocate concurred in what had been said Member (Mr. Kennedy) with respect to the respectable Sheriffs' substitutes, and the important duties which they charge, and was as anxious as the Hon. and Learned Gentle be that a suitable addition should be made to their income. Hon. and Learned Gentleman must be aware that it rested Treasury to give that compensation he was so anxious to

After a few words from Mr. Abercromby the House the third reading 56—Against it 21. The Bill was pass

The Sheriffs Courts Bill, after a few words from the L and Lord A. Hamilton, was ordered to be read a third three months.—The Distilleries Bill was re-committed

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, all the which he wished to introduce were framed in concert with most interested in the Irish and Scotch Distilleries they would answer all the purposes intended to be produc

Mr. C. Hutchinson understood, that the Distillers jections to the clause enabling the Excise to lock up the

Mr. Wallace said, all the clauses, except that respec were drawn up with the consent of the Distillers.

Mr. Hume said, that as the Bill now stood, Scotch spirits smuggled into England. All the spirits he received were smuggled. He smuggled all his silk handkerchiefs one,) a man that made up his mind to smuggling w mind by degrees to do any thing—*A general laugh.*—Ay did not apply to him.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sorry for the p in which the Hon. Member stood. Having announced a smuggler. In exhibiting his handkerchief as he had p liable to have it seized by any Hon. Member near him, a With respect to the clause proposed, he thought it neces in the present stage to touch the matter partially. After conversation, the clauses were agreed to.

The Elective Franchise Bill was recommitted.

Mr. Bankes objected to giving any more political power professing the Catholic religion. He contended, that where of this act they could not avoid giving the Catholics seat ment, as well as to open all offices to them. He gave the decided negative.

Mr. H. Gurney had no apprehension of any additional this Bill would throw into the hands of the Catholics. some Catholic Peers who already possessed influence enough turn Members, without the aid of Catholic voters.

Mr. Yates Peel supported this Bill, but declared he one step further.

Mr. John Smith also supported the Bill. A more respect than the English Catholics never existed.

Mr. Secretary Peel thought the concession now asked for lish Catholics might safely be admitted. The present question itself into two parts. The first, whether the concession could with safety to the religion by law established; and next, w could be given with safety to the State.

Gen. Gascoyne was sorry to find the anti-Catholic cause so able an advocate; for no one could fail to see, that by the Right Hon. Gent. was now adopting, he was pledging future and much larger concessions.

Dr. Lushington supported the Bill. He considered all on the ground of religious opinions as unjust and impolitic, calculated to increase the number of sectaries, rather than strengthen the established religion.

Lord Binning said, if the Catholics of Scotland had been incl it would have been fatal to the Bill.

Mr. Gooch considered restrictions on the Catholics necessary.

Mr. Bankes, of Cambridge, opposed the Bill. The conces now proposed to be made must lead to others.

Mr. W. Smith supported the Bill.

Mr. Wetherell objected to this Bill, as going to affect the fundamental article of the Union between this country and Scotland; if adopted, must lead to further concessions.

Mr. Butterworth also opposed the Bill; if the elective was granted to the Catholics of England, it would, as to the case Irish Catholics, be made a ground for asking for further conces The same intolerant spirit prevailed among that sect. Since the intrigues of particular Orders dreaded, that the Jesuits suppressed in every part of Europe. He was a sincere friend gious freedom, and therefore opposed this Bill.

Mr. Hume was surprised to hear the doctrines held by Hon. Member, who was himself an instance of the blessings ance. The Hon Member, had talked of Jesuits, and the apprehended from them; now the only danger he apprehended such as originated with the English Jesuits, of which the Hon ber was one. He thought there was more danger to be from the Methodists than the Catholics, and to them should ment pay attention.

Mr. Butterworth said, the Hon. Member had attacked to which he belonged: it was the highest honour to the Methodists be abused by the individual who was the founder of Cant

Mr. Hume denied that assertion: when the Hon. Member truth, he would answer him.—(*Order, order!*)

The House then divided—For the Bill 89—Against it 36—Ma in favour of the Bill 59.—The Irish Insurrection Act was

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett protested against the Bill; it hour would not detain the House by going at length into the

Colonel Trench defended the Bill.

Mr. Denman said, that the Bill had been only opposed chief, and had increased the evils it was professed to remedy.

The Bill was then passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the 1000l. granted to the late Earl of St. Vincent by the Irish Parl should be continued to the present Viscount, and the succes to the title. The Resolution was agreed to.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from South Shields against the Repeal of Duties Bill; from the Magistrates of Middlesex, praying alteration in the Ale-house Licensing Bill; and from the Inhabi of Middlesex, praying for Reform in Parliament.

The Highland Churches Bill was passed.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply—After words from Mr. Lushington, the following vote was proposed 40,000l. for buildings for the Royal Library at the British Museum

Mr. Bankes moved that that sum be paid over without fu duction.

Mr. Hobhouse objected to the King's Library being transferred the British Museum, but he thought the library of the late Parliament might with great public advantage be transferred to Westminster.

Mr Croker proposed an amendment. He thought the Library the Museum ought to be removed to Somerset House, and accordingly.—The motion of Mr. Bankes was carried.

On the amendment of Mr. Croker being put,

Sir C. Long opposed the amendment. As to the idea of a gallery in Somerset House, did his Hon. Friend recollect, before a foundation could be laid for a building to receive the Statue, a building must, in fact, be erected beneath the surface of ground.

Sir J. Yorke considered that Somerset-house, as it was in its unfinished state, was a disgrace to the public taste, and he

...ght be better appropriated than in the manner now suggested by ...Hon. Friend, and therefore he would support the Amendment.
...The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, with respect to what had ...n said of selecting Somerset-house, or Whitehall, he equally dis...roved of both.
...Mr. Martin expressed his regret that Somerset House was not ...ated.—The House divided. For the Amendment, 80—Against it, ...Majority, 26.
...The Resolution for granting a sum of 9930l. for building churches ...Catholic houses in Ireland was the next objected to.
...Mr. Hume declared his decided opposition to this grant; there was ...ady a fund of upwards of 150,000l. applicable to the building of ...urches in Ireland.
...The House divided. For the Resolution, 65—Against it, 35—...Majority for the Resolution, 20.
...Mr. Brougham presented a petition from a person containing ...charges against a Member of the House, Col. Crosbie, but Mr. Wynn ...ged against what course the House could take, as it was impossible for ...the House to enter into the enquiry.
...On the motion that the Petition lie on the table, the House divided. ...For the Resolution, 26—Against it, 51.
...Mr. Hume had a petition to present signed by 2000 persons, among ...whom were 96 Ministers. In a speech he made last night nothing was ...clearer from his intention than to condemn Dissenters generally from ...the Church of England. The petition stated, that the subscribers ...were sincere believers in the Gospel, and saw with much regret the ...persecutions instituted against men for their religious opinions. Such ...persecutions the petitioners thought unfavourable to Christianity. ...The motion was negatived.
...Mr. Grattan moved that an humble Address should be presented ...to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct ...that his proceedings should be instituted against the Corporation of ...Dublin, requiring them to account for monies received by them under ...the head of pipe-water money.—The motion was negatived.
...The English Catholics Elective Franchise Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Perthshire and Fifeshire against ...slavery—from the Masters, Mates, and Merchant Seamen of the Port ...of London, and the Ship-owners of the same Port, against the Reci...procity of Duties Bill—from the Merchants of London against the ...Customs Consolidation Bill.
...Sir J. Macintosh presented a Petition from a merchant of the name ...of Kean, complaining of the provisions of the New South Wales Bill, ...as tending to interfere with the rights of British subjects in respect of ...trial by Jury, and favouring the introduction of oppression into the ...Colony. He objected to the appointment of Courts Martial composed ...of military officers of the army and navy, and, above all, of investing the ...Governor with power to transport suspected persons from the Colony; ...he hoped the House would grant the prayer of the petitioner, and al...low him to be heard by himself or his counsel, against the Bill, at the ...Bar of the House.
...Mr. Wilmot Horton said, the petitioner was not the Agent of the ...Colonists of New South Wales, but had been sent over to this country ...to procure certain objects of this Bill, and Government having granted ...all he desired, he now shewed his gratitude by stigmatizing Govern...ment. There was a clause in the Bill which enabled his Majesty, by ...an Order in Council, to extend the trial by Jury to the Colony, when...ever it should appear expedient. There was no occasion for the House ...hearing Counsel at the Bar.
...Mr. Bright contended that the Colonists had a right to have their ...petitions heard and attended to. He strongly urged the necessity ...there was to extend the blessing of Trial by Jury to this Colony.
...Mr. Marryatt supported the petition, although he approved the ...Bill, which he considered as calculated to do much good to the Colony.
...Mr. Forbes was hostile to the Bill; he certainly would discuss the ...objectionable clauses in the Committee. He knew this Bill was ...founded on the report of Mr. Commissioner Bigg. Any one who ...would take the trouble to read that Report would be satisfied of the ...incompetency of Mr. Bigg for the office which had been assigned to him.
...Mr. R. Colquhoun defended Mr. Bigg; a kinder, a more amiable, ...or a more honourable man never existed. Mr. Bigg might, perhaps, ...have said things in his Report which were painful to individuals, but ...Mr. Bigg was sent out to report upon existing evils, and not to pay ...compliments.—The petition was then read.
...Sir J. Macintosh then moved, that the petitioner should be heard ...by his Counsel at the Bar on Friday.
...Mr. Wilmot Horton could not see the necessity of hearing the pe...titioner by Counsel when he had declared his intention to alter the ...objectionable clauses in the Committee.
...Mr. Hume complained that the Bill went to increase punishment.
The House divided. For the motion, 47—Against it, 60—Majority, 13.
...Mr. *F. Buxton moved*, that the papers relative to the capture of ...the ship *Requin*, by Mr. Ogilvie, be referred to a Select Committee. ...The Hon. Member detailed the circumstances of the capture at Bour...deaux, at the close of the last war. On that occasion he was ordered ...by the British Generals to take possession of the vessels under the ...batteries in their hands. In execution of this order he hired a boat ...with ten French Royalists, and with these and his clerk accomplished ...the seizure of the vessels. The Hon. Member then moved that the ...Papers laid on the table on the 19th June last, relative to the capture ...of the Requin American privateer, be referred to a Select Committee.
...Colonel King seconded the motion. He had been acquainted with ...Mr. Ogilvie for twenty-five years, and knew that he enjoyed the ...highest consideration from all his professional companions for his dis...tinguished conduct throughout the whole of the Peninsula war.
...The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no doubt of the merits of ...Mr. Ogilvie; but these general merits had nothing to do with the ...question. The Right Hon. Gent. read a letter from the Duke of ...Wellington to Mr. Ogilvie, in which he stated that he could not sup...port the claim, as the vessel could not have been captured had not the ...town been in possession of a British force. The Duke also stated, ...that all the captures by individuals were thrown into a common mass ...and divided among the army generally.
...For the motion, 19—Against it, 40—Majority against the motion, 21.
...The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought under the considera...tion of the House the Budget. The Right Hon. Gent. observed, that ...at the early part of the Session, he had explained fully his views, and ...he had since been enabled to carry them into execution. He had then ...stated the sum required to be 16 million; but that sum had been ex...ceed by 2 or 300,000l. chiefly in the Miscellaneous Department, occa...sioned by various items which certainly had not been in his contem...plation when he formerly addressed the House, but which had become ...necessary from circumstances that had subsequently arisen. One ...particular item gave a charge of nearly 60,000l. for stationery in the ...police offices. It was expected there would be in future a great dimi...nution in the article of Stationery, though that would not take place ...in the present year. The late King's Library, and 15,000l. for Emi...grants in Canada, had added to the Expenditure. It would, however, ...be satisfactory for the House to know that there was a more than cor...responding excess in the Ways and Means. The total amount of Sup...plies for Army, Navy, Ordnance and Miscellaneous services, was ...28,976,743l. These were to be met by the following items:—The an...nual duties—malt they were called in the paper, but that was a mis...print—they were the annual duties upon sugar, &c. and they were ...taken at 3,000,000l.; the Lottery at 200,000l. There was then a sum of ...1,336,778l. repaid by the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, in con...formity with the Act of Parliament under which the same had been ...issued, to be included in the Ways and Means of this year. There ...was also 4,800,000l. for Naval and Military Pensions, and 90,000l. from ...the East India Company for half-pay allowances. The next item was ...489,6l7. being the surplus of Ways and Means, granted in former ...years, which from various causes had not been called for, and on which ...there was no claim. There was next, a surplus of 8,700,000l. on the ...Consolidated Fund. In March the estimated income of the Consoli...dated Fund was 46,750,000l. The charge upon it, 38,050,000l. leaving ...a surplus of 8,700,000l. The way in which the charge was created he ...stated to be as follows:—For the expence of the Funded Debt ...30,000,000l.; for other charges thrown on the Consolidated Fund on ...account of the Civil List, and Pensions which were not annually voted ...1,800,000l.; Half-Pay Annuities 2,800,000l.; Sinking Fund 5,200,000l.; ...total 39,050,000l. which being deducted from the sum he had stated ...as the income of the Fund, namely, 46,750,000l. left the surplus of ...8,700,000l. The estimate was upon the probable receipts, after de...ducting the amount of taxes repealed. The result of all was, that the ...total amount of Ways and Means for this year was 17,385,920l.; De...ducting the Supplies 16,976,743l.; a surplus remained of 409,177l. Of ...this 384,150l. was to be applied to the reduction of unfunded debt, but ...the total surplus of the Ways and Means was, as he had just stated ...409,177l. He thought this was a very satisfactory circumstance as ...every body must be gratified to find that they had something in hand. ...The Right Hon. Gentleman then noticed the state of the Revenue at ...the present moment. The Customs up to the 28th of June, had pro...duced 4,026,861l.; to this was to be added for bills and cash in hand 79,191l.; supposing the receipts from the 28th June to the 4th July not to fall under the general average, they would give 80,000l.; mak...ing the total produce of the half year 4,185,852l. The total produce 4,045,987l. It would, therefore, be seen, that on this calculation the present half year. With respect to the Excise, he was happy to say, that appearances were not less satisfactory, the receipts exceeded the Excise from the 5th of January to the 5th of July, 1822, amount to 12,125,136l.; the Receipts for the present year, up to the 1st of July, were 10,571,031l.; the estimated Payments to be received between the 1st and 5th July, he would take at 628,000l.; making a total of 11,229,031l.; leaving a deficiency of 896,05.l. But the House would recollect that, since January last, a considerable reduction of taxation had taken place which more than accounted for the falling off. The actual loss sustained in the last half year was as follows:—On Hides, 135,688l.; Malt (including 270,000l. repay...ment for stock in hand,) 450,637; Salt, 465,550l.; Total, 1,051,875l.— Thus it would be seen the total reduction of taxation on articles of ex...cise amounted to 1,051,875l. Yet there was but a deficiency of revenue on the whole to the amount of 894,05.l. shewing an actual increase upon the other items of 155,820l. In the Stamp Duties he anticipated no deficiency. In the Post Office there might be a slight falling off, but nothing of consequence. In the Assessed Taxes, there was the pros...pect of a satisfactory result at the end of the year.—Ministers were en...abled, by the habits they had adopted, to realize a clear surplus Re...venue over expenditure. The Revenue was improving, notwithstand...ing so large a reduction of taxation had taken place; and at the same time they were effecting a gradual and progressive reduction of the debt, which had been reduced within the last 6 months to 794,130,812l. from 796,530,141l. which was its amount in January last. With respect to the unfunded debt on the 5th of January 1823, it amounted to 26,281,150l.; On the 30th June to 25,498,450l. giving a decrease of 782,7.0l. Adding this to the sum reduced on the Funded Debt, it would be seen that there was a clear diminution of debt effected in the last half year, amounting to no less than 3,000,000l. The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the amount of taxes taken off as follows:—Husbandry Horses, 480,000l.; Malt, 1,400,000l.; Salt, 1,255,000l.; Hides, 300,000l.; Assessed Taxes, 2,300,000l.; Ditto Ire...land, about 100,000l.; Tonnage Duty, 160,000l.; Windows—Ireland, 150,000l.; Spirits—Ireland, 380,000l.; Ditto—Scotland, 340,000l.— giving a total of 6,935,000l.—The several items to which he had re...ferred, being added together, it would seem that the country had been virtually relieved from taxation in the last two years, to the amount of seven millions and a half. He then alluded to the state of Ireland, which no man could look at without feeling great affliction at those causes which operated to produce her misfortunes. As far as was practicable, it must be admitted that both Government and that House, at least in a fiscal sense, had been anxious to afford relief. In respect of the general state of the Revenue, he should not feel himself justified in stating what might be expected in future years, but our resources were in a flourishing condition, and no man could doubt their being in a state of progressive improvement and strength. He thought the Government might continue that remission of taxation which they had sanctioned, and perhaps extend additional relief. With respect to those taxes which still remained, he knew Hon. Gentlemen wished many of them to be removed. Many of them pressed severely on the consumers, and the repeal of some was thought highly desir...able, as connected with the necessity of preventing smuggling. But he should content himself with what he had already stated; and while he felt grateful for the liberal support which he had received from that House, he could not but flatter himself with the belief that they did not see reason to think that their confidence had been mis...placed. From all he had heard of the feelings of the people, he had every reason to believe that the country was completely satisfied with what had been done, and while that was the case he himself should remain satisfied that he had done his duty.
...Mr. Maberly congratulated the House on the clear and luminous statement they had heard. He thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had rather understated than exaggerated the resources of the country. He trusted the Right Hon. Gentleman would turn his attention seri...ously to the subject (between this and the next session,) of the reduc...tion of the 4 per cents. to the 3 per cents. a very considerable saving could be made. He had heard that Austria was about to pay from two to three millions towards her debt to this country; and, if that fair and liberal part were taken by the Austrian Government, the Chan...cellor of the Exchequer might apply it to the reduction of taxation.
...The Chancellor of the Exchequer could *say* nothing as to the liquidation of the Austrian Loan, since it was a matter still under negociation.
...Mr. Hume had heard the statements of the Right Hon. Gent. with great satisfaction, though it did not come up entirely to what he wished. He was glad to find that the Right Hon. Gent. admitted the principle, that taking off a million of taxes was not losing a million of revenue. He hoped the Right Hon. Gent. would go on in the course he had begun, and would take off three or four millions more next year. He condemned the abominable and profligate expenditure of the Army and Navy Pensions Loan, by which the public lost 6l. out of every 100l. of the four millions borrowed.
...Alderman Thompson hoped that not only his present financial, but his foreign policy would be pursued by the Right Hon. Gentleman and his Colleagues in Office.
...The Bill then went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.
...Some conversation arose on the question for going into Committee on the charges against Chief Baron O'Grady. The House divided—*Ayes* 60—*Noes* 89—Majority 31.
...The House then went into Committee.
...Mr. S. Rice proposed a resolution, declaratory of the Lord Chief Baron having taken illegal fees on bills of costs, which bills of costs never had been made out.
...The Resolution was opposed by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Mr. Wetherell, and Mr. O'Grady, on the ground that it was not a statement containing matters of justification to be found in 11th report.
...Mr. S. Rice said, he was ready to make any alteration in his Reso...lution the House might wish to adopt.
...The Solicitor-General proposed as an amendment to insert in the Resolution words of qualification found in the 11th Report.
...Mr. S. Rice proposed to add to the amendment the opinion of the House, that the charges were not answered.
...The Solicitor-General opposed the additional words.
...Mr. Secretary Canning also opposed the expression of opinion. He was not disposed to take the opinion of a Committee up stairs.
...The first Resolution so amended was also agreed to.
...Mr. S. Rice then moved another Resolution, stating that fees had been improperly taken by the Lord Chief Baron under his signature.
...The Resolution was carried.
...On the Fourth Resolution being proposed, and some difference of opinion expressed; at length the Chairman reported progress.

THURSDAY.

...Mr. Bankes moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to enquire into the progress which had been made in forming a General Index to the Journals of the House.—The motion was agreed to.
...Mr. Macqueen presented a Petition from the Minister and Inhabi...tants of Dunstable, against the Importation of Straw Platt.—The Pe...tition was received.
...The consideration of the Bossiney Petition was postponed to the 2d of September.
...Mr. Courtney said, having no hopes of being able to pass the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill during the present Session, he would now withdraw it, and bring it forward in the next Session.
...Mr. Hume moved for a return of the persons forming the Preven...tive Service and Coast Blockade, and for an account of the value of all Seizures made in the year 1822.—Ordered.—The Hon. Gentleman then moved for a copy of the last contract made for the supply of Slops then moved for a copy of the last contract made for the supply of Slops to the Navy, and also for an account of Slops furnished to the Navy during the last five years; and the prices charged, in each year, both at home and abroad. The returns were ordered.
...Mr. Goulburn said, he had now to move to bring in a Bill to re...gulate certain law proceedings in the county of Cork. This Bill was truly Irish—the object of it was to establish five Quarter Sessions in the year.—Leave was given.
...Mr. Brougham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the 21st of Geo. II. which provided that none but resident Protes...tants should be capital Burgesses of the Irish Corporations. That law was passed when the individuals qualified to be capital Burgesses re...sident in the different towns were few, and persons were selected who were not resident. The evil was done away.
...Dr. Phillimore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to permit Roman Catholics to marry, after the forms and ceremonies of their own reli...gion. The object of his Bill would be, to allow Roman Catholics to marry in their own chapels, and, on a certificate from the Catholic Priest, the Protestant Clergyman was to be authorised to register the marriage in the parish books, and to direct that Protestant Clergymen should register the births of Catholic children.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.
...Sir H. Parnell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relative to the endowment of Roman Catholic Schools and other cha...rities in Ireland, and to enable Roman Catholics in Ireland to make bequests for charitable purposes.
...Mr. Goulburn would not oppose its being brought in, but he begged to guard himself against being understood as giving a sanction to the Bill.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.
...The House, on the motion of Mr. S. Rice, went into Committee, to consider the Resolutions relative to the case of Chief Baron O'Grady.
...Mr. S. Rice moved a resolution, stating, that it appeared from the Ninth Report of the Commissioners, that certain fees which were paid formerly in Irish currency, had been received by the present Lord Chief Baron in English currency. This Resolution was agreed to without discussion. The Hon. Gent. then moved the sixth Resolution, which stated an additional fact regarding other fees, formerly taken in English currency, but paid over to the Chief Baron in Irish currency, the difference being retained by the Officer of the Court.
...A conversation followed as to the wording of the Resolution between Mr. Canning, Mr. Rice, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Wynn, and the Solicitor-General, and the Resolution was withdrawn.
...On the subject of the Fees on Decrees, the two Resolutions were united, at the suggestion of the Solicitor-General, and confined to a statement of facts. The two Resolutions relative to the Imposition and augmentation of Fees, by the authority of the Chief Baron, were withdrawn by Mr. Rice.
...Mr. Hume was satisfied that the practice of raising their fees on the part of Judges was highly reprehensible; but it was well known not to be confined to the Chief Baron alone. This being the case, he thought it was only incumbent upon them to prevent the commission of this offence henceforward. But, as far as regarded the punishment of the Chief Baron, they were bound to take into consideration the defence of that individual, who declared, and truly, that he thought himself entitled to raise the fees of his own Court, and that he had the example of all his predecessors on the bench for a hundred years be...fore in doing so. If it should meet the approbation of the House, he should propose, as a resolution, that further proceedings were unne...cessary in the case of the Chief Baron of Ireland.
...Mr. S. Rice had declined agitating the question of guilt or inno...cence, in deference to the wish of the House.
...Mr. Hutchinson thought the House would act with great injustice to the Chief Baron, should the resolutions be put upon the journals.
...Mr. Wetherell was prepared to adopt the general tenor of the resolution of the Member for Aberdeen, (Mr. Hume.) The resolu...tions in the eyes of the Public, would have the effect, however unfairly, of inferring criminality. Neither the House, nor any indi...vidual was bound to proceed upon the resolutions in another Session.
...Mr. Secretary Canning said, the question was, if the resolutions be reported to the House. If the resolutions should not be reported, the House could come to no determination. He was not bound to vote for any ulterior proceedings, though he had lent his assistance to form the charges into a tangible shape. It would be an act of great in...justice to the Chief Baron not to report the resolutions. It was the duty of the Committee to report, and the House to decide as to ulterior proceedings.
...Captain O'Grady said, he had hitherto carefully abstained from expressing any conclusive opinion either of assent or dissent from the course of the Committee during the progress of their labours; but he had now no hesitation in saying that he had no fault to find with any thing they had done. With respect to the ulterior proceedings of the House, however, he must deprecate any course which should tend to dispense with the opinion of the House upon the Resolutions which had been come to. If this were not done, an imputation, the weight of which every honest mind must feel, would rest on the character of the Chief Baron. The Resolutions had been much improved in their passage through the Committee, and he sincerely hoped they would be carried to a vote of the House upon them. He had said, early in this discussion, that when the House and the Public should under...stand the real state of the question, he should have no fear for their opinion, and that he would stake his life upon its being favourable and exculpatory to the Chief Baron. If this decision were longer post...poned, it would be a continuance of the injury which the Chief Baron had been suffering for the last three years.—After some further con...versation the Resolutions were ordered to be reported on Monday.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent, for which see the Lords.
The Exchequer Bills, the Barilla Duties, and the Equalization Duties Bill were passed.
Petitions were presented from the Ship Owners of South Shields against the Reciprocity of Duties Bill; from Alnwick against Slavery; from certain Wool Growers against Wool Duties; from Swansea against the Coal Duties.
The Irish Law Expences, the Malicious Injuries, and the Exche...quer Bill Bills were fixed for Monday.
The English Roman Catholics Civil Offices, the Irish Custom Duties, and the English Custom Duties Bills were passed.
On the third reading of the Irish Tithes Composition Bill,
...Mr. Calcraft considered the rejection of the Compulsory Clause, as going to render the Bill much less effective than it would have been formerly.
...Mr. M. Fitzgerald considered the Bill as a great boon to the Clergy; and, at the same time, as imposing a heavy tax on the landed interest.
...Mr. V. Fitzgerald was of a similar opinion, and, therefore, he would not now oppose it, though he considered it still as far from an efficient measure.
...Col. Trench also thought the compulsory clause was wanted to make the Bill efficient; still as it was, they should gladly adopt it.
...Mr. C. Hutchinson thought the measure would render the people of Ireland better satisfied with the payment of tythes; and have a good effect in Ireland.—The Bill was passed.
...Mr. Goulburn proposed a clause, authorizing the Lord Lieutenant, in cases of appeal, to refer the subject of appeal to the Judge of Assize next going the Circuit in which the county from whence the appeal came was situated, to be by such Judge heard and determined.—This clause was agreed to, and the Bill passed.
On the third reading of the Reciprocity of Duties Bill, Mr. Robert...son renewed his objections to the Bill, and read extracts from the evidence taken before the Foreign Trade Committee, to shew that the adoption of this Bill would prove ruinous to our trade, by giving an advantage to foreign-built ships, owing to the cheap rate at which they could be built and navigated. In the last year there had been a dimi...nution in our shipping to the amount of 150,000 tons, and of 8000 sea...men; and that had been, in part; the case for the last three years. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, that the Bill be read a third time that day three months.
...Alderman Thompson decidedly objected to the passing of the Bill, as it went to repeal those Regulations under which the Trade of the Country had flourished for 150 years.
...Mr. Wallace contended that the instances were innumerable in which it had been found necessary to relax the Navigation Laws. No Country had ever been a great Naval Power without an extensive trade. The present measure had been brought forward to protect us from measures that had been adopted by Foreign Powers.
After some further discussion, Mr. Huskisson said, in the year 1815, there were 104,000 men in the commercial marine of this coun...try, and now he found there were 147,000 employed in it. There was a great decrease in the foreign shipping employed in the commerce of this country. On the whole therefore he was sure we had nothing to dread from the supposed diminution of our maritime strength.
The House divided—For the Third Reading, 75—Against it, 15—Majority, 60. The Bill was then passed.
On the motion of Dr. Lushington, the House went into a Com...mittee on the Slave Trade Act Consolidation Bill. The Hon. Gen...tleman proposed two clauses regulating the Removal of Slaves from one colony to another, which removal caused great mortality.
...Mr. Wilmot Horton said the evil would be remedied by a clause he was about to propose, to authorise the removal of Slaves from one colony to another, where such removal was for the benefit of the Slave, and where the family of the Slave was not separated by such removal.
After some conversation the clause was postponed till the Report was brought up, which was ordered for Monday.

Families who have not yet visited MILES and EDWARDS'S China and Damask Furniture Warehouse, can have but little idea of the amazing reduction at which they are selling their splendid London Printed Furnitures, Damasks, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. If the introduction of an endless variety of new and elegant designs at such extraordinary low prices will ensure encouragement, the proprietors of this Establishment are determined to merit support.—No. 131, Oxford-street, between Hollies-street and Old Cavendish-street.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There is nothing of any material importance to notice in the Money Market during the whole of the week, Consols having been comparatively steady, the fluctuations being about ¼ per cent. In the Foreign Market there is but little doing; Spanish Bonds were rather depressed, but not materially, their fluctuation being from 29¼ to 32¼; Columbian have been dull, and Chili Bonds on Friday opened at 65¼, but were done during the day at 68. They have since been doing about 1 per cent. under that price. Consols for the Account opened this morning at 82⅞, and closed at 82¾ ¼.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	81¼ ⅜	India Bonds	44 46
3 per Cent. Consols		Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	24 27
3¼ per Cent. ditto . .		Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	96¾ 99	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .		Con. for Acc.	82⅜ ¼ ⅜ ⅝
Long Annuities .			

July 3, French Five per Cents. - - - 88 40

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Monday, (never acted) Sweethearts and Wives, with Frightened to Death—Tuesday, Killing no Murder, with other Entertainments—Wednesday, An Operatic Comedy, and Mrs. Smith—Thursday, The Padlock (Leonora, Miss Paton), Mrs. Smith, and other Entertainments—Friday, My Grandmother (Florella, Mad. Vestris), and other Entertainments—Saturday, The Way to Keep Him with other Entertainments

VAUXHALL.—Grand New Ballet of CUPID and PYSCHE. The Proprietors of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, most respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that a new Ballet, which has been several weeks in preparation, and got up at great expence, with entirely new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, will be produced TO-MORROW, called CUPID and PYSCHE. The other Entertainments, of the Concert—Fantoccini—Cosmoramas—Mount Vesuvius—Tight and Slack Rope—Harlequin in the Shades—Fire Works—and Ascent on the Rope, by the Wonderful Young American, Mr. Blackmore, as usual. Doors open at Seven.—Concert commences at Eight.—Admission 3s. 6d. ☞ The Juvenile Fete will take place on Saturday next, the 12th instant, if the weather permits.

DAVIS'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-Bridge.—To-morrow, the new Equestrian Melo-drama, called "Dumolr the slave, or, Is it a Spectre." Horsemanship by the Young Hibernian. Still and Running Vaulting. Tight Rope by Mons. Longuemare, with his Grand Ascension to the Gallery enveloped in Fireworks. To conclude with The Ghosts of Tom and Jerry.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We entreat our numerous correspondents to excuse our replying this week to their favours.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE TIMES AND MORNING CHRONICLE NEWSPAPERS.

THERE is a baseness and depravity in Whig policy—a tortuous deviation from all that is high and honourable in the institutions of society unknown to this country until modern WHIG PRINCIPLES, imbued with the dregs of JACOBINISM, were inoculated into its very vitals—but we must go even beyond JACOBINISM for the example of an outrage committed upon ourselves, by the official champions of its doctrines.

The JACOBINS called a political enemy an ARISTOCRAT, and he was, as a matter of course, disposed of *a la Lanterne*—but it was reserved for the refinements of JACOBINISM under WHIG RADICAL forms, to insinuate like a street assassin, charges of the *most detestable and abominable nature* against a literary opponent in order to silence or overwhelm him: this is indeed the consummation of infamy, and cannot be suffered to poison the sources of public as well as private honour without a due measure of exposure and punishment.

The late cowardly and scurrillous insinuations of the TIMES and CHRONICLE levelled against this paper with an assassin-like baseness, have during the last week assumed a shape which renders it necessary to take serious notice of them, not because they remotely affect any individual connected with US, but because the attack is made upon the publication with a view to injure its character, weaken its influence, and decrease its circulation.

The villainous equivocations of these papers have until within these few days rendered their allusions less decided, and therefore more dangerously wicked in their tendency—they have at length, however, avowed their meaning, and enabled us to discover at whom they point, and as we are not so scrupulous in speaking the truth as they are whenever it militates against the object they have in view, we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of coming to an explanation.

In the TIMES of Monday last appears the following:—

"'Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows:' faction has pretty much the same effect. Who would think it possible that there could be an association between the Tory Ladies of England (who, notwithstanding their politics, can never be considered without regard and respect,) and a certain writer in a weekly publication, whom his own taste as well as the general disgust of the female sex, have long banished from female society? Yet so it is, the venom of party spirit has induced several ladies to canvass their friends *against* the Spanish Fancy Ball; and their worthy coadjutor of the weekly press undertakes to throw mud at every lady who shall venture to have the generosity to contribute to the aid of suffering patriotism. We are almost ashamed to notice a writer whom it would be a foul stain to speak to; but we apprehend that no ladies will be deterred from the exercise of an amiable duty by the abuse of one whose name it would be pollution, not merely to female but to male lips, to utter."

In the TIMES of Wednesday last appears the following:—

"The Foreign Ambassadors at the British Courts are said to interest themselves warmly to prevent the success of the approaching Ball in aid of the Spaniards. This is a measure, we presume, of the *haute diplomatie*. It is worthy of such Ministers from such Courts. 'Most 'magnanimous representatives of most magnanimous Sovereigns,' we should say, 'exert all the functions of your eminent stations to pre-'vent the young ladies from dancing. Tie togs to their legs, as your 'masters would fix chains to those of their fathers and brothers. Unite 'yourselves with the writers who evince their hatred of the softer sex 'by their abuse. Erect high the standards of Gomorrah and Corfu—'bid defiance to the virtuous impulses of nature—and disturb the just 'cessation of innocent and honourable love.' We believe that our Ministers, to their credit, discountenance as much as they are able, these sinister proceedings; and, perhaps, even wish success to the Ball."

In the CHRONICLE of Thursday is the following:—

"The peculiar phaldry which distinguishes a certain weekly ministerial paper, would render it unworthy of serious notice, did it not dare to speak slightingly of *ladies* of the most spotless private character. The silence, that proceeds from contempt, may not always be understood, and there are circumstances under which it cannot longer be observed. Though the individual, who is generally supposed to be the author of the articles in question, may be one of the most despicable miscreants that ever disgraced human nature, though he may have been dismissed from a Government appointment, in consequence of detected peculation; and though his own brothers have changed their names, least they might be confounded with one whose crimes must be *nameless;* yet even such a wretch must not be permitted to wound the feelings of virtuous and exemplary females, without receiving the exposure which his infamy so richly deserves. If it be necessary to speak more explicitly upon a repetition of the offence, a particular detail shall be given."

The man to whom these paragraphs allude is a MR. HOOKER, who was we believe a Judge at CORFU, from which post he was dismissed, not, as the CHRONICLE, which cannot issue a paragraph without a constituent falsehood, says, for peculation, but for those crimes which, though *nameless*, have exiled him from society, and have induced some part of his family (which is highly respectable) actually to change their names.

Where this miserable outcast may be, nobody knows, but we, nevertheless, preparatory to other proceedings on our parts, think it right here to declare in the most solemn manner, that he was never connected or employed, directly or indirectly, in any manner with, or by or in this Paper, that he is known to no individual concerned in its conduct, and that the allusions to his infamy as affecting us, are unqualified and unfounded LIES AND LIBELS of the grossest and most cowardly nature, invented and issued with the vilest and most profligate motives.

We should probably never have heard of the history of the wretched creature of whom we are compelled to speak, but, that, in January last, we were informed from BELFAST, that a petition had been forwarded to MR. PEEL, in favour of two miscreants under sentence of death—the grounds of which were, that MR. HOOKER, equally criminal with themselves, was a man patronized as a *writer in this Paper*.

Lest, in any further proceedings which we may feel called upon to institute against the TIMES and CHRONICLE, they should plead ignorance of our former solemn disavowal of that person, we here quote a notice which appeared in this paper of the 19th of January last—

"We have received the packet from Belfast—the information contained in it is extremely important, and we have submitted the whole of the affair together with MR. BRYSON'S paper and hand-bills to Counsel.

"Our friend will perceive that we must decline noticing the matter here, farther than to assure THEM (MOST SOLEMNLY, which asseveration all parties concerned in BULL are most ready to substantiate BY OATH, that from the first establishment of this paper to the present moment, no person of the name of HOOKER has ever been directly or indirectly connected with it—that no such person is known to, or in communication with any individual of our establishment, and that the whole of the implications and statements in which that person's name has been associated with BULL are UTTERLY FALSE AND GROUNDLESS."

That we did not prosecute the persons concerned in the propagation of the scurrillous falsehood at *that* time, we have reason to rejoice, since it has given us an opportunity of bringing the matter more fully before the world, and of proving to the public the *system of attack* adopted by the LEADING WHIG PAPERS of the metropolis. To reply to the assassins in those journals is not the object of this article—it is to the PUBLIC—to the COUNTRY which upholds us—to the largest body of subscribers possessed by any paper extant—to the nobility—the gentry—the working classes—the learned professions—the army—the navy—that mass of the population from which we are daily and hourly receiving the most gratifying testimonials of service—it is to these we are anxious to explain the facts.

To find the TIMES and CHRONICLE driven into the savage madness of making charges and publishing allegations without the smallest foundation, would in itself be highly gratifying, as a proof of the punishment we have inflicted on them; but when, by the most detestable lies and insinuations, they attack the moral character of men concerned in a public work, it becomes us no longer to allow it to rest upon the footing of a literary contest; and we, therefore, give fair and public notice to the TIMES and MORNING CHRONICLE, that if, after this solemn disavowal on our part, of all personal knowledge, direct or indirect, at *this* or any *preceding period*, of this MR. HOOKER, and of his having contributed one single line to the columns of JOHN BULL, they dare to repeat their infamous insinuations, our only reply will be in the institution of that process which shall convince the world of their baseness and falsehood; and yet afford them every opportunity of "JUSTIFYING"—if such a term can even be technically applied to the conscious dissemination of such shameless calumny as theirs.

We have to apologize to our readers for what may appear egotistical—but we are MEN and ENGLISHMEN; and for once are compelled to feel indignation instead of contempt for creatures who seem, in all they say or do, to consider the end sufficient to justify the adoption of any means for the purpose of ensuring it.

"POOR WILSON!"—There is a sort of party howl to these words, which may be heard all up and down St. James's-street whenever one Whig meets another—"POOR WILSON!"—the very sweepers of the Pall-mall crossing, have caught the sound, and "POOR WILSON" echoes through the iron columns of the Opera Collonade.

POOR WILSON indeed!—for small as may be the portion of credit which our enemies will give us for the feeling, we are sincerely and seriously sorry for him. Some men to be sure are so fond of notoriety that, rather than not be talked of, they will consent to be the laughing-stock of society—but fate seems just now to frown upon radicalism, and the events which have precipitated "POOR WILSON" into the irretrievable depth whereat he rests at present, are so characterized as to seem expressly ordered to add absurdity to the melancholy catastrophe of his career.

When "poor WILSON" wrote his flourishing letter to MR. WOODENSPOON, and "desired his best regards to MRS. W." one smiled at the sanguine account which he gave of himself, and could not choose but laugh outright at his recommencement of a military life as a private in the Vigo Militia. It certainly *did* appear strange that a man, who was represented (by himself) as being of vital importance to the cause of some half score millions of people, should have had occasion to assume the manual labours of a common soldier in the ranks of the Militia, or that the vigour of mind and superiority of talent, which were to rescue a state from subjection, should be devoted to the mere mechanical routine of "halt," "dress," "carry arms," "stand at ease," and the subordinate duty of carrying a musquet—but we concluded that it was a little *ruse de guerre*, and that our English hero, having once taken the oath of allegiance to the King, to whom in fact he was opposed, and having surrendered the advantages and respectability of a seat in Parliament, would almost immediately be found heading forces, organizing troops, holding councils, and directing them, we anticipated that in a very few weeks there would have been nothing left of the DUKE D'ANGOULEME and his army, except their hats and boots—in short, we hoped that the nation to whom this exemplary Englishman had offered up his allegiance, into whose service he had enlisted in the teeth of an Act of Parliament, and for whom, he had abandoned his constituents, would have recognized the great virtue of the sacrifice he had made, and that we should have seen him at the very pinnacle of *his* glory.

But lo and behold, he continues marching and halting—and wheeling to the left and facing to the right with the small promotion from private to corporal in the same loyal militia regiment, and nothing more transpires, except, indeed, that we are told of the flourishing state of Spanish affairs, and the excellence of the *cause*, and the urgent importance of subscription—till we find "Poor WILSON" arrested at *Oporto!!!*

Our readers will perceive that the Spanish *cause* must utterly have failed before the gallant corporal would abandon it, and therefore we find him baffled, defeated, laughed at, and neglected in Spain, trying his hand at a struggle in PORTUGAL—this might not be extremely mortifying to his personal vanity, because, of course, "*poor* WILSON" could not inspire five or six millions of people with a feeling of patriotism if they had it not in them. But, in trying his luck in Portugal, he met with treatment which must have galled his spirit dreadfully.

When summoned before a Tribunal—he, in the true strain of *democratic liberality*, refused to obey, on account of RANK—I am no private soldier, says WILSON. I am, in fact, a *Spanish General!*—"Ah," says the messenger, "I do not know that, for you wear a private's uniform."

This was an unkindly stab—because, if he were really Spanish General, the humbug of *affecting* to be a private in Vigo militia is completely exposed, and the trickery laid open; if he were not a Spanish General, what an unpleasant thing to have this empty braggadocia published to the world. But when he found that even the Spanish Generalship had no effect upon the officer, he fell back upon his disavowal of country and discarded constituents, and resting himself upon the consequence attributable to a seat in that House which he has been foremost to represent as full of corruption and nothingness, declared himself a Member of the British Parliament.

"That does not signify," said the officer—"that gives you no protection, for you have *abandoned your post*."

These indignities, however, have, with the Radicals, secured what the air of *persecution*, and "Poor WILSON" we have no doubt would have made out an admirable history of his sufferings, and the oppression of tyrants; but, as if to fill the measure of his misfortunes, the POPULACE—the SOVEREIGNTY of the PEOPLE, fall foul of *him* and his silly parents, and hoot them, and pelt them, heap filth and reproaches upon them, and would have destroyed them had they not *been rescued by the soldiery*.

When WILSON saw the soldiers cutting and hacking the people to save him from their infuriated grasp, how came it that he did not cry out as he did at Cumberland-gate, "These are your fellow citizens, my brave soldiers!" When he saw two or three men trampled on and wounded, how came *he* might be rescued, how came he not to invoke the aid of the *murdered* HONEY and FRANCIS, and stem the fury of the troops thus unconstitutionally called out against a people, who were, as all PEOPLE have a *right to do*, expressing their feelings upon a popular question.

Who that has heard WILSON'S speeches—who that has read his letters about himself, would have thought to see the hero when the adored *liberator* of Portugal should be hooted and pelted by the people of Oporto, and saved from annihilation by the *soldiery?*—Who having heard and read all this, and witnessed all that has followed, can help joining the cry of the Whigs and the scavengers, and sighing over the lost reputation of a good-natured, weak fellow countryman, exclaiming with them and with us—"POOR WILSON!"

But this is not all—as MOORE the patriot says,

"Oh no, there is something more exquisite still,"

and that something still more exquisite is "poor WILSON'S" Manifesto to the Portuguese—not to say anything of his letters to LAMBTON, which somebody has been fool enough to publish.

We have not room here to set down the whole of WILSON'S parting address, but a little of it will suffice to show the wonderful share of conceit and vanity of which a notoriety-hero is possessed.

"Portuguese!—I entered your country *as an affectionate friend*, and an ancient companion of your arms. I entered it with the conviction that I had founded indisputable titles to your esteem, and that no individual in your nation could ever charge me with having done him an injury or unkind action."

Without going any farther than this first paragraph, or rather there be, we ask, anything upon earth more perfectly ridiculous—SIR ROBERT (as he calls himself) WILSON—an individual known by little but the favours of the British Government—goes to a town in Portugal—he is ordered away—society—the people are enraged, and express a general sense of dislike towards him—not one of them perhaps ever heard his name before—he appeared to them a meddling emissary in affairs contrary to the national feeling, and they pelt him and hoot him through their streets—whereupon he, "WILSON," as if everybody knew *him*, or rather as if *he* were somebody, issues an address to the Portuguese nation, talking of what he was going to do for them! &c.

One other paragraph is worthy of notice from the spirit it breathes, and the doctrine it inculcates with respect to the introduction of the military in cases of emergency.

"A frenzied populace at Braga, instigated by a few individuals who, I hope, only *assumed* the habit they wore, assembled to assassinate me and my unoffending companions, and in the absence of sufficient force, sufficient to prevent the violation of municipal as well as public law, prevailed so far as to detain us two days in their city."

Certainly we have not been in the habit of hearing Whigs call a people, exercising their rights, a frenzied populace, nor could we have supposed that a *few individuals* could instigate a mob. We are now, however, enlightened;—every thing indeed connected with the expedition of SIR ROBERT and his unlucky followers, seems to have turned out as badly as possible, and however much we lament the exposure of these infatuated men individually, we trust it will operate as a lesson to those who otherwise led away, might be induced to follow their example, and by fancying themselves to possess an influence and importance which they have not, leave their country and their families to be hunted from post to pillar by an incensed populace, who despise and abhor foreign interference as much as WE DO, and reject the paltry tamperings of MESSRS. LIGHT, WILSON, and ERSKINE, with as much disdain and indignation as we should, the contemptible assistance of a party of half-pay Lieutenants and dismissed officers from Spain or Portugal, who volunteered to new model the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

We literally have not room for any observations upon MR. ROBINSON'S gratifying statement of the revenue; we refer our readers to the Debates, and think little more is necessary when the flourishing state of our finances is contrasted with the fact, that SIX MILLIONS OF TAXES have been reduced this year.

IT is universally remarked that the Session of Parliament, now drawing to a close, has been characterized by a particular tameness and want of interest. HUME'S real qualities have been ascertained by his *quondam* friends, and he fails any longer to find supporters in his vexatious meddlings and enquiries. The Minister, on the other hand, has furnished so noble an account of his national stewardship, that not a murmur of complaint is to be heard from the Opposition; and were it not for one circumstance which has occurred, little of the proceedings of the last five months would remain upon the minds of casual observers.

That, however, which distinguishes the present Session from any other, in the memory of man—and so distinguishes it, that we know not how to allude to it without a fear that our feelings may outrun our prudence—is the discussion (twice during its course) of religious topics, in a strain unheard till now within the walls of Parliament.

That MR. HUME, whose versatile abilities are ready to grasp at every subject which comes under discussion, should have treated the subject as he did, does not much surprise us—for, as MR. BUTTERWORTH very appositely said, this

inion of an Honourable Gentleman who would vouch for e morality of MR. CARLILE is not very important upon h points; and as that Honourable Gentleman is always ng upon all occasions, we attributed to the "old cause" extraordinary doctrines he broached, and the astounding uments he adopted;—but that MR. RICARDO should, ce during the Session, have approached the subject of *ristianity*, does seem extremely strange. Strange!—it is tirely wonderful!

MR. RICARDO, in the money market is in his "vocation," although he must have conformed to the tenets of Chris- nity before he could sit in the House of Commons, a little the Jew might stick about him in the city, and nobody uld be displeased—but when we hear the sacred doctrines ur holy religion cavilled at in Parliament—when we are d that unbelief is merely a symptom of increasing en- tenement, and when we hear that to punish blasphemy is check the progress of knowledge, we cannot but feel ap- lled at the intrepidity or ignorance of those who broach such ctrines, or maintain such a course of argument.

SHERIDAN, in the DUENNA, speaking of little ISAAC and s recently assumed Christianity, expresses his doubt as to e efficacy of his conversion, by telling us "that he stands e a dead wall between church and synagogue, or the ank leaves between the Old and the New Testament."— e have no idea of the exact state of MR. RICARDO'S reli- on, but, we should have advised him before he made such eeches as those, which he is reported to have made upon the Blasphemous Prosecution" question, to have done one thing, d that is, to have changed his name to RICHARDS, and so ve got rid of an appellation which renders suspicious any nversations coming from its owner upon CHRISTIANITY— the SANHEDRIM or SYNAGOGUE it would, doubtless, ve its weight, and so it would in Parliament under certain rcumstances—for instance, if we heard MR. RICARDO clo- ent in his place against the repeal of the Usury Laws, we ould listen to his arguments with profound attention, be- use a man always in the money market must be conversant th the subject; if, on the contrary, we heard such a man as LORD PORTARLINGTON speak upon the Usury Laws, we ould think that *he* might have a feeling upon the subject, d pay as little attention to his Lordship's views upon that rticular point as we are disposed to afford to the representa- e of his Lordship's borough when HE discusses Christianity.

THE TIMES newspaper, which by order of its paymasters s, in the most infamous, false, and assassin-like manner, empted during the last week to cast insinuations of the osest nature against this Paper, because in the exercise of r duty of exposing humbug we merely *noticed, without one mark*, the Spanish Fancy Masquerade in a song, containing one invidious observation—not one line of calumny, sterday published an account of a *private party* given by RD HERTFORD to his friends, without the smallest re ence to political feeling, in his *own house* at Richmond, laced by a most wanton, false, and insolent attack upon Lordship.

Those who know LORD HERTFORD will know that the norance of the writer only could attribute ignorance to his rdship; and nobody who possessed one grain of candour uld attribute the *report of the party* which has appeared in newspapers to the PEN of the Noble Marquess, for un- rthy as so contemptible a falsehood may be of observation, appears to have been the *only party*, of this or any other son, *which could not* have been recorded by its donor—the nts, the account of which was published, having happened ring the period at which the Noble Marquess was inces- ntly engaged with the illustrious and honourable friends by om he was surrounded.

We *trust* that my LORD HERTFORD will forgive our hav- g mentioned his name as coupled with anything which ap- ars in the TIMES newspaper, it is not, he may rely upon it, cause we think it at all necessary to vindicate his Lordship m such "pitiful pelting." We only remark upon it, as a rious piece of consistency in a journal which has falsely d scandalously insinuated the vilest crimes against a paper, r opposing a *political juggle*, for remarking upon a PUBLIC ner ball, given in COVENT GARDEN PLAYHOUSE, to any ch who could muster money to go to it, and then wantonly ades the *privacy of domestic life*, and assails in the grossest nner a nobleman for having given a party to his own ac- uaintance, amongst whom were most of the very ladies of ose character and reputation the same newspaper was, two rs before, so particularly tender. These are the consistencies the WHIGS, and are alike creditable to the individuals from om they emanate, and the party whom they characterize.

THE Spanish FancyDress Ball took place at Covent Garden Friday. Of course we were not there, and can give no ac- unt of it beyond what we see in the newspapers, which give a list of fashionable ladies present, whose names have ap- eared as patronesses in print already. It seems that it was by means numerously attended, and that all the pompous rections that carriages coming from the west end of the wn should draw up at Paddington Canal and Kensington ravel Pits, and wait; and that those coming from the City ould wait in Finsbury-square and Moorfields—were quite verborous; that about nine hundred tickets were got rid of; d it seems, the remarkably elegant notice in the bills—that sons "taking vouchers were expected to pay for them"— as by no means unnecessary. The DUKE OF SUSSEX was re, but there was no disturbance.

A CURIOUS circumstance took place last week in the House Commons upon the question of the grant to the Trustees the British Museum, for providing a suitable place to re- ve the KING'S gracious gift of his library.

MR. CROKER divided the House against Ministers and beat em.

To us this is extremely gratifying, because it is one of the verous proofs which are daily occurring of the falsehood of e allegations, which make out that Ministers can command crifices against men's consciences.

It has always appeared to us, that a man conscious of an eriority of intellect, and admiring the public character of political leader, sacrifices a certain portion of his indepen- ce to the *talent* of him, whom he follows, and upon ques- s which he has not studied, nor which, perhaps, he is com- ted fully to understand—the confidence he has in that ecular person induces him to concede the greater ability for ing, and he votes with him upon *all questions* of polity, ther he entirely agree with him upon every one of them or —thus we see certain men always voting one way so long as lic matters and things above their ken are under discus- ; but when a matter of taste comes under observation, the m is broken; and we certainly regard any obstacle which may be thrown in the way of sending the books to the British Museum as beneficial to the country.

We are not wise enough ourselves to see why, upon the space of ground now occupied by the upper part of the late King's Mews, a building should not be erected which might contain the splendid gift of his Majesty in question, and in which building, and under one roof, the apartments of the Royal exhibition, together with rooms for any other authorized scientific bodies, might be concentrated—thus leaving Somer- set House for public offices only, and transfering to that building many of the minor boards, which now occupy private houses in different parts of the town at a considerable expence.

MR. CROKER'S opposition did not seem to be much relished by some persons; we, however, are surprized that he was not originally put upon the Committee, because his hostility to their proceedings would have shewn itself *up stairs*, and his influence in opposition to their proceedings have been suc- cessfully exerted in a less public manner.

WE last week made a few observations upon a statement made in the House of Commons by MR. BROUGHAM, who declared that of cases appealed from the decisions of LORD CHANCELLOR MANNERS, fifty in *every hundred were reversed;* so, said the *learned* Gentleman, his Lordship is lucky enough to be right *once in two times!*

We last week stated the fact, that of *two thousand seven hun- dred* decisions given by LORD MANNERS, only *twenty-two* have been *ever appealed against*; and of those *twenty-two, eleven* have been reversed. Now, whether the whole twenty- two had been reversed or not, forms no part of the question— forms no part of the charge—the imputation upon LORD MANNERS; because out of two thousand seven hundred de- cisions, two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight never have been appealed against at all—a proof of the confidence of suitors in the judgment of the Irish Chancellor, almost, if not quite unprecedented in the annals of such a Court during a similar period.

MR. BROUGHAM'S shuffling and quibbling when he was exposed, and his evasive remark that eleven and twenty-two bore a similar proportion to each other with fifty and an hun- dred, merited a vast deal more *notice* than we gave it last Sunday, although we did not mince the matter; but when we find the CHRONICLE newspaper of Monday putting forth the following observations, we feel it a duty to return to the subject, and call the notice of our readers to the low, vulgar, sneaking, equivocating, petty-larceny style, in which the Whigs conduct their attacks upon their superiors.

Hear the CHRONICLE—

"Of MR. BROUGHAM'S statement it is impossible to speak too highly. *It is enough to say* that it was in his best manner. That the Irish Chancellor was 'unknown as a lawyer until his elevation to the Bench,' is not a new piece of information to us; *but it is a curious fact, that of the appeals from his decision which have come before the House of Lords, exactly one-half have been reversed.* This is another illustra- tion of the excellent '*working*' of our Parliamentary system—a certain great Ducal House has nine votes in a certain Assembly—what is the number of appeals compared with nine good votes?"

Would not any body who read this paragraph imagine, as it is basely and meanly meant they should imagine, that half LORD MANNERS'S decisions had been reversed? instead of which, we repeat, for never can it be too often repeated, only as a proof of LORD MANNERS'S fitness for the high office he holds, and as a specimen of Whig fairness and liberality, that out of two thousand seven hundred decisions, *twenty-two* only had been appealed against.

Any man who considers the nature of the Chancery Court— the delicacy with which every question arising in it must be approached—the vital importance of a decree—the vast re- sponsibility of a judgment, will discover in that delicacy— that importance—and that responsibility, ample reason for expecting disappointment and dissatisfaction to ensue at least in the breast of one of the parties at issue. Hence arise appeals, and the property and time of both, are again at stake, and again sacrificed in endeavouring to procure a reversal of the decision given. He who is able to keep down appeals to the lowest possible number, not only proves the confidence of suitors in his *dicta*, but does the state the most service, and we think that a Lord Chancellor against whose deter- minations only twenty-two persons could be found out of *two thousand seven hundred* to *murmur*, might have expected some fairer return for the exemplary discharge of his duties than the pert, voluble abuse of a stuff-gown barrister, who was not even at the bar when he was Solicitor-General.

We should be sorry to attribute any mean or envious feelings to BROUGHAM, because whatever he may be, out of the House, he no doubt puts off all private prejudices at the door; but of the MORNING CHRONICLE we must say that in making the sneaking and invidious statement which we have just quoted—it tells a dirty, wilful falsehood, and tells it in the most cowardly possible manner, because by a little Whig equivocation it could back out of the scrape, and return to the contemptible quibble, that of *all the Appeals* made against LORD MANNERS'S decisions, exactly *one half have been reversed.* Telling the truth, and telling the *whole* truth are two things; and in a few observations which we shall next week make upon the petition of MR. ROWAN, wherein MR. BROUGHAM also cuts a somewhat conspicuous figure, we may perhaps prove to the world the very wide difference existing between the two systems.

SUCH a *humbug* was never passed upon any country as what is called the *Spanish Cause*—we have touched upon it in another place, but facts which have recently reached us de- mand even further observations upon it. We have already ob- served that SIR ROBERT WILSON himself, the principal *humbug* in the affair, reputed to be the first general of the age because he chuses to assume that reputation, and although he never in his life was in a general action with British troops, and never commanded but three or four weak Spanish and Portuguese battalions, which he lost in a skirmish with MAR- SHAL NEY in the Puerto de Banos—he goes, as we have al- ready shewn, to Spain, attended by a suite of three or four foolish wights, and enlists himself and his followers as pri- vates in the Vigo Militia, and then harangues the Spanish officers and troops at that place and Corunna.

In those harangues he tells them, that he is the *representa- tive of the British nation, and he and his three or four fol- lowers the advanced guard of ten thousand men of all arms com- ing to their assistance*;—that they, the Spaniards, are the first of nations—that they are endowed with every virtue—and that they want nothing to enable them to destroy and annihi- late their invaders excepting money; and that want he, the *representative of the British nation, is authorized to assure them that the patriotic people of England will supply to the full amount of the cost of their enterprize.* Credit was obtained for this *humbug*—how will our readers suppose?—by the *silent acquies- cence* or assent of the Consul at Corunna to the truth of WIL- SON'S assertions.

And how was the silence of this public officer obtained? By making him believe that SIR ROBERT was really what he said he was. The Consul, poor man!—had read those admirable productions, our wise and disinterested newspapers, and was prepared for the belief of what SIR ROBERT chose to tell him, by the firm belief of every syllable in the news- papers regarding the enthusiasm of the British Government and Nation for what was called the cause of Spain.

Then conviction was produced upon the mind of this Re- presentative of the British Government, thus prepared to believe what SIR ROBERT should tell him of the authority vested in himself by the most impudent trick ever practised.

This HOAXER—who had quitted London *secretly*—who had arrived in Spain in breach and defiance of a law which he knew was in force—had the impudence to address his letters to his fellows in England, under *cover to* MR. CANNING, *the Secretary of State* for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, *for no reason whatever, excepting to deceive the Consul, and to make him believe that he was the Representative of the British Nation, the advanced guard of ten thousand men, and authorized to promise uncounted millions to the deluded Spaniards.* He succeeded accordingly in *humbugging* this wise Consul, and obtained his passive assistance to *humbug* the Spaniards. We will shew presently the result of this *humbug* in Spain as far as accounts have been received. We will first advert to what passed in England, upon the arrival of the accounts under cover to MR. CANNING, of what had occurred at VIGO and CORUNNA.

The Spanish question had been under discussion in England for nearly six months; above four months had elapsed since the delivery of the King of France's Speech to the Legisla- ture; and above two months since the invasion of Spain by the French troops. Till the arrival of intelligence from SIR ROBERT however nobody thought of subscriptions or of assist- ance to the Spaniards, except some few Radicals, who wished to involve the Government in the difficulties and dangers of a contest, in order that they might take advantage of those dangers to destroy the Constitution.

As soon as this intelligence arrived, however, all was bustle in the head-quarters of the Borough of Southwark.

Such a complete master in the art of *humbug* as SIR ROBERT could not be left exposed to the risk of the early discovery in Spain of the false colours he has assumed. He was to be sup- ported, at all events, at least to enable him to go on till he should have established himself in Spain; and then he was to be left to the re- sources of his own dexterity in the art of *humbug*.

The Representative of the Representative of Southwark, who had promoted himself to be the *Representative of the British nation in Spain*, immediately circulated opinions of the necessity for supporting the Spanish cause with money, and declared his intention to sub- scribe 1,000l. The ladies of the party also determined that they would have a Ball for the support of the Spanish cause of the same description with those with the profits of which in former years they had provided for their dependants; and a gull, with a great name, a general officer highly favoured in the service, was prevailed upon to take the Chair at a meeting, of which the professed object was *to assist the Spaniards in a war in which His Majesty had declared himself to be neutral.*

The subscription amounts to less than ten thousand pounds. The ladies ball, it is understood, will produce scarcely sufficient to pay its expences: and this party effort will be a *humbug* upon SIR ROBERT and the Spaniards, as well as upon the British public. If any real assistance could be given to the Spaniards by such measures, it would have been the duty of the King's Ministers to take some steps to im- pede them, not only for the sake of the interests of the country, which consists in NEUTRALITY, but for the honour of the King; and we hope that the Ministers have explained to the French Government the na- ture of this childish *humbug*.

But while this has been going on in England let us see what is doing in Spain.

The great HOAXER has given full powers to one of his dupes, a MAJOR BRISTOWE, of the army, to go to Seville, and there treat with the government for the raising and equipping, on his part, and the employment and payment on the Government of the Cortes of a corps of ten thousand *foreigners*, of which one third cavalry. This treaty has been signed by MAJOR BRISTOWE, *and ought to be in the possession of his Majesty's* Government. It is a curious docu- ment, and shews how far the system of *humbug* can be carried.

It provides for all the details of the service. It contains stipulations respecting the number of companies in each battalion and squadron, and the number of officers and men in each company of cavalry, in- fantry and light infantry, as if it were really intended to bring forward such a corps; and others relating to command in case detachments should be made. Nay more, provision is made for the disposal of the materiel of the corps when it shall return from Spain after the war.

This treaty is concluded with a FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, by an *officer receiving the King's pay*, under the authority of one of his Majesty's subjects, and this under the sanction and encouragement of a meeting at the London Tavern, LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Colonel of the Eleventh Dragoons, being in the chair!!!

If the whole transaction was not a *humbug* got up solely for the pur- pose of humbugging the Spanish Government *out of the rank of General for* WILSON, and of gratifying his vanity, and of reading his name in the newspapers of the day; if it was possible that a company or a cannon could be sent from this country to Spain in the way of aid, the Ministers ought to be impeached for the neglect of their duty to the King and country in permitting such transactions to be carried on with impunity. It is to be hoped that they are not deceived; and that the honour of the King, the interests of the country at large, and of the indi- viduals who might be sacrificed by entering into such plans, are safe in their hands. But see what is the effect of them in Spain. Read the ac- count of the *entry*, as he calls it, into Portugal of the great man, written by himself. The *entry* was probably upon a *jack-ass*, as his friends, the Constitutionalists in Spain, have taken care that there should not be a horse or mule in that country. We see that his exit was upon a mule!! Then there is a letter from GEN. MORILLO to the *great man*, in which, after compliments for his zeal and *his sacrifices in the cause of liberty*—(what sacrifices?)—he requests him *to do his utmost, by all possible means, to assist the army, which is destitute of every thing, as his Excellency, the private in the Vigo Militia, has seen, with the ne- cessary supplies of* MEN, *arms, clothing*, HORSES, *and* EVERY THING *that may be required for the war.*

We cannot too frequently draw the attention of our readers to these facts; and we wish to let the good Gentlemen and Ladies of the Meet- ing at the London Tavern, and of the Ball at Covent Garden, see that they are required to supply ONLY *men* AND *horses*, and *every thing* that is required for the war, and that this is the effect of the system of *humbug* carried on in England and Spain by the HOAXER-GENERAL, SIR ROBERT WILSON, Corporal of the Vigo militia.

OUR attention has been called to a little publication called "Historical Illustrations of QUENTIN DURWARD," and we have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers as a most interesting *addendum* to that admirable novel.

The views and intentions of the author of the pleasing pub- lication may, perhaps, be best developed by giving his preface, or "advertisement" entire.

"The Memoirs of Philip de Comines have long been esteemed, as furnishing an authentic, impartial, and lively delineation of the re- markable era of LOUIS XI. of France. They have recently acquired an extraordinary interest, as the ground-work of one of the most vigo- rous and beautiful of those masterly productions, by which the spirit of past ages is brought before us in the most natural and vivid colours; and the hard historical outline of great events and remarkable per- sonages, is worked up into a portraiture full of life and beauty. It is exceedingly curious and instructive to trace such a writer to the sources from which he has derived his incidents and characters;—to mark where he has followed, or where he has departed from, the authentic relations or established traditions of the periods of which he

treats; and to discover how readily a creative genius avails itself of the most trifling anecdote, or the slightest description, to give a spirit and truth to his fiction which pure invention can never attain. The labour of such an inquiry is, however, great. To abridge that labour, has been the object of the present little work. In addition to the Memoirs of Comines, his various commentators, and other historians, have been carefully consulted; and the illustrations which they offered of 'Quentin Durward' have been introduced in observations upon each chapter of the novel, so as to enable the reader rightly to estimate each particular passage. The execution of this plan has been unavoidably hasty, but it is hoped that no material errors have escaped observation.—June 24, 1823."

To do our duty, however, by the author, we think we should also give our readers a *specimen* of the style and management of the illustrations, and for that purpose we select the seventh chapter of the third volume.

"'The contentions of passion in the mind of the DUKE of BURGUNDY, after the seizure of Louis, are painted with a glowing hand by the novelist:—

"'If the night passed by LOUIS was fearfully anxious and agitated, that spent by the DUKE of BURGUNDY, who had at no time the same mastery over his passions, and indeed, who permitted them almost a free and uncontrolled dominion over his actions, was still more disturbed.

"'According to the custom of the period, two of his principal and most favoured councellors, HEMBERCOURT and D'ARGENTON, shared his bed-chamber, couches being prepared for them near the bed of the prince. Their attendance was never more necessary than upon this night, when, distracted by sorrow, by passion, by the desire of revenge, and by the sense of honour which forbade him to exercise it upon LOUIS in his present condition, the Duke's mind re-embled a volcano in eruption, which throws forth all the different contents of the mountain, mingled and molten into one mass.

"'He refused to throw off his clothes, or to make any preparation for sleep; but spent the night in a violent succession of the most strong passions. In some paroxysms he talked incessantly to his attendants, so thick and so rapidly that they were really afraid his senses would give way; choosing for his theme, the merits and the kindness of heart of the murdered BISHOP of LIEGE, and recalling all the instances of mutual kindness, affection, and confidence, which had passed between them, until he had worked himself into such a transport of grief, that he threw himself upon his face in the bed, and seemed ready to choke with the sobs and tears which he endeavoured to stifle. Then starting from the couch, he gave vent at once to another and more furious mood, and traversed the room hastily, uttering incoherent threats, and still more incoherent oaths of vengeance, while, stamping with his foot, according to his customary action, he invoked Saint George, Saint Andrew, and whomever else he held most holy, to bear witness that he would take bloody vengeance on DE LA MARCK, on the people of LIEGE, and on *him* who was the author of the whole.—These last threats, uttered more obscurely than the others, obviously concerned the person of the King; and as one time the Duke expressed his determination to send for the DUKE of NORMANDY, the brother of the King, and with whom LOUIS was on the worst terms, in order to compel the captive monarch to surrender either the crown itself, or some of its most valuable rights and appanages.

"'Another day and night passed in the same stormy and fitful deliberations, or rather rapid transitions of passion; for the Duke scarcely ate or drank, never changed his dress, and altogether demeaned himself like one in whom rage might terminate in utter insanity. By degrees he became more composed, and began to hold, from time to time, consultations with his ministers, in which much was proposed, but nothing resolved upon. COMINES assures us, that at one time a courier was mounted in readiness to depart for the purpose of summoning the DUKE of NORMANDY; and in that event, the prison of the deposed monarch would probably have been found, as in similar cases, a brief road to his grave.

"'At other times, when CHARLES had exhausted his fury, he sat with his features fixed in stern and rigid immobility, like one who broods over some desperate deed, to which he is as yet unable to work up his resolution.'

"The parallel passages in COMINES will abundantly recompense the attention of the reader:—

"'The King thought himself a prisoner in the castle of Peronne, as he had good reason to do; for all the gates were shut and guarded by such as were deputed to that office, and continued so for two or three days; during which time the DUKE or BURGUNDY saw not the King, neither would he suffer but very few of his Majesty's servants to be admitted into the castle, and those only by the wicket, yet none of them were forbidden; but of the Duke's none were permitted to speak with the King, or come into his chamber, at least such as had any authority with their master. The first day there was great murmuring and consternation all over the town. The second, the Duke's passion began to cool a little, and a council was called, which sat the greatest part of that day, and night too; the King made private applications to all such as he thought qualified to relieve him, making them large promises, and ordering 12,000 crowns to be distributed among them; but the agent, who was employed in this affair, acquitted himself very ill, and kept a good part of the money for his own use, as the King was informed afterwards. The King was very fearful of those who had been formerly in his service, who, as I said before, were in the Burgundian army, and had openly declared themselves for his brother, the DUKE of NORMANDY. The DUKE of BURGUNDY's council were strangely divided in their opinions; the greatest part proposed that the passport which the Duke had given to the King might be kept, provided his Majesty consented to sign the peace as it was drawn up in writing and engrossed. Some would have him prisoner as he was without farther ceremony. Others were for sending him with all speed to the DUKE of NORMANDY, and forcing him to make such a peace as should be for the advantage of all the princes of France. Those who proposed this, advised that the King should be restrained, and a strong guard set upon him; because a great prince is never, or with great caution, to be set at liberty after so notorious an affront. This opinion was so near prevailing, that I saw a person booted and ready to depart, having already several packets directed to the DUKE of NORMANDY, and waited only for the Duke's letters.'

"'The third night after this had happened, the DUKE of BURGUNDY did not pull off his clothes, but only threw himself twice or thrice upon the bed, and then got up again, and walked about, as his custom was when any thing vexed him. I lay that night in his chamber, and walked several turns with him. The next morning he was in a greater passion than ever, stormed exceedingly, and was ready to put some great thing in execution.'"

This entertaining little work is illustrated by boldly-sketched and well-executed portraits of LOUIS the TENTH, CHARLES the BOLD, and PHILIP DE COMINES, and we only lament that we have not more room to devote to it.

THERE are still, we believe, some persons sceptical as to the extent and increasing influence of the JESUITS in Ireland and England; with respect to the establishment of the order in the former country, perhaps the following detail may not be uninteresting to those whose *liberality* at least *equals* their *judgment*. We return our thanks to the Correspondent who has favoured us with it.

"In the year 1814, Castle Browne, the seat of the late WORGAN BROWNE, Esq. in the county of Kildare, was purchased by the Jesuits, for a college, at the sum of 16,000l. Only four Jesuits then came over from Palermo; they were Irishmen, educated abroad. MR. KENNY was then head, and each had his own department. MR. KENNY afterwards went to America, to found an establishment there, but has since returned, and was succeeded by MR. AYLMER, who is *now* the PRINCIPAL.

"In 1817, I first visited the College, and was received with the greatest politeness, and taken over every part by MR. DIENAN. They had *then* only 200 pupils, but were building additions to accommodate 500, besides noviciates, (or philosophers as he called them) to increase the order. In the short space of time, since their purchase, they had built nearly a little town, at the back of the college; having their own BUTCHERS, BAKERS, TAILORS, SMITHS, &c. ALL BELONGING TO THE ORDER, as lay brothers; and several more Jesuits came over from Italy and Russia, after the EMPEROR ALEXANDER HAD BANISHED THEM FROM HIS DOMINIONS. The strictest silence was observed by the pupils, who appeared not to dare speak till they got leave, which made me imagine some of them were *dumb*. At this moment there are between 3 and 400 pupils, besides paupers, whom they teach gratuitously. Their refectory in the new building is eighty feet long. The dormitories are a mirably constructed. One room contained 144 beds, placed in squares of sixteen in a square, and built up like pews in a church, so that no boy can see another undressing. Six of the masters walk up and down in turns ALL NIGHT, that not a *word* may be *spoken*. The boys have a separate room to wash and another to dress in; with boxes all round the wall for combs, &c. In ALL the rooms, *where the pupils are*, there are *private places*, where EVERY THING CAN BE SEEN AND HEARD, without the boys KNOWING THEY ARE WATCHED. They all answer to their NUMBER, not their names; and the College is *increasing every day*. The students are clothed, boarded, and taught for 50l. a year each; they know nothing of their own clothes, but when new ones are wanted they find them laid ready, and no enquiry to be made about them.

"In wet weather they walk up and down the cloisters, which go round three parts of the building. I feel persuaded the Jesuits have *spies in most houses*, as incidentally I found they were aware of MANY FAMILY OCCURRENCES, that, OTHERWAYS, they COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH. Their correspondence is EXTENSIVE, and they succeeded in having a POST-OFFICE *established at Clane*, the nearest village. They do NOT DENY their being JESUITS, and wear the habit of that order, which is peculiar. Their LAST GENERAL WAS A POLE, named BROWNISKI. There was an election for a *new one* about two years ago; which a DEPUTATION from CASTLE BROWNE (now called Clongowes wood College) *went to Rome to attend*. They have also an establishment at HARDWICKE-PLACE, in DUBLIN, where MR. ESMONDE (son of Dr. ESMONDE) and several other Jesuits reside, and they *frequently* preach CHARITY SERMONS in the several Popish chapels of the metropolis. There is a BRANCH connected with them in another part of the County of Kildare, but *that* I know nothing about, further than their funds, and pretend *not* to *hear* them, or *evade* it. On my enquiring if they were aided by private subscriptions or donations? The reply was, '*That door, Sir, leads to such an apartment.*'—Their *influence* is VERY GREAT. Since THEY settled in the country, all Roman Catholic servants are *forbidden* to attend FAMILY PRAYERS IN A PROTESTANT FAMILY, who *used* to attend formerly, and *very few* are suffered to peruse the Holy Scriptures.

"February, 1823."

Our readers will please to observe that the visit of the writer was made to the College *six years since*, and that, in influence and numbers, the order has been gradually increasing ever since.

WE have uniformly declared our opinion to be against the formation of political societies and associations, because we honestly confess we never could discover the utility of them; our views upon this subject, however, are not in accordance with those of a very great portion of the public, and without saying one word on either side of the question at the moment, we lay before our readers the following communication from a valued correspondent. We may, perhaps, go so far as to remark that we never remember the country more tranquil, more loyal, or more happy than at the present moment: if we except that portion of the WHIGS which calls itself *respectable*, there does not appear, in any class of the community, a disposition to anything but peace and good order; indeed, we should be surprised if there were.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As the Radical pamphlets and irreligious tracts with which the country is inundated, particularly in the manufacturing districts, directly tend to injure public morals, and engender hatred and contempt for legal authority, by making the people the willing tools of mob orators, demagogues and incendiaries, several Noblemen and Gentlemen, with a view of counteracting the impending evil, have, provisionally formed themselves into a "Loyal and Patriotic Corresponding Society," *not to prosecute the dupes of blasphemy and misrule*, but to circulate amongst them small publications, which clearly and succinctly point out the necessity and utility of obedience, and plainly refute and ridicule the dangerous and absurd doctrines of modern infidels and seditious innovators. It is intended, I understand, to convene a general meeting of the friends of the measure, at an early period, for the purpose of permanently establishing the society. The enclosed "proposals" fully explain the nature of the undertaking, and their insertion, therefore, in your highly useful and meritorious paper, will much oblige a numerous class of readers, who have admired and advocated the principles of "JOHN BULL" from its commencement.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant,

Paddington, June 24, 1823. DETECTOR.

"PROPOSALS FOR THE FORMATION OF A LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

"To promote and perpetuate the welfare of the community is the first and last object of legitimate Government, and it may be remarked that this object has been realized in England to a greater extent than in any other part of the world. As legislative protection is the safeguard of our civil rights and immunities, each individual, according to his ability, is bound to meliorate the condition of society, and defend its privileges against both outward and internal attacks. But prejudice, ignorance, and human depravity, frequently enervate the best regulations, and impede the decisions of superior wisdom. Passion and self-interest will often supersede truth and justice, and usurp the place of patriotism and philanthropy. The virtuous cheerfully lend their aid to support national establishments, while the vicious strive to annihilate and destroy them, under the specious pretext of reform and regeneration. The good man reforms himself and his family—the bad one pretends to introduce amendments every where except at home. The former augments the blessings of subordination and social order—the latter counteracts their efficacy, sets a bad example before his friends and neighbours, and violates those moral maxims which are pre-eminently calculated to render us happy and contented. In the one case, the bonds of union are rent asunder; and in the other they are invigorated and cemented, until the difference becomes extreme, and coercion is required to uphold the stability of the legal edifice. To supply the defect in question, and separate, by temperate methods, the good from the evil disposed, is the sole aim of the projected society; and as the means in contemplation appear practicable and easy, the most salutary and beneficial results may be confidently anticipated from the proceeding. *Little pecuniary assistance, and a very moderate share of attendance, would be necessary to carry the design into immediate execution.*

"The Plan is to open a Correspondence with the chief towns in the Empire—to encourage and foster similar establishments—and ascertain, as correctly as possible, the real ideas and dispositions of the loyal and disloyal, the peaceable and turbulent, throughout the three kingdoms. The names of the members to be entered in a book, and their summary description, with other particulars, transmitted to the parent Institution in London, for the purpose of enrolment. It is presumed that the adoption of this plan will concentrate a vast force of public opinion—infuse confidence amongst the uncontaminated portion of the people—and effectually intimidate and appal the devotees of infidelity and misrule. Useful doctrines might be promulgated, constitutional pamphlets disseminated, and absurd theories refuted. Besides, a valuable body of men would always be at hand, to rally round the throne and constituted authorities of the realm—to withstand the inroads of foreign foes, and oppose the machinations of domestic traitors; thereby fixing our liberties on an immoveable basis, and dissipating the crude and dangerous plots of innovators and incendiaries. How is it that the disaffected dare to raise their unhallowed heads, and menace us with anarchy and confusion? Is not mutual support the mainspring of their strength and the foundation of their partial popularity? An elaborate and systematic development of their nefarious schemes would speedily cause all good citizens to shun their contagious and pestilential influence.

"To elucidate the nature and utility of the measure under consideration, let us suppose that twenty Gentlemen commenced operations with suitable ardour and perseverance; these would quickly increase to forty; forty would readily recruit their numbers to eighty; and by multiplied exertions, the best part of the population would soon join the Society as a matter of course. Thus would disloyalty vanish, sedition "hide its diminished head," and sound principle reign triumphant; thus, on the discussion of weighty and important subjects, Parliament would not be obliged to encounter the audacity of demagogues, the denunciations of forensic insolence, nor the brutal outrages of hired and furious mobs."

At Mary-le-bone Office, on Wednesday, John Jamieson, a soldier in the Foot Guards, was fully committed for trial for attempting to extort money from an old man named Cordine, in the service of Mr. Scott, of Portman-square, under circumstances of great atrocity on the part of the prisoner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bayonne Papers to the 27th ult. are chiefly filled with details of gratulatory fêtes given in compliment to the presence of the D of Angoulême, the narration of which is thus concluded:—"I own that there appeared to us to be an air of melancholy in Duchess, which threw a damp over the expressions of joy and tion at her presence; she has, however, been extremely with the exertions of the city to welcome her."—Her Royal H left Bayonne on the morning of the 26th ult. for St. Jean de whence, she will proceed to Irun, over the bridge which thrown across the Bidassoa.

MADRID, June 25.—Lopez Banos has retreated to the mo gain Badajos. Government has received the news that the tionary General Lopez Banos, after evacuating Seville on the been attacked and completely routed by the French army, w taken 350 prisoners and all his artillery, arms and ammuni gage, &c. with an immense booty, and more than two millio in silver, which he plundered at Seville and the whole of the be went through.

The Jesuits are re-established at Madrid, and both they Friars have taken possession of their estates there, which sequestrated.

General Bordesoult, on his road to Port St. Mary, encount took the whole of the baggage belonging to the Cortes, as well of the Members of the Council of State. He found every road in complete confusion.

An article from Gerona states that Mina has gone towards and that Mouncey, having received reinforcements, will invest Iona on the 6th or 7th of July.

SEVILLE, July 18.—After the departure of his Majesty and this town was in a state of anarchy. On the morning of General Lopez Banos presented himself before the suburb with the remainder of the troops which were commanded and Castelodorius. The inhabitants were instantly in fire commenced from the cannon at the head of the Constitutionalists experienced a considerable loss; but good order in the town, General Banos succeeded in All the houses were shut. The exact number of killed cannot as yet be ascertained. The vessels which took in the King's suite have returned from Cadiz, and state Family entered on the 14th, at four o'clock in the morning the ambassadors have acknowledged the Regency, not lish ambassador.—A Decree has been published, signed del Infantado, which commands the transmitting, with ders to the Governor of Ceuta, not to suffer to enter Cortes, or any revolutionary Governor.

VIGO, JUNE 17.—Sir Robert Wilson, Col. Light, Captain and Lieut. Elliot, arrived here on Monday evening: they on the 6th, but were so roughly treated by the populace where they were delayed two days, that they were obliged Oporto under the protection of the militia. On their were instantly made prisoners, and again sent off, without lowed a moment's rest, by way of Vianna and Bayonne. advanced from Lugo towards some small parties of French lately been at Villa Franca and Astorga, but have fallen back lencia or to Leon. Some troops were sent out from hence since, to attack a party of the Loyalists at a small village bad, about seven leagues from hence. Guerilla corps are every province. Shortly after his arrival at Oporto, Sir R lished the following address:—

"Portuguese!—I entered your country as an affectionate as an ancient companion of your arms, I entered it with the tion that I had founded indisputable titles to your esteem, no individual in your nation could ever charge me with him an injury or unkind action.

"I was on my way to your Government with propositions for your safety and honour, connected, as I believed that honour to be, with the cause of independence in Spain; not deny that I did not entertain some authorized hopes of relations which could have permitted me to participate in the glory of your achievements. Checked in my progress by the actions which occurred at Lisbon, and disappointed in every the royal declaration, that the counter-revolution would be rantee of peace between Portugal and the invaders, I gave of honour to the new Government of Oporto, notwithstanding internal affairs of Portugal during my residence in the country I sought immediately to regain the Spanish territory, without hostile to the right of Portugal to alter and construct her Government, at her own will and pleasure, however I might the exercise of that right in the present instance, and particularly the present moment.

"A phrenzied populace at Braga, instigated by atrocious who, I hope, only assumed the habit they wore, assailed my nats me and my unoffending companions; and in the absence of tary force, sufficient to prevent the violation of municipal as public law, prevailed so far as to detain us two days in the city. leased from this confinement, and opposed at every point in my gress, the Government at Oporto denied us a moment's rest repose, and the Governor, carrying into execution the decrees Junta, not only arrested and disarmed us, but pressed me with all the insolence of office, and the vulgar feelings of a was conscious that he could abuse his power with impunity. guese!—Although thus outraged, wronged, and insulted by and its directors, believe me, that I can never forget the kindness and devotional zeal of all classes, civil and military, I had been previously honoured and protected. Believe me, defiance of every calumny wherever I may be, and under circumstances you may find me, you will always be the object sincerest and most cordial regard.

"Vigo, June 14, 1823. (Signed) R. WILSON."

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday the Duke of York as Commander in Chief held a at the Horse Guards, which was attended by between thirty Military Officers. On the same day, about four o'clock, the Cumberland, accompanied by the Prince of Salms, left his resi in the King's Palace, St. James's, on a visit to the King, at in Windsor Park, for a few days.

On Monday morning Lord Sandon, eldest son of the Earl of rowby, arrived in Downing-street with despatches from Mr. Ambassador at Turin.

G. Jackson, Esq. Minister from this country to the United embarked with his family on board the Columbia, at Falmouth New York, on the 1st inst.

Wednesday, a courier arrived at half past 10 o'clock, in a four, at the Office of Earl Bathurst, the Secretary of State lonial Department, from Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands.

The Duke of York, Prince Leopold, most of the Cabinet and a numerous assemblage of Nobility, Gentry, &c. went the Diana steam packet at half past two o'clock on Tuesday noon, at Whitehall stairs, to proceed to Richmond, where quis of Hertford gave a splendid fete to the flower of the land, without respect to party.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow takes the Home Circuit, at the assizes, vice Mr. Justice Dallas, indisposed.

Sir John Wrottesley is a candidate to succeed Sir J. F. Boo Bart. for the county of Stafford.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been elected High Steward borough of Hertford, in the room of his late noble father.

The Earl of Verulam, the new Lord Lieutenant of Hertfo has invited the Judges to dine with him the day previous to their commission at Hertford, on Wednesday next.

On Thursday the consecration of the New Church of the All Saints, Poplar, and the adjoining burial ground, took Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London presided on the occa new building is one of great elegance.

The demand for the engraved Portrait of the King lately by Mr. Sams, of St. James's-street, has been, and still is, be so unprecedentedly extensive, that two copperplates are totally exhausted, a third being therefore requisite, is in and nearly completed. Mr. Sams has been honoured by the ascension of his Royal Highness the Duke of York in likeness to Mr. Wivell, whose efforts on this occasion, it is to remark, have been at least equally successful as in the portrait of his Majesty which has excited such unqualified of public admiration. The engraving of his Royal Highness form in point of size, and style, and general excellence, an able companion to that of His Most Gracious Majesty.

On Wednesday a Special General Court of Proprietors of East Stock was held at the Company's House in Leadenhall street, purpose of considering of a Bill now is progress through Parlia

Mr. R. Jackson adverted to the principal provision of the Bill, by which the Bishop of Calcutta is authorized to ordain any persons, who, on examination, shall appear to be duly qualified, without calling on such individuals to subscribe to those tests which are taken in this country, by persons entering into Holy Orders. This was a power which, he contended, ought not to be exercised without mature consideration. This clause was objected to by most of the Proprietors, and the Bill was agreed to with the exception of the clause in question.

KING'S THEATRE.—At the conclusion of the first act of the ballet on Tuesday night, the musicians packed up their instruments and music-books and walked away, and the lights were partially put out without the least explanation from the manager, although repeatedly called for. The ladies becoming terrified by the darkness, the audience thought it proper, after giving vent to one general burst of indignation, to retire. At the close of the present season, the Italian Opera House will, it is said, fall into other hands, Mr. Ebers having disposed of his interest in the lease for the remainder of his term.

On Thursday morning an affair of honour took place at Wormwood Scrubs, between a Mr. Haycroft and a Mr. Smith; the latter was slightly wounded in the right arm. The dispute originated in a remark Mr S. had made on the character of the lady of Mr. H.

At a Special Sessions of Peace, held at the Angel Inn, Great Ilford, Essex, it was decided by the magistrates, in consequence of the excesses committed on former occasions, that the fair should last but one day.

The Aboukir, of 74 guns, lying at Sheerness, and the Vengeur, at Chatham, are ordered to be immediately fitted as receiving ships.

The Charlotte, Stevenson, from Bombay, has arrived at Portsmouth, with troops. Sailed from thence the 15th of February, and from St. Helena the 15th of May.

On Tuesday evening, a shocking accident happened to a fine girl, six years old, daughter of Mr. W. Blackie, of Craven-buildings: a boy shot an arrow into the air, and while the child was looking up, it fell into her right eye, and lacerated it in a most dreadful manner. The surgeon is of opinion that the sight is totally gone.

DISINTERMENT OF THE LATE ABEL GRIFFITH.—On Tuesday morning, about 5 o'clock, after the watchmen had left duty, several persons were observed removing the earth from the spot where the body of the late Abel Griffith, the parricide, had been deposited in the cross-road at Pimlico; in a few minutes it was taken out of the hole and put into a hackney coach, which drove up at the same time, the shovels, &c. were also put in, and the coach immediately drove away at a quick pace. Just as they had commenced to dig away the earth a man came up, and pulling out a constable's staff, declared he would not suffer them to proceed; the men, however, continued their efforts, regardless of his opposition, and he went away after taking the number of the coach. The coachman afterwards took the body to Bow-street, and told the officer in attendance that "in the middle of the night" he was called from a stand in Oxford-street by a respectable looking man who ordered him to drive gently towards St. Giles's. He had not proceeded far before he was stopped, and another man got in, and further down a third entered the coach, and he was then ordered to drive to the end of Eaton-street, Pimlico, fast as possible. When he arrived there they got out and "went to work," and dug up the body that was buried there. They covered in the ground, placed the sod in the coach, and having covered his plates with some paper to prevent the number from being seen, they ordered him to drive to Foley Place. He did so, and in Foley place they got out, and having desired him to wait a few minutes, walked away down another street in a hurry. He waited about five minutes, when finding they did not return he began to be alarmed at the probable consequences to himself, of being found in the sole possession of a dead body, and determined to drive straight to Bow-street. The officer advised the coachman to take it to the workhouse in Mount-street, Grosvenor-place, and he drove away avowedly for that purpose, and we are informed that the body was eventually deposited there.—On Thursday night, we understand, it was buried in the burial-ground for the poor in St. George's parish. Some of the deceased's friends called at the Workhouse to see the body, and had an interview with the gentlemen composing the board of management. A coffin was provided, and the corpse carried in it upon a bier, by four of the paupers, to the grave.—On Thursday evening, Wm. Chiswick, driver of the hackney-coach, No. 81, which had been engaged to carry away the body from the grave, was brought in Queen-square Police-office, by Banks, the officer, and underwent an examination, but it could not be elicited who were the persons who employed him.

Monday morning, as Collinson, a waterman, was rowing down in Chelsea-reach, he found the body of a female about the middle age, and respectably dressed, she had no pockets on, and her legs were tied together with a cord, to which a heavy stone was attached, there were several bruises upon the face and arms.

The *Londonderry Journal* says, in the late affair at Magherafelt, four were killed, ten have been variously wounded, (two of whom have undergone amputation,) but not one is considered dangerous.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY.—*Beer* v. *Ward*.—This case occupied the attention of the Court for three days. It is an issue from the Lord High Chancellor, to try the question whether the late W. Cotton, Esq. was the legitimate son of Wm. and Rebecca Cotton, late of Etwall, in Derbyshire. This question was some time ago before the Common Pleas.—A mass of documentary evidence, and a great number of respectable witnesses were called to shew that the children of the father of Mr. Cotton were recognized as legitimate by Mrs. Cotton, grand-mother of the testator. For the defendant a vast number of witnesses deposed to the contrary, among their testimony adduced in this respect was that of above forty years, who produced the registry of the marriages in the The Rev. John Penrose, Rector of Fledborough, in Nottinghamshire, parish of Fledborough, from which it appeared, that on the 14th of June 1742, Wm. Cotton, of Collingham, and Rebecca Webster, of Newark, both in Nottinghamshire, were married by licence.—The next material evidence was that of Lady Corbet (now deceased) given at the last trial was read. Her Ladyship, who was the niece of Mr. W. Cotton, swore, that her family and the family of her uncle were not intimate in consequence of Mr. Cotton and Rebecca Webster being considered unmarried until after the birth of some of the children.—The evidence of Mr. H. Calverley Cotton was to this effect, I am a brother of the late Lady Corbet; I am nearly 70 years of age. The general impression upon my mind was, that my uncle William was not married until after the birth of some of his children. I heard my mother make observations upon the irregularity of her brother's life. I have heard my father and mother say that Mrs. Ward and W. Cotton were born before the marriage. My mother never visited them, and the reason assigned was, that they were not married.

On Wednesday the Soliciter-General was heard in reply. The Lord Chief Justice then summed up the evidence. At the conclusion of his Lordship's charge, the Jury retired from the box, and returned at a quarter past four o'clock. The question was then put:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, do you find by your verdict that the lunatic was legitimate, or illegitimate?"—The Foreman answered, "Legitimate." A verdict for the plaintiff was consequently recorded, which will establish the legitimacy.

EJECTMENT.—*The King* v. *Bingley*.—This was an action at the instance of the inhabitants against the Lord of the Manor of Edmonton, to try the propriety and legality of supporting this fair. A great many witnesses were called who described the exact spots on which it was held, and the variety of exhibitions and articles shown and sold there. The Solicitor-General, for the defendant, said, the fair was not shown to be a meeting expressly for the sale of goods and merchandise, but for amusement; merchandise being accidentally brought there to be sold. Mr. Justice Best was of opinion there was no evidence to show that this fair was so constituted as to be considered legally authorised, and directed the Jury to find a verdict for the Crown, which would have the effect of putting this fair down, as a nuisance to the passengers on the King's highway. The Jury accordingly found a verdict for the Crown.

OLD BAILEY.

Thomas William Bayly, of Gerard's Hall Tavern, Basing-lane, and John Thatcher, lately an innkeeper at Worth, in Sussex, were indicted for conspiring to defraud the creditors of the said Bayly. It was proved by several witnesses that goods were seen unloading at Thatcher's house at Worth, which the latter said he had bought of Bayly. Flower, late waiter to Bayly, proved packing up a quantity of plate, a piano-forte, and other articles, with which, accompanied by his master, he left town for Worth, and there they were deposited. The Jury found them *Guilty*, and they were sentenced to four months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The Sessions finished on Wednesday, and the Recorder passed sentence of *Death* on the following convicts:—Samuel William Miles, for forgery; William Wills, for housebreaking; Charles Gibbs and John Wilson, for burglary; John Henderson, Sarah Haslewood, Robert Howe, George Bevis, and Hannah Hutchings, for stealing in a dwelling-house.—The Sessions were adjourned till the 10th of September.

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers have arrived down to Thursday, and their contents are highly interesting. The Duke of San Fernando Y. Quiroga, at the head of the deputation of the Grandees of Spain, assembled all in a General Junta, the instant he heard of the outrage committed on the king at Seville. The Assembly proposed that they should make an offer "of their persons, property, and all that they hold most dear," for the purpose of setting their captive King at liberty. The proposition was unanimously agreed to, and published in a Madrid Gazette Extraordinary.

We have received letters from Cadiz to the 20th inst. The Cortes re-assembled on the 18th; one hundred and ten Members were present, and declared that the Regency had deserved well of the country. They received the congratulations of the municipality of Cadiz, and referred to a special commission the proposition inviting the Government to indicate the means of rescuing the country from the real crisis in which it is placed. They afterwards occupied themselves with sanitary measures and with regulations relating to the laying up of provisions. They also directed the Committee of Legislation to present a project of law to suspend prosecutions for crimes of high treason and conspiracy. The Royal Family was transferred on the 18th inst. to the Palace of the Custom House. Sancho Salvador, Minister at War, cut his throat with a razor on the morning of the 18th, after having spent the night burning his papers. He left a writing, in which he declared that he terminated his life with the consolation of never having committed any crime. The City of Cadiz refused to admit the Madrid Volunteers who remained in the Isle of Leon. There are scarcely 5,000 men to guard both the Isle of Leon and Cadiz. General Vicolet has taken the command of all the troops; Zayas is not trusted. The two divisions of Generals Bourdesoult and Bourmont must have effected their junction on the 25th before Cadiz. Our squadron had also arrived in the Bay, and must have established its communications with the land.

Lord Clanwilliam, who succeeds Mr. Rose as Ambassador at Berlin, arrived at Frankfort on the 26th ult.

Yesterday morning the 2d and 3d battalions of the 1st or Grenadier regt. of Guards were reviewed in Hyde Park by the Duke of York. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and a numerous staff. Col. Townsend put the men through numerous evolutions, which they performed to the satisfaction of their officers.

The East India Company's ship Coldstream, has arrived off Dover. She sailed from St. Helena on the 16th of May for England. The Warren Hastings arrived at St. Helena on the 12th, and the Marchioness of Ely on the 15th of May.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, yesterday, James Beaumont was opposed for fraudulently making away with property, and putting his créditor (a relative) to great expences in frivolously defending an action. The charge was proved, and the Court sentenced the Insolvent to be confined for eighteen months within the walls of the prison.

At Bow-street, yesterday, the Magistrate was for a time occupied in hearing complaints from the officers against servants, for their violent and outrageous conduct the preceding night during the Radical Spanish Ball at Covent-garden Theatre.—Charles Read, one of the Patrole, stated, that between three and four, A.M. so completely were the passages of the theatre blocked up by servants, that no person could retire therefrom; he, along with other officers, was called in to clear the way, and in the performance of this duty a footman in the service of the Earl of Breadalbane collared him violently, and but for the aid of constables would have laid him on his back between the horses feet. Two other officers proved Read's statement, adding, that so tight did the servant hold him, that his face was black before they could rescue their companion.—The Noble Lord's servant partly admitted his conduct, but pleaded his master's directions.—The Magistrate said, that unless an apology was made to Read, he would send the case to the Sessions, cautioning him at the same time against receiving any pecuniary satisfaction.—The parties retired and shook hands.—A number of brawls and broken carriages are likely to be enquired into in the beginning of the week, arising out of this fete.

The following amusing Works have been lately published by Colburn and Co. viz: 1. The Hermit Abroad, by the celebrated author of the Hermit in London, and Hermit in the Country. 2. The Flood of Thessaly, the Girl of Provence, and other Poems, by Barry Cornwall. 3. Isabella, a Novel, by the authoress of Rhoda, and Plain Sense. 4. Narrative of a Journey to Brussels and Coblentz, written by the present King of France. 5. Letters on England, containing free remarks on the present state of our manners, amusements, literature, &c. 2 vols. 6. The Etonian, a Series of Essays, Criticisms, and Delineations of Life and Manners, 3 vols.; and 7. Woman, a Poem, by E. S. Barrett, Esq.; the 4th Edition, with illustrations, by R. Westall, R. A.

The following important Works have been lately published by Messrs. Colburn and Co. viz: 1. The Second Livraison of Napoleon's Memoirs, dictated to the Generals who shared his captivity, 2 vols. 2. An Historical View of the Literature of the South of Europe, by M. de Sismondi, with notes by Roscoe. 3. The Life of William Hayley, Esq. the friend and biographer of Cowper, written by himself, 2 vols. 4. Journal of the Conversations of Napoleon at St. Helena, with the Count Las Cases, Parts 5 and 6. 5. The Private Life of the late Queen of France, by Madame Campan, 2 vols. 6. Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, written by himself, 2 vols. 7. Memoirs of Count Rapp, Aide de Camp to Napoleon, written by himself, 1 vol.; and lastly, The Manuscripts of 1814, a history of events which led to the abdication of Napoleon, written by Baron Fain, 8vo.

Daniel, Shiloh, Judah, St. George Rex! when interpreted, literally Is—the Judge of God—sent—to praise—his holy—and royal—Husbandry: i. e. regal plants of righteousness, which are to afford the Divine Majesty exquisite delight in the restored Paradise on earth before and during the Millenium.—N.B. Mr. Phillips's "Prophetic Sceptre," recall the nations of the earth, at this great, and very alarming, most perilous crisis, is constantly to be had, gratis, at No. 52, Paternoster row, olde 2 Cor. xi. 12 to 15; 2 Peter ii.; Matt. xxiv. 23 to 28; Deut. xviii. 1 to 5; and particularly Rev. ii. 20 to 25!!!

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

FEETHAM'S SHOWER BATH, by the KING'S PATENT, for adjusting the force or quantity of water as agreeable, and the shower is increased or diminished at pleasure by persons using the Bath, rendering it suitable to persons of delicate habits or constitutions, either as a medical or pleasure Bath; it is made in every variety of situation as the size of the apartments. To be had at W. and M. Feetham's Store and Bath Manufactory, 9, Lancaster-hill, and 296, Oxford-street. A large assortment of Baths ready for inspection. Warm and Vapour Baths fitted up on a new and improved principal of economy and convenience.

D. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon, Man-Midwife, Son, and Assistant, of the late Martin Van Butchell, recommended by persons of distinction (references are given with permission), continues to cure Fistulæ, Piles, &c. by the improved method so long and successfully practised by his father, without Confinement, Cutting, Caustic, or Risk, for suitable fees.—No. 48 South-street, Berkeley square, London. At home till one daily. No remuneration required from persons of respectability, until they are satisfied a cure has been performed.

PRAY DONT LAUGH.

ALTHOUGH the Russia Bears laugh at the English Bulls, as there are petty perfumers, hair dressers, and others, who melt bullocks' fat and put it in pots, and take in the public by pretending to sell them Bears' Grease: but it is well known in Russia and other parts in the North, as bears' grease alone is too hard and harsh for the hair, and makes the hair turn grey and fall off, as a proof, the Greatest Personage in the North, and other persons of distinction, lost their hair at an early age, through using Bears' Grease for the hair; therefore, whoever recommends Bears' Grease in this country for the hair, must do it for imposition, or ignorant of its injurious effects upon the hair; but Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is mixed with the most nourishing oils in Europe, and it is always like a jelly, and it is proved by every one who has given it a fair trial, to be the only article that actually preserves and promotes the hair. Even Medical Gentlemen have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair, and will, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done in the thickening, strengthening, and restoring it, if there is the least sign of roots. Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil like the Genuine; therefore Purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of respectable Venders. Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil with the ex ra ingredient, and observe his address "A. Prince, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle 5s., or a large bottle, containing five ounces, for One Pound, which is a saving. Sold by the Sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Just published by Harding, 32 (late 36), St. James's-street,

THE GAME OF ECARTE, as played in the Highest Circles of London and Paris, with the Rules and Regulations, printed verbatim from Gamekeeper to Sir John Sebright, Bart. 8vo. 2s 6d.

The GAME BOOK for 1823. A new edition, improved.—This work consists of Tables, by means of which an account may be kept with ease and accuracy of the different kinds of Game, when, where, and by whom killed, how disposed of, and other particulars, forming a complete Journal of Sporting Occurrences. Besides the interest this work may afford to the lover of Field Sports, it will be found useful in preserving an account of the different kinds of Game brought in, or otherwise by the Gamekeeper. It may be had of the Publisher, or of any Bookseller in the country, according to the size required.—London: printed for John Harding, 36, St. James's-street.

Just published, embellished with a beautiful Vignette, Part I. price 2s. 6d. (to be completed in 12 Monthly Parts) of

WHITTINGHAM'S CABINET EDITION of ELEGANT EXTRACTS, selected from the British Poets and Poetical Translators. By R. A. DAVENPORT, Esq. This is an entirely new selection, and will not contain a single Poem that has been printed in Sharpe's "Elegant Extracts," and very few pieces that have appeared in any publication of a similar nature.—Printed for C. S. Arnold 21, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden.

BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL.

CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE of HOUSES and GOODS from FIRE. Established by Royal Charter, in the Year 1720, for making Assurances against Loss or Damage by Fire, and for Assuring Lives.

The Public are hereby informed, that in conformity with the Plan lately adopted, Tables are prepared and now ready for delivery at this Office, for Life Assurances, the payments to be completed in short periods, according to the convenience of the Assured. The Rates upon Life Assurances are considerably reduced, and this benefit will be extended to the Old Policies, in respect to their future payments.—Persons Insured will have leave to pass in Steam or other decked Vessels (during peace) between any ports of the United Kingdom, and also between Great Britain and any Ports of the Continent, or Islands in the Channel, without the limits of the Penzance and Brest, without the necessity of applying for special permission as heretofore required.—Fire Insurances continue to be effected with this Corporation on the most moderate terms; and a deduction of one year's premium and duty, is made upon Insurances for seven years.—A discount of five per cent. is allowed on the fire premiums upon shipping.—N. B. A liberal Allowance to Professional Men, and others, introducing Insurances.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most unexceptionable. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a licence from the Directors. This Company contines to advance Money on Annuity, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds. JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

BEACON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8, CHATHAM-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, London.

Directors:

Robert Ward, Esq. M.P. Chairman—John Wray, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Benjamin Ansley, Esq.	David Laing, Esq.
Henry James Bouverie, Esq.	Lawrence B. Morris, Esq.
Henry Hallam, Esq.	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M.P.
George Hammersley, Esq.	William Sotheby, Esq.
John Adair Hardy, Esq.	Wm. Robert Spencer, Esq.

John Clark, Esq. Managing Director.

Bankers—Messrs. Hammersley and Co. 69, Pall Mall, and Sir P. Pole, Bart. Thornton, and Co. Bartholomew-lane.

The above Company offers the following advantages—1st. The Premium for Insurances on Private Dwellings, not deemed hazardous, is 1s. 6d. per cent. in lieu of 2s.—2d. A reduction is made of 5 per cent. on the duty paid to Government.—3d. Insurances effected during lives, or for a fixed period.—4th. The payment of Rent may be insured during the rebuilding of Premises.—5th. A weekly allowance to Tradesmen and others, during the same period.—6th. Five per cent. is paid on the amount insured within one week after the fire takes place, and the remainder as soon as the loss can be ascertained.—Directors meet every Thursday, at No. 8, Chatham-place.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCES SOCIETY, established for the purpose of granting Assurances for Lives and Survivorships. Office, No. 58, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Assurances are effected by this Society upon the Lives of all persons, whether in the Army, Navy, Church, Law, or other ranks of life. The Capital of the Society is One Million Sterling.

Additions to the sums specified in the Policies of Persons Assuring for the whole term of life will be periodically made out of the savings of the Society, in a manner more advantageous than can be obtained in any other Office, having a subscribed capital, and exempting the assured from all liability. The assured will have the power to Elect annually, after the 24th of June, 1825, two of the four Additions. Every person not being able to continue the payment of his Premiums, may either sell his Policy to the Society, who will purchase it, or in lieu thereof, may receive another Policy payable at his decease, and he will not be required to pay any annual sum for the payments for such new Policy. Persons assured in this Office, are at liberty to pay the Premiums by payments, by payments for a limited number of years, or by continuing annual payments at their own option. Forfeited Policies may be received at any period within six months after the forfeiture, on the payment of a fine to be fixed by the Board of Directors, not exceeding 10s. per cent. on the total sum Assured, or the Policies may be received at any period within thirteen months, on the payment of such fines as a Board of Directors may think reasonable. This Office does not require any extra premium from persons engaged in the army, or navy, unless when called into actual service. Entrance money is not required, nor is any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp.

Attendance is given daily at the Office, 58, Lincoln's Inn-fields, from ten till four o'clock, where the terms of Assurance may be had. Proposals for effecting Policies received, and every information respecting the Society obtained. The Board days are on Tuesdays and Fridays at two o'clock.

JAMES ANDERTON, Secretary.

THE ALLOYS of STEEL, made by Messrs. STODART and FARADAY, are now USED in the MANUFACTURE of EDGE INSTRUMENTS, by D. and S. STODART, 401, Strand. The respective Alloys are treated exactly as directed by the practical Chemists, to whose genius and perseverance we are indebted for this most valuable discovery in the Arts. As proofs of their excellence, Razors and Penknives, with various other articles, are submitted with perfect confidence, to public judgment. Sold at the manufactory, and by their agents, Messrs. Smith and Elder, Booksellers and Stationers, 158, Fenchurch-street.—D. and S. Stodart having for many years been assistants to their relation, Mr. J. Stodart, who has relinquished the business of Cutler and Surgeon's Instrument Maker in their favour, and who kindly continues to them his advice and assistance; they humbly solicit a continuance of public favour, trusting, that by attention and punctuality they will prove themselves worthy of it.

SELLING OFF, without the least reserve, at No. 111, Oxford-street, and corner of Regent Circus, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. J. Rice (who upwards of 30 years carried on the business of silk mercer and linen draper at the above premises, and who had the honour of serving most of the royal family and nobility, consequently the present stock, consisting of levantines, double sarsnets, Gros de Naples, satins, Irish linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, counterpanes, and quilts of all sizes, with every other article for family use, are of the richest and most approved manufactory; the whole of which, together with an immense quantity of superb shawls and opera cloaks, will be sold for the benefit of the family, consisting of nine children, at such prices as to enable a stock of 18701. to be cleared off in a very short period; the only correct idea that can be given of the prices is that they do not exceed the half they originally cost. The advantage to be derived by an early inspection must be obvious to those Ladies about to purchase any of the above articles.

CREASE'S CHEAP PAINTS.—The following much approved CHEAP PAINTS are manufactured by JAMES CREASE and SON, 53, West Smithfield, London.

JAPAN GREEN, for Venetian Blinds, Flower Baskets, Fenders, &c. in bottles at 1s. 3d. 2s. 6d. and 5s. or in jars of 4lb. and upwards at 1s. 9d. per lb.

PATENT GRASS GREENS for Ornamental Out door Work, ready for use, at 2s 6d. and 3s. per lb.—Saxon GREEN, 2s. per lb.—Spanish Olive, 2s. 6d. per lb.

OLIVE GREENS for Out-door Work, ready for use, No. 1. at 10d.; No. 2, at 1s.; No. 3, at 1s. 6d.; and No 4, at 2s. per lb.

INVISIBLE GREENS, in a stiff state, requiring eight gallons of drying oil to the hundred weight to thin them for use, No. 1, at 36s. per cwt.; No. 2, at 46s. per cwt.; or, in a state ready for use, No. 1, at 6d. and No. 2, at 7d. per lb.

READY PREPARED PAINTS of every description, both for In-door and Out-door work.—White Paint, of superior quality, at 7½d per lb.—Genuine White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, &c. for exportation or home consumption.

CHEAP TAR PAINT, ready for use and requiring no heat, in casks of a hundred weight, at 2d. per lb. and in casks of 40lb. at 2½d per lb.

Patterns of the Greens and Lists of the Colours, &c. may be seen at the Manufactory, 53, West Smithfield, London.

SCOTT'S Fashionable DYES to colour SILK STOCKINGS, &c. Muslins, Linens, Cottons, Silks, Ribbands, &c. Lilac Bloom or Purple Dye, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; Pink Dye, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; Liquid True Blue Dye, 1s. and upwards; Nankeen Dye, 1s. 2d.; Improved Fast Sage, 2s. 6d.; Indelible Marking Ink, 2s.; Black Reviver, 1s.; Imperial Blue Writing Ink, 6d.; and 1s.; Salt Lemons, Indian Glue, Plate Powder, Urn Ditto, and various other Goods; also his Superfine Water Colours in cakes and boxes, with most articles for Drawing and Colouring. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by George Scott, at his Original Manufactory, 417, Strand, opposite the Adelphi (established 40 years), Merchants, Captains, and the Town and Country Trade supplied in any quantities, on the most liberal terms.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPEN LOTTERY.

PIDDING and Co. never knew a Lottery commence so closely as the present, for they actually sold, at their Office, Change-hill, more Tickets in the first week only, viz. from May 21 to 27, than in either of the two previous Lotteries, during the whole time they were open. This arises from its being an open contract, and Tickets and Shares can be procured at prices very little beyond their intrinsic value, but it is expected they must advance, the demand increasing and the supply decreasing, thus:

A Sixteenth now is only		£1 5
An Eighth	only	2 10
A Quarter	only	5 0

There is another cause for the present unexampled demand at Spidding's Office, it is known that Lotteries are at last expiring, the drawing of which is hereby, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer has officially announced to the House of Commons that Government have determined to discontinue them. It is therefore, to be wondered at, that during this limitation of opportunity the public so readily adopt the suggestion of a morning paper, "that it is the best well venture," whilst the recollection of extraordinary past success attaches to the Lucky Corner, No. 1 Cornhill.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The ST. PATRICK sails from Bristol every Tuesday, and from Dublin every Friday: the HIBERNIA, from Bristol every Friday, and Dublin every Tuesday. The following are the days of departure for the next four weeks.

From Bristol	From Dublin
July 8 — 7 morning	July 25 — 8 morning
11 — 9 morning	29 — 8 morning
15 — 12 morning	Aug. 1 — 8 afternoon
18 — 3 afternoon	5 — 8 morning
22 — 6 morning	

From Dublin, at from 7 to 9 o'clock each morning.—The size and superior accommodation of these superb Packets, and the immense power of their engines, which are double that of the others upon the station, render their passage to Dublin channel certain and regular; they are not subject to the uncertainties of detention by troops for the War-office, nor to the inconvenience of waiting for the tide, nor to the dangerous shoals of the Liffey, to take them up to Dublin; but, on the contrary, being landed at the fine harbour of Kingstown, in large commodious steam vessels, longing to the establishment, where carriages are readily procured to convey them to Dublin, the distance being only five miles, and the road delightful. The Packets sail punctually, passengers are required to be on board at least one hour before the time stated.—Births secured on application, post paid, to Messrs. S. Protheroe, Cumberland Basin, Bristol, or Mr. Geo. B. Barton, Quay, Chichester-wick-street, Dublin, and further information will be given by Messrs. Pidding and Co. No. 12 Regent-street, Pall Mall, London, or Mr. Reilly, York Place, Dublin.

PENLLINE COURT, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. LETT unfurnished, and entered upon the 29th September next, with every convenience, and calculated for either a large or small family. The House contains well proportioned dining and drawing-rooms, each 21 feet by 18, bookcase, good sized bed-rooms, butler's-room, two kitchens, store-room, pantries, water closet, detached brewhouse and wash-house, with every excellent stabling, with rooms over, coach-house, cart-house, barn, cow stalls, piggeries, fuel-house, and all other requisite out-offices. The premises immediately surrounding the house, including gardens, orchards, &c. contain seven acres. The lawn in front is laid out with shrubs, flower and kitchen beds, &c. and thriving young plantations meet the eye in most directions from the house, forming altogether a highly desirable, comfortable, and retired residence. The whole has lately undergone great improvements at considerable expense. The village of Penlline is near the turnpike-road leading over a bridge to Swansea, and distant about three miles from the British Channel, from Cowbridge, and five from Bridgend, both good and cheap market towns. The situation proverbially healthy, the neighbourhood respectable, excellent sporting country, and an exclusive right of shooting over seven hundred acres. Rent and taxes particularly moderate. Any quantity of arable land may be taken with the House, and also Cottages for workmen, if required. Apply to Dr. Salmon, Mead House, Tidenham, Gloucestershire; or to Mr. Rhuvelan, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire. All written applications must be post paid.

TO BE LET, ready Furnished with every requisite, for a term, an exceedingly delightful VILLA, situate in the centre of Epping Forest, with 20 acres or more of meadow land, coachman's house, dairy house, stabling for 7 horses, cow-house, poultry yard, melon ground, &c. &c. well stocked with fruit, all in admirable order, and having lately been in the occupation of a most respectable family. The house contains on the first and second stories, drawing room, sitting room, 9 chambers, 2 capital dressing rooms, on the ground floor, entrance hall, with billiard table, dining room, breakfast parlour, kitchen, butler's pantry, cook's room, store closets, dairy, &c. with a washhouse and brewhouse detached; in the basement, excellent cellarage for coal, and other cellars. The post leaves and a stage passes twice a day. For particulars and cards to view, apply, post paid, to Benjamin Reed, 29, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, London.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Mansion, Offices, Farm Houses, and Capital Farm Yards, &c. to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manor nearly 30 miles in circumference, well stocked with Game, and 474 Acres of Freehold Land, and a Rich Pasture over 900 Acres of Unincloused Land; with suitable Farm Houses, &c. situate along the Turnpike Road, midway between London and Brighton, and about 4 miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, commanding Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. There is a good kitchen garden, farm-house, stables, coach-house, and every requisite for a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, and the whole of the farm-house have been built within twenty years. Postage only 1d. in the pound, all other rates low. The neighbourhood being noted for the Sporting World renders the situation peculiarly suited to the lessee of the Manor. To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, may be had of the first of July of Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 3, Serle-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same; a particular estate may be had at his office. Particulars may also be had of the Auctioneer, Brighton, Plough, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford, to be post paid.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Argyll-street, Oxford-street.—Excellent Furniture, capital Bird's-eye Maple Clock, Parisian Timepiece, Brilliant Toned Square Piano-forte, Rich Cabinet China, Bed and Table Linen, small Cellar of Wines, about Ten Dozen and Ounces of Massive Plate, China and Glass, capital Single Brougham and Harness, Pair Horse Chariot, Harness and various other Effects.

MR. ROBINS, of Warwick House, Regent-street, on the Premises in Argyll street, Oxford-street, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1823, and the following days, at Eleven o'clock. By order of the Executors of the late Hon. Lord Glenbervie, Deceased.

THE GENUINE FURNITURE, comprising four post, tent, and other bedsteads and furnitures, seasoned feather beds, mahogany suites of chintz cotton, French rod drawing room and parlour cornices and couches, and chairs, en suite, handsome cheval dressing glass, capital bracket clock, brilliant toned square piano-forte, by Broadwood, excellent wardrobes, chests of drawers, chiffonier cases, dining, card, sofa, loo, pembroke and dressing tables, mirrors, Grecian Sinumbra lamps, handsome ormolu Parisian timepiece, and candelabras, Dresden and French cabinet ornaments, Brussel carpets, and hearth rugs, and fire irons, kitchen utensils, excellent bed and table linen, small cellar of wines, about two thousand ounces of plate and plated articles, also a very capital single horse chaise and harness, a pair horse chariot and harness, numerous other articles.—May be viewed on Monday and Tuesday preceding the Sale (by Catalogues, at 1s. each) to be had on the Premises, and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street, opposite Burlington-street.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock	221½	222	—	221	221	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	—
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—
Consols for Account	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	—
4 per Cent. Consols	98⅜	99	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	—
New 4 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Long Annuities	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—
India Bonds	42 p	— p	42 p	42 p	42 p	—
Exchequer Bills, 2d	23 p	23 p	23 p	24 p	24 p	—
Ditto, 24th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

BIRTHS.

On the 2d inst. the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bourchier, of a son.—On Friday last, the lady of Henry Farrar, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 5th inst. at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, Hamby Shapp, Esq. of Southampton-row, to Emma, eldest daughter of Jeffrey Wyatt, Esq. of Lower Brook-street.—On Saturday, the 5th inst. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Edw. Chapelin, A.M. Thos. Holroyd, Esq. son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Holroyd, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Thos. Morgan, Esq. of Gower-street.—On Thursday se'nnight, in Dublin, Geo. Grady, Esq. second son of the Lord Chief Baron, to the Hon. Miss Massey, daughter of Lord Massey.—The Rev. Dr. Lempriere, to Anne, only daughter of the late Capt. Collingwood, R.N.—On Thursday last, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mr. J. Lake, of Fore street, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late —— Baker, Esq. of Whitecross-street.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th ult. at his father's house in Stanford Lodge, Shirley, of Salisbury-sq. Fleet-street, in his 30th year.—At the house of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Gray, in the College, Durham, on the 23d ult. the Rev. George Isaac Mowbray, Esq. of Yapton House, in the County of Sussex, and Prebendary of Hereford, aged 71.—At the house of her son, Apothecaries-hall, Blackfriars, on the 7th year of her age, Mrs. Louisa Lee, fifth daughter of the Rev. Edw. Irish, of Hackney.—On Saturday last, aged 72, Mr. John Wrisht, attorney-at-law, of Swaffham.—On the day se'nnight, at Penzance, of apoplexy, on board his yacht, aged 50, Captain Ramus, Esq.

LONDON: Printed and Published by S. SHACKELL, at JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 135. SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1823. Price 7d.

AFFECTING CASE.—The most afflicting case of the Widow and Four Orphan Children, of the late CAPT. ENGLISH, of the 28th Regiment, who served for many years with credit and reputation, but falling into pecuniary difficulties, finally shot himself in the room with his wife and family) is submitted to the humane consideration of those whom providence has blessed with affluence. The particulars of this melancholy event, and the circumstances which led to it, are left with JOHN SCOTT, of the Firm of SIR PETER POLE, BART. THORNTON, and CO. Bartholomew-lane; Messrs. HAMMERSLEY and CO. Pall Mall; and with Messrs. H. RICHARD and SON, Booksellers, Fleet-street, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and also by JOHN GRANT, Esq. Collector of the Customs, Bideford, Devon, who has been a witness to the distress of this Family, and who will answer any further enquiries.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

His Majesty, by T. Grant, Esq.	£50	0	Lady E. Pelham	1	0
The Hon. Geo. Vernon	5	5	Mrs. John Penn	2	2
The Hon. Mrs. Vernon	5	5	A Friend	2	0
The Hon. Mrs. Vernon	2	2	H.	1	0
The Dowager Lady Vernon	5	5	R. Barclay, Esq.	5	5
Sole, Thornton, and Co.	5	5	Lady Sykes	5	5
Messrs. Drummond	1	1	R. W.	1	1
The Hon. Baron Wolff	1	1	J. H. S.	4	0
Mons. M. Sanchez	1	1	J. R. Bennett, Esq. near Totnes	1	1
J. W. Scott	1	1	Major Aubrey	2	0
Lieut.-General White	0	5	A Gentleman	0	10
A Lady	5	0	Jemima	5	0
Colonel Durles	1	1	From P. H. S.	5	0
Colonel Seale	5	0	A. E. D.	1	0
Earl of Roseberry	5	0	I. E.	1	0
Countess of Roseberry	0	10	J. G.	2	0
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Hon. Mrs. Anne Vernon	£1	1	A Friend	1	0

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LOST, on Friday, the 11th of July, instant, about 8 o'Clock in the Evening, near the Turnpike gate on the road between Dulwich and Beckenham, a GOLD WATCH, with a ribbon attached. A Gentleman going towards London in a gig, accompanied by a lady and child, was seen to pick it up close to the Turnpike-gate, and will be traced. A Reward of FIVE POUNDS will be paid on restoration of the Watch to Messrs. Wharton and Ford, Solicitors, No. 62, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, July 11, 1823.

2d Reg. Drag Guards: W. D. Davies, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Bairl, prom.—5th Reg. Light Drag.: To be Capts.: Capts. W. Cartwright, vice Warrington, exc. and H. D. Campbell, vice Johnson, exc.: Cornet C. S. Malet to be Cornet, vice A. C. M'Murdo: J. G. Whitaker to be Paymaster, vice Darby, exc.—Coldstream Reg. Foot Guards: Ens. S. John Dent to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Berkeley, exc.—29th Foot: Lieut. A. O. Dalgleish to be Capt. vice Arbuthnot, prom.: Ens. J. A. Messiter to be Lieut. vice Dalgleish: W. J. J. Irving, Gent. to be Ens. vice Messiter.—47th Ditto: Capt. P. W. Ramsay to be Major, vice Stanhope, prom.: Lieut. J. T. Keays to be Capt. vice Ramsay: Ens. A. Mair, to be Lieut. vice Keays.—48th Ditto: To be Lieuts.: Cornet W. P. Baird, vice Bloomfield, ret.: Ens. J. W. Bourmaire, vice Close, ret.—61st Ditto: Ens. and Lieut. G. C. G. F. Berkeley to be Ens. vice Dent, exc.—67th Ditto: Lieut. C. M. Harrison to be Capt. vice Alceo prom.: Ens. C. Tinling to be Lieut. vice Harrison.—Ceylon Reg.: Capt. J. Taree to be Capt. vice Cooper, exc.—3d Ditto: Capt. H. Vis. Barnard to be Major, vice Speafforth.—Cape Corps (Infantry): Brev. Lieut.-Col. G. O'Malley to be Major, vice Brooke, appointed Perm. Ass. Quartermaster-General.—3d Royal Vet Batt.: Capt. R. Martin to be Capt. vice Young.—Unattached: Capt. C. G. J. Arbuthnot to be Major of Infantry, vice Power.—Staff: Col. W. Marley, Perm. Ass. Quartermaster-General to be Dep. Quartermaster General of the King's Troops in the East Indies, vice Stanhope; Brev. Lieut.-Col. H. J. Riddell to be Perm. Ass. Quartermaster General and Lieut.-Col. vice Marley: Brev. Lieut.-Col. W. Warre to be Perm. Ass. Quartermaster-General and Major, vice Riddell; Major H. G. Brooke to be Perm. Ass. Quartermaster-General and Major, vice Vere.—Hosp. Staff: Staff Surg. J. Clarke, M.D. to be Physician to the Forces, vice O'Leary, dec.; Ass.-Surg. J. Wyer to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 11, 1823.

Royal Reg. of Artillery: Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. R. Bull to be Major, vice Power; Capt. J. S. Bastard to be Capt. vice Bull; First Lieut. T. Bowby to be Sec. Capt.: First Lieut. J. Dalzell to be First Lieut. vice Sharpin.

Commissions in the Hunterdonshire Yeo. Cav.: W. Napier, Esq. to be Capt. vice Vis. Kelburne, prom.; J. B. Kirk, M.D. to be Surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. JAMES, Chepstow, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ILLINGWORTH and J. KNOWLES, Leeds, merchant's.—R. CHADLEY, Jewin-street, upholsterer.—J. BUTLER, Whitchurch, Shropshire, innkeeper.—T. PHELPS the elder, Jewin-street, silversmith.—J. NEWLAN, Deptford-Heath, Kent, innkeeper.—J. NOAD, Clifford-Mill, Somersetshire, fuller.—R. GAISFORD, Bristol, baker.

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From Bristol		From Bristol	
July 15 — 12 morning		Aug. 1 — 1 afternoon	
18 — 3 afternoon		5 — 6 morning	
22 — 6 morning		8 — 8 morning	
25 — 8 morning		12 — 10 morning	
29 — 10 morning		15 — 1 afternoon	

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Bridge-street, July 4.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

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BANKRUPTS.

R. DODS, High street, Southwark, linen-draper—J. GLANDFIELD, Strand, wine merchant—R. HASTINGS, Lower Smith-street, Northampton-square, Islington—J. HYAMS, Coventry-street, Haymarket, jeweller—J. GOODEN, Chiswell street, victualler—J. BRISTOW, Bristol, ironmonger—S. COLES, Exeter, innkeeper.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—August 2, S. and W. Scott, and J. Smith, Ashford, Kent, grocers—July 29, W. A. Bragg, Rotherhithe Wall, shipwright—Aug. 9. G. Dalmaine, Chandos street, cabinet-maker—July 29, E. W. Hessell, Upper Thames street, Westminster, wine-merchant—July 29, J. Martindale, St. James's street, Westminster, wine-merchant—July 29, J. Dickinson, Aldersgate-street, leather-seller—July 29, T. Houlbrooke, High Holborn, linen-draper.

Aug 4, J. Pickles, Keighley, Yorkshire, at the Court House, Leeds—Aug. 1. J. and W. Brotherton, Liverpool, tailors, at the office of Mr. Avison, Hanover-street—Aug 14, Rev. R. Clough and Co. Denbighshire, bankers, at the Cross Foxes, Ruthin—July 31, W. Forbes and G. Lewis, Liverpool, merchants, at the George, Dale-street—Aug. 14, R. P. Jones, Abergavenny, linen-draper, at the White Lion, Broad-street, Bristol—July 31, W. Symes, Crewkerne, Somersetshire, linen-draper, at the White Lion, Broad street, Bristol—July 30, W. Perritt, Bath, linen draper, at the White Lion, Bristol-street, Bristol—July 30, T. Vaughan, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, at the Star, Manchester—July 29, J. Evans, J. Jones, and W. Davies, Aberystwith, bankers, at the Gogerddan Arms.

CERTIFICATES, July 29.

G. Lambert, Sloane-street, Chelsea, schoolmaster—J. F. Haswell, Curtain Road, horse-dealer—J. Tweed, Rosemary-lane, timber-merchant—T. Indistell—Southwick, Sussex, corn merchant—E. Howarth, Leeds, worsted-spinner—W. Shaw, Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire, boat-builder—F. Frederick, Crickhowell, Brecon, banker—W. Storms, Odell's Place, Little Chelsea, linen-draper.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Exchequer Bills, the Irish Court of Exchequer, the Irish Church Rates, the East India Half Pay, the Irish Vessels Passage, the Equalization of Duties, and the Irish Duties and Drawbacks Bills were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

LORD HOLLAND brought in a Bill to relieve persons married abroad from all doubts respecting the validity of their marriage, which was read a first time.

On the question for going into Committee on the Scotch Transfer of Securities Bill,

The EARL OF ABERDEEN moved that it be read that day three months, as the Bill would introduce a principle entirely new respecting hereditable property. The amendment was carried.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL moved the House to go into Committee on the Irish Insurrection Act Renewal Bill.

EARL DARNLEY asked whether the Noble Earl intended to state any reasons for the Bill being introduced.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL thought the necessity for the measure had already been admitted. He did not believe there was a single man who intended to reside in Ireland who was not fully impressed with the necessity of the renewal.

The EARL OF LIMERICK deeply lamented the necessity of the measure, but it would be impossible to live a fortnight in Ireland if such a measure should not pass.

The DUKE OF LEINSTER said, that Ministers refused all enquiry into the affairs of Ireland, and that being the case he could not consent to give them the powers contained in the Bill.

EARL DARNLEY contended that enquiry was necessary before such a Bill should be allowed to pass. The affairs of Ireland were at present in a more unfortunate state than they had ever been before, notwithstanding the hopes held out at the time of His Majesty's visit. He should himself, next session, bring forward an enquiry into the affairs of Ireland.

LORD CALTHORPE believed that the Act would be limited by the necessity that called for it. But the state of Ireland called for anxious and serious investigation. The elective franchise there seemed to be a symbol of vassallage, and that very circumstance called for enquiry on the part of Parliament. He looked at the Catholic religion in Ireland as existing in its darkest and most degraded state. Wherever the spirit of christianity prevailed, it tended to elevate the character of the people, and if that was not the case in Ireland, it shewed the depth of the darkness which overshadowed the land. He believed that the church of Ireland had acquired, and was acquiring much more efficiency than formerly, from which the best effects might be expected.

The House divided. Contents 36—Non-contents, 5—Majority, 31. The House then went into Committee.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH stated his opinion, that the Act was more calculated to irritate than to conciliate.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON said, the advantage of the Act was to keep the people in their houses at night, as it was in the night that the outrages were committed. The military were ready to assist the Magistracy, but he must protest against their bearing all the odium.

EARL FITZWILLIAM had never given a vote with more satisfaction than against the committal of the Bill.—The Bill then went through the Committee.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee on Appellate Jurisdiction, the EARL of DARLINGTON thought that the Royal Family should be exempted from the provisions of this Bill.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL said, the Royal Family would be better pleased not to be exempted.

The EARL of DARLINGTON wished to substitute 100l. for 50l. as the penalty for non-attendance.

After some conversation on the part of Lords Holland, Liverpool, Rosslyn, Ellenborough, Darlington, and Bexley, the Resolution for 50l. was adopted, and the Resolutions were ordered to be entered on the Journals.

TUESDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Beer, the Larcenies, the Felonies, the Irish Elections, and several private Bills.

The Barilla Duties, the Lottery, and the Irish Court of Chancery Bills were passed.

The Prisons Regulation, the Irish Stamps, and Viscount St. Vincent's Pension Bills brought up from the Commons, and severally read a first time.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL moved the second reading of the Irish Tithe Commutation Bill. The Noble Earl stated the objects of this Bill, which were in effect to give strength to the Established Church of Ireland, by removing the causes which injured and weakened it. The evils which prevailed in that country did not arise from Tithes, but from the number of small farms with indigent cultivators, and from that subdivision of property which prevented the existence of a middle class, which constituted the most useful of all classes in a community. The leading provisions of the Bill went to establish a voluntary composition, and in case of failure in that respect, then to provide a compulsory one; parochial vestries were to constitute a part of the machinery, and nothing could be more beneficial to Ireland.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE did not think the Bill sufficient to correct the numerous abuses and grievances that existed in Ireland, though the proposed composition might soften and qualify, in some degree, the Insurrection Act. He thought the Bill complicated in its machinery; besides it would be difficult to organize vestries, and it did not go upon the principle of reciprocity, which as much interested the Church as the payers of tithes. He was afraid that by the Bill the Agistment holder would be liable to the payment of tithes without an adequate compensation, from which he had been exempted by the Union.

The EARL of HARROWBY was of opinion the principle of reciprocity had been partly secured, nor did he think that any hardship would fall on the owners of agistment lands, because they would vote at the vestries, and only a small rate would be laid on their lands.

The EARL of CARNARVON approved of most parts of the Bill, but observed that if tithes were not got rid of, Ireland would be lost.

After some further conversation between the Lord Chancellor and the Earls of Caernarvon and Liverpool, the Bill was read a second time.

WEDNESDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Lotteries, the Barilla Duties, Irish Insurrection, and the Disembodied Militia Bills.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland took the oaths and his seat.

The BISHOP OF NORWICH presented a petition from certain persons resident in his diocese in favour of the Catholic Qualification Bill, and a Petition was also presented from the Archdeacon of St. Albans against the said Bill, and from certain inhabitants of Middlesex and Surry praying for the introduction of a system of poor laws into Ireland.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE moved for the second reading of the English Catholic Qualification Bill. The object of the Bill was simply to put the English Catholic on the same footing with the Irish. He was aware that the privilege of the elective franchise had been sometimes abused in Ireland; but if the Irish landlords were to blame, they must share that blame with the Government. The Bill gave the Catholic no advantage over the Protestant Dissenter; the case was quite otherwise, as the Protestant Dissenter was eligible to offices from which the Catholic, by the present Bill, was to be excluded.

LORD REDESDALE opposed the Bill. The consequence of granting the Irish Catholics the elective franchise had been the creation of two interests at every election, Protestant and Catholic, in violent hostility to each other. Whatever respect he might have for Catholics individually, he could not consent to sacrifice to that respect the Protestant Constitution of this kingdom. The Noble Lord concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill that day 3 months.

The EARL of WESTMORELAND was friendly to the Bill, though he was averse to any further concessions to the Catholics.

The BISHOP OF NORWICH must protest, in his own name, and that of his Clergy, against the opinions contained in some petitions to that House. The safety of no Christian State could be endangered by the practice of Christian principles. He trusted that no Holy Alliance would arrest the march of liberal opinions. Every thing human must yield to the law of change, and the senseless clamour against innovation had now disappeared; the Revolution was an innovation; nay, Christianity itself was the most important innovation that had ever taken place in the history of the world. The Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland, were, in the 19th century, almost the only advocates of intolerance. He claimed the same indulgence for the Catholic Dissenters of his day that had been granted to the Protestant Dissenters in the time of King William.

The BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S was anxious to relieve the Catholics from any inabilities that could be done consistently with the safety of the State, but in the present case he must oppose the Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR could not see how the Learned Prelate who spoke last but one, could state that none but the Clergy were averse to the Catholic Claims. He had known the Rev. Prelate opposite (the Bishop of Norwich) during a long portion of a long life, and entertained due respect for him; yet he could not understand how that Rev. Prelate could reconcile to his conscience the sentiment which he had expressed and maintained, that there was no other body than the clergy of this country unwilling to grant the Catholic claims. But there seemed to be something peculiar in the See of Norwich, which led to singular opinions: for he had seen a statute, passed some centuries ago, on the express account of a Bishop of Norwich, from the operation of which all the other Bishops were excepted, although they were told to look into it. If for no other reason than the lateness of the introduction, he should vote that the Bill be read a third time that day three months. No man who did not take the Oath of Supremacy could bear true allegiance to the King. He had for the first time heard that the Revolution was an innovation. The Revolution was no innovation, but a restoration of the subject to his ancient rights. The great blessing of the Revolution was, that it brought about the establishment in Church and State.

The EARL OF HARROWBY was at a loss to conceive upon what grounds the measure could be opposed. Had the elective franchise in 1793 been restricted to the superior order of Catholics, he believed that all the benefits of the measure would have been secured, and much of the evil that afflicted Ireland would have been avoided.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL said, whether the elective franchise was right or wrong, concession in Ireland was not the question before the House. He agreed with his Noble Friend, that had the elective franchise been limited to a higher order of electors, as the Catholics had prayed, much evil would have been avoided. He, for one, saw no objection to the principle of the first Bill, that went to give the elective franchise. To the object of the second Bill, that went to admit the Catholics to certain offices, he had no objection, though he had objections to the way in which it was proposed to effect it.

LORD CLIFDEN warned the House to take care that if they did not concede the present measure, it would one day be extorted from them.

The EARL OF LIMERICK supported the motion.

LORD SELKIRK agreed in principle with both the Bills, but should in the Committee move that their operation should not extend to Scotland, as he conceived such a procedure would be a violation of the articles of the Union.

The House divided. For the Second Reading—Contents, 43—Proxies, 30—Not Contents, 41—Proxies, 39—Majority against the Second Reading, 7.

LORD CLIFDEN, after some remarks, moved an instruction to the Committee, respecting the insertion of a compulsory clause in the Tithes Composition Bill.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL objected to the clause, as in the first instance he thought the arrangement should be voluntary.

The House divided on the compulsory clause—Contents, 11—Not Contents, 31—Majority against the clause, 20.

The House then went into Committee, and the Bill was ordered to be re-committed on Friday.

THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Land Tax Commissioners, the Prison Laws Consolidation, the Irish Court of Chancery, the Army Prize Money Distribution, the Marriages Abroad, the London Dock, and the Gaol Buildings Bills.

The English and Irish Customs, the Cork General Sessions, the East India Half Pay, and the Irish Malicious Injuries Bills were passed.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the English Customs, the Irish Customs, the East India Half-pay, the Irish Court of Chancery, and the Irish Malicious Injuries Bills.

The East India Army, the Millbank Penitentiary, the New South Wales Jurisdiction, and the Scotch Places of Worship Bills were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The Irish Church Rates' Bill was postponed till Monday, as was also the City of Limerick Regulation Bill.

On the question for the second reading of the Scotch Juries Bill,

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE objected to further proceeding with the Bill on the ground that no practical evil had arisen from the present mode of Striking Scotch Juries, and moved that it be read this day two months. Contents 9—Not Contents 20—Majority against the Bill 11.

In a Committee on the Irish Unlawful Oaths Bill, a clause was proposed by the Duke of Leinster exempting Free Masons from the operation of the Bill; but it was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

MR. DAWSON brought up the Report of the Committee on the Gas Light Establishments of the Metropolis. The Report stated, that not the slightest danger could occur from the use of Gas.—The second reading of the Gas Lights Establishment Bill was ordered for this day three months.

The Irish Passengers' Regulation, and the India Half-pay Bills were passed. On the Report of the Irish Linen Manufacturers' Bill,

The House divided—For receiving the Report, 33—For the Amendment, 7—Majority for the Bill, 26.—The Report was then received.

MR. WILBERFORCE presented a petition from the Rev. John Lampriere, complaining of the Trustees of the Exeter Free Grammar School, for having removed him from being Master of the said School.

MR. T. COURTNEY said, the Trustees did not remove Mr. Lampriere till necessary, by seeing the School declining in numbers, from year to year; under another Master the School had been progressively improving. The petition was ordered to be printed.

The House divided.—For printing the Petition, 31—Against it, 60—Majority against it, 29.

MR. BROUGHAM presented a petition from a Mr. Quin, complaining of gross abuse in the administration of justice in Ireland, in an action which he brought for an assault, and which was tried before Baron M'Clelland. He complained that the Sheriff who struck the Jury was cousin-german of the plaintiff, and that the cause, through a Special Jury, was called on first in the morning, and out of its regular turn. This was the charge against the Sheriff: next, as to the Judge, the defendant was a Clergyman of the Protestant Church, and the Petitioner a Catholic. The Petitioner was at the Belfast Theatre when the song of "God save the King" was sung, and the Petitioner not taking off his hat, the defendant addressed him in very strong language, describing it as shameful for him, the Petitioner, to wear his hat whilst the National Air was singing. The Petitioner told him he did not wear his hat out of disrespect to the air, which this Clergyman exclaimed:—"If you do not pull your hat off, by the immortal gods I will knock your head off," and proceeded to carry his treat into effect, treating the Petitioner with great personal violence. He stated that his case was proved; but that Mr. M'Clelland said to the Jury, the strict letter of the law is with the plaintiff, but you will find for the defendant, on account of the old King, who may be well called the Father of his People.

MR. GOULBURN wished it to be understood, that when the party applied for a new trial, the whole Court approved of the conduct of the Learned Baron, by refusing the petitioner a new trial.—The Petition was laid on the table.

MR. COURTENAY moved the consideration of the Lords' Amendments on the Prison Bill.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET said, their Lordships had thought fit to make no less than 204 amendments in this Bill. He objected to which went to re-establish the abominable punishment of whipping. This had been left out of the Bill after mature consideration in the Committee up stairs. If this Bill was passed, they would have a prison a Dr. Thwackum, as in "Tom Jones," who would take revenge out of the breech of every prisoner. He never would have he had rescued the people of England from this disgraceful and barous punishment.

MR. COURTENAY would not detain the House on the general question, but propose that the amendments should be agreed to.

The House then divided. For the Lords' Amendments, 36—Against it, 22—Majority, 14.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET hoped that means would be taken to remove the prisoners to some healthier asylum than the Penitentiary.

DR. LUSHINGTON said, that instances had occurred of lunatics confined for above 20 years in some of the smallest gaols in England. He hoped that means would be taken to remedy this evil.

The Lords' Amendments were then agreed to.

MR. WILMOT HORTON moved the re-commitment of the New South Wales Bill. The Hon. Gent. stated the objects of the Bill. were principally to re-colonize Norfolk Island, a place of great This would furnish a sort of extensive Penitentiary, where victs would have an opportunity of unmixed reformation.

MR. BRIGHT conceived that this Bill did not make sufficient sion for the prosperity of so great a Colony as New South Wales contended, that the colony of New South Wales was prepared to cise the privileges of trial by Jury.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNET thought but few of the convicts worthy of being trusted with any power whatever, much less of sitting on a Jury. It did not follow that because a convict required considerable property he was therefore fit to be a Juror.

SIR J. MACINTOSH maintained that the state of the Colony was fectly fit for the introduction of Trial by Jury, and that two Judge Advocates had been of that opinion, and that this Bill cruel breach of public faith and private right.

MR. BRIGHT moved, as an amendment, that the Report be into further consideration this day six months.

MR. WILMOT HORTON repeated his arguments in support of the

MR. SECRETARY PEEL had no objection to postponing the till next Session. This clause related to the issue of general The second clause, giving the vote to the Crown, might also alteration; and the third clause of the Bill he thought should be postponed, and made to form a part of the general Act, which be introduced in the course of the next Session. With these ments and alterations, he hoped the Bill would be allowed to proceed.

MR. DENMAN considered the explanation of the Right Honourable gentleman as candid and satisfactory; and, with such modifications those proposed, he would not oppose the Bill.

MR. BRIGHT then withdrew his amendment.

The House then went into Committee. On the clause for that Jurors should be formed of seven persons, Officers of the blishment,

SIR J. MACKINTOSH moved, as an amendment, to insert there "directing that the Jury should be formed of 12 of the Inhabitants New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land."

MR. W. HORTON opposed the amendment. The Colony was not in a state to adopt such a provision as that proposed by the Hon. Learned Gentleman.

Mr. Gurney, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Bright, supported the amendment.

The Committee divided. For the clause, 41—For the amendment, 30—Majority for the clause, 11. The Chairman reported progress.

On the third reading of the Law of Merchants' Bill,

MR. CREEVY objected to the passing of this or any Bill till there was an explanation of a fraud in passing a clause of the Exchequer Bills Bill, for appropriating the sums voted for the year instead of the usual Appropriation Bill.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, this was no fraud on the House, nor any stealing a march upon it. The appropriation of money was always a clause in some Money Bill, and not a separate Bill.

The Bill was then passed.

TUESDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent (for which see the Lords.)

Petitions were presented from an individual in Yorkshire, complaining of certain vexatious surcharges under the Assessed Taxes, and from North Walsham and Aylesham, in Norfolk, praying for the Abolition of Slavery.

DR. PHILLIMORE brought in a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to solemnize marriages, under certain restrictions. The Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time that day three months.

Viscount St. Vincent's Annuity Bill, and the Court of Exchequer in Ireland Stamp Bills were passed.

SIR J. MACKINTOSH presented a Petition from a body of emancipated Convicts in New South Wales, praying to be relieved from certain Disabilities unexpectedly imposed upon them by certain clauses in the Bill now pending in the House.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Prison Discipline. The Hon Member said the Committee had visited that prison, and strictly examined every part of it, and they felt it but justice to say, that they were convinced no blame was imputable to the officers of the Establishment, the regulations of which were admirably adapted for effecting the object for which it was intended.

SIR H. PARNELL gave notice that he would, early in the next Session, move to revive the Committee on Irish Currency, with a view to assimilating the currency of the two countries.

MR. JOHN SMITH presented a petition from — Lowe, a merchant, engaged in the South American Trade, complaining of the inconvenience which himself, and others engaged in this trade, experienced in consequence of the indecision of our Government, in regard to the acknowledgment of the Independence of Columbia.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

MR. HUME, adverting to the manner in which the Appropriation Bill had been passed through the House, said, it had this year been passed in the shape of an Exchequer Bills Bill, not a single word being said to show that this was the Appropriation Bill; and not a Member of the House, except those of the Treasury Bench, had the slightest idea that the Exchequer Bills Bill contained the Appropriation Bill. He moved a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that the manner in which the Appropriation Bill had this year been introduced and passed through the House, was a departure from the usual proceeding of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that it was not necessary, according to the usual forms of Parliament, that the Appropriation Bill should be a separate Bill.

MR. Abercrombie, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Creevey, and Mr. Ogle craft thought the House had been taken by surprise.

MR. HUME said, all that he wanted was, that the Appropriation should be noticed as belonging to some Bill or other. The Resolution was then withdrawn.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the third reading of the Distillery Bill.

Some conversation arose between Mr. Douglas, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Bright, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hume, Mr. Maberley, Mr. Hutchinson, &c. and then the Bill was passed.

MR. HUME moved several resolutions on the subject of the Collection of the Land Tax in London and Middlesex. The Hon. Member stated among other matters that the amount of Land Tax made permanent by the measure of Mr. Pitt was 1,989,673l.; in the year ending 5th Jan. 1822, the Land Tax accounted for was only 1,234,168l. shewing a diminution of 755,405l.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER shewed the fallacy and erroneousness of the Hon. Member's statements. He said the resolutions all assumed as facts what were not facts—they proceeded on a complete mistake. There was a capital error in the first resolution—that

solution stated the Land Tax made perpetual was fixed at 1,989,673l. The Act of 1797 exempted from the Tax pensions and offices which had been included in the Act of 1797, and amounted to 127,000l. This sum, therefore, must be deducted from the 1,989,673l. The Hon. Gent. not having done so, all his conclusions were erroneous.

Mr. Maberley said, he would recommend to his Hon. Friend to withdraw the Resolutions, as they were founded on mistake. His Hon. Friend's error arose from not considering that the Land Tax was not made perpetual on places and pensions.

Mr. Hume admitted his error, and withdrew his resolutions.

A division took place on a motion of Alderman Wood's for a Committee of enquiry into some slate quarries of Lady Penthyn's, in Cornwall.

Ayes, 39—Noes, 43—Majority against the motion, 34.

Mr. S. Rice moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the remaining Resolutions respecting the conduct of the Chief Baron of Ireland.

The Solicitor-General could not agree to these Resolutions, which went to impute corrupt motives to the Chief Baron, for which there were, as he contended, no grounds. The Chief Baron had taken no fees which had not been taken by his predecessors. He moved a Resolution to follow the resolutions of fact, stating "that it did not appear to the House that the alterations introduced into the mode of taking fees by the Chief Baron could be imputed to any corrupt motive. The several Resolutions, declaratory of matters of fact, were then put and agreed to.

Mr. Scarlett then moved a resolution, stating, that it appeared that for the last 100 years a discretionary power had existed with the Judges of altering fees. That the House thought that power should exist no longer; but the House did not consider it necessary to adopt any proceedings against the present Chief Baron.

After some conversation, it was agreed that the debate on these questions should be adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent (for which see the Lords.)

The Cork General Sessions, the Irish Linen Manufacturers, and the Lancaster Court Bills were passed.

On the motion of Mr. Wilmot Horton the House resolved itself into Committee on the Acts relative to Newfoundland, and moved certain resolutions for altering and consolidating the Laws relative to Courts of Justice in that Colony. The Resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Secretary Peel, in order to remove the evil that existed in respect to sickness prevailing to a great extent in the Penitentiary, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to remove the prisoners to the hulks, or other prisons, to see what might be effected by change of air.

Mr. M. A. Taylor and Mr. Holford agreed in opinion that the Penitentiary was not situated in an unwholesome spot, and therefore the disease of which so many prisoners had died was not occasioned by that circumstance.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, the strictest inquiries had been instituted on this subject, and the universal opinion of those best calculated to decide on the subject was, that the situation was healthy.

Mr. Brougham withdrew his Beer Bill. The reason was, the little prospect of his being able to carry a measure against which the monopoly of the brewers was arrayed, a monopoly which he had almost called illegal. The publicans certainly were not against it, but they were kept down by the brewers, and even the body most interested, the consumers, were entirely silent, and seemed as if now labouring under the influence of the brewers' beverage. The Hon. Member said, that when he brought forward a former measure calculated for the benefit of the lower orders—his Bill relative to the Education of the Poor—in that case, as in the present, he had been deserted by those who ought to have been his natural allies—the Dissenters, as well as the Members of the Established Church. This desertion was the only reward which he had received in return for a laborious devotion of his time for months, and even years, to bring these measures for the benefit of the public to perfection.

Mr. Western withdrew his Bill relative to the qualification of Juries in Counties for the present Session. He asked the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Secretary Peel,) whether he had come to any determination as to the question of holding the assizes more frequently.

Mr. Secretary Peel was friendly to the measure, but he saw many very great difficulties in the way of its general adoption. He was at a loss to see how it could be extended generally without increasing the number of Judges.

Col. Davies put a question to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, as to the establishment of the Isle of Man, which he considered could be much reduced; he particularly alluded to the office of Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, which was a sinecure, for which the individual holding it received a salary of 700l. a year.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, so far from the office of Attorney General of the Island being a sinecure, it was an efficient office, and the Secretary for the Home Department was in constant correspondence with him.

Mr. Brougham said, his Hon. and Gallant Friend's correspondent had certainly deceived him: instead of the Attorney-General having nothing to do, he was hard worked, and instead of being well paid with 700l. a-year, he was very ill paid with 200l.

Colonel Davies said, his correspondent might perhaps have made a mistake of 500l.

Colonel Palmer, in a speech which occupied much time, submitted a Motion respecting our Foreign relations, for a copy of our instructions to Sir W. A'Court, for the regulation of his conduct as to changes in the Spanish Constitution.

Mr. Hume seconded the Motion.

No Member replied to the gallant Colonel, and the Motion was negatived.

The debate on the case of Chief Baron O'Grady was then resumed, and the resolutions submitted the previous evening were taken into consideration.

Mr. Goulburn moved as an amendment to the Resolution, that the Chief Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland have been in the habit of increasing the fees of suitors in their Court, at their own pleasure.—The amendment was carried.

Capt. O'Grady contended, that although the Chief Baron might be considered as judicially wrong, he was not to be accused of unworthy or corrupt motives.

Mr. Secretary Peel thought it unfair to keep the charges hanging over the head of the Chief Baron. If his opinion were asked, whether a Judge increased his own fees properly, when he was legally authorized to do so, he would say, at once, that an individual so situated should abstain from the use of such an authority; and he would therefore propose, that a Bill should be brought in to abolish the practice in future; but he could not consent either to remove the Chief Baron, or to impeach him at the Bar of the House of Lords. The Resolution was carried.

Mr. Scarlett gave up his next Resolution, but adhered to the third.

Mr. Hume was of opinion that the House had not sufficient information to enable him to come to a decision, and therefore he seconded the Resolution, which declared that, under all the circumstances, the House saw no reason to proceed further in the charges on Chief Baron O'Grady.

The House divided—For the Resolution, 38—Against it, 16—Majority for proceeding no further, 22.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent, (for which see the Lords.)

Mr. Abercrombie gave notice of a Motion for next Session, on the subject of Scotch Representation.

Mr. Brougham presented a Petition from Isaac Ritchie, formerly Lieutenant in the army, but pensioned since 1783, on the sum of 2s. 3d. per diem, complaining of the smallness of his allowance.—Petitions were also presented from Mr. George Williams, one of the Justices for Lancaster, complaining of his brother Magistrates; from Plumstead, in Hertfordshire, praying for a duty on Leghorn Bonnets; from certain Mechanics in the City of London, in favour of Mr. Owen's plan.

On the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the House went into Committee. The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved the usual Sessional Address to his Majesty for the grant of Salaries to the Chairman of Committees, and other Officers of the House, which were agreed to.

Colonel Davies postponed his Motion for an Account of the Application of the French Indemnity Money, until the next Session.

The Irish Law Charges, the Slave Trade Laws Consolidation, and the Marriages Abroad, Bills were passed.

On the third reading of the Scotch Law Commission Bill,

Mr. Brougham expressed a wish that care should be taken to have this Commission selected from persons well acquainted with the practice and constitutions of the Scottish Courts. The Hon. Member then referred to the opinions of Lord Eldon in respect to the proceedings in those Courts. That Noble Person had talked of the prolixity of proceedings in the Scotch Courts; now he was certain that none of the proceedings in the Scotch Courts, however prolix they might be, could be half so prolix as the proceedings of the Court of Chancery here were. His late Learned Friend Sir S. Romilly objected to Lord Eldon because he joined political duties with legal duties. He had to attend debates in the House, debates in the Cabinet, and audiences in the Closet; and what with Parliament, the Cabinet, and the Closet, the Noble Lord had not time to attend to the Court of Chancery. But in addition to all these duties, the Noble Lord had now taken upon himself the office of Prime Minister. It really was so. Lord Liverpool, Lord Liverpool was no more Prime Minister than he (Mr. B.) was. He (Mr. B.) had been defeated by Lord Eldon, so had Lord Liverpool; and that too against the opinion of the country and a large majority of the House of Commons. It was true Lord Liverpool did sometimes defeat Lord Eldon, so did he (Mr. B.)—he had defeated the Noble and Learned Lord on the Marriage Amendment Act and the Education Bill. In future, therefore, he should call Lord Liverpool his Noble Friend, with whom he had the honour and pleasure to act in another place. And, he would say, that never since he had had the honour of sitting in the place where he now sat, had he gained a recruit who he held in so high estimation as his Noble Friend Lord Liverpool. He had, indeed, gained another ally, whose conversion gave him as much pure surprise, if it did not give him equal pleasure—that was my Lord Westmoreland. Yet, with these two Noble colleagues, he hoped, in time, they should be able to turn out Prime Minister Eldon, though indeed that appeared almost impossible. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then commented on the provisions of the Bill, and the recommendations contained in the Report for appointing a Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords. Some time ago, a Vice-Chancellor was appointed to relieve the Chancellor in the Court of Chancery, that he might attend the House of Lords; and now there was an application for a Vice-Speaker in the House of Lords, that he might attend a little to the Court of Chancery!—And thus, having got two Deputies, we should find the Lord Chancellor thinking much more of the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King at St. James's, than of the Courts of our Sovereign Lord the King in Westminster Hall.—He then passed a warm eulogium on the professional character of Lord Eldon, and said the Scotch people were satisfied with his decisions, though they went against them, so great was their confidence in his integrity and his honour—his experience, acuteness, and great legal knowledge; they knew that whilst the present Lord Chancellor of Great Britain watched over them the courts below must be honest. Under these circumstances he must oppose the present Bill, because he thought sufficient time had not been given for its consideration. Next, because he could not agree to have journeymen Lord Chancellors, journeymen Speakers, and, for any thing he knew, journeymen Vice Chancellors and Masters of the Rolls; and, above all, because the Scotch people and the Scotch Bar would not be satisfied at being deprived of the able superintendence and guardianship of the present Lord Chancellor whilst he retained the high situation he now held.

The Attorney-General defended the Bill, and at the same time could not avoid observing that the attack which his Hon. and Learned Friend had turned aside to make upon the Noble and Learned Lord at the head of the profession, was uncalled for on the present occasion. If his Hon. Friend would condescend to make enquiry, he would find that no Chancellor ever devoted more time to the duties of his Court than the present Lord Chancellor did. As to the proposed arrangement, it was not intended to be a permanent one; but was only adopted, if adopted it should be, to get rid of the present arrear of business. As to the business of Scotch appeals, he was persuaded that the revision of the Jury Courts of Scotland would greatly lighten, if it did not entirely do away the necessity of appeal.

Mr. Secretary Canning said the extent of the evil of the accumulation of business could not be denied. He would not now enter into the merits of the Appellant Report; opportunities would arise hereafter of discussing them. What he was anxious now to do was, to adopt some plan to lessen the evil complained of.

Mr. Abercrombie said this was a Bill of the utmost importance to Scotland; and what he complained of was, that no opportunity had been given to discuss it fully. Enquiry into the proceedings in the Court of Chancery must take place. He did not know whether his Hon. Friend, the Member for Lincoln, would bring the subject forward again next Session; but if he did not, some other person must, for the public voice would not suffer it to rest where it was at present.

Mr. J. Williams regretted that the Secretary of State for the Home Department had not favoured them with his opinions on this subject. The Committee of the House of Lords had agreed, that the great mischief of the Court of Chancery should be enquired into by the two Houses of Parliament. This was absolutely necessary for the benefit of suitors in the Noble and Learned Lord's Court.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, he had rather prefer delivering his opinion when the measure should be fully before the House in the ensuing Session.

Mr. Wetherall hoped that the introduction of Jury trials into Scotland, would have the effect of diminishing the number of appeals from that country, and then the Lord Chancellor would be able to deal with the whole of them, after the present great arrear had been got rid of.

Mr. Denman hoped the present Bill would get rid of the necessity of resorting to such an ignoble and useless Judge as a deputy Lord Chancellor; and he called on the Member for Montrose to oppose every grant of civil contingencies to this new Officer.—The Bill passed.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume,

Mr. Wynne said it was true that Mr. Adams, the new Governor of India, had sent off to Europe, (after the departure of the Marquis of Hastings) Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*. This had been on account of his continuing a line of conduct in his Journal for which he had received repeated warnings from Lord Hastings.

Mr. Hume wished to have copies of correspondence between Ministers and the Government of Malta and the Ionian Islands, respecting the quarantine in those islands. When Sir T. Maitland came from Tunis, he was allowed to land without being exposed to the quarantine, which had been broken, as was complained of to him, in other instances. This was, therefore, a very great hardship on the merchants. He was prepared to prove that Sir T. Maitland had not made correct returns on this subject; and therefore he complained that the health of 100,000 persons at Malta should not be exposed to such dangers and inconveniences. He moved for a variety of papers on this subject.

Mr. Wilmot Horton said, it was true that Sir T. Maitland did go to Tunis in 1815, where the plague had not been for 10 years, and did not appear for three years after. He only landed for two days, and resided all the time at the house of the British Consul. He denied that there was any favouritism or arbitrary power employed in the system of quarantine at Malta; and contended, that the theory of it was allowed on all sides to be perfect. The Hon. Member was welcome to Copies of all Correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Hume said, he should leave it to the Hon. Gentleman to select such parts of the Correspondence as he thought bore on the case.

Mr. Wilmot Horton agreed to do so, and the motion was withdrawn.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent, (for which see the Lords.)—Petitions were presented from certain bankrupts, prisoners in the King's Bench Prison, praying for relief; from the elders of the church of Selkirk, against Slavery.

A new writ was ordered for Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the room of W. S. Kinnersley, Esq. deceased.

An address to the King was voted praying that His Majesty would be pleased to confer some church dignity on the Rev. F. Bayley, chaplain to the House.

Mr. Calcraft gave notice that he would early next Session move to repeal the Leather Tax.

On the third reading of the New South Wales Jurisdiction Bill, in answer to a question from Mr. Denman respecting the nomination of Juries in Criminal Cases, Mr. Wilmot Horton said, it was more conducive to the administration of justice that the Governor should possess the power.—The Bill was passed.

On the third reading of the East India Mutiny Bill, Mr. R. Smith moved to omit the clause empowering the Governor of Bombay to assemble General Courts Martial to try Soldiers for Civil Offences.—The House divided—For the clause, 40—Against it, 13—Majority for the clause, 27. The Bill was passed.

On the third reading of the Millbank Penitentiary Bill, Mr. Hobhouse said, that Prison was not worth the expence it cost the public.

Mr. Gordon said, it could not be made wholesome.

Mr. Dawson said, the disease affecting the prisoners was not caused from that circumstance, but arose from causes which no human power could controul.

Sir C. Long said, such was the decided opinion of the medical men attending the prisoners.

Mr. Lockhart said, that the situation of the prison and the punishment were the causes of the disease.—The Bill was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, a select Committee was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Slaves and free Indians in Honduras.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Before publishing the letter from Armagh, June 30, we must be made certain of the facts contained in it, by the name and address of the party—the affair seems to have been very great, but it is a question of property, and must be treated with caution.

The enclosure from TAUNTON *is much too long for the poetical department of* BULL, *and moreover too serious—we should otherwise be disposed to pay every attention to it.*

HUMPHRY CLINKER *upon* LAMBTON'S *silly donation is quite wrong—we have many who could have done the same; besides, his joke upon* LAMBTON'S *affection for whiggery is stale—he makes all his money by the* PIT *system.*

We are extremely glad to have merited the praises of our "great admirer"—it is particularly gratifying to receive such tributes from such sources.

"LEATHER and PRUNELLA" *we cannot touch upon—the loves of* MR. L. *and* MISS H. *would be as uninteresting to the world as those of* MR. H. *and* MISS L. *in the "Liber Amoris."*

We are obliged to A.O.S.

It is enough for us that MR. DUNCOMBE *was defeated.*

We cannot insert LUCY'S *letter from* Richmond, *for although the whole thing was folly, still the people were amusing themselves, and not violating any of the decencies of society—we must decline any interference.*

We would recommend a constant adherence to his own system to DR. SANGRADO.

A correspondent tells us that there is neither a Bible nor Testament in the City of London Tavern—at least he so infers from not having been able to get one there the other day—he begs us to mention the fact; but we disbelieve it—the waiters might not have one to lend, which makes quite a different story of it.

*In reply to a "*CONSTANT READER," *we assure him that he is mistaken—the author of "*Wine and Walnuts" *is in the land of the living, and therefore our friend need not apprehend disappointment.*

*We differ with an "*OLD SUBSCRIBER" *about* WIVELL'S *print of the* KING, *and certainly if what he says be true, that* HIS MAJESTY *never sat to* MR. WIVELL, *the merit of the likeness is rather increased than diminished.*

The Rev. Baronet is thanked for his extract from the Courier *of* 1804.

The recapitulation of nuisances in a letter from one of our correspondents is somewhat too much in detail—*it becomes almost a nuisance in itself.*

*"Beans" is the word the Member of the Horticultural Society is at a loss for—if he reads "*BACON *on Vegetables" it may help him.*

Hints *to a popular preacher are clever, and might be called* HITS—*but we are not aware of the necessity of applying so severe a caustic.*

*We have not read the pamphlet called "*A Letter to John Bull"—*a copy of it was sent to us, but it remains unopened—we will look at it—*perhaps—*next week.*

The enclosure from Brighton is tremendously long—what is it all about?

All our other numerous friends must remain unnoticed this week.

For Price of Stocks see last page.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Sweethearts and Wives, Mrs. Smith, and My Grandmother—Tuesday, (by particular desire) the Padlock, Exchange no Robbery, and Plot and Counterplot—Wednesday, Twelve Precisely, Sweethearts and Wives, and My Grandmother—Thursday, Sweethearts and Wives, and other Entertainments—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives, and other Entertainments—Saturday, The Rivals and Killing no Murder

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 13.

HIS MAJESTY is in town, and in the enjoyment of perfect health; several parties have been given at Carlton Palace, and a confident expectation is entertained that the KING will prorogue the Parliament in person.

WE propose, immediately after the prorogation, to lay a summary of the proceedings of the past Session before our readers, and as that period is so near at hand we delay till then noticing *at length* the last ridiculous blunder of that blockhead HUME, about the Land Tax—it really outdoes all his former out-doings, and winds up his fooleries for the season with the greatest possible *eclat*. MR. JOSEPH GRIMALDI himself was never more successful in raising a laugh by knocking his nose against a door in a pantomime than MR. JOSEPH HUME is when he thumps his head against a calculation in the House of Commons; without such a running commentary as his speeches our parliamentary history would not be worth reading—he is at once the clown and the chorus, and we anxiously look forward to next year when he will again assume the character for which his versatile talents so admirably qualify him.

WE hear in society some men express great admiration of the talents of MR. BROUGHAM, and no longer ago than yesterday one of these wondering people praised "in good set terms" the speech which that Honourable and Learned Gentleman chose to make on Thursday night upon the conduct of the LORD CHANCELLOR.

We have a longish score to rub off to-day with MR. BROUGHAM, and hardly know where to begin—but of one thing our readers may be certain, they shall have an extract from the report of that speech amongst other things which we shall notice, and if they do not agree with us as to its real character and value we shall marvel exceedingly.

The first little bit of MR. BROUGHAM'S conduct which it may be extremely right to look at, is that which he adopted in the case of MR. ROWAN. This affair, if considered as a *trait* of character, may be advantageously placed in a stronger light than any in which it has yet been seen, and as brevity conduces extremely to the adaptation of great things to small minds, we will tell the story in as few words as possible.

MR. ROWAN sends a petition to MR. BROUGHAM to present to Parliament, and refers MR. BROUGHAM to another Member for the justice of his statements—that Member in a certain degree corroborates some of those statements, but desires, for particular reasons, that his name may not be mentioned; whereupon MR. BROUGHAM takes out of his pocket the letter containing this injunction to silence, and reads every other part of it to the House of Commons, and particularly that passage in which, by stating the petitioner to be a relation of his, the writer (the Knight of Kerry) identifies himself.

This, it will be perceived, is conduct not usually observed in civilized society—we trust it is not even parliamentary—if we were to give our full and free opinion upon it we have little doubt but that we should be treated with Whig liberality and prosecuted for libel, by way of criminal information, the mode which has been hitherto adopted by that excellent party, whenever they felt inclined to vindicate their character from unjustifiable calumnies.

With respect to MR. ROWAN, and the extraordinary good character given him by the Knight of Kerry, we were somewhat startled; and we are greatly surprised that COLONEL CROSBIE did not move for copies of the reports made by MR. WORTHINGTON, Surveyor-General, when in charge of Tralee, from August, 1817, to May, 1818; and a copy of the minute by the Commissioners of Customs, assigning their reasons for dismissing MR. ROWAN.

But we have not done with the Honourable and Learned Gentleman yet—he presented another petition—another Irish petition too, from one MR. QUIN, and the conduct of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman upon that occasion was marked by as much folly and want of common consideration as generally falls to the share of a person so eminently gifted and so deeply read.

MR. QUIN it seems complained—as it is natural he should—of a jury which happened to give a verdict against him, and MR. QUIN set forth in his lamentations many dreadful aggravations of his pitiable case, such as that the Jury of a Protestant country should have happened to be all Protestants—that the sheriff's wife's cousin was uncle-in-law to the returning officer's brother, whose wife was niece to the great aunt of the defendant, or some such thing—and that BARON M'CLELLAND, (another of MR. BROUGHAM'S "marks") had behaved extremely ill in trying the case in one Court instead of another—in short, QUIN'S grievances were so vast, so innumerable, that the House were in a state of shuddering horror at the enormities of BARON M'CLELLAND, the JURY, the returning officer's wife's first cousin's sister's aunt, and indeed the whole of the Irish Government in Church and State.

Upon enquiry it turned out that all this happened five years ago—that the case had been already submitted to the Judges, and that they had unanimously *refused a new trial*—so that MR. QUIN, after having put his injuries in his pocket for five years, finds out that MR. BROUGHAM is hunting Irish Judges, and thinking it a good opportunity to "lay on" his petition, induces that Honourable and Learned Gentleman to move the House of Commons either to hang BARON M'CLELLAND, or to *grant a new trial* five years after the old one—such new trial having been legally and unanimously refused by the Judges of the Court four years and a half since.

To what a dreadful state is a patriot reduced when he presents such a petition as this, of which, after having presented it, he is made to say, "The grounds on which the charges rested were *manifestly in many respects incorrect*." Why did not MR. BROUGHAM read the petition before he presented it? Why did he not consider its manifest incorrectness before he brought it forward? Not he:—it was a complaint against a Judge—it was an attack upon Orangemen—it impeached the "Trial by Jury"—in short, MR. QUIN was an *oppressed man*, and to it went MR. HENRY BROUGHAM like a "French falconer," and after doing his all in its behalf, he is obliged to admit that many of the charges are *manifestly* incorrect, which admission goes, as we see, to invalidate those which are not so evidently ridiculous.

This is silly as well as troublesome, but we have not yet arrived at the climax of MR. BROUGHAM'S absurdity—we have no wish to try to make him out a knave, we would rather shew his folly, and in recurring to the speech in which he indulged himself by abusing the most conscientious, honest, and erudite lawyer that perhaps ever sat in the Court of Chancery, we will select the following passage from the reports in the Radical newspapers, which strikes us to be worth recording as a fair specimen of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's talent in that way:—

"'As to LORD LIVERPOOL being Prime Minister,' continued the Hon. Gent. 'he is no more Prime Minister than I am. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I reckon LORD LIVERPOOL a sort of member of opposition; and after what has recently passed, if I were required, I should designate him as 'a noble Lord in another place, with whom I have the honour to act.' (Much laughter.) LORD LIVERPOOL might have collateral influence, but LORD ELDON had all the direct influence of the Prime Minister: he is Prime Minister to all intents and purposes, and he stands alone in the full exercise of all the influence of that high situation. LORD LIVERPOOL has carried measures against the Lord Chancellor—so have I: therefore I say that we act together. If LORD LIVERPOOL carried the marriage act, I carried the education bill; and if LORD LIVERPOOL succeeded against LORD ELDON in some points on the Queen's trial, I say that I totally defeated him on that odious bill of pains and penalties. (Hear.) I might just as well call myself Prime Minister as LORD LIVERPOOL; he has no more claim to the distinction than I have: he acts with me, and I with him, and I call him my co-adjutor, and I trust we shall enjoy a long course of co-operation.—(Laughter.)—I am sincerely glad of it, and long as I have sat and fought on this side of the House, I never welcomed a recruit to our body with greater satisfaction than my LORD LIVERPOOL."

All this, we humbly submit to be NONSENSE—the recurrence to the QUEEN'S trial, to that QUEEN, whom for a silk gown he HENRY BROUGHAM offered to abandon altogether, is not only in bad taste, but ridiculous in the extreme—the rest is unintelligible stuff, and fit only to excite *the sort of laugh* which it actually produced.

WE are extremely sorry to announce the death of that highly talented artist, SIR HENRY RAEBURN. This melancholy event took place at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, on Sunday last.

As a portrait painter, SIR HENRY, perhaps, was second only to SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE in the peculiar chasteness, depth of his colouring, and fidelity of likeness; in the strong and marking character with which he animated his pictures he has indeed left few compeers.

When HIS MAJESTY was in Scotland, at the moment of his departure he conferred the honour of Knighthood upon this celebrated painter, marking by this gracious act that feeling for the arts for which the KING is so justly and so universally celebrated.

NOTHING can be more disagreeable than the necessity of speaking of ourselves; but the dastardly attacks of the TIMES and CHRONICLE render it a duty imperative upon us to cause the matters to which they allude to be sifted, and the whole truth brought before the public, not only that this paper may stand cleared of every imputation which the assassin-like writers in those journals basely attempt to cast upon it, but that the character and nature of WHIG OPPOSITION may be fully exposed to the world.

The silence of the TIMES newspaper, after having twice published *innuendoes* and insinuations which it knew to be false, is strongly characteristic of the sullen determination to afford no explanation—to make no atonement for its *criminal* conduct towards us. The CHRONICLE meanly attempts to vindicate its calumnies by saying that perhaps MR. HOOKER *may have changed his name*, and under his new appellation be connected with our publication; but, as we have already declared, we speak with no equivocation—with no reservation ourselves upon the subject, and we will admit of none.

One circumstance will shew the purity of the Whig party, who are horrified at what they nick-named the *Spy System*, and which we will give our readers now.

MR. HARKER, a respectable tradesman, living at No. 37, Fetter-lane, was in conversation, ten days since, with one of the proprietors of this paper, in Fleet-street, and no sooner had he parted from him, than two men, employed by the Whig-radical faction, accosted him by the name of HOOKER, in order, as they hoped, to discover the connection which solemnly and indignantly have disavowed.

This *trait* will perhaps be enough for the present—they feel the injury which they have attempted to do us—they perceive how seriously they have involved themselves, to they are driven to every base and vile extremity in the hope of being able to justify before a Jury—for doing which shall every opportunity in due season.

INTERESTING TRAIT OF THE INFANT NIECE PRINCE LEOPOLD.

"The DUCHESS OF KENT, on her visit to the Palace in Parkstreet Thursday, was accompanied by her youngest daughter, the Princess VICTORIA, who had never, till that day, been introduced to his MAJESTY. She is an interesting child, of a very lively and affectionate disposition. She was full of joy on the morning of Thursday, at the thought of seeing the KING, whom, no doubt her juvenile imagination pictured to her as the living Monarch of her fairy tales. "Mamma!" says she, "to see the KING!" and turning round to her Royal Governess, asked, with infantine simplicity, "Oh, mamma! shall I go upon a donkey?" His MAJESTY, with a kindness that was worthy of himself, sent her his picture, set round with brilliants, as a present on her birth-day."

We copy this from the COURIER; indeed it would be a pity to lose a saying so extremely clever—so *piquante*, and so smart; nothing can prove the excellence of the young Princess's education more than this display—we congratulate the country upon so promising a personage.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE of Friday has the following quotation from and observation upon an article in the QUARTERLY REVIEW just published:—

"It is assumed by the Reviewer that infidelity abounds more at this time among us than it ever did at any former time, and that the Press is to blame for the evil.

'Of all engines that ever were at work for disorganizing society, 'the English Press is at this moment the mostactive, the most effective, 'and the most tremendous. More than eleven millions of newspapers 'are annually circulated among us, and at least two-thirds of these 'bear aim at the destruction of those principles which our fathers held 'sacred, and upon which public prosperity and private happiness 'founded.—While some Journalists, like HERBERT and MARCUS 'the populace to insurrection, others of a higher class, minic 'VOLTAIRE filth with blasphemy, impiety with lewdness, and 'their object with such devoted perseverance, as if the Devil had 'them for his Apostles.'

"We pass over this estimate of the respective numbers of the orthodox and heterodox newspapers, and the charge against some *higher class* of mingling *filth with blasphemy*, impiety with lewdness. We may mention, however, our suspicion that there is a slight error of the press here; that the words *some of a higher class* ought to have been printed, *some for the higher classes*: for with the exception of one Journal, patronized by the higher classes of this capital, and another, now no more, in which the Law Officers of the Crown of Scotland were partners, we are not aware of any of which *filth* forms a prominent feature."

Now, when it is recollected that all or most of the *filth* of the *Twopenny Post Bag* appeared originally in the CHRONICLE, that all the attacks upon honourable men and virtuous women were day after day *systematically* published in that journal, that whenever an opportunity offers, the most malignant scandal is to be found in its columns (as we have shewn in this paper by manifold quotations) one is apt to wonder at the cool impudence of an editor who disowns the imputation and casts it upon us. But, reader, when it disclaims the use or propagation of *blasphemy*, what must we think upon turning to the upper corner on the left hand of the same page in which this indignant language is used, and find this observation upon an ill-acted character at the Opera House Masquerade of the night before.

"The low parts were filled with more or less of *ability*; but those who attempted any thing elegant or great, failed most miserably—there was a RICHARD—OH, GOD, such a RICHARD!!!"

When an editor gravely disowns the use of blasphemy in one corner of his paper, and then invokes the name of the Deity upon the subject of a bad masque at the Opera House, it may, perhaps, be thought needless to add one single word.

As to the remarks of the CHRONICLE upon us, we wage no literary war with assassins—but we certainly do aver, that from the first to the present number of JOHN BULL, there has not appeared in its columns one single indecency or indelicacy, if we except the mention of the QUEEN'S adventures, which being full of both, imparted to that portion of the paper in which they were alluded to, a certain degree of their own "filth" and grossness.

LORD ERSKINE went to hear MR. IRVING preach—as we are somewhat surprized to observe the wisest and greatest amongst us also do—a trickery which we dislike:—it surely does not become those who must be interested in the support of the Constitution in Church and State to be running after quackery and cant. In Hatton Garden, however, amongst the mob went LORD ERSKINE, what must have been his feelings—if he have any,—when he heard the words of the Text?—

"He speaketh to the *Jews* words of comfort, but to the *Greeks* foolishness!"

WHO would have thought to see the day when Covent Garden Theatre should be opened to the multitude, at a "*shilling a head*"—who could have anticipated the degradation of this patent playhouse to the level of those canvas edifices wherein disport and dissipate MESSRS. GYNGELL, SCOWTON, RICHARDSON, and Co. at Peckham, Camberwell, and Croydon fairs?—The last of the Romans is gone; and the theatre which *was* classical and national, is sunk and fallen, and its respectability prostituted, first to Whig jobbery for the filthy lucre of gain, is handed over to the mob of St. Giles's for the trifling consideration of One Shilling.

We conclude that no inducement, except money getting, could have been found strong enough to entice the "Committee," (as it is called) to permit the Whig Fancy Masquerade to take place within its walls. The failure of that Tomfoolery, and the subsequent contributions of its silly patrons in order to cover their defeat, and their ACTUAL LOSS of FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS, are sufficient proofs of public feeling upon the contemptible exhibition; but it becomes the Committee of Covent Garden distinctly to state, whether the Patrons of the Spanish Masquerade have solicited them to permit this *last* exhibition, in order to *save some of their cash*, or whether the proprietors of Covent Garden are doing it of themselves, to pick up a few shillings at the end of an unsuccessful season—if the former be the case, the Covent Garden proprietors are a vast deal too good-natured; if the latter, they are a great deal meaner than we had thought to find them; because, what *they* will get by this shilling show, can be but little, inasmuch as the receipt, whatever it is, must be considered part of the profits of the theatre, and accordingly divided in proper proportions amongst the renters and annuitants.

The Humbug and trickery of the Spanish Ball is so particularly striking, and the folly of Whiggery so extraordinary upon the occasion, that it is hardly necessary to say a word about it—we know a person who was offered *two or three*

...gratis if he would go and take his wife and his wife's ...—the same offer was made in various instances—thus, ...of their purses, the Patrons and Patronesses ...expence of their discomfiture, and fresh ...endeavoured to conceal their discomfiture, and fresh ...contributions have been levied to make an appearance against ...

The CHRONICLE and the other papers who are hired to puff ...assures, state, that after paying 1400l. expences, 3271. was ...over to the Spanish Committee—the same papers tell ...fifteen hundred persons were present—now, calculating ...that one half of these persons were men and married women ...one guineas, and the other moiety unmarried ladies at one ...five shillings, the receipt would have been somewhere ...about two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven pounds. ...leaving, after paying 1400l. expences, a balance in favour of ...Messrs. MINA, BOWRING, WILSON and Co. of upwards of ...a thousand pounds; a comparison of the two statements is sufficient, therefore, to prove the imposition which has been practised. The truth is, that about six or seven hundred tickets were got rid of, and that the patrons and patronesses individually have paid for those which in the zealotry of Whiggism they distributed amongst their humble and accommodating friends.

Who gave SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE a ticket (for we conclude he did not purchase one) we do not at present know—whether there in full uniform; MR. HORACE TWISS was also there, but whether in the character of a partisan of the Spanish Revolutionists, or as nephew to MR. CHARLES TWISS, we have no idea. CONGREVE at Covent Garden has always been in request, but MR. TWISS might as well have been at home.

We have been furnished with a partial list of character ...ges who were present, but we are inclined to put little ...th in the report, because we think such curious coinci...dences as seem to occur in the catalogue would have been ...noticed by some of our contemporaries.

—The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, it is said, intended to have been present as a Conjuror, but he could not get the habit to fit—a large portly person as *Egalité*, with a national cockade in his hat, and a pipe in his mouth, singing *ca ira*, was a capital masque.

—MR. WILBERFORCE, as the late BILLY WATERS, excited considerable merriment—MR. ABERCROMBIE, as Don Quixote, and LORD ALTHORPE as Sancho, were extremely good—his Lordship sang—

"Flora told a flattering tale,"

with variations.

—MR. SPRING RICE, as an Irish Haberdasher, was uncommonly effective—and LORD NUGENT, as MR. ROBERT GORDON, filled the part excellently—his Lordship ...ed his cross-about one, and danced the bolero with great ...ect.

—LORDS AYLESBURY and FOLEY, as Messrs. HOWARD and GRAHAM, seemed quite at home. LORD ELLENBOROUGH as HARLEY, was very interesting—MR. ROGERS, as young RAPID in a Cere for the Heart Ache, was himself, and kept the company in a roar.

—SIR RONALD FERGUSON, as a Spanish windmill, excited considerable amusement—MR. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, as MR. GLASSE, was admirably dressed.

—MR. BROUGHAM, as Lord Chancellor, was very comical, and SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, as a Collector of Taxes, carried every thing before him. DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, as Cockletop, *in the Merry Mourners*, rivalled MUNDEN; but we must object to *the over-acting* of LORD DUNCANNON as the ghost of TOM MODDY—he used his whip too frequently, much to the annoyance of the ladies.

—The Lady Patronesses had a box appropriated to themselves, and did not mingle much with the *canaille* on the floor. Those ladies who were present *in character* did not unmask."

We give this extract from a letter which we have received, in the full belief, without putting much faith in it—the real truth we believe to be that the ball in its decorations and arrangements was extremely handsome—that the company did not exceed seven hundred and eighty—that the tickets actually *sold* did not amount to half that number—that the whole thing was a failure, and we know the cause of the bitterest mortification to those who pique themselves upon such matters, and who cannot endure to be baffled by common sense in their silly attempts at political juggling.

MR. HUME.

We have received the following letter from CAPTAIN TULLIDGE of the Navy:—

"SIR—In the report made by the MORNING CHRONICLE of the debates in the House of Commons, on MR. HUME'S motion respecting Navy Promotions, I was exceedingly surprised to find my name mentioned by the Hon. Member among the number of those officers who, according to him, had not been promoted as their seniority *or merits required*.

"The Hon. Member could not possibly know my sentiments on this subject, for I never had any communication with him, either verbal or written, at any time. I know nothing of that gentleman beyond what I read in the public accounts of his continual calculations and estimates of the national expenditure. In these I find that he frequently is in ...considerable errors; *but he never so mistook a case when he ascribed injustice to Government in the matter of my promotion.*

"So far from being discontented, I am perfectly satisfied with the most sincere gratitude for the liberality with which my ...ral services have been rewarded. I shall be greater ...ed to the Hon. Member. if he in future will be so good ...s to forbear from bringing my name in his speeches, without my knowledge or consent.—These remarks, and this request, ...ded upon the report, and upon that only, which has appeared in the MORNING CHRONICLE of June the 20th.—I ...main, yours, &c. J. C. TULLIDGE, Commander.

"Plymouth, June 27, 1823."

This may be taken as a pretty fair specimen of the feelings of those *in whose behalf* the wise Member for Arbroath so generously interests himself.

PATRIOTIC meetings are getting up in all parts of the country in aid of the "Spanish Cause." At Norwich a very handsome display has been made, and a subscription entered into, which a *quaker* has contributed his mite—this is new, but such a CAUSE what consistency can be expected.

Even in the midst of all the dancing, and tumbling, and ...ing and contributing, what happens in Spain itself—who would have thought it, says one—bless us, exclaims ...—dear me! says MR. WOODENSPOON, the Regent of ...—MORILLO has joined KING FERDINAND), and sent QUIROGA about his business. What will be done with all the musquets, and flints, and bayonets? What will be done with MR. HOLMES'S *pair of shoes?*

Perhaps MORILLO'S proclamations may not be unacceptable here—we transcribe them:

"Soldiers of the Fourth Army!

"You have manifested your resolution not to obey the orders of a Regency which the Cortes have installed at Seville, by depriving the Constitutional King of his powers in a manner reproved by our social compact. Animated with the same sentiments as yourselves, I have formed the same wishes; and I declare to you that I do not recognise the Government which the Cortes have illegally established; but these provinces must not be abandoned to the fury of anarchy. I shall retain the command of the army, and, aided by a Government Junta, I shall adopt the measures which circumstances may require, obeying no authority until the King and the nation establish the kind of Government which ought to prevail in our country.

"Our first duty is to preserve public tranquillity, and to permit no person to be insulted, nor the least disorder to be committed, under the pretext of political opinions, or on any pretext.

"A flag of truce will make known our determination to the French General who is opposed to us, and to whom I will propose to suspend hostilities. If he does not accede to my propositions, and if he requires from us humiliating conditions, then you must prepare to fight. You have told me that I merit your confidence, and you have made me the depositary of the honour of the army. I shall know how to preserve them, and whatever may be the dangers which surround us, never will I yield with ignominy.

"Soldiers, nearly all of you belong to these provinces, and your fathers, your brothers, your compatriots need your aid in preserving peace and tranquillity, without which persons and property would be compromised. Your presence under your standards was never more necessary, and I doubt not that, impressed with the noble mission intrusted to you, you will give me constant proofs of your discipline and your union.

COUNT OF CARTHAGENA."

"Lugo, June 26."

"Inhabitants of the Provinces comprehended in the District of the Fourth Army!

"Since the intelligence has been confirmed, that the Cortes had at Seville named a Regency, thereby depriving the King of his powers, although no case had occurred which had been provided for by the Constitution to authorise those acts, which they performed without the forms required by the regulations and by the ordinances, I have received successive deputations of the chiefs and officers of the second and third divisions, who declared to me that all the troops under their command had determined not to obey that Regency. The inhabitants having manifested the same sentiments, I being desirous to prevent the disorganization of the army, and to prevent also ferocious anarchists from carrying desolation though these provinces, have resolved to declare in a public and notorious manner, that I do not acknowledge the Regency established by the Cortes at Seville; because the Constitution has been violated by that illegal act, and because I wish in no wise to be implicated in the evils, which, to all appearances, will arise from that inconsiderate proceeding.

"But in order not to act lightly, and to be completely certain as to the state of public opinion with regard to the affairs of Seville, I this morning assembled all the ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities, and was thus enabled to convince myself that the population fully participate in the sentiments of the troops, and that a Government which is the result of the most illegal act cannot be recognized.

"In consequence I have resolved as follows:—

"1. The inhabitants of the provinces included in the district of the 4th army do not recognise the Regency installed by the Cortes at Seville on the 11th current.

"2. To maintain order in these provinces, and to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants, I retain the command of the army with the same powers I previously possessed. Wishing, besides, to attach to my measures the wisdom which in the existing circumstances is necessary, I have resolved that each provincial deputation, in concert with the superior ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities now in the capital, shall nominate an individual of its body, who shall immediately repair to our head-quarters, for the purpose of forming with the other members, nominated by the different deputations and authorities, a Junta of Government to which the examination of difficult affairs may be submitted.

"This order of things shall subsist, until the King and the nation adopt the system of regular Government.

"4. Persons and property remain under the safeguard of the laws, the authorities, and the armed force. No insult nor the least disorder will be permitted under the pretext of opinion or political conduct; and whoever may endeavour to excite disorder, shall be punished with all the severity of the law, as a disturber of public order.

"5. The existing laws are maintained in their vigour, except those relative to offences of opinion, which are abolished, because no person shall be prosecuted or disquieted for the opinions he has heretofore held, and henceforth he only will be considered culpable in this respect who shall trouble public order.

"Such are the regulations which I think it right to establish as the basis of Government, during the continuance of this provisional state of things. My intentions are pure, and I have no other idea than to preserve, if possible, these provinces from invasion, to maintain peace and order in them, and to preserve inviolable the honour of the nation and the army.

"As some days must elapse before the individuals who may be nominated by the provincial deputations, for the Provisional Government junta can assemble, I have constituted a junta, *ad interim*, consisting of the Bishop of this diocese, the Political Chief of the province; the Marquis de Vallodares, deputy from the province of Vigo; Don Jose Montero, deputy for the province of Corunna; and Don Francisco-Andreso Alvares, deputy for this province.

"Inhabitants of these provinces!—If you wish to give to Europe a noble example, by showing that you have no need of foreign troops to maintain public order, and defend the national honour—if you wish to preserve peace, and the inviolability of your persons and properties, do not allow yourselves to be led astray by your passions; obey the laws and the voice of the authorities, who only desire order and the oblivion of resentments and injuries. You will then reap in abundance the fruits of your wisdom, without experiencing the incalculable evils which oppress the other provinces.

"Count of CARTHAGENA.

"Head-quarters, Lugo, June 26."

It is quite impossible to describe the ludicrous effect these proclamations produced in town yesterday; the cry of "POOR WILSON!" "POOR WILSON!" might be distinctly heard at both ends of the town, and the Whigs, finding the bubble burst, are about to turn round upon their allies, associates, and tools—the Radicals; and, following LAMBTON'S example, (not by putting down their money) cut the concern as contemptuously as he did last week, when he "shammed sick," and declined taking charge of the Borough electors, which the "Vigo corporal" had so liberally handed over to him.

We suppose the farce cannot much longer be kept up, but we warn those persons who have contributed, and particularly the foreigner who subscribed the five thousand pounds, to look after their money—we have fifty letters before us now, soliciting to know something about the QUEEN'S plate subscription—who can give an answer?—The sum to be sure was not large, but in this instance more than fifteen thousand pounds have been collected, and we repeat, it is quite necessary that the blockheads who have been silly enough to pay in their cash, should get some account of the manner in which it has been or will be PAID OUT.

A very patriotic meeting indeed, was held on the second instant at Tiverton, in Devon, at which several resolutions touching the "Spanish Cause" were entered into.

A gentleman last from Gibraltar of the name of CLAUS PELL, took the Chair—and an address penned by Lawyer PARTRIDGE has been briskly circulated; it has had a very great effect—the Colonel put down twenty pounds, Lawyer PARTRIDGE has been briskly circulated; it has had a very great effect—the Colonel put down twenty pounds, Lawyer PARTRIDGE himself two pounds—the *religious* and *pious* MR. PARTRIDGE himself two pounds—the *religious* and *pious* MR. SLATEY subscribed one pound—a MR. VOISEY (?) another pound—as did indeed COSWAY the carpenter—tailor VENMAN clubbed his five shillings, and BRYANT the blacksmith contributed two old muskets—B. D. 5s.—H. M. 2s. 6d. and T. M. 1s. 6d.

It is gratifying to see how rapidly subscriptions of this sort continue to accumulate.

THEATRICALS.

MR. KENNY'S musical play of "SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES" was produced at the Haymarket on Monday, and received with applause—the plot we gather from an account of it which has appeared in the newspapers (and how such little histories are written we really do not know) runs as follows:—

"ADMIRAL FRANKLYN has determined on marrying his son CHARLES to his niece LAURA, The latter, however, on his travels, has become enamoured of EUGENIA, the daughter of MR. MELBOURNE, an early friend of the Admiral, but with whom, in the impetuosity of his youth, he had quarrelled. LAURA, on her part, has also proved unfaithful, and yielded her heart to the addresses of SANDFORD. CHARLES lands with his wife at Southampton; the Admiral, who is an invalid, is lodging there at an hotel, during the completion of a villa he is building; there EUGENIA is introduced as a chambermaid, and the landlady's niece, and in this character steals on the Admiral's affections. He is still resolute, however, for marrying the two cousins, who, on their part, are in the greatest fear of making each other miserable. A scene of explanation ensues between them, which ends to their mutual satisfaction, and they part in such tokens of joy at discovering their mutual release as to make an equivocal impression on the minds of SANDFORD and EUGENIA, and set them in a ferment of jealousy. The meetings of CHARLES and his wife are at length detected by the Admiral, who insists on MRS. BELL'S sending away her niece, and securing the repose of his family. A critical scene follows between EUGENIA and the Admiral, during which his feelings are strongly wrought upon. A disclosure of the truth is then made—the truants are forgiven, and all parties mutually reconciled."

The striking character of the opera is a novel-reading gardener, which although not novel in its construction (a similar part being to be found in a piece called "FREE AND EASY") is in the hands of that unequalled artist LISTON highly effective. The assumption of the character of a chamber-maid by the heroine, reminds us of "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"—but as there is "nothing new under the sun," we are not to blame a similarity, which, on the part of the present author, may be perfectly unintentional; particularly in this *instance*, inasmuch as the whole piece is a translation from "*La niece supposée*," by PLANARD, which was acted for the first time at the Francais, on the 22d September, 1813.

TERRY, as ADMIRAL PLAMPIN, was extremely effective. TERRY has now attained that ease and confidence in himself which is essential to an actor, and which is derivable only from habit—we never remember to have seen any man so completely take hold of the town as he has done within the last two years, and now that he *has* the audience with him, we need not hint to him not to fall into a very common error of the very popular actors—we mean that of presuming upon public favour to "go greater lengths" than is absolutely necessary.

Our observations in this instance are not addressed to *him*, they are made only *cautionally*—and if MR. TERRY will keep his eyes about him as we do, he will perceive in others those mistakes by which ribaldry is confounded with comicality, and grossness and vulgarity with wit and humour, and with *his* good sense will steer clear of that "*over-acting*," which, (particularly at the Haymarket) however comical to the rest of the performers, is extremely embarrassing to the decent part of the audience.

In all MR. KENNY'S writings for the stage we discern a *superior feeling* to that which is ordinarily thrust upon the town—a better taste; and in this opera, which would have been infinitely more agreeable without the music, several touches present themselves which claim an unqualified approbation:—when a man gets such an actor in his hands as LISTON it is an excuse for any extravagance he may commit—the present piece, however, will answer every purpose of author and manager, and while a writer is able to fill the house and send the audience home laughing, we do not know what more is required of the caterers for a summer theatre.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I believe it is now clearly seen, and generally acknowledged, that your opinion upon the subject of *agricultural distress* was from the beginning sound, and correct; that there was no mode of relief to the farmer, without oppression and injustice to others, except that of lowering the rents to meet the current price of things. This mode, they, upon whose hearts the Christian rule of doing to others that, which they could wish others to do to them in similar circumstances, nobly adopted. Although, from wise and prudential motives, these upright and truly *liberal* characters did not cancel their leases, they have, from time to time, most generously returned their tenants a certain sum *per cent.* in proportion to the rent paid for *the land*, or *the tythes*, to meet the distressing exigencies of the times. This truly noble and patriotic generosity highly deserved an adequate return of grateful public acknowledgment; for, under providence, they powerfully assisted to disperse the storm, which, the mock patriots, the "wolves in sheep's clothing," were bowling up to convert their country into a wilderness *for themselves;* a country, which even the celebrated DR. PRICE, in his wiser days, publicly declared to be "A Land where Peace, Plenty, Knowledge, and Liberty, abound and flourish—a Land, which has the best King, the best Laws, and the best Religion, in the world." But, to my great astonishment, there has not, as far as I can learn through your paper, been one instance in any county of a meeting being called by the farmers publicly to acknowledge the great kindness done them, and to testify *their gratitude*.

I will now relate a case, on which, being myself a party concerned, I shall make no comment, but simply relate it, and leave you and the public to judge whether those farmers concerned in it have any sense or feeling of *gratitude*, and whether they are not themselves sadly guilty of the sin of coveteousness, with which they so frequently charge the beneficed Clergy.

I reside in a very large parish, the extent of which is near six miles long and three wide. The Rector has let his *tithes* on lease,—except in one or two instances, which was refused by the farmer,—and he has *—voluntarily* I believe—returned the farmers *twenty-five per cent;* and besides, he allows the upper and lower parts of the parish *twenty pounds each* for a dinner on the day of payment. In the lower part of the parish there is a chapel, of which I am the incumbent Curate, and they have been accustomed to allow my predecessors a certain sum to defray their expences at the visitations. But, at the last vestry for electing new officers, held at the mother church of Wrotham, it was put to the vote, whether the sum allowed, of *one guinea*, should be continued to me; and, although they contribute not *one grain of corn* to my support, there was *one*, and *but one*—and he lifted up both his hands—who voted for it. Now, mark well the reasons assigned by these men,—to whom the allowance would scarce have been *a farthing a piece*,—"*The Rector ought to pay it.*"—*The Rector ought to do this* and *that*:—*that* Rector, who, with a large family of ten children, so generously gives up to these farmers *five-and-twenty per cent.* and *forty pounds for a good dinner*, when not a single landlord in the parish has returned them *one mite*. "The Rector ought!!" With what face can they dictate to the Rector, and presume to interfere between him and the Curate?

I pray you let the public judge, by your inserting this in your justly valued paper, whether the Rector (who deserves far higher commendations than they generally bestow upon him) or these farmers should be ranked among the generous, the excellent, and the honourable of our country, which, blessed be God! still "flows with milk and honey, and is the glory of all lands" upon earth.

With sincere gratitude for the brave and noble stand which you have made to preserve it from ruin, I remain, Sir, your very humble friend,

JOHN W. WYNNE.

Plaxtol, Wrotham, Kent, July 4, 1823.

THE electors of BATH are preparing a magnificent gold vase, embellished with classical ornaments and groupes of figures, from designs by CHANTRY, illustrative of the "Power of Eloquence," and the "Triumph of Liberty." In the front of this beautiful piece of plate is to be engraven the following inscription:—

TO CHARLES PALMER, ESQ.
Colonel in the Army,
Aid du Camp to the KING,
Late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Hussars,
And one of the Independent Representatives in Parliament
of
THE CITY OF BATH,
As a sincere but trifling testimonial of the warm,
high, true, and unqualified admiration
of those wonderful talents,
That unimpeachable purity,
Those splendid abilities,
That general knowledge,
and
Indescribable liberality,
which
Command implicit attention in Parliament,
and
Universal respect out of it;
But above all,
As a tribute of gratitude for the magnificent display
of
Wisdom, Patriotism, Virtue, and Oratory,
Which they have seen carefully reported
In the Times Newspaper,
As a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons, on
Wednesday, the 8th day of July,
MDCCCXXIII,
This Vase is humbly presented
by
His numerous, unbiassed, and eternally obliged
CONSTITUENTS.

Here follow the names of all the electors, in a small scroll, beautifully chased and worked. The Cup is to be presented to the Colonel as soon as the present vintage is over, and filled with genuine claret of his own growth.

Nothing can be more encouraging to Members of Parliament than these tributes from their constituents; and certainly if any speech ever merited a mark of popular esteem, that delivered by the gallant Colonel, to which the inscription alludes, demands not only the gratitude of Bath, but of all the villages adjacent.

The world may not, perhaps, know the history of this affair. After a prologue in the TIMES newspaper, to "beget an awful attention," the gallant Colonel "brought forward" a motion on the affairs in Spain, which was seconded by MR. HUME; but so unanswerable were the gallant Colonel's arguments, so forcible his illustrations, and so commanding his address, that the House was paralyzed—his friends were conscious they could add nothing to the value and weight of that which had fallen from him—his opponents saw it was needless to attempt to combat it, and the motion was negatived without a word—without a division.

The extreme carefulness of the gallant Colonel as to the effect of the speech in the newspapers will now be amply repaid, and the gift which we have recorded, will, we hope, induce him during the next session to make another appeal to the good sense of the country in Parliament assembled.

LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Permit me to offer a few remarks on the comments with which you were pleased to introduce my letter in your highly valuable paper of last Sunday, relative to the formation of Loyal and Patriotic Corresponding Societies.

That the country is quiet and peaceable at the present moment, I readily admit; but I beg leave to observe, that the seeds of insubordination and blasphemy still remain behind, and are propagated with as much enthusiasm as ever—that the dissemination of seditious doctrines render the illiterate and unwary the easy and willing dupes of demagogues and incendiaries in times of peril and emergency; and that it is in vain to expect the effectual cure of such a national disorder without the application of strong and powerful antidotes. When pamphlets, whose publication, twenty years ago, would have consigned their authors to prison, are now freely patronized and encouraged—when every insidious effort is used to overturn our tolerant Church, and destroy the State—and when a convicted advocate of irreligion and regicide (CARLILE) triumphantly obtains from the pockets of the working classes, in the shape of weekly subscriptions, upwards of 250l. per annum, for his detestable performances; besides other contributions for the rest of his family, I think (with due deference to your opinion) that all is not right in the body politic, and that the adoption of some efficient means are absolutely necessary for the removal of the evil in question; and I know of no better remedy than that of circulating cheap or gratuitous writings of a moral and constitutional nature amongst the people, through the medium of Loyal and Patriotic Corresponding Societies, whose labours, being founded on union and mutual co-operation would concentrate a vast force of public opinion, and tend, in an essential degree, to counteract the dangerous attempts of both discontented Whigs and furious Radicals. I crave pardon for mentioning the Whigs first, since they are already sunk into a second rate party, and become mere WHACKUMS to the Radicals, as was clearly evinced on the memorable trial of ST. CAROLINE of Jerusalem, and on several important occasions.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Paddington, July 10, 1823. DETECTOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JULY 6.—The counter revolution of Portugal has already restored the friendly relations between that kingdom and France. An Ambassador will set out for Lisbon without delay. The wishes of the Royalists are in favour of M. Hyde de Neuville, who sits on the extreme right in the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Moniteur* contains a printed letter from Madrid, dated July 2, which states that Gen. Morillo, who commands the Constitutional army in Galicia, on learning that the Cortes had, at Seville, decreed the deposition of the King, addressed to his army a proclamation, in which he declared, that the army having manifested a resolution not to obey the orders of a Regency which the Cortes had installed at Seville, by depriving the Constitutional King of his powers, he (Morillo) had determined not to recognise such Regency. He denounces the conduct of the Cortes as illegal, as imposing force on the King's will, and carrying off his person; and he reprehends the further confinement of His Majesty. However, he considers the prevention of anarchy and the preservation of tranquility as his paramount duty: he therefore retains the command of the army entrusted to him till the King's liberation, aided by a Provisional Junta, which he himself nominates, to aid him by its counsels. He professes his determination not to yield to the foreign invaders; and it is said he proposed an armistice, but the French answered there could be no suspension of arms unless he recognised the Regency at Madrid. Quiroga, the Captain-General of Gali in, having declined entering into Morillo's views, is said to have fled. The King of France, to conciliate Spain, has restored to the Spanish nation all the standards, forty-eight in number, taken by Buonaparte in the Peninsula, together with two other standards taken this war, and the keys of the city of Valencia.

General Morillo has written to General Bourck, and is preparing to dispatch an officer to the Head quarters of the Duke d'Angoulême. The famous Quiroga, Captain General of Galicia, not being desirous of entering into the views of Morillo, has embarked. The King is now imprisoned in a garret of the Excise Office at Cadiz, with no other furniture than two tables and four chairs. His Majesty omits no opportunity to protest against the violence which he has endured, and declares he has said nothing of what has been attributed to him, and that he neither will exercise nor accept the Royal power which they pretend to have restored to him. General Molitor has directed a column towards Grenada. Another has set out to Andouxar.—*Journal des Debats.*

BAYONNE, JULY 3.—The delay of the mail from Madrid, and the non-appearance of the bulletin, have given occasion to the circulation of various unfavourable reports, such as the Prince has given orders to Gens. Bordesoult and Bourmont to withdraw from Andalusia, and to concentrate their troops in the neighbourhood of Madrid. Some even pretend that secret orders have been given for the whole army to return to the Ebro; it is further added, that General Bourck, having suffered severely, has retreated to Valladolid, and that M. de Martignac is coming immediately to Paris, to give an account of the state of affairs in Spain.

PERPIGNAN, JUNE 28.—Our troops are advancing on Barcelona to undertake the siege. Marshal Moncey has written to the Minister, that as soon as he receives the reinforcement which his Excellency had promised him Barcelona will be invested.

AX, JUNE 29.—Mina, having left Seu d'Urgel on the 19th, arrived at Cervera on the 21st, where he shot, in cold blood, a respectable priest, named Soler, and then retired on the camp of Tarragona. We are still ignorant of his ultimate destination. He had with him about 900 infantry and 150 horse.—The seige of Seu is still pressed with great ardour. The town suffers much from the shot of the citadel, and will be entirely destroyed if the surrender does not take place in a few days. Some ravages were committed on the 25th by the artillery of the Fort of Figueras; the town has suffered much, and many of the inhabitants have been killed or wounded.—The fort of Venasque (in Arragon) is strictly blockaded by Mirailles (Royalist Chief.) The garrison remain tranquil, but refuse to capitulate.

MADRID, JULY 2.—The 18th Bulletin contains nothing important. It minutely details some advantages obtained in the Asturias by Hubert's division over a Spanish corps commanded by Campillo. It is affirmed that a French Colonel, named Goutefray, with 90 men, put to the rout Campillo's corps, 500 strong, and drove it from the village of Colunga. It is stated that Campillo was afterwards pursued to Gijon, and from that place along the sea coast. Longa, a Spanish General of the Faith, commanding French troops, is said to have defeated and taken prisoner a Constitutional Chief named Santo Bania.

In a letter from Saragossa, it is affirmed, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme had been in imminent danger of being carried off by a guerilla party on a promenade which he took in the environs of the capital.

CADIZ, JUNE 14.—A conspiracy has been discovered, of which Sir John Downie was at the head, which conspiracy was to excite the Royalists to rise to prevent the King from being carried away by force. The plot was discovered quite by a casualty. Sir J. Downie, and a nephew, are now on their way to Cadiz, under a strong escort, where they will be tried.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.—A letter from Havannah to the Editor of the *Norfolk Beacon*, dated 24th of May, says, "By the British ship Romulus from La Vera Cruz, we learn that the Emperor Iturbide, with his family, was just about embarking for Leghorn in the English ship Rawlins, to sail in company with the English frigate Tamar, and that the Republic of Mexico had agreed to allow him 25,000 dollars per annum during life."

The following is a copy of the letter written by the Spanish Minister Salvador, before he committed suicide:—"Life every day becomes more insupportable to me, and the conviction of this truth impels me to take the horrid resolution of terminating my existence with my own hand. The only consolation I can leave to my estimable wife, to my beloved children, and friends, respecting this terrible determination, is, that I descend to the grave without my conscience reproaching me for ever having committed any crime or offence whatever. In the night from the 17th to the 18th June, 1823, it is my intention to do the deed with a razor, which I hereby declare, in order that no one may be charged with the crime. (Signed) ESTANISLAO SALVADOR."

LISBON, JUNE 22.—On the 16th, her Majesty the Queen left Ramalhao for the Royal Palace of Queluz, amidst the general acclamations of the people of all the places through which she passed. On the 18th, her Majesty came to the Palace of Bemposta, to visit the King and her sons. When she reached St. Sebastiao da Pedreira, the people took the horses from her carriage, and drew it to Bemposta, with extraordinary demonstrations of joy. The 23d was a day of real triumph, on which their Majesties and Royal Highnesses went in solemn procession to the Church of Santa Maria Maior, to return thanks.

Latest intelligence from South America state that President Bolivar had marched from Guayaquil for Cuenca: his army is said to amount to 8000 men, including the 3000 which returned from Peru. It was supposed the Spaniards were in possession of Lima. The armies of Canterac, La Serna, and Ramiriez, amounted to 10,000 effective troops. The Patriots had about 6000. General Morales was still in Maracaybo, with 9000 men. Gen. Montillo was in Rio de la Hacha, with 4,500.

NATCHES, May 15.—There is a tremendous inundation from the Missisippi, which is destroying all the hopes of the Louisiana planters. The low lands are all under water, and with but here and there a high ridge, this immense stream presents a breadth of 30 miles. It is a grand, but overwhelming and disastrous prospect. Crops are pretty generally abandoned. The destruction among the cattle, the deer, and the inhabitants of the forest generally will be great. Families flying from this irresistible evil present a melancholy sight. The immense quantity of vegetable matter borne along by this mighty river, when exposed to the sun, will, we fear, produce much disease.

We have received American papers to the 9th of June. It appears by the accounts in them, from Commodore Porte's squadron, that the system of piracy in the West Indies is completely broken up. A letter from Havannah of the 17th of May, says, "The troops here are in constant motion: the shot are piled on all the batteries, and every preparation for defence appears to be making; nothing is to be heard but the sound of drum and trumpet. 'Constitution or Muerte' is the favourite motto—how long it will be so remains to be proved."

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday his Majesty gave a grand entertainment at his Palace in Pall-mall. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Victoria arrived at the Palace from Kensington. The Princess was introduced to the King by her Royal mother. The interview lasted upwards of half an hour. The King afterwards retired to a dinner to be given to a numerous and splendid party, consisting of several of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Foreign Princes in England. His Majesty had also a numerous evening party of distinguished personages at half-past nine o'clock, who were gratified with a performance of most choice and chaste English music only, under the direction of Mr. Hawes.

On Sunday the Duke of York left town for His Majesty's Palace at Newmarket.

On Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers.

On Thursday morning despatches were received at the Foreign Office from Spain, transmitted by Sir Charles Stuart from Paris. At half-past one Ministers assembled at Mr. Secretary Canning's office, to deliberate upon them.

The Persian Minister to this country, Miza Mahomed Saulit, being about to return home, has issued an official notification from the Prince Royal of Persia, inviting all British subjects who may be disposed to emigrate, to take up their residence in his kingdom; he states, that he will, immediately on their arrival assign them portions of land, with residences attached, and every requisite for their comfort and subsistence. The soil is very productive, the emigrants will be exempted from taxes, and the settlers will be allowed to enjoy their own religious opinions. The climate is very healthy.

Sir H. Wellesley arrived at Vienna on the 25th of last month. Lord Clanwilliam, the British Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, arrived in that city on the 3d inst.

It is now calculated that the business of Parliament will occupy about another fortnight; that the prorogation may take place on Friday the 19th, or Tuesday the 22d inst. His Majesty intends to prorogue the Parliament in person.

The accounts of receipts and disbursements for the Spanish Ball, on Friday se'nnight, has been made up, and the balance, 372l. 6s. has been paid over to the Spanish Committee.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a Proclamation by the Lords of the Admiralty, abolishing, from the 1st of Jan. next, the use of His Majesty's Union Jack in merchant ships for any purpose whatsoever, and ordering that the signal Jack, to be worn by merchant ships, should have an entire white border, such border being one-fifth of the breadth of the Jack itself, exclusive of such border, and that such Jack should also be in future used on board merchant vessels as a pilot, instead of the Union Jack at present used for that purpose.

The Lord Mayor has appointed to take the septennial boundaries of his jurisdiction as Conservator of the River and Waters of Medway, on Wednesday, the 23d of July three following days, upon which occasion he will be accompanied by the Aldermen and principal officers of the Corporation.

Tuesday, the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen, which was attended by 15 Aldermen, the Recorder, Sheriffs, and City Remembrancer, G. H. Whittaker, Esq. and P. Laurie, Esq. Sheriffs Elect, &c. &c. to take upon them the said office.

The Grand Cricket Match in Lord's Ground between the Gentlemen of Kent and the Marylebone Club, was decided on Tuesday in favour of the Marylebone Club. In the two Innings Kent had 141—Marylebone 142. Marylebone won by 8 wickets—5 to 4 on Marylebone.

A balloon fell Wednesday evening at Chisworth Farm, in the parish of Horsham, Sussex. It had been two hours and five minutes travelling from Bampton, in Oxfordshire, from whence it was launched, a distance of more than eighty miles.

Amongst the numerous preparations to celebrate the approaching the Coronation on Saturday next, we perceive that the Proprietors of the Panorama at Spring Gardens is to be tastefully decorated with flags, and patronised by several families of distinction, which will render it a place of very great interest during the day and evening.

THE ARMY.—The 17th Regiment, which marched from Cork on the 7th, will arrive at Portsmouth to-morrow.—The 38th Regiment arrived on board the Coldstream East Indiaman, from Bengal, and barked at Gravesend on the 8th, and marched to Chatham.—The 53d Reg. which also came home from India in the Coldstream arrived on Wednesday at Chatham.—The 24th Reg. which embarked on board the Charlotte, country ship, from India, disembarked at Deal on the 3d inst.—The Head-quarters and two Squadrons of the 3d Reg. of Light Dragoons are at present stationed at Kensington. A troop of Horse Artillery has received orders to march to Woolwich for the purpose of being attached to the Cavalry intended to be reviewed on Tuesday.

On Friday, the Guards were reviewed in Hyde Park by the Duke of York. Of these, but four battalions were on the ground—the second battalions of the 1st regiment, and the second regiment being on duty, the Coldstream was the only regiment present in full complement. The military were on the ground by nine o'clock, at half-past nine a detachment of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived from Knightsbridge barracks to keep the ground, and were drawn up in single files, and presented an extensive and imposing line of about 7,000 men. At about 20 minutes after ten the Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief arrived upon the ground, accompanied by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and a numerous train of officers. The usual military evolutions were gone through with the precision for which the Guards have long been so justly distinguished. The formation of the whole body into order was remarkably fine in effect. The review was over about twelve. The word of command was given by Colonel Woodford.

At the Grand Review of Cavalry on Tuesday next, the Regiments directed to be reviewed, are the 1st and 2d Regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, the 7th and 15th Hussars. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief attended by several General Officers and a numerous Staff, will review the Troops. Major-General Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Inspecting General of the Cavalry in Great Britain, will give the word of command. The following movements of the Troops will precede the Review, has taken place. The 1st Regiment of Life Guards marched from Knightsbridge to the town of Hounslow. The Regiment of Life Guards from the Regent's Park Barracks, and Brentford, and the Royal Horse Guards from Windsor to Egham and Staines. The following Regiments have proceeded to the undermentioned stations, viz.—The 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Hampton Court Barracks: the 7th Hussars, Brighton: the 15th Hussars, Hounslow Barracks; the two squadrons of the 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, which arrived at Canterbury from Birmingham on the 5th instant, are ordered to keep the encampment.

On Thursday the Hon. East India Company's Regiment under the command of Colonel Astell, had a field day, near Hounslow. The horse of Captain Dickinson threw him; the Captain fell upon his shoulder, which had been lately dislocated; his thigh was also considerably bruised. He was conveyed off the ground in a chair.

Sir T. Maitland, late Governor of the Ionian Islands, left Berwick last week at Berwick, on his way to Manderston, the seat of his brother-in-law General Maitland.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PORTSMOUTH, JULY 8—"This day arrived the Termagant, Captain Dunlop, from Madras, touching at the Island of Ascension the 31st of May, and found there the Bucephalus, from the Coast of Africa, having lost her Captain, Surgeon, and 40 men of her crew, by the yellow fever, and which she had quarantined at the island, for out of the little garrison of twenty-five men, and 3 private marines had died of the fever; the assistant-surgeon being the only surgeon on the island) was ill with the fever, and not expected to live. Major Campbell, R.M. and Lieut. Bissenstrand, with the remainder of the small garrison, had gone up the highest rock in the island for change of air. The Termagant having herself sustained the loss of eight of her crew by the *cholera morbus*, was very cautious in communicating with the Bann; they did not go on shore, nor did remain longer than one hour at Ascension. Left the Cape the 14th and St. Helena the 26th of May.

A dreadful skirmish took place on Sunday night, between the Lascars and Chinamen, close to the Barrack, in St. George's East. The parties were armed with swords, dirks, long knives fixed in poles, and other deadly weapons, with which they fought in the most vindictive fury, to the great terror of the neighbourhood. Twenty-five of them were taken to the watch-house, several of whom received desperate wounds. Six have been committed from Lambeth-street Office for want of bail, and the rest discharged. The East India Company have taken up the ship Buckinghamshire to convey the men back to China, with orders to be in the Downs the 15th of the month.

Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, Mrs. May, who keeps a lodging-house in the Commercial-road, left her boy, about three years old, in the kitchen; during her absence the child went into the room of Capt. Fraser, one of the lodgers, whose dressing-case was on the table, from which he took a razor, and cut his throat in a most shocking manner. He is not expected to recover.

On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, as a party of young men were returning from Richmond, where they had spent the day, and it is presumed had been making rather too free), when about a mile it was discovered that one of the party was missing. Their unfortunate companion fell overboard somewhere between Lender's Distillery and St. John's Wharf, Battersea, opposite to which place the body was found the following morning.

On Monday morning, the Union coach from Shrewsbury to London was robbed of a carpet bag, containing a parcel, directed to Messrs. Masterman and Co. Bankers, London, in which were 30 promissory notes, payable in London; one 35l. Bank post Bill, dated No. 8599; 36 Pensioners' Receipts, and sundry other papers.

On Friday was committed to Oxford gaol, John Carey, the celebrated pugilist, charged on a violent suspicion of having robbed the Banbury mail, on the 25th ult. of a parcel containing a bill, and three 1l. notes.

In consequence of the atrocious attempts lately made to extort money from persons of a blameless character, an Act has just passed which declares, that every person accusing another of any unnatural crime with the view to extort money, shall be deemed guilty of felony and be transported for life.

On Tuesday last, a young lady of elegant accomplishments, from Cheltenham, with her lover, but the father pursued the fugitives, overtook them at Aylesbury, and returned home with his daughter to Cheltenham.

At the Hertford Assizes, in the case of *Pryor v. Nicoll* and another, an action was brought by a publican at London Colney, to recover from the defendants, who are parish officers of St. Albans, within the liberty of St. Alban's, a sum of 3l. 16s. for the board, lodging, nursing, and liquors provided in the plaintiff's house for a woman named Britton. The defendants paid 3l. 11s. 6d. into Court. The object of the action was to recover the trifling sum of four shillings and sixpence, which sum the defendants disputed in the plaintiff's account. It appeared that Britton, a young man whose settlement was in St. Peter's, had been lodging two or three days in the plaintiff's house when he was taken dangerously ill with an inflammation in his bowels. An apothecary was sent for, and for several days he was attended and prescribed for. Notice of the pauper's situation was given to the proper officers of St. Peter's, and the former of the poor rate the plaintiff provide for him in such things as were necessary for his situation. The pauper was ill a fortnight, and the plaintiff's demand was

...e sum above mentioned, which included liquors found for the ... and also nourishment for the pauper which was prescribed by ...e apothecary. The defendants offered to pay the plaintiff's demand ...e 6d. which they objected to, as being excessive. The objec... was chiefly applied to the charge for liquors. By an order of ves... it was determined to resist the demand, and this action was brought. ...ral witnesses were examined on both sides, as to the reasonable... of the plaintiff's charge, and on the result the Jury, under the ...ected Judge's directions, found their verdict for the plaintiff. Da... ...s. 6d. costs 40s. The expences of this action must amount ...s. 6d. from the number of witnesses examined, &c. &c. The ... at least 100l. from the principal part of the day.

...sted the Sweepstakes of 10 ... Newmarket July Meeting, 1823.—Monday.—Sweepstakes of 10 ... each, for 3-yr-old colts, 8st. 6lb. and fillies, 8st. 3lb. was won by ... Duke of Rutland's c. Scarborough.—The July Stakes, a Subscrip... of 50 ... each, 30gs. ft. for 2-yr-old colts, 8st. 6lb. and fillies, 8st. ... each, won by Mr. Wilson's ch. c. by Whisker.—The Duke of Port... ...was won by Mr. Windham's Vedette, 8st. 7lb. D. M. ... Gabrielle.—Lord G. H. Cavendish's The Stag, 4 yrs ... 10lb. beat Mr. Rogers's Scratch, 3 yrs old, 7st. 10lb. 100 sov. ... 2 to 1 agst The Stag.—Mr. Hunter's f. by Rubens, 7st. 12lb. ... 2 to 1 agst Lord G. H. Cavendish's f. by Pioneer, 8st. 5lb. T. Y. C. 100 sov. ... Lord G. H. Cavendish's f. by Pioneer, 8st. 5lb. T. Y. C. 100 sov. ... 2 to 1 agst Mr. Hunter's f.—The Duke of Grafton's Posthuma, ... old, 8st. beat Mr. Windham's Robin Hood, 6 yrs old, 8st. 2lb. ... M. 100. 2 to 1 on Posthuma.

Tuesday.—(Second Year.)—Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 10gs. ... for 3-yr-olds, 6st. 9lb.; 4-yr-olds, 8st. 11lb.; 5-yr-olds, 8st. 10lb.; ... 8st.; and aged 9st. 2lb. was won by Mr. Wilson's c. by Co... ...s 3-yr-old—Fifty Pounds, for 3-yr-olds, carrying 6st. 9lb.; 4-yr... 8st.; 5 yr-olds, 8st. 5lb.; 6-yr-olds, 8st. 12lb.; and aged, 9st. ...won by Mr. Windham's b. h. Centaur, 5 yrs old.

Wednesday.—The Town Plate of 50l. for 3-yr-old colts, 8st. 4lb.; ... 8st. last mile and a distance of B. C. was won by the Duke of ... Richmond's b. c. Scarborough.—Major Wilson's ch. f. by Soothsayer, ... dam of Tippitywitchet, beat Mr. R. Wilson's b. f. Lisinka, by Smo... ...dam by Beningbrough, 8st. 4lb. each. T.Y.C. 100 gs. h. ft.—... ...d Major Wilson's ch. f.—won easy.—(Second Year) Renewal of ... Sweepstakes of 10gs. each, was won by the Duke of Portland's ... Arabelle.—Mr. Udny's Tarandus, 8st. 6lb. beat Mr. Fox's Double ...ndure, 8st. 4lb. T.Y.C. 100gs. h. ft.—5 to 1 on Tarandus—won by ... a length, and the Handicap Sweepstakes, of 10 sov. each, for ... yrds, and upwards, was won by Mr. Williamson's Harriet.—Ld ...ster's c. by Captain Candid, out of Folly, 8st. 7lb. rec. ft. from Mr. ...rcelles's f. by Blucher, out of Olivera, 8st. 3lb. T.Y.C. 50, h. ft.—... G. H. Cavendish's The Stag, 8st. 3lb. rec. 30gs. from Duke of ... Posthuma, 8st. 7lb. T.Y.C. 100, h. ft.

The Dublin papers state that a few days since the 2d, or the Queen's ... Regiment, was reviewed in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, by ... Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere, when a series of manœuvres ... excellently performed under the command of Major-General Sir ...ry Torrens, K.C.B. the Colonel of the regiment.

The Corporation of Drogheda have voted the freedom of the Burgh ... Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. and K.T.S. for his ... and military services and official urbane kindness.

The Freedom of Cork has been unanimously voted to Mr. Serjeant ...rnard; Lieut. Col. French, Carbineers; Sir Hugh Gough, of the ... Foot; Lieutenant-Col. Mitchell, and Major Logan, of the Rifle ...gade.

On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, the herdsman of Mr. Hewson, ... met by three ruffians, on the lands of Tomdely, near Askeaton, ... the county of Limerick, whilst attending to the grazing of his ...ployer's cattle, who brutally cut off one of his ears. The fellows ...e not yet taken.

THE REVENUE.

...tract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the ...ears ended the 5th of July, 1822, and the 5th of July, 1823; shewing ...e Increase and Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended July 5. 1822.	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
...stoms	9,383,119	9,552,954	169,835	
...cise	26,665,551	24,897,122		1,768,429
...mps	6,209,341	6,319,255	109,914	
...Office	1,325,000	1,347,000	22,000	
... .	7,407,242	6,849,546		558,695
...Miscellaneous	354,627	429,387	65,760	
	51,345,080	49,395,364	367,409	2,327,125
		Deduct Increase.....	367,409	
		Decrease on the Year		1,959,716

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers to the 11th instant, arrived yesterday; they contain two bulletins from Marshal Moncey, who announces that his troops are approaching Barcelona, where it is admitted that Mina had arrived, and had fixed his head-quarters at Sans, about half a league from the town. The other is from the Major-General, Guilleminot, and describes a series of skirmishes and movements in the Asturias, in which the enemy claims the advantage.

A letter from Gerona, dated the 5th inst. states that Mina is ill from the effects of a fall from his horse.

The *Pilote* of Thursday last, states, on the authority of a letter from Bayonne, dated the 4th inst. that Morillo had solemnly refused to acknowledge the Madrid Regency, but that having been made acquainted with the restoration of Ferdinand to the exercise of the Royal Functions, he had admitted the necessity of the case under which the Cortes had acted, and had made his troops take a fresh oath to the Constitution.

Advices of the 3d inst. from Madrid, announce that Ballesteros had reached Villa Nueva-de-la-Fuente on the 27th of June, with sixteen thousand men.

PARIS, JULY 9.—Yesterday the Duke of San Carlos, Ambassador from Spain, was introduced to a solemn audience of the King. The *Journal des Debats* gives the speech of the Duke of San Carlos to the King, praying him to "continue his noble and generous succour to Spain, united in wishes and intentions with his august Allies, who already show so much interest in the Regency."—The King, in his reply, said, "God has hitherto too visibly protected the most just of causes, not to afford a hope that he will continue his support of it. For myself, strong in the purity of my intentions, and those of the Sovereigns, my Allies, I am firmly resolved not to lay down our arms until I have restored to Spain happiness—and to its King liberty—and to Europe the repose of which the troubles of your country threatened to deprive it."

M. de Martignac has notified his recall to the Regency of Spain, and, previously to his departure, he received from the Regency the portrait of the King of Spain, and the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Charles III.

A letter from Cadiz, states, that a convoy of 150 mules, laden with corn, which were endeavouring to enter that city, have been taken by our troops. The pregnancy of the Queen is confirmed.

The *Journal des Debats* says that Rear Admiral Rotour procured the restoration of the four French vessels taken into Algesiras, by threatening to batter the town.

On Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings arrived off the Tower Stairs, in the Earl of Liverpool steam packet, which left Calais at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Bedford, Cunnynghame, from India, has arrived off Brighton. The York, Talbert, has arrived off the Isle of Wight; sailed from Madras Feb. 16, Ceylon, March 8, and the Cape, May 9.

Vauxhall Gardens was attended on Friday night by a fashionable and numerous company. The attractions of this favourite place of resort, aided by the beauty of the weather, will no doubt continue to secure to the liberal proprietors full gardens. The ballet of Cupid and Psyche is got up in good taste.

The Tale of "THE WILDERNESS," detailing some historical facts connected with the early life of the American Hero and Legislator, General Washington, indicates a fertile imagination, and excites an uncommon degree of interest.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, an action was tried, *White* v. *Bentley and others*, proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*, for a libel, which charged the plaintiff with fraud, in circulating, at Maranham, a quantity of base copper and silver coin among the troops, for which, according to the witnesses for the plaintiff, there was not the least foundation. The Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict, with 300l. damages.—The Sittings after Trinity Term, in London, are concluded, and the Lord Chief Justice and Counsel will proceed forthwith to join their respective circuits.

The admirers and patrons of the fine arts will have a treat during the ensuing week, in the exhibition of 30 Pictures of the first class, the property of a Nobleman, of whom it is said by Mr. Geo. Robins, that his "correct judgment and good taste are alike proverbial." We have heard these Pictures highly spoken of. The Duke of York, Prince Leopold, and a long list of the Nobility have already been to the private view, and corroborated the high eulogium previously passed upon them.—There is also a collection of the ancienne order of Sevre, with some pieces of great value in Dresden, Raphael, and Angouleme, collected by the same Nobleman. The whole comes to the hammer on Saturday.

A few days since, the Cork coach, via Cashel, was upset at Abbeyleix, on its way to Cork. Mr. Jones, of Cork-hill, one of the passengers, was thrown over the road ditch, into a field, by the violence of the percussion, and his thigh was broken in a dreadful manner. A young lady and two other passengers were also much injured.

An inquest was held on Friday night, on a Mrs. Lewis, who, in a state of intoxication, fell down stairs at her lodgings, in King's Headcourt, Shoe-lane, and broke her neck. Verdict—"Accidental death."

A few days since, as Mr. and Mrs. Lewthwaite were passing through Fenchurch-street in their Phaeton, they came in contact with the wheel of a hackney-coach, which threw Mr. L. from his seat to a considerable distance, by which he received a compound fracture of the elbow joint, with other severe injuries. Mr. Bassett, surgeon, was immediately sent for, who, after having removed several broken pieces of bone from the joint, set it. Mr. L. is rapidly recovering.

The following useful works have been lately published by Messrs. Colburn and Co. viz. 1. Pomarium Britannicum; or, an Historical and Botanical Account of Fruits known in Great Britain, with Practical Remarks on their Culture, &c.; by H. Phillips, Esq. F.H.S. 1 vol.—2. A History of Cultivated Vegetables; by the same Author, 2 vols.—3. The Florist's Manual; or, Hints for the Construction of a Gay Flower Garden; by the Authoress of Botanical Dialogues, one small volume, with plates.—4. A System of Practical Economy, founded on Modern Discoveries and Communications of Persons of Experience. 1 vol. 12mo.—5. The Art of employing Time to the greatest Advantage the True Source of Happiness.—6. The Young Mother's Assistant; by Sir Arthur Clarke, containing Practical Instructions for the Prevention and Treatment of the Diseases of Infants and Children.—And 7, the Art of Preserving the Sight Unimpaired to an extreme Old Age, and of re-establishing and strengthening it when it becomes weak, &c. &c.; by an Experienced Occulist: the 5th Edition improved.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

We have little to notice in the Money Market this week, the early part of which saw Consols for the Account bordering on 83¾, but the French Loan having been taken by an English House at a very high rate, has caused a depression this day, and they have been doing at 82¾ to 83. In the Foreign Market, Spanish Bonds have been doing from 32 to 32¾.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	82¾ ⅛	India Bonds	46 47
3 per Cent. Consols	81⅛ ⅜	Exchcq. Bills, 2d 1000l.	24 26
3½ per Cent. ditto ..		Ditto . . . . . 500l.	
4 per Cent.	99¼ ⅛	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	100¼ ⅛ ⅜	Con. for Acc. 83⅛	82⅛ 83
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July 9, French Five per Cents. - - - 89-20

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AMICABLE SOCIETY for INSURANCE of LIVES, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London, Incorporated by Queen Anne, 1706.

The Directors of the Corporation of the Amicable Society for a Perpetual Assurance Office, do hereby give notice, that attendance will be given at the Society's House, in Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAYS, the 16th, 23d, and 30th days of July instant, and on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August next, from Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon until One in each of the said days, and on the last WEDNESDAY of every subsequent Month, from Eleven to Twelve of the Clock, to pay claims arising by Deaths of Members of the said Society in the Year ending at Lady Day, 1823 (Old Style), when will be paid to the respective Nominees, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns of such Members, the sum of two hundred and forty one pounds eight shillings and sixpence, for each Share insured on their respective Lives.

The Directors have now to offer to the attention of the Public, TABLES of RATES for the INSURANCE of LIVES, at the various ages from 8 to 72; either for the whole Life; any specific number of Years; the contingency of one person surviving another; or for the joint continuance of the Lives of two or more Persons, the Insurance payable on the death of either.

Insurances in this Office are effected in certain cases at a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. and on the whole on terms greatly favourable to the Insured; and may be effected from £200 to £5000, and every kind of Insurance, however short the period of continuance, is entitled to a participation in the pecuniary advantages accruing to the Corporation. These advantages are wholly appropriated to the benefit of the Insured, in proportion to the amount of each Insurance.

In the last year Insurances on 146 Shares became claims, of which 59 receive additions amounting to 60 per cent.; four Shares 50 per cent.; three Shares 41 per cent.; three Shares 33 per cent; and 79 Shares 20 per cent. beyond the sums originally insured.

Abstracts of the Charters and By Laws, with Tables of the Premiums, may be had at the Office, where attendance is given daily from Nine till Three o'Clock. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. PENSAM, Registrar.

July 9, 1823.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 34, Bridge-street Blackfriars. DIRECTORS.

Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. Chairman,
Robert Chaloner, Esq. M.P. Deputy Chairman.

Launcelot Baugh Allen, Esq.	Thomas Frankland Lewis, Esq. M P.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.	Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, Esq.
Thomas Venn, Esq.	Thomas Moux, Esq.
Captain George Harris, R.N. C.B.	Henry Berwick Stephenson, Esq.
Francis Kemble, Esq.	Godfrey Wentworth Went-worth, Esq.

George Farren, Esq. Resident Director.
PHYSICIAN—John Mason Good, M.D. F.R.S. Guildford-street.
SURGEON—Benjamin Travers, Esq. F.R.S. New Broad street.

ADVANTAGES BELONGING TO THIS INSTITUTION.

A TEMPORARY PRECAUTIONARY CAPITAL of 200,000l. which will be paid off as soon as an adequate surplus capital shall have been accumulated from the Profits of the Society, and which shall be a less charge upon the infancy of the Institution, without being a permanent charge on the Society.

Three-fourths of the Savings and Profits divided amongst the Assured, until the Share-holders are paid off; and thenceforth the entire Profits divided amongst the Assured, by additions to their Policies, with Interest thereon in reduction of the Premium.

The Trustees sign every Policy, and give the Assured an immediate remedy against the Fund itself.

The Society contract to buy Policies at their true value, or to lend two-thirds of such value on security of the Policy, at the option of the Assured.

Premiums for young and middle aged Lives lower than in any Office in England; payable annually, half-yearly, or quarterly, or for a number of years only.

Proposals from the Country to be sent to the Resident Director, who will give all proper information to save the necessity of personal attendance before the Board.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, for Insurance of Lives and Endowments of Children, and also for Purchasing Annuities on Lives, Sun-court, Cornhill, and St. James's-street. Capital £750,000.

DIRECTORS.

George Brown, Esq. Chairman—Cornelius Buller, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Grant Allan, Esq.	Jeremiah Olive, Esq.
John Bordieu, Esq.	Thomas Reid, Esq.
Andrew Colvile, Esq.	Sir James Shaw, Bart.
Samuel Dreyer, Esq.	Robert Staples, Esq.
William Fry, Esq.	Henry Smith, Esq.
Robert Lang, Esq.	Henry Sterry, Esq.
Ebenezer Maitland, Esq.	John Henton Tritton, Esq.

Auditors.—Charles Barclay, Esq.—Sir Charles Price, Bart.—John Tritton, Esq.
Consulting Physician—H. Lidderdale, M.D. Falcon-square.

Two thirds of the profits of the Company are periodically added to the sums specified in the Policies of Assurance for the whole term of life, at the same time the Insured are protected by the deed of settlement, and the above ample capital, from every chance of loss by the responsibility which attaches to those who become mutual Insurers of each other.

Lives Insured are allowed to pass by sea from one part of the united kingdom to another, and also, in time of peace, to pass in King's ships and packets, or other decked vessels, between British Ports and such Foreign Ports as lie between Ostend and Havre de Grace, both included, without extra premium, or special leave of the Directors, as is usually required.

No extra premium is required from persons engaged in the army or navy, unless when called into actual service.

No Entrance Money nor Fine of Admission is charged except in the case of non-appearance.

Attendance is given daily at the Company's Offices from ten till four o'clock, where rates and conditions may be had, or at any of the Company's Agents, in the principal towns throughout the kingdom. By order of the Board,

JOHN GREY, Actuary.

A Dividend on the Subscription Capital will be paid to the Proprietors on Wednesday, the 16th inst. and following days between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCES SOCIETY, established for the purpose of granting Assurances for Lives and Survivorships. Office, No. 58, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Assurances are effected by this Society upon the Lives of all persons, whether in the Army, Navy, Militia, Law, or other ranks of life.—The Capital of the Society is One Million Sterling.

Additions to the sums specified in the Policies of Persons Assuring for the whole term of Life will be periodically made out of the savings of the Society, in a manner more advantageous than can be obtained in any other Office, having a subscribed capital, and exempting the assured from all liability. The assured will then be empowered to elect annually, after the 24th of June, 1825, two of the four Auditors. Every person not being able to continue the payment of his Premiums, may either sell his Policy to the Society, who will purchase it, or in lieu thereof, may receive another Policy payable at his decease, and he will not be required to make any annual or other payments for such new Policy. Parties Assured in this Office, are at liberty to pay the Premiums by one payment, by payments for a limited number of years, or by continuing annual payments at their own option. Interim Policies may be received at any period within six months after the forfeiture, on the payment of a fine to be fixed by the Board of Directors, not exceeding 10s. per cent. on the total sum Assured, or the Policies may be received at any period within thirteen months, on the payment of such fines as a Board of Directors may think reasonable. This Office does not require any extra premium from persons engaged in the army, or navy, unless when called into actual service. Entrance money is not required, nor is any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp.

Attendance is given daily at the Office, 58, Lincoln's Inn-fields, from ten till four o'clock, where the terms of Assurance may be had. Proposals for effecting Policies received, and every information respecting the Society obtained. The Board days are on Tuesdays and Fridays at two o'clock.

JAMES ANDERTON, Secretary.

A DVOWSON.—To be SOLD in Fee a RECTORY, in the West of England, of very considerable annual value, with prospect of early possession. The Parsonage is excellent and beautifully situated in the midst of the Glebe at the top of a Lawn of many acres, with coach house, stabling, and every convenience. The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive, and contain fish ponds, and have a trout stream adjoining; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Further particulars by application to Mr. Charles Score, 12, Austin Friars, London. All letters to be post paid.

ARROWSMITH and CO. TROPICAL CLOTHIERS, Finch and Arrowsmith) No. 3, Cornhill, near the Mansion House, beg leave to apprize their Friends and the Public in general that the Business of that long established House upon the same broad principles has already obtained for it their distinguished support, viz. combining the interests of the vender and purchaser, by the sale of the best articles at reciprocal advantageous terms. Cadets, and passengers to India and elsewhere, furnished with every necessary article of equipment, so arranged as to supply upon their arrival.—Information respecting East India Ships sailing.

A GENTLEMAN'S HAT.—WM. PRITCHARD respectfully informs the Public that he has succeeded in manufacturing a perfect, economical SUBSTITUTE for the SILK HAT, so deficient in gracefulness of appearance, and so injurious to the health by reason of the perfect resistance it opposes to the escape of the perspiration, thereby very probably laying the foundation for serious injury to the health. Wm. Pritchard presumes that his family experience as manufacturers for more than half a century will render unnecessary any assertion to his friends, while it may guarantee to the public that his articles shall be substantially good, possessing all the shortness and closeness of nap, &c. and at the very moderate price of 16 shillings. 229, Regent-street, corner of Princes-street, Hanover-square.

WALSH'S ORIGINAL GINGER SEEDS having for thirty years been patronized by the Public and recommended by the Medical Men of the first eminence, their beneficial effects have been established; in consequence of which, many sorts have been offered for sale of very inferior quality, which has, in a great measure, brought the above valuable preparation into disrepute. The Public are, therefore, informed that they are prepared solely at the original Warehouse, No. 100, Strand, by the successor to the late Mr. WALSH. Where are also to be had, WALSH'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—DOCTOR MOSELEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—WALSH'S CORDIAL. Each the efficacy of which Medicines being universally known, requires no recommendation.

BLACK PELERINES, being so much in demand in the Fashionable Circles, has induced DYSON, WILLSON, and CO. to make a large assortment of them of the newest appropriate designs. To invite ladies to inspect their establishment previous to making their purchases amongst other novelties peculiar to their House, they have just received a selection of Parisian Cornettes in the Brussels fabric; La Bonne is the name for marine visitants; they have a few Brussels veils left from the late sale, superb Brussels dresses complete for 18 guineas, with every article of the manufacture at the lowest wholesale prices. No. 247, Regent-street, opposite the Argyll Rooms.

LADIES' superior fine polished elastic Steel Bracelets, 2s. per pair, warranted equal to those usually sold at 7s.; fine steel reticule clasps, 2s. 6d.; gilt reticule clasps, 1s. 6d.; purse snaps, 6d.; superfine snaps, steel waist buckles and snaps, from 1s.; rich reticule clasps, upwards of 500 Russia and Morocco reticules from 3s. 6d.; in all cases, 1s.; strong bankers' bill cases, 1s. 3d.; strong Russia card cases, with steel snaps, 6d.; sovereign purses, beaded purses with silver rings, Russia and Morocco pocket-books from 1s.; asses skin memorandum, thread-cases, work-boxes, and spectacle cases, &c. on sale at Mason's Cheap Wholesale and Retail Pocket-book and Reticule Manufactory, facing the Carpet of Middle-row, Holborn.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Mansion, Heriots, Quit Rents, &c. to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manor nearly 50 miles in circumference well stocked with Game, and 474 Acres of Freehold Land, and a Fine Pasture over 900 Acres of Uninclosed Land; with suitable Farm Houses, &c. along the Turnpike Road, midway between London and Brighton, and 20 miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, and is surrounded by Shrubberies, and Plantations, in a Park of 100 acres, commanding Extensive Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. There is a large kitchen garden, farm-house, stables, coach-house, and kennel for a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, allotted for the farm-house have been built within twenty years. Poor-rates extremely low in the pound, all other rates low. The neighbourhood being noted in the Sporting World renders the situation peculiarly suited to the lovers of Shooting. To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, may be had on the first of July of Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 38 Gower-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same; and the estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had at the Libraries, Brighton, Plough, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford. Letters to be post paid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Rooms in Covent Garden, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 12.

AN unrivalled Collection of Foreign PORCELAIN, extremely small, but very select consignment, the absolute Property of a Nobleman. The Amateur will find an infinity of pieces of great value in Dresden, Sevre, and Angoulême, but principally in matchless old Sevre.—May be viewed the day before the sale.

By MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Rooms in Covent Garden, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock.

THIRTY PICTURES of the FIRST CLASS, the genuine property of a Nobleman, whose good taste and correct judgment are proverbial: the connoisseur will recognize in this collection a first-rate Picture by Raphael, "Virgin and Child," with an Angel, in water colours; specimen by P. Paul Cartoons; Lot and his Daughters, by Carsanti; Gardener's Picture, by Carracci; and some of the undoubted works of Cuyp, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Velasquez, &c.—May be viewed till the sale.

Splendid massive Plate, about 8000 ounces, made in the most fashionable and small casket of jewels, beautiful bronze and ormolu vases, candelabras, and various other articles. By MR ROBINS, of Warwick House, Regent-street, at Mr. Stanley's Rooms, No. 21, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at 12 o'clock.

A SUPERB SERVICE of MASSIVE CHASED PLATE, of Eight Thousand Ounces, consisting of soup tureens and covers, sauce dishes and covers, dessert dishes, waiters and wine coolers, candelabras, candlesticks and branches, a magnificent breakfast set, of unique design, and splendid execution. Beautiful bronze and Ormolu vases, and candelabras, and a rich casket of valuable jewels, consisting of a diamond necklace, earring and pin ornament, and brooch, an elegant large pearl necklace and bracelets, and a rich cameo large sapphire, &c.

May be viewed on Monday and Tuesday preceding the Sale, when Catalogues may be had on the premises at 1s. each, and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street.

Argyll-street, Oxford-street.—Excellent Furniture, capital Bijou Time-piece and Clock, Parisian Timepiece, Brilliant Toned Square Piano-forte, Cabinet China, Bed and Table Linen, small Cellar of Wines, about ten thousand Ounces of Massive Plate, China and Glass, capital Single Horse Chaise and Harness, Pair Horse Chariot, Harness and various other Effects, by MR. ROBINS, of Warwick House, Regent-street, on the Premises, 9, Argyll-street Oxford-street, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1823, at 12 o'clock, the following day at Eleven o'Clock. By order of the Executors of the late Hon. Lord Glenbervie, Deceased.

THE GENUINE FURNITURE, comprising fourposted, tent, and other bedsteads and furnitures, seasoned feather beds, and mattresses, suites of chintz cotton, French rod drawing-room and parlour curtains, couches, and chairs, en suite, handsome cheval dressing glass, capital Sofa, small brilliant toned square piano-forte, by Broadwood, excellent mahogany cabinets, in mahogany and rosewood, wardrobes, chests of drawers, cellaret, secretaire, dining, card, sofa, loo, pembroke and dressing tables, Grecian and Sinumbra lamps, handsome pier and chimney glasses, timepiece, and ornaments, Dresden and French cabinet china, Brussels carpets, and hearth rugs, and fire irons, kitchen utensils, excellent bed and table linen, small cellar of wines, about two thousand ounces of plate and plated articles, one capital single horse chaise and harness, a pair horse chariot harness and numerous other articles.—May be viewed on Monday and Tuesday preceding the Sale (by Catalogues, at 1s. each) to be had on the Premises, and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street, opposite Burlington-street.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	221½	—	223	223	223
3 per Cent. Reduced	81⅛	81⅜	82⅛	82	82	82
3 per Cent. Consols	—	81	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	94⅛	94⅜	93	93	93
Consols for Account	82⅜	82⅛	83⅛	83	83	83
4 per Cent. Consols	98⅞	99	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
New 4 per Cent.	—	100⅛	100⅜	99	99	99
Bank Long Annuities	20⅜	—	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
India Bonds	48 p	46 p	47 p	46 p	46 p	46 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d.	29 p	25 p	28 p	27 p	27 p	27 p
Ditto, 2½d	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, at Little Camden House, Kensington, the lady of Major Sir Robert Taylor, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. at Dublin, Capt. M. G. T. Lindsay, of the 78th Regt. to Annie, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bell, C.B. R.S.A.—On the 30th ult. at Portumna, County of Galway, Capt. Humfrey, of the 86th Reg. to the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Keys, Esq. of Cavanacera, County of Donegal.—R. Macdonald, to Miss Bayard, daughter of Colonel Bayard.—On Saturday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Henry Lascelles, second son of the Earl of Harewood, to Lady Louisa Thynne, second daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

DIED.

On Sunday, in Jermyn street, Major-Gen. the Hon. Arthur St. Leger. On Tuesday, Wm. Shepherd Kinnersley, Esq. Member for Newcastle-under-Lyne.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where, only communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 136. SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1823. Price 7d.

GRAND CORONATION GALA, UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—TO MORROW Evening the Gardens will be most splendidly illuminated with upwards of 15,000 Additional Lamps, giving a most brilliant display in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation. The Gardens will open at Half-past Six, and the Amusements commence at Half-past Seven; consisting of a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in which appropriate Songs will be introduced; also the Grand Coronation Anthems by the whole strength of the Company, assisted by numerous extra Choristers engaged for the Evening. The Tight and Slack Rope, by the wonderful young American, Mr. Blackmore. The grand, new, beautiful, and classic Ballet of Cupid and Psyche, by the whole Juvenile Corps de Ballet, under the direction of the justly celebrated Monsieur Hullin. Hydraulics by Mr. Morris. New Revolving Evening Star, executed by Mr. Saul, will be exhibited, at various intervals during the Evening. The never equalled Fantoccini, by Mr. Grey, will be performed two or three times, each time varying in the subjects. The pleasing Shadows, known by the name of Harlequin in the Shades, will also be exhibited. The Four New Cosmoramas of Rotterdam by Night—Paris from the Observatory—Storm off the Cape of Good Hope—and Eruption of Mount Vesurius, as it occurred on the 21st of October, 1822, and a new Piece of Artificial Fire-works will likewise be shewn. The Works by that celebrated Artist, Madame Heugler, who has so often delighted the brilliant assemblages at the Royal Gardens; and as she is paid a large sum extra for this joyful occasion, a more brilliant display than ever may be anticipated; and in the midst of the most splendid and really terrific feats, the unassisted young Blackmore, (the surprising American), makes his Ascent on the Rope, nearly 100 feet from the earth, and performs the unparalleled feat of standing on his head when near the top. The other Entertainments of the French Theatre, Mount Vesurius, Illuminated Fountain, Transparencies, &c. will be on the grandest scale, and the Gardens will be decorated with Flags, Banners, &c. The Chinese Walk will be Illuminated. ☞ The new Grand Chinese Entrance will be opened; and, if required, after Twelve o'clock, will be converted into a Supper Room. Additional Police will be stationed in various parts.—Admission, 3s. 6d. No Orders can be admitted.

NEW MUSIC.—MINIATURE LYRICS, just published by J. WILLIS, Royal Saloon, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; the Poetry by T. Haynes Bayly, Esq. the Airs composed or selected by Sir John Stevenson; price 7s. 6d. The above admired work, together with a selection of new music, comprising the most approved airs, songs, duets, glees, and overtures lately published by J. Willis, may be had of M. A. Burke, 22, Southampton-street, Strand.

QUENTIN DURWARD.——The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of "Waverley," &c.:—"And as the Tone is dear for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or some lark teaches Stephens to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the Isle, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." Vide chap. 4, vol. 1.—"County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho square.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kenmures on and awa," "There's nae luck about the house," "O Carle, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart. price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street: where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Finale, price 4s.

SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s
——SIXTH SET, . . . La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
——FIFTH SET, . . . Il Turco Italia, 4s.
——FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
——THIRD SET, or celebrated Hussars, with La Cendrillon, 3s.
——FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of La Carnaval de Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

NEW MUSIC.—Mayseder's celebrated 3rd Polonaise for the Violin, pr. 5s.; Mayseder's Grand Rondo "Le Petit Tambour," for do. pr. 6s.; Mayseder's "La Tenellle," with Variations for do. pr. 4s. each with an additional line, rendering the passages less difficult for those who may prefer it, arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by N. Mori, as signified on the title-page; Rode's Studios for the Violin, B. 1 and 2, each 6s.; the favourite Quadrilles from "Cendrillon," now performing at the Opera house in the New Divertissement, pr. 3s.; "Auld lang syne," fantaisie for the Harp, by Boehsa, pr. 4s.; Five 4th and 5th Symphonies, arranged as Septetts, each 10s. 6d.—Published by E. Lavenu, 24, Edward's-street (the corner of Duke-street), Manchester-sq.

ROSSINI.—Just published in boards, a SELECTION from the VOCAL COMPOSITIONS of ROSSINI, united to Original Verse, the Accompaniments for the Piano-forte from the Scores, by J. R. Stevenson, the Poetry by James Mackenzie, Esq. price 12s.—Likewise D'un Tenero Padre, and Ah Cipicco, from the Opera of Corradino, composed by Rossini, and arranged as Duetts, by J. Goudley, 3s. each. To be had of CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside, and Mayhew and Co. Bond-street.

SACRED MUSIC.—A SELECTION of CHANTS never before published, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison: the whole arranged in score, with an Introduction for the Organ or Piano Forte, by George Cleland, Organist of St. Mary's Chapel, Queen-square, Bath, price 5s.—Published for the Author, by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho square, and to be had of all music sellers throughout the United Kingdom.

Just published, royal 4to. price 2l. in boards,

AN ESSAY on the HISTORY and THEORY of MUSIC, and on the Qualities, Capabilities, and Management of the Human Voice. By J. NATHAN, Author of the Hebrew Melodies, &c.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane. The reviewer of musical publications in "La Belle Assemblée" for the present month, speaking of Mr. Nathan's work, says, "While he has rendered his Essay an invaluable assistant to the professor, the general intelligence of anecdote is so judicious that it is no less calculated for the perusal of juvenile students, and must be read even by those unacquainted with the science with interest and delight."—July, 1823.

Just published, elegantly printed from Copper-plates, in a neat pocket volume, price 6s.

A CATECHISM of MUSIC, chiefly adapted for Learners on the Piano Forte, in which the simple rudiments of the Science, and the art of Singing in Tune, are clearly explained, with the proper method of Fingering, Exemplified in numerous examples and lessons. By D MACPHERSON, Teacher of Music, Edinburgh.—Printed for John Sutherland, Dalton-street; and sold also by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and Clementi and Co. Cheapside, London.

THE Decorations with Laurel, Flowers, Lamps, &c. and extra Military Band, at the Great Room Spring Gardens, which proved to attract on Saturday last, (the Anniversary of the Coronation), will be continued during the present Week. The PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA of the CORONATION PROCESSION and BANQUET is exhibiting at the following hours —Days exhibitions, 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock.—Evening, brilliantly illuminated by Gas, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Boxes 2s. Children 1s. Gallery 1s. Book 6d.—The View of 100 miles along the Banks of the River Clyde is also open in the lower Great Room, Admission 1s.

OF the numerous Exhibitions that the Season has produced, none have more highly delighted the public or excited a greater interest than the WAPETI, or newly discovered Elk of the Missouri, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, is now considerably heightened by the addition of a fine MALE FAWN, being the second fawned since their arrival. Thus we are again presented with a proof of the suitableness of our climate for the propagation of this majestic deer.—Open from 10 till 6.—Admittance one shilling.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The Gallery, with a selection of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, includ ng the celebrated Picture by Parmigiano, called "The Vision of St. Jerome," recently purchased by the Institution, IS OPEN daily, from ten in the morning until six in the evening.

Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. (By order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, REGENT-STREET, (five doors North of Conduit-street). The heat and obscurity complained of at St. James's-street, will be remedied by the admission of day light, which considerably improves the illusion, and renders the Galleries airy and lightsome.—A CHANGE, of five Views having taken place in the Gallery of Europe and America, it now contains Views of the Mer de Glace, Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, particularly improved by the natural light, and Five others. The magnificent Ruins of Palmyra (Tadmor in the Desart), yet remain, on account of the very great interest they excite.—Admittance to each Gallery, 1s.

KING GEORGE IV.

Just published by W. Sams, Bookseller to H. R. H. the Duke of York, St. James's-street.

A PORTRAIT of his present MAJESTY, engraved in the stippled manner from a beautiful drawing by Wivell. This Portrait, on account of the singular fidelity of its resemblance, and the exquisite execution of the Engraving, has not only been honoured with the approbation and patronage of the Royal Family, but has excited an almost universal expression of unqualified admiration. Proof impressions of the New Plate are now ready, price One Guinea. Prints 12s. A variety of elegant and suitable frames for the above may be also seen at the Library as above.

A Portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as a companion to the above

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS have RE-OPENED their Gallery, 6, Pall-Mall East, with an Exhibition of Paintings in Water Colours of the BRITISH SCHOOL. The Drawings are principally selected from the collections of distinguished Patrons of Art, whose liberality has enabled the Society to place this Exhibition before the Public.

Admittance, 1s. Catalogue 6d. COPLEY FIELDING, SEC.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—In an Establishment of the first respectability, healthfully situated, about a mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, there are at present VACANCIES for TWO YOUNG LADIES, who may be boarded and instructed in English, French, Geography, History, Needle work, &c. for the very moderate premium of 25 Guineas per Annum. Music, Dancing, Drawing, &c. by the most approved masters, on the usual terms. As only a limited number of pupils are received an opportunity is afforded of attending more implicitly to their health and domestic comforts than is usual with schools in general. References of the utmost respectability will be given and required; for card of address apply by letter post paid, to A. L., No. 37, Great Portland-street.

IN a PREPARATORY SCHOOL, four miles North of Town, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are Boarded and Instructed in English, Geography, History, and the Christian Religion, from 20 to 25 guineas per annum, according to the age, &c. of the Pupil. Parents having a fear of sending their children to school, particularly at a very early age, from an idea they have not that care and parental kindness they receive at home—In this Establishment that fear may be removed, for they are treated with the greatest kindness, their little minds correctly formed, and their morals strictly attended to; their diet is of the best, without restriction, and a due observance is paid to cleanliness. The lady has had much experience in the bringing up of children and will satisfy the friends of those she has placed under her charge, by references of the first respectability. The situation is remarkably dry and healthy, the House large, and has an excellent garden and play ground.—For further particulars apply to M. A. H. Mr. Souter's, bookseller, St. Paul's Church Yard.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England, Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge, resident in a healthy country town in the county of Wilts, receives into his house a limited number of PUPILS whom he educates for the Public Schools and the universities. Apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Rev. John Greenwood, Christ Hospital, London.

A Married MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, residing in a small Market Town, in one of the most healthy parts of the County of Buckingham, is desirous of receiving into his House a Lady or Gentleman, whose Mental State requires the daily care of a Professional Man. The first professional and moral testimonials can be produced, and will be expected.—Apply for particulars to A.B. Post-office, Buckingham.

AN Under Graduate of the University of Oxford wishes to INSTRUCT a JUVENILE PUPIL in the Elemental Parts and Minor Classics of the LATIN and GREEK LANGUAGES during the Vacation.—Testimonials, if necessary, may be had of Dr. Trollope, Head Master of Christ Hospital.—Apply, by letter, to A. B. at Mr. Hodgskin's, London-road, Southwark

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, &c.—Great Bargains in BOOKS and STATIONERY.—A large quantity of Popular School Books, and a variety of Miscellaneous Publications, together with a Stock of Ciphering and Copy Books, to be sold at No. 275, Strand, full 50 per cent. under the usual wholesale prices. For Ready Money only—Catalogues to be had gratis.

MR. EBERS begs respectfully to announce, that in consequence of the greatly extended arrangements at his British and Foreign Subscription Library, the following superior accommodations are derived by Subscribers to his Establishment:—1st, They are entitled to the IMMEDIATE PERUSAL of all the NEW PUBLICATIONS. 2d. The Proprietor engages to purchase for Subscribers any Works of general interest that may not have been previously added to the Library. 3d, Subscribers have the right of choosing from a most extensive Collection of the Established Works in the various Branches of English, French, and Italian Literature. And, 4th, Subscribers are admitted to the use of a costly series of Publications, embellished with highly finished and coloured Engravings, which illustrate in a beautiful manner the History, Antiquities, Costumes, Sports, Pastimes, &c. of the Ancient and Modern World, together with Maps and Atlases.—Catalogues with Terms to be had on application. Books regularly forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent.—27, Old Bond-street, July, 1823.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.—Those Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of Parliament, who are desirous of disposing of their Parliamentary Paper may obtain a fair price for it in any quantity, by addressing a letter to A. B. 273, Oxford street.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life hold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of its reputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail in all JULY, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion-House-place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane, or J. S. Brinley, 14, Birchin-lane.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment at mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

A MADEIRA MERCHANT offers the product of his own estates, excellent MADEIRA WINE, at 42l. per Hogshead, or 42s. per dozen. Having limited connexions in England he resorts to an advertisement, but trusts the prejudices existing against it will be removed, when he assures the public he has satisfactorily supplied royalty and many gentlemen of rank (through the same medium,) to whom he can refer, or he will cheerfully grant to a respectable purchaser a reasonable time to satisfy himself before payment that the lot purchased corresponds with the samples. To be tasted at Messrs. Fox and Co.'s, No. 3, Poland-street, Oxford-street. Also some peculiarly fine Sherry and Port, at 40s. 44s. and 50s. per dozen. A handsome allowance will be made upon taking upwards of ten dozen.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Baton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Weiss Ales, Dorcester Beer, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointments of the Earl of Verulam to be Lord Lieut. of Hertford—the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Thornton, G.C.B. to be Envoy to His Most Faithful Majesty—and the Rev. G. D. Perkins to be one of the King's Chaplains.

WAR-OFFICE, 18th July, 1823.

3d Reg. of Light Drag.—Capt. R.S. Sitwell, to be Major, vice Hutchins, dec. Lieut. W. Manful, to be Capt. vice Sitwell.—7th do. Cornet J. Pudsey, vice Sir T. W. White, who exch., and the Earl of Roscommon.—19th Reg. Foot, Ensign R. Birch, to be Lieut. vice Molyneux, prom.—H. A. Hankey, gent. to be Ens. vice Birch—17th do: Lieut. W. M. Yorke, to be Capt. vice Gladwin, who ret.—61st do: Captain John Wolfe, to be Captain, vice John Chancellor who exch.—68th do.: Henry Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mair, prom.—69th Ditto: Ensign C. Steward to be Lieut. vice Windsor, dec.; J. J. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stewart.—76th Ditto: R. Sheppard, Gent. to be Ensign vice Tinling, prom.—78th Ditto: H. Holyoake, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hamilton.—86th Ditto: E. Jekyll, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bouverie, prom.—2d West India Regiment: Ensign W. Spence to be Lieut. vice Maclean, dec.; J. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Spence.—Brevet—To be Majors in the Army: Capts. G. C. Coffin; S. C. Willard, of the Royal Artillery.—Major H. Bristow, on half pay 39th Foot, has been removed from the service.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 15, 1823.

Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut. H. G. Boldero, vice Elton, dec.; Second Lieut. W. C. Forbes to be First Lieutenants.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint: E. Dymock, Esq. to be Dep.-Lieut.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire—Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry: W. Worsley, Gent. vice Lord Muncaster, and W. A. L. Fox, Gent. vice Holroyd, to be Cornets.—Southern Reg. of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cav.: Lieut. E. Tew to be Capt. vice Lord Milton, res.; Cornet J. Garland to be Lieut. vice Tew, prom.—Craven Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry: E. N. Starkie, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

F. NAISH, Tiverton, clothier—R. CONSITT and R. LEE, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

M. THORPE, Worksop, maltster—T. KIRBY, Bethnal-green road, draper—J. NETTLETON, Sloane square, ironmonger—J. SMITH, Camomile-street, tailor—J. DIGAS, Holywell, corn-dealer—S. CARPER, Stratford, cheesemonger

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris. Soleau Aviet, growers.) 41 4s. per doz.: CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE, 42s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 42s. per dozen. Sample hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen. by 2 dozen.

New landing (from the "Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES first quality, PRIS AVIZE) 41. 4s. per dozen.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and their disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when prematurely fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLSON begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give decular demonstration of the comforts derived from his effects under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-street.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL—The ST. PATRICK sails from Bristol every Tuesday, and from Dublin every Friday; the HIBERNIA leaves Bristol every Friday, and Dublin every Tuesday. The following are the hours of departure for the next four weeks.

From Bristol		From Bristol	
July 22	6 morning	Aug. 8	8 morning
25	8 morning	12	10 morning
29	10 morning	15	1 afternoon
Aug. 1	1 afternoon	19	6 morning
5	6 morning	22	7 morning

From Dublin, at from 7 to 9 o'clock each morning.—The size and strength of these superb Packets, and the immense power of their engines, being nearly double that of the others upon the station, render their passages across the channel certain and regular; they are not subject to the annoyance of carrying troops for the War-office, nor to the inconvenience of waiting for tides among the dangerous shoals of the Liffey, to take them up to Dublin, their passengers being landed at the fine harbour of Kingstown, in large commodious boats belonging to the establishment, where carriages are readily procured to convey them to Dublin, the distance being only five miles, and the road delightful. As the Packets sail punctually, passengers are required to be on board half an hour before the time stated.—Births secured on application, post paid, to Mr. Thomas S. Protheroe, Cumberland Basin, Bristol, or Mr. Geo. E. Davies, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, and further information will be given by Mr. J. Lancaster, No. 12, Regent-street, Pall Mall, London, or Mr. Reilly, York House, Bath.

UNITED EMPIRE and CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, No. 10, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, entrance in Charles-street; for the Insurance of Lives, Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the Purchase and Sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to grant Annuities.

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Those marked thus † are also Trustees.

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†Right Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kincardine.	Charles Tennyson, Esq. M.P.
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†Right Hon. Lord George Seymour.	Major Moor.

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C. R. Broughton, Esq.	Nugent Kirkland, Esq.
John Channon, Esq.	

Bankers, Messrs Cocksburns and Co. Whitehall—Standing Counsel, a trustee Shadwell, Esq.—Solicitor, Christopher Godmond, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Hume—Surgeon, Phineas Cayne, Esq.

This Association is founded on principles combining present and prospective benefits to the assured; for it not only offers the security of a Proprietary Company, but provides, by the Deed of Settlement, that the whole Funds of the Association shall ultimately devolve to the assured, for the whole term of life upon the principle of mutual guarantee.

CAPITAL £100,000.

The Rates of Premiums, which have been calculated expressly for this Society, are formed on as moderate a scale as to afford the greatest advantage to every description of insurers, consistently with a due regard to the stability and permanent prosperity of the Association.

No extra charge is made for sea risk, or persons passing at any time of the year from one part of the United Kingdom or of Europe to another, in a King's Ship, or in a Packet, or Steam Boat, employed by his Majesty's Postmaster-General.

One fifth part of all claims, not exceeding £1000, will be paid immediately upon satisfactory proof being adduced of the decease of the life insured, and the remainder within three months.

These latter advantages appertain exclusively to this Association.

Attendance at the office daily, from 10 till 4 o'clock, where printed particulars and every information may be obtained. By Order,

JOHN RATRAY, Registrar.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Assurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly or Annually, at the option of the insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The insured are permitted to go in steam or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a license from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuities, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds.

JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and G. Fisher, Noble street, Cheapside, butchers—Catherwood and Archer, Chiswell-street, printers—W. and D. Jones, Manchester, dealers in baker—R. Wheeler, sen. and R. Wheeler, jun. Birmingham, manufacturers of fire-arms—Mount and Sadler, Bishopsgate-street Without, pawnbrokers—Clarkson and Foster, Kingston-upon-Hull, wharfingers—Hulme and Groom, Rupert-street, Haymarket, hat lining cutters—Salmon and Co. Devizes, bankers—M'Millan and M'Laren, Ipswich, tea-dealers—Wiederhelt and Archbutt, King Edward-street, Mile-end New-town, pot-ash manufacturers—Armstrong, Battlesden, and J. Welch, Heckliffe, cow-dealers—Collins and Patterson, Portsea, auctioneers—Campbell and Sawyer, Hedon-in-Holderness, Yorkshire, surgeons—Stevens and Nebauer, King's Head-court, Gray's Inn-lane, skin dressers.

BANKRUPTS.

W. MORTIMER, Manchester, joiner—E. MARTIN, Taunton, druggist—J. CLANCY, York, tailor—J. SHILLBORN, sen. Bishop-Wilton, Yorkshire, butcher—W. BAKER, Walcot, Bath, builder—J. KING, Ipswich, Suffolk, ironmonger—H. WELCHMAN, Long-acre, linen-draper—W. JAMES, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, coal-master.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts: July 20, G. Leyburn, Bishopsgate-street, provision-merchant—Aug. 9, F. Richardson, Cheapside, merchant—Aug. 9, J. Worhall and J. Thurston, Catherine-street, Strand, upholsterers—Aug. 2, P. Thompson and C. A. Thompson, Tom's Coffee house, Cornhill, wine merchants—Aug. 9. J. Watts, Gerrard's Hall, Basing-lane, wine merchant—Aug. 16, T. Mitchell, Dow, Middle-ex. linendraper—July 19, T. R. Gregg and W. Plene, jun. Watling-street, confectioners—Aug. 5, W. H. Smith, Faversham, Kent, linendraper—Aug. 9, T. Carlen, Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch-street, coal-factor.

Aug. 7, J. Smith, Liverpool, leather cutter, at the George inn—Aug. 15, S. Worrall, A. Pope, and J. Edmonds, Bristol, bankers, at the Merchant Taylors' Hall—Aug. 8, J. Brown, Holywell, Flintshire, druggist, at the George inn, Liverpool—Aug. 9, R. Jabet, Birmingham, bookseller, at the Woolpack inn—Aug. 6, W. Hillear, Winchester, brewer, at the George inn—Aug. 12, J. Owen, Madeley-Wood, Shropshire, dealer in coals, at the Tontine inn, Madeley—Aug. 8, T. Story, Hunworth, Norfolk, miller, at the Feathers inn, Holt.

CERTIFICATES—August 5.

W. and D. Gunston, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemongers—R. Lambert, Manchester, manufacturer—J. Jarman, Cumberland-street, New-road, upholsterer—J. Hutton, Abchurch-lane, London, painter—S. Lowe, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, scrivener—C. Miller, Abchurch-lane, London, merchant—E. Becket, Crawford-street, St. Marylebone, printer—J. Turner, Fleet-street, London, silk-mercer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Earl Grosvenor called the attention of the House to the office of Clerk of Parliament. On a former occasion it had been denied that this office was a sinecure. However, he wished to know what was to be done with it in this or the next Session.

The Earl of Liverpool said, whenever the present freehold expired, the office would not be filled up without reference to Parliament.

Lord Holland presented a Petition from Inverness in favour of the Scotch Jury Bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the third reading of the Limerick Local Taxation Bill.

The Earl of Clare contended that this was one of great public importance. If this Bill were refused to pass, it would be of fatal consequence in a country where it was already believed that the poor man had no chance for redress of his grievances.

The Lord Chancellor said, that on looking at this Bill it appeared to him that a gross case of abuse had been made out; but no one could say that such abuses could not be remedied by Courts of Law, without the necessity of re-modelling the constitution of the Corporation itself. He did not see how they were to say that a Corporation should have no more than a certain sum of money in their possession at one time.

Lord Redesdale objected to this Bill, on account of its being liable to be employed as an improper precedent in future.

The Marquis of Lansdowne thought the Bill deserved their attention, since it had for its object to protect the people of Limerick from improper taxation. There was not a clause in this Bill which was not consistent with Parliamentary usage; for there was a similar Act interfering with the chartered rights of Kilkenny, because the Corporation books had been destroyed by the Town Clerk. This was a case exactly similar to the present.

Earl Manvers supported the Bill, which was read a third time, and passed.

The amendments made by the Commons in the Irish Tythe Composition Bill being read,

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved, that the clause relating to agistment landlords should be left out of the Bill.

The Earl of Westmorland supported the clause.

The Earl of Rosslyn considered this clause as interfering with the rights of agistment landlords, and supported the amendment of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Earl of Liverpool supported the clause. The owners of agistment lands were generally the wealthiest proprietors in Ireland; and had, therefore, no right to indulgence which they could not have claimed had Parliament established a general commutation of tythes.

The Marquis of Lansdowne contended, that by this Bill the Rector's salary might be increased 20 per cent. and the parishioners relieved from 30 per cent. more, by their combining and throwing the whole burden on the agistment landlord.

Lord Maryborough thought the principal merit of the Bill was to bring the agistment land in aid of the poor in Ireland. The owners of such land were not to be allowed to break it up for cultivation, without payment of tithes. The measure would be not at all perfect, nor would it answer the purpose of this clause, were it to be omitted. About ten years ago the agistment land amounted to half the value of all the land in Ireland. This, therefore, was the most important clause in the whole Bill, and was calculated to relieve the small farmers, who were most aggrieved by the tithe system.

The Earl of Blesinton said, that if he were to be called on to pay tithes for his agistment land he should inevitably be ruined.

The Earl of Bandon said the removal of this compulsory clause had obviated most of his objections to the measure; still he had strong objections to the oath of the Commissioners, which, he contended, obliged them, as far as they could, instantly to increase the salaries of the Clergy one fifth.

The Earl of Liverpool said that it was the intention of the Bill to give one fifth only in the event of the average of the last seven years not being a fair one. If the average was a fair one, no addition was to be made. The oath only gave a discretionary power, and was not imperative upon the Commissioners. The evils of Ireland could not be cured till a new relation was established betwixt landlord and tenant.

The Bishop of Down was of opinion that the Bill would ultimately be beneficial to Ireland. The Clergy were ready to make great sacrifices of their property for the sake of peace; but if the measure had not been considerably softened he should have thought it objectionable. He had been entrusted with a petition from a very large body of the Clergy against the compulsory clause.

The Earl of Darnley should offer no opposition to the Bill, though he was not sanguine as to the result. He hoped his Noble Friend would not persist in his opposition.

Lord Clifden thought the best mode would be to sell the tythes for their value, and to buy land with the money. All the friends of Ministers, and who wished to separate the two islands, were desirous that the Catholic question should not be set at rest.

The Marquis of Lansdowne withdrew his amendment.

The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the third reading of the Irish Churches Bill.

Lord Holland thought the object of the Bill was to make Irish Catholics pay for Protestant Churches. There were no fewer than eight preambles to the Bill, and it was in fact no less than eight Bills. Whatever the Bill might be, it was anything but a Bill of Relief, as it went to impose a tax on parishes to which at present they were not liable. The Bill contained provisions, of the effect of which he believed its authors were not aware. The Noble Lord argued against the details of the measure, and contended that the Catholics would be unjustly dealt with, instead of being relieved by it. A Noble Friend of his had seen a letter to a clergyman, which stated that he need not come to the church on Sunday, because *she* was ill. Now this might be supposed to be the Mother Church. But no—*she* was the mother of the sexton—*(A laugh)*—and she formed the whole of the clergyman's congregation. In this state of things how could it be argued that there was a want of Churches? As the subject required that attention which their Lordships could not now give it, he should move that the Bill be read a third time that day three weeks.

The Bishop of Down defended the Bill. The Noble Prelate said, the Bill had received every consideration in the other House, its provisions had undergone the strictest scrutiny, and received the sanction of the present Lord Lieutenant, these were strong recommendations. Their Lordships must be prepared either to pass this measure, or see the Church of Ireland totally unable to enforce the necessary contributions for the holding of places for divine worship. The collection of the Church dues were in arrears in many places, in his own diocese they were seven years in arrears.

Lord Clifden thought that the number of resident Protestants in each parish should be ascertained before such a Bill was introduced.

The Earl of Liverpool defended the Bill, and contended that no new obligation was entailed on the Catholic population of Ireland.

The Earl of Darnley objected to the period of the Session at which the measure was brought forward.—The amendment was then negatived, and the Bill passed.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Tomlyns, from the Treasury, presented returns of Barley and Malt, pursuant to the order of the House.—Laid on the table.

On the motion of Viscount Melville, and after a few words from Earl Rosslyn, the Scotch Commissary Court Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the Distillery Bill, the Irish Tythes Composition, the Irish Corporators, the East India Trade, and the General Turnpike Bills were read a third time and passed.

The New South Wales Jurisdiction, the Cork General Sessions, the East India Mutiny, the 17,700,000l. of Exchequer Bills, the Millbank Penitentiary, and the Irish Law Expences Bills went respectively through Committees, and were reported.

Earl Rosslyn presented a Petition against the Slave Removal Bill from three individuals who had estates in the Islands of St. Kitts and Grenada, and complained that if that measure passed into a law, and impediments were put to the removal of Slaves, their interests would be materially injured. They therefore prayed to be heard by Counsel at their Lordships' bar against the Bill. The Noble Earl did not intend to press the prayer of the Petition; but he did not think it exactly proper that a Bill altering so many laws, should be hurried through the House at the close of a Session, when it was impossible that it should receive due consideration.

The Lord Chancellor also objected to the late period at which the Bill had been brought. It was only at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon that printed copies of the Bill had been laid before the House, so that Noble Lords might know what it meant. It professed to be a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to the Slave Trade, but it introduced new clauses, and recited various treaties with other Powers; and Noble Lords would not do their duty if they agreed to the measure, without comparing the laws as they originally stood with the manner in which they were given or altered by the present Bill.

The Earl of Westmorland also opposed the Bill.

Lord Calthorpe supported it, and moved that after the petition should have been laid on the table, the Bill be read a second time.

After a few observations from Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Darnley,

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved that the Bill be read a 2d time that day three months. Agreed to.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Marquis of Londonderry took his seat as Earl Vane.

The Earl of Liverpool, by command of the King, laid on the table certain Papers respecting the Slave Trade. The Cork General Sessions, the East India Meeting, the Irish Law Expences, and the Millbank Penitentiary Bills were passed.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in order to shew the impolicy of Jury Courts in Scotland, moved for returns, specifying the issues of the several trials during the last Circuits in Scotland.—Agreed to.

Lord Ellenborough presented three petitions against the Silk Manufacturers' Bill—from Coventry, signed by 6000 silk weavers; from Macclesfield, signed by 2000; and another, signed by about 300. They were laid on the table.

Lord Bexley moved the third reading of the Silk Manufacturers' Bill. The Noble Lord said before the Bill had been forwarded every opportunity had been given to those concerned to petition against it. He contended it would be unjust to keep the Silk Trade in London under restraints. It had materially increased since the commencement of the present century, and the quantity of raw material consumed had risen from 800,000lbs. to 2,000,000; but that was principally in the country, for in London it had rather diminished. He denied that the peaceable conduct of the weavers depended on the laws. There had been considerable disturbances in 1763, but they had been appeased, and the weavers had grown perfectly tranquil in 1769, 14 years before the laws which it was now intended to repeal had been enacted. The question now was, whether the whole of the Acts were to be repealed, and he thought that there could be no difference of opinion as to the injury which they did to the manufacturers. With respect to the protection which the men conceived they derived from the interference of Magistrates in the regulation of their wages, it might at any time be rendered illusory by an agreement among the masters to limit the quantity of work put into the men's hands; for by reducing their work, their receipts would be as effectually reduced as if their wages had been lowered.

The Earl of Harrowby objected to the Bill, and contended that it was necessary to enforce strict regulations to secure the manufacturers in the metropolis. This was proved by what had taken place before the passing of the Acts which it was now proposed to repeal. There were then frequent disturbances, whilst since all had been universal tranquillity, and that large body of men had exhibited to the metropolis an admirable example of peaceful conduct and loyalty, at a time when almost every other class of manufacturing people in London and other places had given way to the seductions of political agitators. It the Bill should pass as it now stood, instead of having fifty or sixty thousand silk weavers carrying on the manufacture in the bosom of their families, the metropolis would see large buildings erected, with three or four hundred workmen shut up within them, exposed to greater sufferings from the failure of a demand, and to the certainty of their morals being in time destroyed. The effect might be to increase our exports; but if that augmentation were counterbalanced by the destruction of the morals of our weavers, by their exposure to more frequent distress and by greater danger to the peace of the metropolis, he could not conceive that any good would have been obtained. The Noble Earl moved that the Bill be read this day three months.

The Earl of Liverpool defended the Bill, and said that all the Noble Lords who had attended the Committee, with the exception of one, had unanimously declared that it was proper and expedient that the present Bill should be passed. His Noble Friend had objected to the increase of manufactures, but what formed the strength and power of this country? What had raised us to the height which we occupied, and enabled us to carry on the long war in which we had been engaged? Was it not our manufactures? Nay, had they not even contributed to render agriculture prosperous? The real ground on which the Bill was opposed was this: that a large body of manufacturers in the metropolis was a bad thing, and that the existing regulations having a tendency to drive them into the country, ought not to be repealed. His Noble Friend had said, that previous to the enactment of those restrictions there had been frequent disturbances, but none since. Now the origin of the silk manufacturers in this country was due to the emigration which took place from France, in consequence of the revocation of the Edit de Nantes. Nobody had proved more loyal under trying situations than the Spitalfields silk weavers, until after the peace of 1763. At that period a great importation of silk goods from France materially injured that manufacture, and the disturbances which arose were deeply mixed with political feelings. The Duke of Bedford, who had signed the treaty, and was unpopular on that account, happened to live in a part of the town not very distant from Spitalfields, and was often threatened by the weavers for having brought that evil upon them. Such was the chief cause of the disturbances which had preceded the existing Acts, and that cause was political. The Noble Earl concluded that these Acts operated in the most injurious manner to the manufactures of Spitalfields, and the only reason that could be urged against the Bill for their repeal, was not the necessity of protecting the weavers, but the propriety of driving the silk trade from London.

The Lord Chancellor considered that it would be inconsistent with his duty to give a silent vote on this subject. He saw it recorded on the fact of the Bill that the policy of the Act which it was proposed to repeal had been three times enforced at the expiration of nineteen years each time, by another Act, so as to be confirmed by the sanction of nearly half a century, and he thought it a policy of such long standing was to be changed, it ought to be done gradually and not suddenly. It was not only necessary to consult the interests of men who had always been distinguished for order and loyalty, but they must be made to feel that those interests had been consulted. If the question be to enforce the third reading of the Bill, he should not conscientiously be able to say content to the motion.

The Earl of Rosslyn suggested the propriety of repealing much of the existing Acts as would allow the free employment of capital on the part of master manufacturers wherever they might think proper.

After a few remarks from Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Bexley, the suggestion of the Earl of Rosslyn was understood to be adopted, and the third reading of the Bill was postponed till to-morrow, to give time to prepare the Amendments.

THURSDAY.

On the third reading of the Silk Manufacturers' Repeal Bill,

Lord Bexley proposed several amendments in the Silk Weavers' Bill, with a view of satisfying the majority of those interested. It was not proposed to interfere with the power which the Spitalfields Acts gave to Magistrates to interfere in the settlement of wages between the masters and the men. But so much of those Acts as would be repealed as would enable master manufacturers to apply their capital in any part of the country which they might please. A clause was also be introduced limiting the time at which informations were to be laid for offences against those Acts, to three months, instead of the present extensive period.

Lord Ellenborough approved of the amendments, which he thought would do more good to the journeymen than the total rejection of the Bill would have done, as it would certainly have been brought forward again next year, when the whole of the Acts would undoubtedly have been repealed. But the indefensible and obnoxious part of them being removed, and the whole having been reduced to a mere measure of police, there would be no necessity for calling attention to the subject.

The Earl of Harrowby was perfectly satisfied with the proposed arrangements, and observed that if the journeymen were in any danger it was owing to the propriety with which the masters had conducted themselves.

Lord Calthorpe regretted that the Bill had not passed in its original form, as he thought it was founded on principles of sound policy, and according with the strictest principles of justice and humanity. But individuals who conceived themselves most aggrieved.

The Amendments were then agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of Lord Colchester, an account of all the Corn in Ireland endowed by, and for Roman Catholics, was ordered to be laid before the House.

FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the East India Company, the Irish Law Expences, the Scotch Law Commissioners, the Millbank Penitentiary, the Distilleries, the Foreign Merchandize, the Irish Church Rates, the Irish Unlawful Oaths, the Registration of Deeds, the Irish Unlawful Societies, the Passage Vessels, Viscount St. Vincent's Pension, the Church Lands Churches, the Marriage Act Amendment, the East India Company and the County of Cork Sessions Bills.

Lord Colchester presented a petition from the Debtors in the King's Bench Prison, praying for an amendment in the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

The Appropriation Bill was passed.

Lord Colchester moved for certain returns respecting Church property left by Roman Catholics. The Noble Lord said he understood that a Bill had been given in the other House to enable Roman Catholics to grant donations for establishing places of education and religious institutions in Ireland. He understood that several Roman Catholic Schools and Chapels had been recently endowed. His object was to get a correct list of them, in order that in a future Session they should consider how far it was good policy to allow the endowment of them, or of those religious houses which he called Monastic institutions. The Superior of Stonyhurst Establishment, in Lancashire, did attend at the Court of Rome, and voted at the election of the General of the Order of Jesuits. It was also known that it was the object to place the Jesuits at the head of all the Catholic seminaries and schools in England and Ireland. While he was Chief Secretary for Ireland there were no less than 69 religious houses of all descriptions, Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustines, &c.

The Earl of Rosslyn regretted the subject had been brought forward in the absence of his Noble Friends, for, he believed, it was productive of much mischief. They should abstain from any discussion on this subject until they saw what the measure to be brought by the other House was to be. The Noble Lord had proved the necessity for this Return on the existence of 67 Monastic Establishments in Ireland, and yet his motion did not extend to them. He knew the Noble Lord being aware that Monastic Establishments did not exist, by law, in this country, and therefore he wished to have unreputed Monastic Establishments. The motion had a direct tendency to excite tumult and discontent against all Catholic Establishments. He thought it unfair, without summoning the House, and at the end of the Session—when few were in the House who took a share in the Debates respecting the Catholics—to introduce a measure calculated to excite ill blood, hatred, and persecution.

The Lord Chancellor said they must all be aware that the Noble Lord who had brought forward the motion, had so done from a sense of deep necessity. Still, he thought it might be put off till next session, under a pledge that the Bill on this subject would be brought to that House early enough for their Lordships to make themselves masters of the question in all its stages.

Lord Colchester consented to withdraw his motion.

A message from the Commons requested a conference on the subject of the Amendments made by the Lords in the Scotch Commissary Courts Bill, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY.

The Report of the Committee on the Poor Laws was brought up and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Joseph Hume presented a petition signed by 1800 inhabitants of Nottingham against the Combination Acts. He presented a petition from John Cokely, of Whitehaven, setting forth, that under the Act of the 1st of George the Fourth, for the more summary punishment of certain offences, he had been summoned before a Bench of Magistrates for a trespass, and sentenced by them to pay a fine of 1s. halfpenny. The costs, however, amounted to seven shillings, or 154 times the amount of the fine imposed; he prayed the repeal of said act. He presented a petition from Oliver Hayward, of Bridgewater in Somersetshire, complaining of being assessed to the House Tax after serving 14 years in the Yeomanry Corps. He also presented a petition from John Burrell respecting the dry rot in the Navy. The petitioner stated, that up to 1792, all timber for the Navy had been felled in winter, so that it had time to dry before it was used. Since the system was changed, the dry-rot had made its appearance in the Navy and cost the country immense sums. The Petitioner, therefore, called the attention of the House to this circumstance. He expressed upon them the importance of adopting a different system.

Mr. Huskisson said, at one period the dry rot had prevailed in the Navy to a considerable extent, but the Admiralty were of opinion that the system of building ships under cover had done more than anything else to check the evil. With respect to what was stated in the Petition of the deviation from the former practice of felling timber in winter, he could say that the greatest care was taken in that respect, and the timber was allowed to stand one year after it had been felled before it was felled, to give the sap time to dry out, that it might be properly seasoned.

Mr. Hume had understood that experiments had been made with oil and with coal tar, which had not succeeded.

Mr. Huskisson said, the experiment on which the Admiralty principally relied was the building of ships under cover, and allowing sufficient time for the seasoning of the wood. The ships built with due regard to these considerations were found to keep in a most perfect state.

Mr. Hume, in the absence of his Hon. Friend, the Member for Winchelsea, moved that the petition presented on the 5th of May respecting Mr. Plunkett, should be printed.

Mr. Goulburn remarked the Petition in question preferred a charge against an individual, at a period of the Session when it was impossible for it to be answered. It would, therefore, in his opinion not be just to print it, as it must stand over till next year. He was satisfied that when the proper time arrived, a satisfactory answer would be supplied. He hoped he might take this opportunity of saying a word on the petition which had been presented from a Mr. Daly few evenings back, who complained of having suffered great injustice from the conduct of Judge M'Clelland. He (Mr. Goulburn) communicated with the Learned Judge on the subject, and but for a circumstance of his being then on the circuit, and not having the notes of the trial with him, a complete answer would have been given to the charge. Some of the facts however he had dictated. One complaint was, that the Judge had gone out of the usual course to sit in the Criminal instead of the Civil Court. On referring to the Gentlemen of the Bar, it appeared that Mr. Daly (the other circuit-going Judge) was ill at the time, and the Learned Judge of whom Mr. Quin had complained

consequence obliged to sit in both Courts. It had been said that, charging the Jury, the Learned Judge had declared that if an assault had been committed the plaintiff had no claim to redress, as he himself was at that time guilty of an illegal act in not taking off his hat while "God save the King" was being sung. The Learned Judge declared that he had never so charged the Jury, nor said any thing like it; but he (Mr. Goulburn) did not rest on his declaration, but had the authority of the counsel on both sides, the counsel for the Petitioner as well as his for his opponent, who concurred in declaring no such charge to have been made by the Judge. He would now tell what the Judge had really said in his charge. He had told the Jury, that "if they believed an assault to have been committed, he Jury, that "the plaintiff; but if they were of opinion that there had been no assault, their verdict must be for the defendant." He said the House if it were possible for more impartial language would put it to be used. These facts he had thought it right to offer, cause to the Session ought not to be allowed to close without giving some information on this subject.

Mr. Hume remarked with respect to Mr. Quin, that he had declared himself ready to prove all the allegations contained in his petition. As to the other petition, he should not urge the printing of it at present, under all the circumstances, and he therefore begged to withdraw his motion.

Dr. Lushington moved an address to the Crown, praying for a copy of a Proclamation issued respecting the Mosquito shore in 1776.—Ordered.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition signed by upwards of 5000 inhabitants of Somersetshire in favour of Radical Reform. It was laid on the table.

Mr. S. Rice brought up the Report of the Committee on the state of the poor in Ireland.

The Lords' Amendments to the Limerick Taxation and the East India Trade Bills were agreed to.

Mr. Secretary Canning presented copies of all correspondence which had taken place with foreign powers on the subject of the Slave Trade.

THURSDAY.

At 4 o'clock the Speaker took the Chair, when but fourteen Members being present, the House was adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent.

Mr. P. Moore gave notice, that he would, early in the next session, move for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Laws relative to Assemblies.

Mr. Abercrombie said, he had received a letter from the Sheriff of Armagh, denying that he had presided at an Orange Meeting held in the County Court of Armagh.

On Mr. Goulburn moving the House to agree to the Amendments made by the Lords in the Irish Tithes Composition Bill,

Colonel Trench hoped this Bill, by which the Gentry of Ireland had consented to impose on themselves a heavy tax—in the shape of Tithes of Agistment—would prove a benefit. If, in addition to this measure, the benefit of a resident Clergy and Catholic Emancipation had been given, a great progress would be made in tranquillizing Ireland.

The Amendments were then agreed to.

Mr. Goulburn moved the House to agree to the Lords' Amendments in the Scotch Commissioners Bill.

Lord A. Hamilton said some of these Amendments interfered with the privileges of the House, and he therefore moved that they be read this day three months.

Some conversation arose on this amendment, in which it was stated that it did not interfere with the privileges of the House, it merely postponed certain fees which the House of Commons had declared should take place on the 1st of January next to the 25th of March; at length it was agreed to reject this particular amendment. On the motion of Mr. Secretary Canning a Committee was appointed to meet the Lords, and point out reasons to their Lordships for disagreeing with them in this amendment, and afterwards a message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships did not insist on their amendment.

Mr. Calcraft said he was waiting to hear what was to be done with the Spitalfields Act Repeal Bill, which, he understood, had been amended by the Lords after enquiry, which enquiry, he it remembered, had been refused.

Mr. Huskisson said, the Bill in question was certainly introduced by him, and it might therefore be supposed that he should now again call the attention of the House to it; but the Bill had been so altered and so dwindled away, that he should not now think it consistent with his duty to support it in its present state.

Mr. Calcraft was glad this Bill was not to pass. This was another proof of the difference of opinion existing amongst his Majesty's Ministers; they had differed on questions of taste, and now they had differed also on trade. He hoped they would come next Session with a better understanding of each other's intentions.

Mr. Abercrombie was sorry the Bill was lost.

Mr. Bright rejoiced that the Bill was lost. It was plain the Lords had had more consideration for the suffering people than their own Representatives had had.

Mr. Gordon regretted that the Bill had been lost, and hoped his Right Hon. Friend would not be discouraged from bringing the measure forward again next Session.

Mr. Secretary Canning thought the Hon. Member for Bristol was to much elated by the triumph he had gained, as doubtless the Lords would act on their own Report next Session.

The Bill is therefore lost for the present Session.

Mr. Alderman Wood presented a petition from Mr. J. Wilfred Parkins, late Sheriff of London, complaining of the conduct of the Corporation in having interfered with him in the discharge of his duties as Sheriff. He also prayed the House would institute inquiry to ascertain by what authority the Corporation sold the office of Secondary to the Sheriff. The petition was received and ordered to be printed.

Caversham Park is coming to the hammer, and as it has been the subject of general conversation, we conclude it will not be unacceptable to our readers to gather an authentic report of this mansion and demesne; and to do so most effectually we will quote Mr. George Robins's introductory passage. It is to be open to public view until Thursday, and the anxiety to see it is said to be almost on a par with Penkill. Caversham Park, the distinguishing feature between London and Bath, is well known, and the beauties connected with it so long and so justly appreciated, that it may be supposed to partake of the works of supererogation to venture again to panegyrise it;—It has been well observed by several of the literary men who have written on Caversham, that it is no easy matter to give a fair notion of all the advantages to which it fairly puts in its claim; "how then can such a task be undertaken by the humble individual who has been honoured by the direction of this sale?" The attempt is a fearful one, and can only be undertaken in the assurance of being as concise as the duty imposes the propriety will admit; and this he does most readily, inasmuch as it will leave more room for all facts from one or two authors whose pretensions are of a higher class. Caversham Mansion was built by the Earl of Cadogan, in the reign of George I. and at an expence of 130,000l.; it has subsequently been much improved by the succeeding proprietors; it was, however, left to Colonel Marsack in the plentiful state in which splendid Mansion—to the words dictated by pleasure grounds. Which strikes by its lofty portico of the Corinthian order of architecture; these alone were wanting to make Caversham Mansion to the grand piece of standing second only in the county to Blenheim, to that it willingly yields the palm; in one respect, however, it yields exclusively the superiority; the views from Blenheim cannot be put in competition for a single moment with those that present themselves from this "lofty Paradise"—indeed the splendid Panorama that is seen from the summit of the Mansion may be considered as absolutely described; it extends, as we point to Cæsar's Camp, in another to Windsor Castles, while Portsdown Hill is visible on a clear day;—In the rich intermediate valley are an infinity of those admired seats that seem reluctantly to yield the palm to Caversham. The noble terrace we'll is 1800 feet long and 36 feet wide, terminated by the large Roman temple of Portland stone, of the Ilusticated Doric Order, from which the whole valley and almost imperceptibly to the undulating walks in the pleasure grounds and plantations. These are twenty-five acres disposed in pleasure grounds, the shrubbery walks, and plantations, clothed with a profusion of the choicest flowers and evergreens; and as far as good taste and correct judgment are concerned they may safely challenge a competition. It is of these grounds that Sir Humphry Brown spoke in such high terms:—If he were now to live he would not alter even more has been accomplished than his notions of capability had suggested. There are, however, quite secondary as compared with the park, which was always valuable for its beauty; it possesses in great variety, both hill and dale, with a lovely and luxuriant valley passing through it, and while the hills on each side, adorned by the full grown timber, are scattered about in all direction, in pleasing negligence; indeed it will be difficult to select a Park altogether so beautifully wooded; its contiguity to Reading (the Capital of Berks) will not be overlooked. It is not assuming too much to state that one of the Seats for the Borough of Reading would be amongst the most desirable advantages to be contemplated by the Possessor of Caversham Estate. The influence inseparable from this ancient seat could not leave this a matter of doubt; indeed there appears no reasonable limit to the variety of advantages that exclusively appertain to this property.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON. JULY 20.

YESTERDAY Parliament was prorogued by Commission, previous to which the Lords Commissioners delivered the following Speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"WE are commanded by HIS MAJESTY, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you HIS MAJESTY'S acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity wherewith you have applied yourselves to the several objects which HIS MAJESTY recommended to your attention, at the opening of the Session.

"HIS MAJESTY entertains a confident expectation that the provisions of internal regulation, which you have adopted with respect to Ireland, will, when carried into effect, tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded to assure you, that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate exercise, of those powers which you have entrusted to HIS MAJESTY, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that country, and for the protection of the lives and properties of HIS MAJESTY'S loyal subjects.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that HIS MAJESTY is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the greatest abatement of those difficulties which the Agricultural Interest has so long and so severely suffered.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"We have it in command from HIS MAJESTY to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you that he has received the sincerest pleasure from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people, by a large reduction of Taxes.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"HIS MAJESTY has commanded us to inform you that he continues to receive from all foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country.

"Deeply as HIS MAJESTY still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavours to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles upon which he has acted, and the policy which he has determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence, as consonant with the interests, and satisfactory to the feelings, of his people."

Parliament was then prorogued to Thursday the 30th of September.

SINCE we took leave to notice BROUGHAM'S ill-success in Parliament with his Irish petitions—about which we could tell some very pretty stories—he has been flourishing in his profession, and in one case indulged himself by abusing us, for which we return him our sincere thanks; the twitchings of his nose, and the workings of his countenance while descanting upon the high crime and misdemeanour of exposing Humbug and Whiggery evinced to all the spectators the violence of his rage—to know that he continues to feel our power is satisfactory—that he should shew his feelings to the public *in proprid persond* is quite gratifying.

But it is not for ourselves that we are moved against MR. BROUGHAM—we are moved against MR. BROUGHAM at the moment by feelings of humanity towards oppressed poverty and injured innocence. Hear what this upright BROUGHAM—this vindicator of the VIRTUE of a QUEEN—of QUEEN CAROLINE!—Hear what he says when *hired* to ridicule the claims of a POOR GIRL to reparation for injury—in the name of honour, honesty, whiggery, and good feeling, hear this QUEEN'S ATTORNEY GENERAL—for he shall speak for himself.

The case was this:—The daughter of an innkeeper at Huddersfield, had been accused of very *Queen-like* conduct by a person with whom she lived as servant, with some gross additions as to *consequences*, which we shall omit to notice—hear, as we said before, what BROUGHAM (that feeling vindicator of *female virtue and purity*, "spotless as unsunned snow") says, hear how he attempts to crush the claims of an innocent young creature for damages, on *the ground of her poverty and insignificance*.

"MR. BROUGHAM then addressed the jury for the defendant. He said he was truly sorry that at the very beginning of the first day of the assizes, they should be stopped, as it were, from the regular business, by a *filthy and trumpery* action of this description. What was the nature of the case? It was the complaint of the *father of a trumpery bar-maid, living in a fifth rate inferior public-house*, that his daughter had not been considered, like CÆSAR'S wife, *not only strictly virtuous, but also above the possibility of being suspected*—that no man should *venture to insinuate*, whatever were his information, that this woman *deserved the name, which even those of her sex belonging to a certain degrading profession heard with almost greater indignation than they did*—the name of a certain animal which sometimes followed them in their daily walks. Let the jury look at the witnesses who were called to sustain *this ridiculous* cause. The first of them, the butcher RAMSDEN, was in reality 'a tried character.' *Oh, but he was honourably acquitted*—thus using in the common law, the phrase reserved for the military tribunals; for the juries of the country, they all knew, always sent forth a successful defendant, by using the plain words, '*not guilty*;' *but any fellow now-a days, who had ever rubbed his shoulders to the gallows, and escaped by a quibble from his impending fate, always said, when reminded of his accident, 'I have been honourably acquitted.'* So said this butcher. See the *sort of fellow* who was produced to sustain this case, and mark his story? He said that Taverner came to him and asked him 'How do you do?' 'Very well,' replied he, 'How do you do?' The natural answer would be, 'Very well, I thank you.' Not so Mr. Ramsden's version of Taverner's dialogue, for his answer was, 'Betty Milnes is so and so;' and this without a syllable of preparatory matter, to introduce the name of the lady into the colloquy. Was that version of the conversation likely? Was it credible by plain honest men of Yorkshire, or any other set of men? By the Somersetshire men—no, nor the dullest men of the dullest county in England would not believe such a tale. *Then came the converted Quaker* to prop up the butcher's story. *He did justice to his conversion, and with all the zeal of a new convert entered most enthusiastically into his new practice of swearing*, and gave the established church (were he a member of it) ample promise of being the greatest ornament of it in the alacrity of oath-taking. They had heard a great deal of TAVERNER'S readiness to compromise the matter, but to what did it all amount. Only to this—that when TAVERNER found he was likely to be involved in a law-suit, he did what any reasonable man, knowing or not knowing the law, would have advised him to do—he offered to retract the words privately, but peremptorily and positively refused to give public retractation: he naturally wished to avoid even the consequences of getting a verdict in a court of law, for every body knew the cost of such an advantage, and more particularly in this case, where TAVERNER had for an opponent *in the litigation an old tailor*, (the father of the girl,) who *was not worth the ninth part of a penny*."

Perhaps never upon the face of the earth was there a speech so replete with characteristic touches as this—a *poor* girl traduced is a "*trumpery* bar-maid," living in a "fifth-rate *inferior* public-house." It is not allowed that *her* father should have the feelings of a parent, or be jealous of his daughter's honour—it is held by this BROUGHAM—this *hired* defender of QUEEN CAROLINE—that any man may venture to *insinuate* away the character of a *poor* girl with impunity, and that because she is the bar maid of a fifth-rate inn, she is to get no satisfaction for an injury done to her reputation by the GENTLEMAN who hires MR. BROUGHAM to defend him.

This is the way this champion of female virtue treats an unoffending oppressed woman—But how does he treat her witnesses?—Why, this patriot, this lover of the poor, this jesuitical improver of their education, this exquisitely tender *low-democrat*, stigmatizes them, one after the other, for the *lowdemocrat, stigmatizes them, one after the other, for the lowness of their origin, and the meanness of their station*, and above all he makes a bad pun upon a man, whom he calls a "*tried* character," because he had been *acquitted* by a JURY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN of some offence with which he once stood charged.

That BROUGHAM should shew himself a bad man surprises not us—but that he should shew himself so bad a lawyer as to reproach a man with *an acquittal* seems strange. His great client was FOUND GUILTY by a majority of the tribunal which tried her, and BROUGHAM called *that an acquittal*—in precisely the same spirit of folly, or something worse, he assumes the acquittal of the plaintiff's witness against him to be a *proof of his guilt*.

Another witness, who *had been* a Quaker, but who had lately conformed to the Established Church, is stigmatized as a perjurer, merely because he had so conformed;—and the *libellous* harangue of this Edinburgh Reviewer—this QUEEN'S Attorney-General (*in a stuff gown*)—ends with a generous and honourable sneer at the honest father of the outraged girl, as "*an old tailor* not worth the *ninth part of a penny*."

There was a time when BROUGHAM, upon the very same circuit, *thought better of tailors and their daughters*—but no matter—he was then unmarried, and marriage with him, as with all other men, has made a difference, and we are now only speaking of his public conduct; but upon that ground, we will venture to say, that never was an exhibition of feeling, taste, and character more decisive, or more satisfactory to his opponents, made by man, than that in which the *honourable* and learned Gentleman was pleased to indulge upon this special occasion.

Let us however add, in justice to the jury, that in spite of all the vulgar intemperance, the groundless pride, the heartless insolence of which they were doomed to witness the display, the poor girl got her FIFTY POUNDS damages of MR. TAVERNER, the defendant.

IN our last Number we cursorily noticed the absurd fashion which has obtained, of following a Scotch Presbyterian Parson of the name of IRVING, and we were then inclined to laugh at the folly, as one which could not last, and which, during its temporary prevalence could not be seriously mischievous; but we feel called upon to look at the affair in a very different point of view now, and although we find amongst the *followers* of this man persons for whom we have the highest respect, we will not suffer that the sanction of *their* names (obtained we hope and trust merely from curiosity) should give countenance and support to one of the most flagrant and disgusting pieces of HUMBUG which has ever been foisted upon the people of the metropolis.

GOD knows the spirit of innovation is abroad and busy enough, and we should grieve bitterly if we believed one half of what we hear respecting the *patronage offered to this* MR. IRVING. To tolerate is one thing, to uphold is another; and when seceders are multiplying on every side—when papists and their claims are supported at all hazards and risques—when the bulwarks of the Constitution are trembling under the effects of CONCILIATION, what must be the feelings of the Orthodox members of the Established Church, to find those to whom we constitutionally look for the maintenance of our national institutions, flocking in crowds to listen to the ravings of presbyterian quackery, and obtain spiritual comfort amongst the kennels of Saffron-hill.

The trick of preacher-hunting has always struck us as disgustingly absurd—anything like a *fashion* in religion, is abominable and unholy; but while the church boasts such men as an ANDREWS, a GARDINER, or a DOD, or many others we could name, whose superior talents and acquirements place them far above the οι πολλοι of the cloth, it is natural and just that those who can, consistently with their regular habits, obtain the gratification of hearing such men, should avail themselves of the opportunity; but there is something so degrading, so theatrical, so laughable, and so contemptible, in the bustling and crowding to a Presbyterian chapel in Hatton Garden—scrambling, pushing, and squeezing for admission, with tickets, and the securing of places and ranging of carriages—for what? To hear a great, brawny Scotchman, with an accent as vulgar and abominable as HUME'S, talk the most detestable nonsense that ever came from human lips. The chapel resembles on this occasion a booth at a fair—the pulpit a stage for the mountebank.

MR. IRVING'S figure is quite suitable to the part which he performs—he is tall, somewhat Jewish in appearance, with black matted hair, and an obliquity of vision which, anywhere, except in the pulpit, would be extremely ludicrous in its effect—he appears conscious of the defect, as when he wishes to be imposing, he shuts his eyes.

As a specimen of the stuff which he utters, we quote the following, which has been published in the MORNING CHRONICLE:—

"Obey the Scriptures or you perish. You may despise the honour done you by the Majesty above, you may spurn the sovereignty of Almighty God, you may revolt from creation's universal rule to bow before its Creator, and stand in momentary rebellion against his ordinances; his overtures of mercy you may cast contempt on, and crucify afresh the *Royal Personage who bears them:* and you may riot in your licentious liberty for a while, *and make game of his indulgence* and long-suffering. But come at length it will, *when Revenge shall array herself to go forth*, and Anguish shall attend her, and *from the wheels of their chariot Ruin and Dismay* shall *shoot* far and wide among the enemies of the King, whose desolation shall not tarry, and whose destruction as the wing of the whirlwind shall be swift—hopeless *as the conclusion of eternity*, and the reversion of doom. Then around the fiery concave of the wasteful pit *the clang of grief shall ring*, and the *flinty* heart which repelled tender mercy shall strike *its fangs into its proper bosom*; and the soft and gentle spirit which dissolved in voluptuous pleasures shall dissolve in weeping sorrows and *outbursting* lamentations: and the *gay glory of time* shall depart; and sportful liberty shall be bound for ever in the chain of *obdurate necessity*. The *green* earth with all her blooming beauty and bowers of peace shall depart. The morning and evening salutations of kinsmen *shall depart*, and the ever welcome voice of friendship, and the tender whispering of *full hearted* affection shall depart, for the sad discord of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. And the tender names of children, and father and mother, and wife and husband, with the communion of domestic love and mutual affection, and *the inward touches of natural instinct*, which family compact, when uninvaded by discord, *wraps the live-long day into one swell of tender emotion*, making earth's lowly scenes worthy of heaven itself—All, all shall pass away; and instead shall come *the level lake that burneth*, and the *solitary dungeon*, and the desolate bosom, and the tossings of *horror* and *hopelessness*, and the worm that dieth not, *the fire that is not quenched*."

This twanged out in the broad Scotch dialect is quite worthy of squeezing to Saffron Hill, at the risque of arms, legs, shoes, hats, bonnets and wigs, to hear.—Did any body ever listen to such trash—"the clang of grief shall ring"—"the flinty *heart* shall strike *its fangs* into its proper bosom"—What does it go to—what does MR. IRVING mean by "revenge," and Despair, and Dismay shooting from the chief wheels of Anguish?"—Stuff—stuff—stuff—and *this* it is, men, orators, wits, senators, and statesmen, are said countenance by their presence. It is for *this*, that, following the example of those, to whom the nation looks up, crowds of emigrants from their parishes leaving their pews unoccupanted in their own churches, but LOCKED, huddle, helter skelter, pell-mell, to Hatton Gardea, and come away delighted, *as they are told to be*, with the powerful oratory of this new DOCTOR SQUINTUM from the North.

We are told that last Sunday this Presbyterian issued a proclamation, in the name of the King of Heaven, denouncing in no gentle terms all those who neglected to come and hear HIM. What did he mean in saying, the Sunday before, "that the GOD of natural religion was like the great desart—dry—disagreeable—comfortless—deadly—where no one would wish to dwell"?

Does MR. IRVING'S personal deformity enable him to love natural religion in one eye, and revealed religion in the other?—We do implore those, in whose keeping the birthrights of Englishmen are placed, not to encourage by their presence and patronage a defection from the national church, and a profane scramble after quackery which never can have obtained in the metropolis without their sanction.

We are told that MR. HEBER, our representative for the University of Oxford, literally sent to *rent a pew* in this Presbyterian chapel—it will be quite necessary, if he should wish to sit again for the same university, that he should explain whether this be the case or not; for, coupled with his profound silence upon all questions of POPISH EXTINCTION, which have been carried this Session in Parliament, would perhaps form an objection to his return which, even in his good intentions, the Honourable Gentleman does not anticipate.

Certainly there never was so strange a madness—Un COLOC'S giving lectures in Italian to crowds of people who not understand the language, is light in the scale of wrong to this; there is no sin in attending lectures on poetry, concert room, whether one understands them or not—but abandon one's church—to squeeze, as into a theatre, to tickets—to go early to secure places, to hear MR. IRVING, seem at once so indelicate, and so unlike the usual conduct moderate, well-regulated persons, that we cannot account it.—One only good effect can arise from this transient briety—we mean the joyous return of the "stray sheep" their own pastors, IN whose decent conduct, pious manners sound doctrines, and unostentatious expoundings of their they may enjoy the calm and pure blessings which a participation in the modest rites of the Established Church of England never fails to impart to the rational and well ordered Protestant Christian. The sooner this happens the more pleasure it will give us, and the less trouble we shall have lashing the Scotch innovator and his infatuated supporters.

MR. JAMES SMITH, one of the authors of "*Rejected Addresses*," who is moreover a lawyer, has recently published in a magazine a very whimsical song upon *misnomers*, after this manner:—

"Men once were surnamed from their shape or estate,
"(You all may from history learn it)
"There was LEWIS the Bulky, and HENRY the Great,
"JOHN LACKLAND, and PETER the Hermit.
"But now, when the door-plates of misters and dames
"Are read, each so constantly varies
"From the owner's trade, figure, and calling, surnames
"Seem given by the rule of contraries.

"MR. BOX, though provoked, never doubles his fist,
"MR. BURNS in his grate has no fuel;
"MR. PLAYFAIR won't catch me at hazard or whist,
"MR. COWARD was wing'd in a duel.
"MR. WISE is a dunce, MR. KING is a Whig,
"MR. COFFIN'S uncommonly sprightly,
"And huge MR. LITTLE broke down in a gig
"While driving fat MRS. GOLIGHTLY."

—and so on.

Our readers will perceive by the specimen which these verses offer, the general point and tendency of the song; but pleasant as it really is, we could point out to MR. SMITH a subject, if not for a song, for much whimsical speculation upon the different employments and pursuits of men bearing *similar* names at *different* periods.

Put away chronology—"a *fig* for your *dates*," as a punster would say, and see what a pretty confusion the world would be in, about the heroes and sages of antiquity, by a reference to

"——— the door-plates of Misters and Dames"

in the metropolis at the present time.

For instance—HOMER is a coal-merchant at Paddington—CÆSAR a grocer and tea-dealer in Cripplegate—ALEXANDER makes trumpets near Leadenhall—REGULUS is a toyman in Newport-street, Long-acre—NERO keeps a hotel at the west end of the town—and CATO the elder makes meat-safes and wire-cages on Holborn-hill.

The little boys who have just come home for the holidays with "MARS, BACCHUS, and APOLLO" in their heads, will perhaps be puzzled what to think of the last deity, when they find MARS a leather-dresser in Snows-fields, and BACCHUS a manufacturer of decanters and wine-glasses in Thames-street.

Those, too, who have dabbled in poetry will stare to find LOVE a jeweller in Bond-street,—and PATIENCE, having left the neighbourhood of the Monument (where we presume he used to sit "smiling at grief") established as an architect in Wormwood-street.

Even the actors in the remotest scenes might, without the aid of chronology, be jumbled in a very extraordinary manner. What, for instance, would be thought of a change of circumstances which could have brought about a separation between our first parents, and have placed ADAM at the head of the Jury Court in Scotland, and set up EVE as a turner near WHITFIELD'S tabernacle in Tottenham-Court-road? What strange event could have made CAIN a Lieutenant-Colonel upon half-pay, or transformed ABEL into a merchant in Bucklersbury.

How, without the nicety of dates, could we account for finding AARON an ostrich feather manufacturer in Fenchurch-street, and MOSES a slop-seller in Ratcliffe-highway? PAUL a baker in Houndsditch, and PETER a barrister at law? How could we reconcile the discovery, that MATTHEW is a hair-dresser in Store-street, Bedford-square—MARK, a tailor in Holborn—LUKE a dashing Lieutenant of Artillery, and JOHN a shoemaker at Chelsea? What but the nice pre-

ervation of *distance* could induce us to understand why ELIJAH should be a wire-worker in Shoreditch—or NOAH a fashionable tailor in Bruton-street, Berkely-square? Why else could we believe that HEROD sold furniture in Castle-street, Long Acre—or DAVID was a boot and shoe maker—DANIEL a broker on the Stock Exchange.

But with moderns, undated, we should be still more bewildered—for instance, ALFRED, the pride of Britain, makes fishing-rods in Lothbury—THOMAS à BECKET is an attorney in Broad-street—SPENCER, the poet, writes lines to ladies' fans and sonnets to singing-birds—the admirable CRICHTON is physician to the Emperor of all the Russias—SHAKSPEARE commands a troop of horse—JOHNSON is superintendant of mail coaches—and, in the absence of FLETCHER, (who has absconded) BEAUMONT is managing director of a provincial fire-office.

The contemporaries of these, in searching after the characters immortalized by the bard of Avon, would perhaps be surprized to find the blind LEAR an optician in Fetter-lane, while EDGAR sells ale in Fenchurch-street—MACBETH and his wife are set up in a fruit-stall in Vinegar-yard, Drury-lane—the melancholy JAQUES is established as an apothecary and accoucheur in Warwick-street, Golden-square—ANGELO is celebrated as a fencing-master in Albany—ROMEO having been promoted to a Captaincy, is beating up for volunteers in the cause of liberty—PARIS is in full practice as a popular physician, and HAMLET himself keeps a silversmith's shop at the corner of Sidney's-alley.

But advance we, and what will be our astonishment to find ORWAY a Major-General in the army—MILTON breaking horses in Piccadilly—MOORE writing Irish melodies, and CREW's pretty black-eyed daughter singing them—ROWE and WALLER in partnership, as stationers in Fleet-street, and ISAAC NEWTON flourishing as a linen-draper in Leicester-square.

We have DOCTOR BUSBY, instead of whipping little boys for grammatical blunders and bad translations, making bad translations and grammatical blunders, for which, if he were a little boy himself, he would deserve to be whipped—ALEXANDER POPE, made strait and fattened up, acts tragedy at Drury-lane—ADDISON sells globes in Regent-street—RICHARDSON and SWIFT keep lottery offices in the City—CONGREVE'S pieces (which continue to *go off* remarkably well) are cannon, not comedies, and FARQUHAR, instead of a poor author, is a rich banker in St. James's-street

GAY, "in wit a man, simplicity a child," makes dolls in Goswell-street—COWLEY is a blacksmith—PHILLIPS is poetical only in his prose—PRIOR till very lately was an ensign in the 12th Regiment of Foot—COLLINS, instead of odes, makes glass chandeliers—BUTLER grinds Greek at Harrow, and COWPER may be seen writing his "TASK" at the table of the House of Lords any day during the sitting of parliament.

Our historians, too, might excite some astonishment if handed down undated, for HUME in parliament makes essays in the shape of long, blundering speeches—BURNET sells double proof gin—GIBBON trains dogs in Tothill Fields—HOOKE has the credit of writing for US, and the fair MACAULEY recites her historical effusions at the King's Concert Room in the Haymarket.

It would not be sufficient to know, without dates, that JACK CADE is a peaceable carpenter in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, or that FAWKES blows up the parliament with words instead of gunpowder, to distinguish them from their turbulent predecessors—BURDETT, who wished the horns of his white *buck in the throat* of EDWARD THE FOURTH, might be mistaken for the loyal and constitutional Baronet of Westminster—old COKE might be blundered into a sage of the law, and LITTLETON, the Member for Staffordshire, who would not suffer an impertinent observation, be stigmatized as the man upon whom he made his copious observations.

In short, chronology is to history what perspective is to painting, without it, the jumble would be like *that* made on a china plate; we have no turn for the whimsical ourselves, and are as matter of fact as JOE MILLER, whom we find to beat this moment a distiller of *choice spirits* in Piccadilly, but if we *had* the knack and *tact* to write the song we have partly quoted, we think we could put the subject into rhyme with something like effect.

DON JUAN.

THREE new cantos of this precious performance have made their appearance, published by a MR. JOHN HUNT, at the moderate price of *one shilling*.

The publication of this "work" at this reduced charge is boasted of by the bookseller as a triumph over LORD ELDON, who has made it a rule not to give protection to the copyright of blasphemous and immoral books. Had MR. HUNT been an Irishman instead of a Cockney one might have understood what he meant by a triumph; as it is, it seems to us that the decision of the Lord Chancellor has had its fullest possible effect; for instead of being printed by MISTER DAVISON, of Blackfriars, on the finest wove paper, in the most beautiful type, and ushered into decent society through the agency of MR. JOHN MURRAY, at the rate of one pound five shillings, as the first portion of the book was, this detachment of trash is sent into the world through the medium of the printer, we believe, of the EXAMINER newspaper, and sold at its real value of one shilling.

If it is thought likely to be a good speculation the proprietors are mistaken—BYRON is not a popular writer with the lower orders, nor ever will be, even though he circulate his poetry and philosophy *gratis*—the prose attack upon LORD CASTLEREAGH in the preface might by its baseness please the rabble, but its folly would disgust even them. Read one passage of it—we shall quote no more.

"Of the manner of his death little need be said, except that, if a new Radical, such as WADDINGTON or WATSON, had cut his throat, he would have been buried in a cross-road, with the usual appurtenances of the stake and mallet. But the Minister was an elegant Lunatic—a sentimental Suicide—he merely cut the 'carotid artery' (blessings on your learning,) and lo! the Pageant, and the Abbey! and 'the Sybilline of Dolour yelled forth' by the Newspapers—and the harangue of the Coroner in an eulogy over the bleeding body of the deceased—to ANTHONY worthy of such a CÆSAR)—and the nauseous and atrocious taint of a degraded Crew of Conspirators against all that is sincere or honourable. In his death he was necessarily one of two things to the last—a felon or a madman—and in either case no great subject for panegyric. In his life he was—what all the world knows, and hall will feel for years to come, unless his death prove a 'moral lesson' to the surviving SEJANI of Europe. It may at least serve as some consolation to the Nations, that their Oppressors are not happy, and in some instances judge so justly of their own actions as to anticipate the sentence of mankind.—Let us hear no more of this man, and let us stand remove the Ashes of her GRATTAN from the Sanctuary of Westminster. Shall the Patriot of Humanity repose by the WERTHER of Politics!!!"

We would not wound the feelings of others unnecessarily even to shame LORD BYRON, but we cannot help again referring to the melancholy termination of the lives of ROMILLY and WHITBREAD, against whom we never heard LORD BYRON utter one syllable of reproach. Upon what ground an infidel attacks a suicide we cannot see, nor why MR. GRATTAN'S corpse should be removed out of Westminster Abbey lest it should be contaminated by its vicinity to the "WERTHER of politics."

This is an unfortunate phrase—"the elegant lunatic—the sentimental suicide" and the name of "WERTHER" might indeed apply to one who in paroxysms of the strongest and most sensitive grief for the loss of a beloved and amiable wife destroyed himself—the observation of the stake and mallet and cross-road might apply to a wealthy retired tradesman, who having mingled in politics, and in things above his comprehension, had involved himself in matters the disclosure of which he dreaded, and who in the full possession of his faculties terminated his existence—but who would tear up the earth to set the amiable failings of the one or the vulgar vices of the other in array against their memories?—no man; for he who would, could not be human.

The perpetual recurrence, with gloating satisfaction, of the Whigs and Radicals, to the death of LORD LONDONDERRY, are perhaps the most powerful indications of the feelings and doctrines of a party, who think the end justifies the means of ridding themselves of formidable opponents, and glory in the self-murder of one Minister nearly as much as they did in the assassination of another.

Perhaps however—as we shall shew—it matters little what LORD BYRON says—the twelve-penny-worth of his Lordship's labour now before the public has more folly, less talent, more blasphemy, less humour, more indecency, and less poetry than any of his former efforts.

His Lordship's answer to the objections already made to the early parts of the work are worthy of observation:—

"With regard to the objections which have been made on another score to the already published Cantos of this poem, I shall content myself with two quotations *from Voltaire*:—!!!

"'La pudeur s'est enfuite des cœurs, et s'est refugiée sur les levres.'

"'Plus les mœurs sont depravés, plus les expressions deviennent 'mesurées; on croit regagner en langage ce qu'on a perdu en vertu.'

"This is the real fact, as applicable to the degraded and hypocritical mass which leavens the present English generation, and is the only answer they deserve. The hacknied and lavished title of Blasphemer—with radical, liberal, jacobin, reformer, &c., are the changes which the hirelings are daily ringing in the ears of those who will listen," &c. &c. &c.

The retort upon loyal and constitutional persons, made by calling them "hirelings," is beyond measure absurd—LORD BYRON is a hireling—a hireling of MR. JOHN MURRAY'S, who pays him for his work as regularly as he pays his shoemaker or his taylor with the profits of that work again. Who the hirelings of Government may be we really do not know—we are none—and as far as the fact goes, the Whigs and their connexions appear to us not only to be as ready to be hired as their neighbours, but that there are more Whig hirelings than Tory hirelings; we put the Noble Lord's politics, however, out of the question for the present, and proceed to his continuation of the story as it is carried on through three cantos.

The facts contained in all this shilling's-worth of writing are these:—Don Juan, as a female slave, sleeps with a female slave—the consequences may be imagined, he and his *enamorata* are doomed to destruction, and there the sixth canto ends. The seventh begins with an account of the seige of Ismael, by SUWARROW, where we find JUAN and JOHN JOHNSTON (not the gentleman pensioner and late admirable actor) joining the army, attended by two females and a slave. The history of this seige is taken from the "Histoire de la Nouvelle Russie," and occupies the other two cantos, which are dull, stupid, and tiresome beyond expression, and the work ends for the present with JUAN'S finding a child on the field of battle, and vowing never to desert it, and of being sent to Petersburgh with the despatches containing an account of the victory.

Everybody knows the style of the *noble* author, and therefore as a proof of the inferiority of this portion of the thing to the other parts of it, or to "Beppo," we will give a stanza or two as they occur here and there, selecting those which, while they afford samples of the *writing*, may also give a pretty fair specimen of the delicacy, morality, religion, loyalty, high-mindedness, and purity of the *noble* author.

The opening stanzas are these:—

"'There is a tide in the affairs of men
"Which taken at the flood'—you know the rest,
"And most of us have found it, now and then;
"At least we think so, though but few have guess'd
"The moment, till too late to come again.
"But no doubt everything is for the best—
"Of which the surest sign is in the end;
"When things are at the worst they sometimes mend.

"There is a tide in the affairs of women
"'Which taken at the flood leads'—God knows where;
"Those navigators must be able seamen
"Whose charts lay down its currents to a hair;
"Not all the reveries of JACOB BEHMEN
"With its strange whirls and eddies can compare:
"Men with their heads reflect on this and that—
"But women with their hearts or heaven knows what!"

In the twenty-first stanza of the seventh canto we have a brilliant specimen of genuine wit, and refined taste:—

"I wonder (although MARS *no doubt's* a god I
"Praise) if a man's name in a *bulletin*
"May make up for a *bullet in* his body?
"I hope this little question is no sin,
"Because, though I am but a simple noddy,
"I think one SHAKESPEAR puts the same thought in
"The mouth of some one in his plays *so doating*,
"*Which many people puse for wits by quoting*."

The construction, the grammar, the pun, and above all the nonsense of this, are of the first order of BYRONIAN cockneyism—would we could say no worse of the following:—

"The columns were in movement one and all,
"But of the portion which attacked by water,
"Thicker than leaves the lives began to fall,
"Though led by ARSENIEW, that great son of slaughter,
"As brave as ever faced both bomb and ball.
"'Carnage' (so WORDSWORTH tells you) is GOD'S daughter:*
"If *he* speak truth, she is CHRIST'S sister, and
"Just now behaved as in the Holy Land."

To this stanza the following note is appended;—

"* 'But *thy*' most dreaded instrument
"In working out a pure intent,
"Is man arrayed for mutual slaughter;
"Yea, *Carnage is thy daughter!*'
"WORDSWORTH'S THANKSGIVING ODE.

We must admit that MR. WORDSWORTH'S lines are nonsense, but clearly not intended to be mischievous or blasphemous; all the folly of the affair is attributable to the LAKER—all the vice belongs to my Lord—the "legitimate."

His Lordship, in reference to the Portuguese proverb, that "Hell is paved with good intentions," observes—

"I almost lately have begun to doubt
"Whether Hell's pavement—if it be *so paved*—
"Must not have latterly been quite worn out,
"Not by the numbers good Intent hath saved,
"But by the mass who go below without
"Those antient good intentions, which once shaved
"And smoothed the brimstone of that street of Hell
"*Which bears the greatest likeness to Pall Mall!*"

His Lordship's opinions upon the battle of Waterloo, and of the merits and rewards of the DUKE of WELLINGTON, will endear him to all men who have English blood in their veins:—

"Among the first,—I will not say the *first*,
"For such precedence upon such occasions
"Will oftentimes make deadly quarrels burst
"Out between friends as well as allied nations;
"The Briton must be bold who really durst
"Put to such trial John Bull's *partial patience*,
"As say that WELLINGTON at Waterloo
"*Was beaten,—though the Prussians say so too*;—
"And that if BLUCHER, BULOW, GNEISENAU,
"And GOD knows who besides in 'au' and 'ou,'
"Had not come up in time to cast an awe
"Into the hearts of those who fought till now
"As tigers combat with an empty craw,
"The DUKE OF WELLINGTON had ceased to show
"His orders, *also to receive his pensions*,
"*Which are the heaviest that our history mentions*."

Perhaps the amiable candour of the following declaration will save us the trouble of quoting more of his Lordship's political doctrines:—

"But never mind;—'God save the king!' and kings!
"For if *he* don't, I doubt if *men* will longer—
"I think I hear a little bird, who sings
"The people by and bye will be the stronger.
"The veriest jade will wince whose harness wrings
"So much into the raw as quite to wrong her
"Beyond the rules of posting,—and the Mob
"At last fall sick of imitating Job.

"At first it grumbles, then it swears, and then,
"Like DAVID, flings smooth pebbles 'gainst a giant;
"At last it takes to weapons such as men
"Snatch when despair makes human hearts less pliant.
"Then 'comes the tug of war?'—*'twill come again*,
"I rather doubt; and I would fain say 'he on't,'
"*If I had not perceived that Revolution*
"*Alone can save the Earth from Hell's pollution*."

His political *facts* are, however, rather unfortunate:—

"Think how the joys of reading a Gazette
"Are purchased by all agonies and crimes:
"Or if these do not move you, don't forget
"Such doom may be your own in after times.
"Meantime the taxes, Castlereagh, and debt,
"Are hints as good as sermons, or as rhymes.
"Read your own hearts and Ireland's present story,
"Then feed her famine fat with Wellesley's glory.

"But still there is unto a patriot nation,
"Which loves so well its country and its king,
"A subject of sublimest exultation—
"Bear it, ye Muses, on your brightest wing!
"Howe'er the mighty beast, Desolation,
"Strip your green fields, and to your harvest cling,
"Gaunt famine never shall approach the throne—
"Though Ireland starve, great GEORGE weighs twenty stone."

The "joys of reading a Gazette" are strangely introduced to our notice while we are enjoying a profound and honourable peace—"the taxes, CASTLEREAGH, and debt," are with equal mis-management recalled to the recollection of the readers of shilling blasphemies since LORD CASTLEREAGH is no more—our debt is decreasing, and of the taxes *six millions have been repealed in the current year*. That the DUKE of WELLINGTON'S victories should have spoiled the potatoe crops of Ireland we think improbable, particularly when it is remembered, that the seed was never sown which was to produce those crops—and the subject of "sublimest exultation," which is made to rhyme with *desolation*—(desolation in England!)—is unfortunately noticed, particularly as the occupant of the Throne was the *first man in the country* to make a personal sacrifice to meet the then existing exigencies of the country.

The *personal* allusion to the KING is truly Whig—and coming as it does from a man open as my LORD BYRON is to very unpleasant attacks upon a very repulsive deformity, quite as judicious as it is gentlemanlike.

We should further one of the noble author's ends were we, for the sake of exposing, to quote the indecencies of these cantos. The explanation he has given in the preface of his feelings and views upon the subject of "modest language" will perhaps teach the reader what to expect, and effectually secure the eyes of our women from a collection of indelicacies and grossnesses of the lowest order, unillumined by one new thought, and unredeemed by one pleasing couplet.

That LORD BYRON might have been as vicious as he has shewn himself in this last effort we did not doubt—that he could be so foolish we really did not imagine.

The lovers of "*hasty decisions*" in the Court of Chancery will no doubt perceive, with great pleasure, that the "VICE-CHANCELLOR" has granted an injunction against a pirated edition of this work, in direct opposition to the doctrine and judgment of LORD ELDON—this comes of old hankerings.

"ENGLAND has for a long time been distinguished above all nations, by the excellence of her laws, and the purity of their administration. Whilst the foreign and domestic policy of the empire, and the character of its Ministers, have been the object of attack by conscientious inquiry or party virulence, the criminal and civil law of the country has been the theme of general commendation; but it seems to have been left to LAWYERS BY PROFESSION to attack, in our days, not only one of the first and most distinguished courts of judicature in the kingdom, but even the judgment and integrity of the first and ablest Law Officer of the Crown. These gentlemen, who are confessedly ignorant of the practice of the Court of Chancery, have, by their speeches, represented it to be a curse to the country, and that its Judges have so improperly and tardily discharged their duties, that their administration of the law amounts almost to a denial of justice. Thinking as I do, that 'the Place of Justice is an hallowed place; and therefore not only the Bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and purprise thereof, ought to be preserved without scandal and corruption,'—I shall humbly endeavour, in this pamphlet, to prove that these attacks are alike unmerited and intolerable; and that if they do not proceed from ignorance, they must be instigated by an unworthy motive."

Thus begins a pamphlet just published by MURRAY, written, by some one well qualified for the task, in defence of the Court of Chancery and the LORD CHANCELLOR against the attacks of stuff-gowned common-law Barristers who are put into Parliament for rotten-boroughs as they call them when represented by TORIES—we have not room for half so many extracts as we would willingly make, but we cannot forbear quoting some of the most striking passages.

"Comparisons are odious," says an old proverb, and knowing all we do know, we should not be inclined to cite with unqualified approbation that part of the pamphlet which takes

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* "To wit, the Deity's: this is perhaps as pretty a pedigree for murder as ever was found out by Garter King at Arms. What would have been said had any free-spoken people discovered such a lineage?"

a comparative view of the Chancery Court and the Court of the Vice Chancellor, because we would rather shun than follow the example of those who have suffered their private feelings to prevail in the attack which this pamphlet so well repels; but the comparison has been made by others, and therefore the comparative view of the two Courts is absolutely necessary to the vindication of my LORD ELDON.

"It seems to be," says the author, "the practice of the Vice-Chancellor to send to Courts of Law questions of importance, depending on nice distinctions of law or fact; and frequently where he finds a contradiction in the evidence, or an unsettled and difficult point of law, he sends the questions to be decided by a Master, a Court of Law, or a Jury. He seldom bestows much time in investigating or reconciling contradictory testimony, in order to come to a decision upon it; but he perhaps acts on the conviction, *that such labour does not form any part of his duty*, and thinking it will be *done best in a Court of Law, he at once directs an inquiry, a case to be sent to the judges, or an issue to be sent to a jury*. The *first stage* of the cause is thus quickly dispatched, but the labour necessary to the dispatch is neither tedious nor of long duration.

"The Lord Chancellor acts on the belief, that what he *may* be enabled to decide by patient hearing or reading, and calm and deliberate consideration, he is bound to decide, in the honest discharge of the duty attached to his high office, *without reference to any other jurisdiction*. He considers that he is not justified in *exposing parties to the enormous additional expense of a trial in hearing in another Court*, unless where the ends of justice cannot be attained by any other means, and, influenced by this opinion, he does not often refer to Courts of Law or to Juries. He never does so if he can bring his powerful mind to a right decision, by laborious consideration of the evidence before him, whether that evidence comes before him on motion, on petition, or on a hearing. Those hours of retirement which other men devote to pleasing and interesting pursuits, he devotes to the wearisome consideration of common-place and contradictory facts—facts which perplex and weary the mind, without ever affording to it any pleasure or information worthy remembrance. He never suffers himself to be hurried into error, and this care, *unjustly called delay, is a blessing to the suitors and the country*. He is a Judge who appears to have read LORD BACON's hints on judicature with approbation and profit; for it cannot be denied that he has acquired that essential part of justice, 'PATIENCE AND GRAVITY OF HEARING. He considers it no grace to a judge first to find that which he might have heard in due time from the bar, or to show quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short; no man can accuse him of MEETING THE CAUSE HALF WAY, OR GIVING OCCASION TO THE PARTY TO SAY HIS COUNSEL OR PROOFS WERE NOT HEARD.'

"It is one thing to arrive at the truth by the comparison of contradictory evidence, and another, to send its contradictions to be reconciled before another tribunal. To decide on it may occupy a judge many hours, while to refer it for decision to another Court *would not occupy him many seconds*: and frequently it consumes more time to weigh and consider the evidence, and to deduce accurately the facts in one single cause, than is consumed by directing issues, inquiries, and special cases, on the hearing of one hundred.

"The Vice-Chancellor has credit for deciding a cause or petition, when he directs an issue to be tried, or refers a case to a Court of Law, and he often takes this course as soon as he discovers by reference to the affidavits or the depositions, that there is a plain and indisputable contradiction in the evidence not to be reconciled, without either requiring additional testimony, or bestowing great labour in examining minutely its worth, its competency, and its credibility. As soon as the issue is determined, he has credit for deciding another cause, when he directs a decree to be drawn up consistent with the finding of the Court, whose verdict or opinion has been obtained. This course of proceeding *saves his Honour the tediousness of hearing or reading dull and uninteresting depositions and affidavits*, in some cases covering upwards of one hundred brief sheets; but these issues, and these cases, which others are required to determine, INCREASE THE PARTIES' EXPENSES AT THE RATE OF FROM 100l. to 300l., or even from 500l. to 700l. in each cause; and sometimes an inquiry or an issue is not directed with sufficient precision to be useful, *and a second inquiry or issue becomes necessary*.

"The same parties, on similar occasions, when before the Lord Chancellor, whether on motion, petition, or at the hearing of the cause, if he decides their case, (as he commonly does without any appeal to a Court of Law,) get his judgment at a cost of a few pounds.

"I am engaged in the harmless drudgery of collecting facts to make out the case I have in hand, and I do not presume to decide which course is best; but I trust I may, without offence, contrast, and attempt to ascertain the relative advantages and disadvantages of these different modes of conducting Chancery causes. Most men will be disposed to believe, that a Judge of the Lord Chancellor's experience and attainments can, by patient hearing and reading, value evidence as correctly, and penetrate into all its bearings and tendencies, with as much acuteness as any Judge or Jury to whom it could be referred; and the known caution and care which guide him in his decisions, is a satisfactory pledge that he will not come to any conclusion on insufficient premises, or decide on testimony if the contradictory parts of it cannot be explained or reconciled. If some particular part is in doubt which an affidavit can explain, I have observed that the Lord Chancellor requires one to be made, and it perhaps tends to remove all doubts in his mind, and enables him to decide properly, *at a saving of expense to the parties of many hundred pounds. For such benefits can any suitors regret a little delay?*

"To do these things requires time, and perhaps the Lord Chancellor may not, in particular and difficult cases, give his judgment for several months; but are the parties injured by this delay, more than they are by having their cause suspended for six or ten months, that the facts or points of law on which it depends, may be referred, at a great cost, *to a Jury, or a court of law?* How stands this great and important question? Let those who abuse the Lord Chancellor answer. It is very evident which course is the *least expensive* to the parties."

Our readers will remember—God forbid they should ever forget—MR. BROUHAM'S pertinacious adherence to a quibble upon the appeals from LORD CHANCELLOR MANNERS's decisions in the Irish Chancery—which turned out to be twenty-two in two thousand seven hundred—the following are the observations of the author upon MR. DENMAN'S opinion of LORD ELDON:—

"MR. DENMAN, it seems, discovered that, in the course of more than a twenty years judicial life, the Lord Chancellor had given wrong judgments, *as he supposed, in two cases*; it is, however, not worth while to discuss this subject in order to expose the folly and the fallacy of his arguments; for I do not believe any lawyer can condemn the Lord High Chancellor of England because he does not always concur in his judgment with the City Common Serjeant, and it would be a most lamentable thing if this could reasonably be done, for no sensible man, who forms his opinion of the intellects and attainments of these gentlemen from what has proceeded out of their own mouths, and been submitted to the public in print, can suppose that in point of judgment, they possess many sentiments common to each other. It is the general opinion of the profession that the judgments of the present Lord Chancellor will, above all others, in aftertimes be looked for by his successors to guide their judicial decisions, and those judgments will stand for ages unshaken and undisturbed by the attacks of puny politicians. They are delivered with so much consideration and caution, that they will receive that spontaneous reverence which Justinian directed to be paid to his Digest of the Civil Law.

"His judgments are, indeed, a commentary on our laws; and when he decides an important case which involves in it legal principles, he examines all the authorities, both in his own days and in the old times before him; and these judgments are useful to the student, not only as decisions, but as commentaries on the law itself. When I turn my eyes to the thirty-five bulky and closely-printed volumes of reports in which these judgments are recorded, and reflect, that not one of his decisions out of one hundred is reported, I am astonished by the extent of his labours; and I cannot turn to the parliamentary debates on which I am commenting, without feelings of surprise."

We cannot do justice to the laborious search after truth to which the author of this pamphlet has devoted much of his time and talents, and must content ourselves with laying before our readers the following refutation of a statement made in Parliament by a lawyer.

It needs no comment, save that with which the author concludes:—

"It now becomes necessary," says the author, "to refer to a part of these debates which contains a statement so disgraceful and unfounded that while Parliament is sitting I dare not trust myself to comment on it; but I will copy the letter read by the speakers, and state, by way of narrative, two or three facts. Is it probable that the solicitor who presumed to write this letter to the Lord Chancellor was the dupe of others four years after his client's death? But here follows the letter as I find it in the newspapers:—

"WARE AND HORWOOD. "15th July, 1820.

"'MY LORD,—My clients have reason to complain of the injury 'they suffer by their causes not keeping their situation at the head of 'your Lordship's paper. Those causes have been seven years waiting 'for judgment; they were at the top of your Lordship's paper two 'years and a half ago; and I wish they could remain there until they 'are decided: 10,000l. is locked up, my Lord, in court until these 'causes are settled. It is painful for me to add, that I have learned 'that the infant, for whose benefit the original suit in these causes 'was instituted twenty years ago, *has died of a broken heart in consequence of the distressed condition of his affairs*; and I have to con-'tend, in all delays now, against the bitter feelings of his relations."*

"This assertion appeared to my mind so improbable, that, being a man unincumbered by any profession or employment, I determined to search into its truth, and I applied to a professional friend, who is generally and deservedly esteemed in the parish where the infant died, to make similar inquiries: the result of our inquiries was the same, and we learnt from the infant's friends, AND THE MEDICAL GENTLEMAN WHO ATTENDED HIM ON HIS DEATH BED, *that there was not any reason to suppose his death was occasioned by a Chancery suit, or* ANY THING CONNECTED WITH ONE; and I shall prove he had not any cause to grieve about it. Before his death he used often to lament that there could be no salvation, no grace, for such a sinner as himself; but he did not make any unkind allusion to the Court of Chancery, or to the Noble Lord, or other Judges who preside there. I am in possession, through the information of those who knew him, of the particulars of the offence that grieved him, and greatly depressed his spirits, which he refused to disclose to his doctor; but delicacy forbids my entering into the detail. The *sentimental suitor*, represented to have died of a broken heart, occasioned by a Chancery suit, was *a labouring gardener*, and he lived with a person at Peckham. He was buried at Linfield, in the twenty-third year of his age, in July 1816; and during his infancy there had been spent for his maintenance and education 466l. which was paid to his uncle CHARLES, he having been allowed that sum by the report of a Master in Chancery, dated the 1st day of July, 1822. The infant in his will disposes of what, *'if any thing,'* should come to him from the chancery suit relating to his father's affairs; and the sum of 10,000l. ingeniously made use of in the letter, seems to have been, as regarded this infant suitor, (exclusive of what was due to his uncle for maintenance), about 134l. From searching at Doctors' Commons, I find that his uncle CHARLES, who was administrator to his father, administered to this infant's estate, SWORN NOT TO EXCEED 669l.; and *out of this* 600l. 466l. WAS DUE TO THIS UNCLE, *which had been expended upon the infant during his minority*, HE NEVER HAVING RECEIVED, OR BEEN IN A SITUATION TO RECEIVE ANY THING OUT OF COURT in his life-time; and therefore 134l. was all the infant's interest in the suit, unless we can suppose his uncle CHARLES to have sworn to a false amount on taking out letters of administration. I find, on searching at the proper office, THAT THIS INFANT WAS NEVER ARRESTED, and I cannot learn that he *was ever known to be in pecuniary difficulties*. A simple fact may easily confound an orator, who unworthily condescends to listen to calumnies, and to make statements prejudicial to others, without minutely examining into their truth.

"And now I will ask my reader, what is his opinion of the credit due *to parliamentary motions, and the members' attention to the facts on which they are founded*, even when those members are men who wear the robes of English advocates? I dare not tell him mine—but I dare ask if it be necessary, after an exposure like this, to be at the trouble of examining the truth and tendency of the other statements, as to this cause, in these notable debates, *some of which I know to be false*, and *all of which, it seems, proceeded from the same office*?† The above statement triumphantly answers this sweeping and general interrogatory.

"Christian charity teaches me to believe that this scandalous letter might be written in ignorance; and to write so heart-rending a letter to the first Judge in the realm, without due inquiry into the truth of that melancholy event which its contents insinuate and allude to, was culpable in no ordinary degree; but I hope there is not any man suffered to exercise the profession of a gentleman, who, if conusant of the truth of the case, could condescend to be the author of such a letter, or who, if he had done so, could read this statement without a blush."

* "I find in the MORNING CHRONICLE of the 5th of June, with reference to this letter, these words, printed as part of MR. J. WILLIAMS's speech. 'The solicitor went on to state to the Lord Chan-'cellor the pain he felt at being obliged to mention the fact of the in-'fant, for whose benefit this suit was instituted, *having died of a broken 'heart at witnessing the delays which the cause had met with.*' And the next day, in the TIMES, these words are printed as part of MR. DENMAN's speech: 'The decision in the case might have been most 'just and equitable, but it should have been given two years and a 'half before—*before the individual for whose benefit it was intended 'had perished in despair of obtaining it.*' If such libels as these had been published about an ordinary tradesman, we should, perhaps, have had an action or a prosecution; but when published with reference to a Judge of our highest Court, the publication, in the minds of many men, is considered *perfectly fair and proper*, and it is passed by in silence."

† "In what is stated to be MR. J. WILLIAMS's speech, in the TIMES of the 5th of June, I find these words. "All the cases he should bring forward, and all the documents he had, were furnished by one single office;' and the learned member seems to have been peculiarly happy in the selection of his office."

We do not apologize to our readers for having devoted so much space to this subject, conscious that they, like ourselves, are anxious only that truth may be known and justice done.

It would be presumption in us to say one word upon the talents and integrity of LORD ELDON—they are too well known and appreciated to need the feeble eulogium which we could bestow upon them—to the respectable part of the country and the profession, of which he is a splendid ornament, the simple fact that he was envied, hated, and attacked by MESSRS. DENMAN, WILLIAMS, and BROUGHAM will be sufficient of itself to establish his merits and cast additional lustre upon his character and conduct.

IRELAND.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has graciously been pleased to transmit, through Mr. W. B. Upton, of Cashel, ten pounds, for James Heffernan, as a mark of his Excellency's approbation of his conduct on the 18th ultimo, in resisting the highwaymen who attacked the said Heffernan and his companion on their way to Clonmel on the public car.

A Correspondent writes us from Tandragee, that on Tuesday night, the 1st July, a range of office houses, in the town land of Shinaglish, county of Armagh, about 13 miles from that town, belonging to a farmer named Thomas Smyth, was burned to ashes. And on the same night, a house, the property of a Mrs. Warburtin, in the town land of Loughans, county of Down, was also burned. Another house in the same neighbourhood was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were got under before much damage was done.—*Newry Telegraph*.

In consequence of private information received by Mr. Blennerhasset, that gentleman proceeded, on the 9th instant, to a mountain called Knockfierna, six miles from Rathkeale, and found eighty pike-heads, which were concealed in a dry well. The pike heads are ten inches long, and similar in their formation to those used in the insurrection of 1803. They are so formed as to be easily carried in the pocket, and could be mounted in a few minutes.—*Carlow Morning Post*.

We are sorry to find, by a letter from Armagh, that the 12th of July has not passed over in that quarter with the same perfect tranquillity which distinguished it in this city. A small party of Orangemen, returning from the village of Killaleagh, to their home in Crossdawl, were waylaid and attacked by an immense number of Ribbonmen. The Protestant party immediately retired, and took refuge in the house of a man named Hamilton, in the townland of Cram—the Ribbonmen followed, and commenced a furious attack upon the house—from which some shots were fired upon the assailants, one of whom is dead, and one or two others wounded. The owner of the house, and one or two others of the party have surrendered themselves, and are committed for trial.—*Dublin Mail*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Paris dated July 13th, says—The Spanish [illegible] tune, which was carried into Brest the 6th inst. by the Cybele, is a vessel of 180 tons, armed with six 18-pounder carronades, 8 pounders, with 27 men, and 14 passengers; among them a Colonel, a Captain. The Cybele has also taken another Spanish vessel, the Alliance of the Nation, of 180 tons, with 40 passengers, among them a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, three Captains, five Lieutenants, 19 other military men, and sent her to the squadron blockading the Torche captured, on the 3d instant, the Bella Catalina, a Spanish privateer, from Mahon, and carried her into Toulon.

The *Journal des Debats*, in a postscript says, that "a [illegible] Astorga mentions that Generals Bourck and Morillo had agreed preliminaries, and were marching together upon Corunna, [illegible] the Spaniards formed the advanced guard."

PERPIGNAN, JULY 6.—General Mina, who, besides having [illegible] frozen, is still troubled with the consequences of a fall from [illegible] was carried into Barcelona on July the 1st, in a litter, and [illegible] the house of his friend, Pedro Gil, a merchant.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES—FOURTH CORPS.—Report of the Duke de Cornegliand to his Excellency the Minister for War. Mataro, July 7, midnight.

"MONSEIGNEUR—The fifth and tenth divisions will commence movements on Barcelona to-morrow, July 8. The 5th division quit its position at Mataro, Parpes, and Granollens, for the purpose taking up quarters on the left bank of the Besos, from where it [illegible] itself into the sea, opposite to the point at which it receives the [illegible] let; its right wing will extend itself along this last river.—The division, which occupies Caldos de Monbuy and Caripe, will [illegible] sition on the right of the 5th, and will extend towards Mo[illegible] Milans has assembled his division on the first of these points, occupies Martorell with his own; deserters state that they have received a large reinforcement from the garrison of Ba[illegible] and that their joint forces amount to about 7000 men.—De[illegible] march on the 9th of July for Molins del Rey with the greater his forces. His right will march upon Martorell. Count [illegible] on the same day give orders for the troops of the 5th divisi[illegible] St. Girons-Valvidrera and St. Creu. He will at this last [illegible] troops with those of the 10th division, whose movements [illegible] Rey he will support, if the enemy offer any resistance. The [illegible] of Barcelona will be completed on the 10th of July; the [illegible] to this operation will be given according to the result of the [illegible] which are to be effected on the 8th and 9th of July.—Two [illegible] of the 60th regiment of the line will be assembled to-day at [illegible] the 3d will be there on the 10th.—A battalion of the 15th [illegible] morrow at Mataro with the cannon in reserve; the two [illegible] talions in the course of a day or two.—The 60th and 15th [illegible] united will form a brigade of reserve under the orders of Ge[illegible] lin.—I shall go myself in person to-morrow to the centre a[illegible] and on the following day shall follow its movement.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"MONCEY, Marshal Duke de Conegl[illegible]

MADRID, JULY 8.—The garrison of Santona made a sortie [illegible] The enemy, to the number of about 6,000 men, advanced [illegible] lumns, and forced our advance posts to retire; but they [illegible] stopped by two companies of the 35th and one company of the [illegible] ments. The engagement became obstinate, and the enemy [illegible] by the fire of the forts, maintained their ground some time [illegible] the vigorous attacks of our troops forced them to abandon [illegible] tion. Their loss may be estimated at about 50 killed and [illegible] We took some prisoners. Our loss was two men of the 35th [illegible] killed, and eight wounded; amongst the latter is a Lieutenant [illegible] 21st regiment.

JULY 10.—*By an Extraordinary Courier.*—"I have receiv[illegible] Cadiz several letters, from which the following are extracts.—[illegible] of the 2d states, that the late Sittings of the Cortes were [illegible] that the question of submission was agitated, and that the [illegible] who opposed it and the militia of Madrid cried out 'Long [illegible] King.' They were turned out, and sent to the island of [illegible] veral Deputies belonging to this party have gone to Gibraltar.

CADIZ, JULY 9.—The King, who had already been empowered [illegible] give to the militia-men, who took part in the affair of the 7th, [illegible] particular kind of decoration, has ordered them three [illegible] tinction, to be embroidered on their coats; to these [illegible] intended to recall the three volleys fired upon the Spanish Gu[illegible] added, for each individual, a pension of two reals per day. [illegible] fantes are in the greatest distress. The Princes and Princesses [illegible] ceasingly pray to obtain pardon for their enemies. They have [illegible] removed to the Hospital. (Our correspondent does not state [illegible] pital.) It is said that the Prince de Carignan has demanded [illegible] sion to visit the Queen, in the name of his father, and that a Portuguese vessel has arrived to claim the Princess of Beira and her [illegible] but that their Royal Highnesses begged they might be permitted [illegible] remain with the King.

LISBON, JUNE 30.—(From the *Lisbon Gazette*.)—There continue to arrive Deputations and Congratulatory Addresses from all quarters of the kingdom. Those from Algarve are dated the 26th instant, at that period submission was complete. The only trouble left by the Authorities was to restrain the excess of zeal which was every where manifested against the Revolutionists, especially against the Freemasons.—The King has just granted a distinctive Medal to all the officers and non-commissioned officers who accompanied the Infant Don Miguel to Villafranca de Merina. It bears the legend, "Fidelity to the King and Country."

A letter from Betangos, in Galicia, under date the 28th of June, says that Quiroga had received from General Morillo a passport for 20 reals to proceed to England; but that some Revolutionists, having renewed his courage, he proceeded to Corunna, where a portion of the garrison declared for him, while the other part ranged themselves under the banners of Morillo.

Letters from Manilla, dated the 29th of December, announce information that one of those dreadful conspiracies of the native Chinese, which the Philippine Islands have so frequently witnessed, had been accidentally discovered and prevented. The conspirators had formed a plan to murder the European officers and residents, and give their property up to plunder. Fifteen of the ringleaders had been seized by the Governor, and sent on board the Spanish corvette Victoria. The conspiracy was to have broken out on the 25th of December.

A letter written from Seville of the 2d, by a relation of the Spanish Salvador, states, that that Minister did not kill himself, as reported, but that he was assassinated, at the very moment when he was proceeding to the Cortes to make a communication which would doubtless not have been very agreeable to them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday, his Majesty held a Court at his Palace in [illegible] which was attended by the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and [illegible] Leopold; the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Master [illegible] of the Ordnance, the Master of the Horse, the Vice Chancellor, Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, [illegible] Harrington, &c.—The Marquess of Salisbury was introduced to his Majesty, and had an audience, to deliver up the Order of the Garter worn by the late Marquess his father. Mr. P. Elphinstone was introduced to the King to deliver to his Majesty the Order of the Bath worn by his brother, the late Lord Keith. His Majesty gave audience to the Duke of York, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and the Duke of Dorset.

On Tuesday a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Secretary Peel, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Sidmouth, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Maryborough, and Mr. Vansittart were present.—The subject of deliberation was the royal speech.

On Wednesday His Majesty held a Court at his Palace in [illegible] which was attended by the Dukes of York and Cumberland, Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State for the Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Master of the Mint, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Controul, Viscount Sidmouth, the Netherlands, Persian, and Prussian Ministers, the Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Verulam, Marquis of Hertford, Earl of Hardwick, Duke of Rutland, Duke of Somerset, the Prince of Salms, Earl of Winchelsea, the Recorder of London, &c. &c.—Mr. Boreit, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands, was introduced to the King by Mr. Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Henry Willock, his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Persia, was introduced to the King by Mr. Canning, to take leave on his return to his post.

de Moltke, the Danish Minister, had an audience of his Majesty, and was also introduced by Mr. Secretary Canning. The Recorder of London made his report of the convicts capitally convicted at the last two Sessions in the Old Bailey, when John Wellford and Robert Roe, for house-breaking, and Samuel Miles, for uttering forged notes, were ordered for execution on Monday next. Twelve others were respited during His Majesty's pleasure.

The King held a Chapter of the Garter, at which the Marquis of Bath was invested with the usual insignia of a Knight of the Garter.

On Tuesday night Mr. Moates, the King's Messenger, was sent off with despatches to Sir Henry Wellesley at Vienna. At the same time Mr. Walsh, the King's Messenger, was sent off with despatches to Sir Charles Bagot at St. Petersburgh.

A Return has been received to the Order made by the House of Commons on the 5th inst. for an Estimate of the Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund for the year 1823, ending the 5th of January, 1824; shewing more particularly how the surplus arises of 8,709,000l. as estimated in the year 1823. The Income is stated to be as follows: Customs, 7,300,000l.; Excise, 25,500,000l.; Stamps, 6,650,000l.; Post Office, 1,400,000l.; Taxes, 5,910,000l.; other branches of Revenue, 400,000l.; Total, 47,760,000l. The following is the Charge: Interest on Unredeemed Debt, 28,100,000l.; Civil List, 1,057,000l.; Miscellaneous, 993,000l.; Interest on Deficiency Bills, 160,000l.; Military and Naval Pensions, 2,800,000l.; Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, 5,000,000l.; Surplus, 9,710,000l.; Total, 47,760,000l.

We understand that an issue of double sovereigns is about to take place from the Mint, bearing the head of his Majesty, copied from the well known admirable bust by Chantry.

Sunday, at St. Martin's Church, the Rev. Mr. Kenny, late a Roman Catholic Priest, read his recantation, in the presence of the venerable Archdeacon Pott, and a numerous and respectable congregation.

Grand Review of Cavalry.—On Tuesday the grand Review of Cavalry, which has been ordered for some time, took place on Hounslow Heath. It being previously understood that the Review would begin at 10 o'clock, the Heath was crowded long before that hour with an immense assemblage of spectators. The Cavalry reviewed consisted of two Brigades and a Brigade of Horse Artillery. The Brigade of Cuirassiers, under the command of Col. Sir Robert Hill, was composed of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, four Squadrons; and the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, four Squadrons; and the Royal Horse Guards, four Squadrons.—The Brigade of Light Dragoons, under the command of Col. Lord C. Manners, consisted of the 3d (or the King's Own) Regiment, three Squadrons; the 7th (or Queen's Own) Hussars, three Squadrons; and the 15th (or the King's) Hussars, three Squadrons, making an aggregate of six Regiments, or 21 Squadrons.—The whole was under the command of Major-General Lord Edward Somerset.—The Brigade assembled at an early hour, in contiguous columns of Squadrons, right in front, and deployed into line of parade, to receive the Commander-in-Chief.—At 12 o'clock, the Duke of York, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and a great number of General Officers, and attended by a very numerous Staff, was received in a most brilliant style, with the accustomed military honours. The troops then passed in review. The Commander-in-Chief frequently expressed to the officers around him his unqualified approbation of the movements and attacks of the troops. His Royal Highness retired with the grand *cortege*, highly gratified and delighted. The ground was kept by the 14th Light Dragoons.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Richard Glasspoole, of the ship Buckinghamshire, took leave of the Court previous to departing for China direct.

At a Court of Common Council, on Thursday, a question was put by one of the members named Savage, to ascertain whether the Lord Mayor, in his place in the House of Commons, had put any question to the Minister as to the legality of the Loan in aid of the French, as he had not to that Court as to the legality of their Vote in aid of the Spaniards.—The Lord Mayor replied in the negative, but he could inform the Court, that strong opinions had been given by high Law Authorities that the vote of money was illegal. He had done no more than his duty in presenting the protest, and he hoped the Court would bear him witness, that he had acted fairly in stating the nature of the document before it was read.—The Court referred the new Act for rebuilding London-bridge to a Committee, consisting of all the Aldermen, the Chairman for the time being of the Bridge House Committee, and a Commoner from each of the Wards, for the purpose of carrying the same into execution.

Navy Promotions.—Capt Septimus Arabin, Charles Phillips, and John Walter Roberts to the rank of Post Captains.—Lieutenants John B. *Dundas*, Robert Scallon, Robert Hagan, Alexander T. E. Vidal, *Adolphus Fitzclarence*, Thomas Stopford, Andrew Forbes, and John G. Graham, to the rank of Commanders.—Messrs. Joseph Grote, Wm. G. Skyring, Geo. F. Dixon, Geo. W. C. Lydiard, Cornwallis Ricketts, Henry J. Puget, Henry Byam Martin, William H. Geary, Wm. N. Taylor, Wm. Preston, Richard R. Mottorell, Edmund Stevenson, Geo. S. Dyer, Henry Fortescue, Geo. T. M. Purvis, William Pretyman, Thomas W. Langton, Geo. Daniell, Henry Raper, Samuel Baker, John Crisp, Richard Jones (1), Richard W. Hewitson, Henry Shapland, Wm. Turner, Thomas Greene, James E. Parlby, John H. Weller, Smyth Griffith, John D. Robinson, Frederick J. Jeffreys to the rank of Lieutenants.

The Cricket Match between the West Kent and Epsom Clubs was played on Epsom Downs on Monday and Tuesday, and decided in favour of the Kent Club. Kent, 1st innings, 107; 2d Ditto, 149; Total, 256; Epsom, 1st innings, 97. When the Kent had got 149 in the second innings, with only two wickets down, it was agreed by the Epsom Club they would give up the match.

At Cheltenham races on Wednesday, Mr. W. West's bl. c. Volunteer won the Cheltenham St. Leger Stakes; the same gentleman's Angelica, 4 years old, also won the Gloucestershire Stakes, 25 guineas each, 66 subscribers, beating eight others. This was a most beautiful race, and ran uncle deep in water; immediately after which there was one of the heaviest storms of hail and rain we ever recollect: the horses and their riders were in so pitiable a plight, as scarce to be recognized by their respective owners or the numerous spectators.

There will be a remarkable and total eclipse of the moon on Wednesday; and as it will happen soon after the moon has passed her apogee, her motion through the earth's shadow will be slow, and consequently render the eclipse of long duration.

The appearance of the hop plantations this year is said to resemble the prospects of 1802, which proved only 15,000l. old duty; at present the duty is estimated at 40,000l. to 45,000l.—The accounts from Worcester, Maidstone, and Canterbury, state that the hops are daily getting more foul.

The Assizes for Cambridgeshire will commence to-morrow, before Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet.—There are eleven prisoners for trial.

We are authorized to state that the recent accounts from Sierra Leone, mentioning the serious illness of the Chief Justice of that colony (the Hon. E. Fitzgerald), are incorrect. We learn, from a gentleman who left Sierra Leone on the 31st of May, that Mr. Fitzgerald was at that time rapidly recovering from a slight bilious attack.

An old travelling trunk, which had for more than 20 years been used in the loft house of a gentleman's garden some few miles from Lewes, as the depository of seeds for the use of the gardener, it was, a few weeks ago accidentally discovered, contained 368 guineas, which, by the ingenious contrivance of two secret drawers, must have been long concealed, as the guineas, we understand, were principally coined in the reigns of Charles and James.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. between seven and eight, during a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, eleven sheep, part of a flock belonging to George Read, Esq. of Crow Hall, Stutton, were struck dead by the lightning. The eleven which were lying in a knot under a low tree of thick foliage, escaped injury.

On Tuesday last, while John Jackson, labourer, was digging in one of the cells for the new gaol Newcastle, a large body of earth gave way, and killed him.

On Wednesday, a man in the employ of Mr. Gordon, distiller, in Gower-street road, went to a neighbouring barber's, and after being shaved, while waiting for change, he snatched up a razor and cut his throat. He was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but is not likely to recover. He has a wife and five children.

In the fine collection of Pictures which we noticed last Sunday a mistake has occurred to one, that had not been calculated upon. The Grand Picture by Raphael came from Paris in a large case, with some of the finest articles of Sevre China; the latter, to be effectually secured from breaking, was packed in boxes lined with silk, and the consequence has been the Custom House, in the exercise of their just privilege, unceremoniously detained them till Friday, the sale is therefore postponed till to-morrow. During the week the private view has been attended by an innumerable list of the nobility and amateurs. Geo. Robins is the officiator on this occasion.

Just published, royal 18mo. price 5s.

ITALIAN STORIES. Translated by MISS HOLFORD, author of "Wallace," "Warbeck of Wallstein," &c.—Containing The Cenci—the Pazzi against Juliano and Lorenzo di Medici—Ugolino—Cesar Borgia.—ACCREDITED GHOST STORIES, 6s.

Just published, price 5s.

THE MEMOIRS of the MARCHIONESS DE BONCHAMPS, on LA VENDEE; edited by the COUNTESS of GENLIS. Translated from the French.

This extraordinary work, which has just appeared as Paris, where it has produced the greatest sensation, is a narrative of female suffering and heroism of Madame de Genlis, in her preface, says, "I do not believe that a romance exists, the perusal of which can be so engaging as that of these Memoirs"

MEMOIRES DE MARQUISE DE BONCHAMPS, SUR LA VENDEE. Rédigés par Madame la Comtesse de Genlis. Reprinted from the Paris Edition.—London: printed for Charles Knight and Co. 7, Pall Mall East.

THE WARDER, DUBLIN NEWSPAPER.—The Friends of this Constitutional Weekly Publication, and the British Public in general are respectfully informed that, in consequence of its very increased and increasing circulation, the Establishment is about to be transferred from 19, St. George's-street, to No 6, Palace-street, adjoining the Lower Castle-yard, where the Paper will be published on Saturday, the 12th July inst. A New Type, enlarged Columns, and a character of arrangement and execution not inferior to the best London prints, together with its accustomed attention to the Local Politics of Ireland, and the best interests of the Imperial Union, it is hoped will maintain to THE WARDER that enlightened and honourable patronage which it has hitherto so largely and flatteringly experienced. Co-operating most effectively with the truly Loyal and Constitutional Members of the British Press, in the great and important objects of their advocacy, and sensible in these exigent times of the value of its labors, the Warder freely claims the protection and support of PROTESTANT ENGLAND, and confidently looks to subscriptions and other aids from that portion of the British People, duly appreciating the value and importance of infusing into the troubled and diseased elements of Irish Society, the salutary and dignified spirit of English sentiment; obedience to the laws, reverence of our pure reformed faith, and that deep sense of moral duty and excellence, without which no nation can be great, respectable, and happy.—Annual subscriptions 30s. and proportionably for the subdivisions of the year.—All commands, post paid, addressed to the Printer, No. 6, Palace-street, will be promptly attended to.—Dublin, July 1, 1823.

WRITING PAPER, cheap and of the best quality, at lower prices than ever yet offered to the public.—Bath post 4½ per quire; ditto, 5d.: superfine 7d. 8d. 9d. 10d. and 1s. the quire, or by the ream, 6s. 9d. 7s. 9d. 10s. 6d. 12s. 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. 6d.; very best hot-pressed Bath gilt, 1s. 1d. the quire, or 20s. the ream, J. WHATMAN'S superior manufacture; superfine laid post 6d. 9d. 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. the ream; superfine foolscap 1s. 1s. 2d. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or by the ream, 19s. 21s. 24s. and 26s.; very best bank 3d. 4d. 5d. and 5½. the quire, or 55s. the ream; large ditto, 1s. the quire, or 18s. the ream: best ruled thick post copy books, 5s. 6d. per dozen; foolscap ditto, 3s. 6d. per dozen; 12 sheet cyphering books, 14s. per dozen; 18 sheet ditto, 17s.; and 24 sheet do. 20s.; very best red sealing wax, 4s. 6d. the lb. The Steel Nib Pen, 1s. 4d. each; boys' school slates 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen; pinions and pens equally low in price; account books, drawing paper, and Bristol boards, in great variety; excellent copy, 7d. a quire, or 11s. a ream; at H. and W. SMITH'S, 192, Strand, Second House from the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

A GENTLEMAN'S HAT.—WM. PRITCHARD respectfully informs the Public that he has succeeded in manufacturing a genteel and economical SUBSTITUTE for the SILK HAT, so deficient in gentlemanly appearance, and so injurious to the health by reason of the perfect resistance it opposes to the escape of the perspiration, thereby very probably laying a foundation for serious injury to the health. Wm. Pritchard presumes that the family experience as many years, and more than a century will prove the necessity of any assertion to his friends, while it may suffice for him to inform the public that his articles shall be substantially good, possessing a genteel shortness and closeness of nap, &c. and at the very moderate price of twenty shillings. 239, Regent-street, corner of Princes-street, Hanover square.

PATTERSON'S ICE PAIL.—JOHN PATTERSON, Furnishing Ironmonger, No. 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has invented an Ice Pail on a new and philosophical principle; by means of which, Wines, Cream, Butter, Fruit, and other Substances, fluid or solid, may be cooled and kept cooled, with a degree of efficacy and precision hitherto unknown. To prove this, it may be sufficient to state, that if spring-water be placed in these Pails at the common temperature of 52 degrees, it will retain that temperature for many hours, although surrounded by an atmosphere 30 degrees higher; and if the water be cooled down, as it easily and quickly may be, by Ice, or by a substitute for Ice, which may be had with the Pail, to any given point, the same uniformity may be maintained, as to the lowered temperature, for a great length of time.—PATTERSON'S PARISIAN ICE PAILS, on Improved Principles, can be made without the aid of Ice, and in half the usual time, may also be had: together with ICE BUCKETS, by which Ice can be preserved for several days.

ARROWSMITH and CO. TROPICAL CLOTHIERS, &c. (late Finch and Arrowsmith) No. 3, Cornhill, near the Mansion House, beg leave to apprize their Friends and the Public in general that they conduct the Business of that long established House upon the same broad principle which has already obtained for it their distinguished support, viz. combining the interests of the vender and purchaser, by the sale of the best articles upon terms reciprocally advantageous. The Military and passenger trade known. To prove this, it may be sufficient to state, that if spring-water be placed in these Pails at the common temperature of 52 degrees, it will retain that temperature for many hours, although surrounded by an atmosphere 30 degrees higher; and if the water be cooled down, as it easily and quickly may be, by Ice, or by a substitute for Ice, which may be had with the Pail, to any given point, the same uniformity may be maintained, as to the lowered temperature, for a great length of time.—PATTERSON'S PARISIAN ICE PAILS, on Improved Principles, can be made without the aid of Ice, and in half the usual time, may also be had: together with ICE BUCKETS, by which Ice can be preserved for several days.

GUNS, PISTOLS, PLATE, and PLATED GOODS, are selling off at WILSON'S old-established Warehouses, Nos. 1 and 2, Vigo-lane, Regent-street, the premises being about to be re-built agreeably to the New Street Act.—Mrs. Wilson feels that she would be wanting in gratitude to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, were she not to return them her best thanks for the kind patronage and support with which she has so long been honoured. She also respectfully solicits their continuance, without loss of time, to an extensive and choice stock of Guns and Pistols, by the best London makers, many of them being on the most approved detonating principles, with all the requisite apparatus, together with a choice stock of Plate and Plated Goods, consisting of every article calculated either for the table or sideboard. Canteens for officers and travellers continue to be fitted up on the shortest notice. The whole will be sold at reduced prices for ready money.

BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS, SILKS, LACE, and MUSLINS SELLING OFF.—The whole of the Fashionable SILKS of HUBBARD and Co. is now selling off at an immense sacrifice, in consequence of the expiration of their lease. Morning dresses, 3s. 9d. each; handsome gauze dresses, 10s. and 15s.; French width levantines, 4s. 6d. instead of 6s. 6d.; bombasins, 1s.; wide Norwich crapes, 1s. 6d.; white satins, 3s.; lace veils, 12s.; Moravian flounced robes, 18s. sold at 2l. Added to the above bargains are new and very rich silks, much in demand amongst the nobility. Velon de Paris, duchapes, Gros de Naples, figured silks, striped silks, taffeties, sarsenets, velvets, poplins, rich white satins for dresses, and every article now in fashion. Very curious and handsome shawls, long and square, a very great bargain; Edinburgh and Norwich shawls, from 14s. to 5l. A large stock of remnants remarkably cheap; family mourning of every description. Spitalfields House, 12, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

OWING to the bad state of the weather, and the Spring Trade being certainly the worst that has been experienced in London for many years, J. ARMSTRONG, 32, Oxford street, has come to a fixed determination of selling all his REMAINING STOCK of SILKS, at cost price, considering that it will be better to do so than to keep them till the following year. Excellent rich silks, suitable for the sea-side, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per yard; plain ditto, in all durable colours, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; French width, as low as 3s. 3d.; gros de Naples, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich ditto, 5s and upwards; satins for slips, both in colours and white, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.; levantines in all colours, from 3s. to 6s. 6d.; Norwich and Cashmere crapes, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; a large lot more lately come to hand, per yard, being the finest article ever offered at that price in London; zones, at 10d. per yard, being the newest article in fashion; a few pieces of rich Peruvian gauze do. 2s. 6d.; rich satin flounced do. 40s.; gauze dresses, 10s. above cost. Every article warranted. Mourning orders executed with the greatest dispatch. Observe the number, 32, Oxford-street.

WILLIAM LEIGH, many years in the house of Messrs. Whitter and Hardwick, of New Bond-street, has the honour respectfully to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he has purchased the Stock and Business of the late Mr. Charles Burrell, linen-draper, of 19, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, and having made a considerable addition to the same, he is desirous of submitting to their inspection a choice and elegant assortment of fashionable Goods, selected with the greatest care; also Sleisian Patch, and Irish damask table linen, French cambrics, Irish linens, sheetings, Welch flannel, &c. &c.—William Leigh intends immediately to dispose of the remaining part of the Stock of the late Mr. Charles Burrell at considerably reduced prices.

19, Hanway-street, July 1823.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT for the SALE of SILKS.—LEWIS and Co. having completed their large Manufactory for making silks, they are enabled to offer them full 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the kingdom. Rich wide levantines, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Gros de Naples, 3s. to 4s.; good satins, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; figured Gros de Naples, 3s. to 5s. 9d., sold in shops at 4s. to 6s. 6d.; all silks, 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d.; shaded and striped Gros de Naples 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d.; ell-wide silks, 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d.; shaded and striped Gros de Naples 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. The much admired Marcellines silk, also the new French ripps, with a great variety of new articles, for morning and evening costume, to be had at no other house. Family mourning in all its branches. Morning gowns 3s. to 3s. 6d.; other house, 5s. Family mourning in all its branches. Morning gowns 3s. to 3s. 6d.; other house, 5s. Family mourning in all its branches. Morning gowns 3s. to 3s. 6d.; sold flounced muslin dresses at half price; 286 rich sauze dresses 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. sold last year at 3 guineas; 65 veils, 5s. 9d. to 30s.; 80 superb lace dresses, 30s

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The settling day on Friday passed over without any defaulter being declared, and Consols for the Account opened this morning at 82¼ ¼, and closed at 82⅝ ⅝; during the week they have been done at 84¼.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	India Bonds	53	55
3 per Cent. Consols 82⅛ ¼	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	30	32 29
3¼ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.		
4 per Cent. . . . 99⅝ ⅝	Small		
New 4 per Cent. . . 100⅛ 10⅛	Con. for Acc. 81⅝ ⅝ 83		
Long Annuities . 21			

July 17. French Five per Cents. - - - 91-25

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Friday have arrived. Private letters and the French papers assert that Morillo and Sarsfield have actually joined the French with 3000 men. However inconsistent may be the treason of Morillo with the sentiments expressed in his Address to the troops under his command, the fact is corroborated by the Proclamation of QUIROGA, issued at Corunna. Lugo, of which he had possession, has been delivered to the French, together with the garrison, consisting of 1000 men, and Cardona has since surrendered. Quiroga is taking vigorous measures at Corunna for defending Galicia.

The *Madrid Gazette* gives a Proclamation of General Morillo, in which he complains bitterly as well of the Regency of Madrid and the French, as of the Regency at Cadiz.

An article in these papers, dated Ax, July 3, says:—"The blockade of the forts of Urgel has not been effected; but it is announced that a re-inforcement of 34,400 Frenchmen has joined the blockading party, and the seige will be undertaken with vigour. According to the ministerial journals, who now do not seem to be so positive on the surrender of Cadiz, it appears that two revolutionary parties have declared themselves, and a great difference of opinion prevailing—the most moderate party wishing for the safety of the King, at the head of which are Romero Alpuente, and Gasco, ex-Minister of the Interior; the other, called the fanatic party, wishing to sacrifice in time of danger the Royal Family, is conducted by Galliano and Arguelles; but the whole of the military power is invested in the person of General Valdes, Military and Political Chief of Cadiz, and commander of the naval forces. Alava, Riego, and Ballesteros are the lieutenants."

Bayonne Papers to the 11th instant, have also arrived, the contents remove all anxiety respecting St. Sebastian. All attempts to induce the Governor of that fortress to surrender have failed. The Guerilla system continues to spread, and seems already operating in the line of communication. The hot weather has commenced its debilitating havoc in the French army.

Letters and papers have been received from Corunna, which state, that the advanced posts of the French army were expected to be in the immediate vicinity of that place on Monday the 14th. A part of the garrison, about 1,500 strong, had sallied out to oppose their approach. This party was headed by Sir Robert Wilson, Quiroga, and the Guerilla Chief, known by the name of El Medico.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY.—At two o'clock, the following Commissioners took their seats in front of the Throne—the Earls of Eldon, Westmorland, Harrowby, Liverpool, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the House of Commons, and the Speaker, with several Hon. Members, having arrived at the bar, the Royal Assent was given to the following Bills:—Exchequer Loan, Turnpike Regulation, New South Wales Jurisdiction, Irish Tithe Commutation, and Scotch Confirmation Bills.

Parliament was then prorogued to the 30th of September, by a Speech, for which see another part of our paper.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the King's Coronation, the bells in the cities of London and Westminster rang a merry peal throughout the day. The Royal standard was hoisted on the several church steeples, and the Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock. It was also observed as a holiday at the Bank, Stock Exchange, and other public offices.

The correspondence between Mr. Secretary Canning, and Don Victor Saez, the Secretary of the Madrid Regency, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on Friday night. It appears that his Majesty's Government had declined to receive the communication made to it by the newly installed Regency at Madrid, which the Regency itself must have anticipated. Mr. Secretary Canning, of course had but one reply to make, that his Majesty, "having a Minister resident near the person of his Catholic Majesty, could not receive a communication," of the kind forwarded by Don Victor Saez. Similar communications were made to our Government by the Regency of Urgel, and by that which was instituted after the entrance of the French army into Spain. To neither of these communications, however, was it thought necessary to return any answer, "and," says Mr. Secretary Canning to M. Saez, "if I now deviate from the course pursued in those two instances, it is only because I would not appear to be guilty of incivility in sending back your Messenger without a written acknowledgment of your letter.

On Thursday, as Master W. Garratt, son of Alderman Garratt, was riding on a donkey at Brighton, he fell and broke his arm, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

THE ARMY.—Gen. Sir David Baird, Bart. G.C.B. and K.G. will inspect, in the course of a few days, the 24th Regiment of Infantry, lately arrived at Gosport, on board the Charlotte country ship, from India. The depot of the 34th Regiment of Foot, lately arrived at Chatham, on board the Coldstream East Indiaman, from India, is ordered to Woolwich. One troop of the 14th Light Dragoons has been ordered from Devizes to Warminster. Another troop belonging to the same Corps has been ordered from Melksham to Frome. One troop belonging to the 2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards has been ordered from Newcastle to Abergavenny. The 34th and 53d Regiments of Infantry, lately returned to this country from India, have come home mere skeletons, the former having returned with only 73, and the latter with 45 men.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 18.—This morning orders were received for the Rifleman, Capt. J. Montague; and the Cameleon, Capt. Burton, to form part of the Royal squadron. The Royal yachts were under weigh yesterday; every moment seems to augur the speedy arrival of his Majesty. The Royal squadron at present consists of the following yachts:—Royal George, Capt. Capel; Prince Regent, Capt. Sir M. Seymour; Royal Sovereign, Capt. Adam.——Escort—Seringapatam, Capt. Warren; Rifleman, Capt. Montague; Cameleon, Capt. Burton. The whole under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget.

The murderer of Major Going was landed on Thursday at the London Docks, from the ship St. Lawrence, from Quebec. He was heavily ironed, and in the custody of a party of the 80th Regiment.

Friday, a boy was driving a horse and chaise in the Whitechapel-road, towards town; when he got near the church, the horse, a spirited animal, became unmanageable and run off in a full gallop. In his progress he upset a fruit-stall, and ran over the woman who kept it; the poor creature was so dreadfully injured that she expired at the London Hospital a few hours after the accident.

Joseph Nicholls Collins and Thomas Crowe were tried a few days since at the Sessions for the city of Norwich, for stealing a dead body out of Lakenham Church-yard, which they packed in a box and booked for London. They were found Guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned three months, and to pay a fine of 50l.

At the Special Sessions at Mallow, Henry Smith, John Smith (brothers), Timothy Deady, John Deady, Thomas Deady (brothers), Jn. Driscoll, William Driscol! (brothers). Cornelius Sullivan, John Sullivan (relatives), Michael Donoghue, William Donoghue (brothers), and John Hennessy, were charged with being idle and disorderly persons, for being absent from their dwellings on the night of the 6th of July, at Johnstown. The facts were proved; and they were found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

☞ The Dublin papers received yesterday state that on Sunday morning an occurrence took place in the North Roman Catholic Chapel, in Cork, which had nearly caused the loss of lives, and been otherwise destructive in its consequences. About the hour of 8 o'clock, while a great concourse of people were at mass, a drummer of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, stationed in this city, rushed into the chapel with his sword drawn, seized a crucifix and dashed it in pieces. He then hurried through the passage to the main altar where the Priest was officiating, and immediately seized him—on which a tremendous uproar ensued. The mob outside insisting the drummer was an Orangeman, several stones were thrown, the military were called out, and the mob dispersed. It turned out that the drummer was a Roman Catholic and insane. He was conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 63, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and elegant Cut-head Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are duly marked at 20 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and at 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is constantly kept a good and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, priced every article, and the regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works, "The Ægis of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had gratis, or forwarded free of postage, by letter (post paid) addressed to them, No. 20, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton street, Dublin, or and at No. 20, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN, and fitting up their COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MILES and EDWARDS'S splendid Stock of London Chintz Furnitures, Spanish Damasks, Cashmere Chintzes, Moreens, &c. is, without exception, the largest, the most select, and the cheapest in the kingdom. This immense assortment having been entirely manufactured since the extraordinary diminution in the value, the proprietors are enabled and determined to sell them full one third below the regular prices of old establishments. M. and E. are aware that by this innovation upon the system of the trade, they have incurred the anxious fears of their friends, but the unprecedented encouragement experienced from the principal Nobility and Gentry is an ample compensation and a sufficient inducement for them to adhere to their present plan. In fitting up Drawing Room and Dining Room Curtains, Four-post and French Beds, &c. Families may, in many instances, effect a saving of nearly one half by inspecting this matchless stock.—Miles and Edwards's only establishment is at No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles street and Old Cavendish-street.

VALUABLE BOOKS, recently published by Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster-row, London.

THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, and STATISTICS of AMERICA and the WEST INDIES, exhibiting a correct Account of the Western Hemisphere, to the Year 1822; by H. C. CAREY and J. LEA, of Philadelphia. Reprinted with considerable Additions relative to the New States of South America, &c. &c. in one Volume 8vo. illustrated with several coloured Maps, Charts, and Views, price 18s. in boards.

☞ "The Publication before us, contains by far the most valuable condensation of American Geography, History, and Statistics, which has issued from the Press. It is constructed on a comprehensive and excellent plan; the Maps, Charts, and Plates, are numerous and well executed; and when all the modern information required by the changes and revolutions on the New Continent are taken into the account, we are free to say that it is a very complete illustration of the important matters which it embraces."—Literary Gazette, March 29.

2. A JOURNEY from RIGA to the CRIMEA, by way of KIEV; with some Account of the Colonization, and of the Manners and Customs of the Colonists of New Russia; by Mary Holderness. In one Volume 8vo. illustrated with coloured plates of costumes, &c. price 10s. 6d. in boards.

☞ Appended to this work is a New Edition of "Notes on the Crim Tartars," originally published in a very limited impression, and reviewed, in terms of Commendation, in the British Critic, Literary Gazette, Monthly Magazine, New Edinburgh Review, and others.

3. A NEW GENERAL ATLAS, containing a Complete Set of Maps, drawn from the best authorities of all the principal Kingdoms and States in the World: to which is prefixed an Introduction to Geography, and on the construction and use of Maps. By Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Author of a New and Comprehensive System of Modern Geography, &c. &c. In 4to. price One Guinea, half bound; or full coloured II. 11s. 6d.

☞ This Atlas includes all the recent discoveries; and the boundaries of the several states are carefully delineated, on an entirely new set of Plates, accurately to the present improved state of Geographical Science, so as to exhibit, with fidelity, the various natural and political distinctions. The Introductory Dissertations will be found to possess a degree of novelty hitherto unattempted in works of this nature; a variety of practical illustrations, examples, and precepts, having been introduced, by attention to which the student may easily acquire a competent knowledge of the natural and political divisions of the globe, and of the relative extent and positions of its various empires, kingdoms, and states.

4. A NEW and COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, Mathematical, Physical, Political, and Commercial; being a perspicuous Delineation of the present State of the Globe, with its Inhabitants and Productions; preceded by the History of the Science,—interspersed with Statistical and Synoptical Tables,—and accompanied with a Series of correct coloured Maps, forming a complete Atlas of the World; a great variety of appropriate Views; and numerous other Engravings, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Costumes of Nations. By Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Handsomely printed in two large volumes quarto, on fine wove paper, and hotpressed, price 8l. 8s. boards, or 10l. handsomely bound in Russia.

☞ This valuable Work is also republishing in Monthly Parts, price 7s. each.—The Publishers have the satisfaction to state, that it has been honoured with the most flattering testimonials of approbation, as may be seen in the detailed Prospectuses, to be had of all respectable Booksellers.

5. A New Edition of SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND. By John Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple. In 4 vols. 8vo. with a beautiful Portrait of the Learned Judge. Price 2l. 4s. bds.

☞ This Edition (which, while in MS. received the approbation of a late eminent Advocate and Statesman) contains the last corrections of the Author, as also the variations of reading between the first and subsequent editions, respecting the liberty of the press, and with copious Comments and Annotations, the correction of nearly two hundred errors and mis-statements of the learned Commentator; and is preceded by the Author's own ANALYSIS of the Work. It is also the last Edition of that celebrated work, and brings down the Law sixteen years later than any other edition extant.

6. The LAWS RELATING to the CLERGY; being a Practical Guide to the Clerical Profession in the legal and canonical discharge of their various duties, and forming a body of Ecclesiastical Law; with instructions to candidates for Holy Orders, and the papers, certificates, testimonials, &c. necessary to be sent to the Bishop on being ordained Deacon or Priest; and on appointments to Curacies and Lectureships; and on institution to Benefices: together with the forms of Certificates of Residence, of Petitions for Licence, of Non-Residence, &c. also a comprehensive Digest of the Law of Tithes, &c. &c. alphabetically arranged. By the Rev. David Williams, M.A. late of Christ Church, Oxford. Second edition, much improved. 8vo price 16s. boards.

7. THE FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA; being a Manual of useful and necessary Knowledge in Domestic Economy, Agriculture, Chemistry, and the Arts; including the most approved modes of treatment of diseases, accidents, and casualties. By James Jennings. In 2 large vols. 8vo. price 11. 14s. in boards. ☞ This original and valuable work is printed in double columns, on good paper, and contains upwards of 1,500 pages of information, immediately connected with the pursuits of domestic life. By means of close printing and a large page, it comprehends as much matter as is usually found in six volumes of the ordinary size, and cannot, it is presumed, fail of being considered a most valuable addition to the Family Library. In addition to the great heads of Domestic Economy, Agriculture, and Chemistry, it points out the best modes of curing diseases, and obviating the effects of sudden accidents.

8. The SCIENCE of SENTIENT FACULTY; and on the principles of Human Magnetism. Translated from the French of Count de Redern, and elucidated with Notes. By Francis Corbeaux, 8vo. price 7s. boards.

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9. LETTERS on the CORN LAWS, addressed to the Right Hon. Robert Thornton, M.D. Lecturer on Botany at Guy's Hospital, and Author of several Works on Botany. In 12mo. illustrated with Plates, price 8s. or with the Plates beautifully Coloured after Nature, 12s. in boards.

☞ This Work is calculated to initiate the Student by easy gradations into a systematic acquisition of the principles of this pleasing department of science. The terms of art are familiarly explained, with reference to their etymology, and the work is enriched throughout with much useful and agreeable information, the subject being so treated as to induce a habit of arrangement, and a perception of order, distinction, and subordination, which is of the first importance, not only in this but in every other department of knowledge.

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A TEMPORARY PRECAUTIONARY CAPITAL of 20,000l. ... paid off as soon as an adequate surplus capital shall have been ... from the Premiums.—The Shareholders thus bear any risk attending ... fairs of the Institution, without being a permanent charge on the ...

Three-fourths of the Savings and Profits divided amongst the ... the Share-holders are paid off; and thenceforth the entire Profits ... the Assured, by additions to their Policies, with Interest thereon, ... the Premium.

The Trustees sign every Policy, and give the Assured an ... against the Society itself.

The Society contract to buy Policies at their true value, or to ... of such value on security of the Policy, at the option of the Assured.

Premiums for young and middle aged Lives lower than in any ... land; payable annually, half-yearly, or quarterly, or for a limited ...

Proposals from the Country to be sent to the Resident Director, ... all proper information to save the necessity of personal attendance ... Board.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with ... Heriots, Quit Rents, &c. to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, ... of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manor nearly 50 miles ... well stocked with Game, and 474 Acres of Freehold land, and ... ture over 900 Acres of Unimproved Land, suitable Farm Houses ... along the Turnpike Road, midway between London and Brighton, ... miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, ... by Shrubberies, and Plantations, in a Park of 100 acres, commanding ... Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. The ... kitchen garden, farm house, stables, coach-house, and kennels for a ... pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, ... the farm-house have been built within twenty years. Possession ... is the pound, all other rates below. The kitchen and hot house being now ... King World renders the situation peculiar suited to the forcing of ... To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, ... the first of July of Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, ... street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the whole ... estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had ... Brighton, Plough, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Miles, ... to the post paid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Rooms in Covent Garden, ... Twelve o'clock.

THIRTY PICTURES of the FIRST CLASS, the ... perty of a Nobleman, whose good taste and correct ... proverbial; the connoisseur will recognize in this collection a ... ture by Raphael, "Virgin and Child," with an Angel, an ... men by P. da Cartona; Lot and his Daughters, by Carsari; ... ture by Caracci: and some of the undoubted works of Carlo ... Rembrandt, Velasquez, &c.—May be viewed till the sale.

By MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Rooms in Covent Garden, ... at 12 o'clock.

AN unrivalled Collection of Foreign PORCELAIN, ... small, but very select consignment, the absolute property ... —The Amateur will find an infinity of pieces of great value in ... and Angouleme, but principally in matchless old Sevre.—May be ... sale.

By MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Auction Mart, London, on ... NEXT, at Twelve o'clock.

A CAPITAL FREEHOLD FARM, situate in Norfolk, ... from Brandon, and two from Rockwold; it consists of ... land, and a most respectable tenant is desirous of taking a ... Particulars of Messrs. Robins, Covent Garden.

By MESSRS. ROBINS at the Auction Mart, London, on ... NEXT, at Twelve o'Clock, in Lots,

A CAPITAL FREEHOLD and LONG LEASEHOLD ... MENT, arising out of very first rate Houses in Bdmn ... Mornington Place, and the Strand, producing a rental of ... Particulars of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden.

By MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY ... Twelve o'Clock,

THE CAVERSHAM PARK ESTATES, one of the most ... guished Seats in England; in a Park of uncommon beauty, ... 1000 Acres of Land, with the Manor, extensive rights of Fishery, ... Seat has always been the leading feature between London and ... portance inseparable from this Property must always give it ... fluence—indeed one of the Seats for this Borough could ... doubt.—Particulars of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden.

By MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Auction Mart, London, on THURSDAY ... at Twelve o'Clock.

THE HADSOR ESTATE; unquestionably one of the ... feet in every respect in the county of Worcester, ... Farms, the admired Residence, the Advowson, and a Manor, co-extensive ... the parish. It is exonerated from Tithe, and free of Land Tax; the ... tains near 1800 acres.—Particulars of Messrs. Robins, Covent Garden.

No. 33, York-place, Portman-square.—Peremptorily by Mr. ELLISON ... Premises, on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve precisely, pursuant to ... tion of the Lord Chancellor,

THE BENEFICIAL LEASE of a capital well arranged ... RESIDENCE, in perfect repair for immediate occupancy, with a ... house and stable, held for a term, at a low rate; also some of the ... comprising 2 capital 4 post bedsteads, with chintz hangings, ... suite, and excellent bedding, a set of drawing room tables, ... and candelabra, two chimney glasses, a sarcophagus, ... screen, a very fine toned horizontal grand piano, and an ... tiful tone harps by eminent makers, a flute, a quantity of ... less eight feet Indian screen, wardrobe of very fine linen, a ... lings by Stothard, R.A. magnificent ormolu French clock, ... figures, by Legé, silver dessert knives, two brace of ... valuable books elegantly bound, handsome cut glass; ... few dozens of excellent Old Port, Madeira, and Bucellas, of ... be had by payment. Particulars and Catalogues (gratis) on the ... Mart; at Garraway's; and of the Auctioneer, Mr. Elgood, ... and Henrietta-streets, Cavendish-square.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sa
Bank Stock	223½	224½	224½	225½	226	22
3 per Cent Reduced	82⅝	83⅛	83	83⅛	83⅛	83
3 per Cent. Consols	81⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅝	82⅝	82
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	95½	95½	96	96	96
Consols for Account	83¼	84	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84
4 per Cent. Consols	99¼	99⅝	99⅞	100	100	10
New 4 per Cent.	100⅛	100⅝	101	101	101	10
Bank Long Annuities	21	21	21	21	21	21
India Bonds	49 p	50 p	51 p	50 p	50 p	50
Exchequer Bills, 2d	26 p	27 p	27 p	27 p	30 p	30
Ditto, 2½d	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 12th inst. the Lady of T. W. Dyke, Esq. Barrister ... Lincoln's Inn, of a daughter, still-born—Tuesday, at Gopsall, Leicestershire, ... Countess Howe, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. at the parish church of the Holy Trinity, ... A. Hutchinson, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, ... daughter of the late Stackhouse Tolfrey, Esq. formerly of Calcutta.—At ... ham, on Wednesday last, I. H. Morrison, Esq. Captain in the Royal ... Louisa Adams, daughter of J. P. Smith, Esq.—Tuesday, at Clyst St. ... the county of Devon, Col. W. Wood, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter ... E. Dix, R.N.—R. B. Phillipson, Esq. 75th Reg. to Eleanor, second ... Wm. Wynne, Esq. of Peniarth, Merionethshire.—Col. Mackenzie, ... daughter of John Dent, Esq. M.P.—By the Rev. W. P. Nethersole, ... Ciophill, Bedfordshire, L. L. D. George Estes, of Parliament-street, ... Harriet, only daughter of Wm. Nethersole, of Essex-street in the Strand. ... On Sunday last, at Chelsea, by the Rev. S. Rice, Mr. J. Drury, of Queen ... 24, to Miss Wheatly, aged 47, daughter of the late Mr. Wheatly, of the same ...

DIED.

In February last, at Rvacotta in the East Indies, of a Bilious Fever, ... Oliver Lloyd, of the 25th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, in the ... his age, third son of the late Mr. Edmund Lloyd, of Harley-street, ... 14th, in Queen Anne-street, Mrs. Thornley, relict of the late Rev. ... Thornley.—On Monday, at Hanwell Grove, Middlesex, Sophia, eldest ... of Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq. aged ten years.—On Wednesday ... thamstow House, Essex, Harriet, daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, ... Saturday last, at his residence, at Limehouse, John Tebbut, Esq. ... spected by all who knew him.—On Friday se'nnight, Colonel Henry ... the Coldstream Guards.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, ... JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where ... *communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.*

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 137. SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1823. Price 7d.

ROSSINI'S OPERAS in all the following forms, the best Foreign Editions may be had of T. BOOSEY and Co. Importers and Publishers of Foreign Music, 28, Holles street, Oxford-street, at very moderate prices:—1st, For the Piano and Voice, including his last Operas, viz. Ceredino, Zelmira, &c. &c. 2dly, All the Single Songs, Duetts, &c. from the same. 3dly, For the Piano-forte, without the words, both as Solos and Duetts, for four hands. 4thly, For the Piano and Violin, ad libitum. Mozart's Operas, the original, correct, and newest Foreign Editions, may be had as above, where a printed Catalogue is given gratis on application.

NEW MUSIC.—MINIATURE LYRICS, just published by J. WILLIS, Royal Saloon, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; the Poetry by T. Boaly, Esq. the Airs composed or selected by Sir John Stevenson; price 7s. 6d. To above admired work, together with a selection of new music, comprising the most approved airs, songs, duets, glees, and overtures lately published by J. Willis, can be had of M. A. Burke, 22, Southampton-street, Strand.

MELODIES FRANCAISES.—Just published, price 8s. a Selection, consisting of Twelve of the most favourite French Melodies from the Works of Method. Boildieu, &c. arranged for the Voice, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp; the words literally translated in French from Moore's Irish Melodies, by the Count De la Garde, Member of the Academies of Varsovia, Cracovia, and Naples, and author of most of those beautiful French Romances, which have become so popular in this Country. The Work is brought out in a style of great elegance, and is now on sale at No. 17, Soho-square, and No. 91, Burlington Arcade.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of "Waverley," &c.:—"And as the Tune is best for ever, unless Bishop Heath Stephens to unthie the Air, we will refer our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the lute, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." Vide Cap. I. of—"County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho square.

NEW MUSIC.—The whole of the Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," composed by H. R. Bishop, pr. 18s.; or the admired ballad "Home, sweet home!" and the rest of the songs, Duets, and Glees may be had separate. "Lamp of my life, return!" from Mr. Planche's poem of "Where shall I find thee?" The Music by H. R. Bishop, price 2s.; "Marion," the admired ballad sung by Mrs. Ashe, composed by Mrs. Miles, price 2s.; "Jessica," sung by Mrs. Ashe, composed by Miss Miles, price 1s. 6d.; the admired impromptu Duet sung by Misses Paton and Love; "Ne toccaran campanos," pr. 2s.; B. H. Cramer's New Rondos for the Pianoforte, op. 65 and 66, pr. 3s. 6d. each: Rondo on the popular Duet "As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s. 6d.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—On Thursday last was published, a Set of Quadrilles, expressly composed for the Pianoforte; to which is added Maria Louisa's celebrated Waltz, published by permission to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Long, by Frederic Second, Pupil of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Paris, price 4s.—Published and sold for the Author, by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. Soho-square.

Just published, at the Royal Harmonic Institution, 246, Regent-street, for the Author, price 1s. 6d.

CRAZY JANE, to a new Characteristic Air, composed by MRS. COLONEL STEWART, (late Miss Harriet Wainewright) as Sung in Character, with the most rapturous applause, at Covent Garden Theatre, by Miss Paton. No copies genuine but those signed by the Authoress.

ROSSINI.—Just published, in boards, a SELECTION from the VOCAL COMPOSITIONS of ROSSINI, united to Original Verse, the Accompaniments for the Piano-forte from the Scores, by J. R. Stevenson, the Poetry by James Mackenzie, Esq. price 12s.—Likewise Di'n Tenero Padre, and Ah Cupisco, from the Opera of Otello, composed by Rossini, and arranged as Duetts, by J. Woodley, Norwich. To be had of CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside, and Mayhew and Co. Bond-street.

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC.—Just published by WESSEL and STODART, Importers of Foreign Music to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, Harvieder, Op. 30, 31, and 32, three grand Duets for 2 Violins, Op. 12. third brilliant Polonoise in E major, for Violin, &c.—"Mot Coublier," and "Todas cantan la cachucha," forming the 5th and 6th Nos. of a collection of celebrated Italian, French, Spanish, and German Airs, with progressive Accompaniments for the Spanish Guitar, by C. H. Derwart, each 1s. 6d.—W. and S. have likewise just received from Germany, complete collections of the Works of Mayseder, and the latest publications of all the most celebrated Composers on the Continent; also the Operas of Mozart, Rossini, Paer, De Weber, &c. arranged for Piano-forte, with or without the Words, all of which are offered on very moderate terms.—A Catalogue may be had. No. 1, Soho-square, near the Bazaar.

NEW MUSIC. Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kenmures on and awa," "There's one luck about the house," "Carle, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart. price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oscalan Waltz, price 4s.

——SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s
——SIXTH SET, . . . La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
——FIFTH SET, . . . Il Turco Italia, 4s.
——FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
——THIRD SET, or celebrated Hussars, with La Cendrillon, 3s.
——FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of Le Carnival de Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

On the 1st of August will be published, price 2s. 6d. No. VIII., to be continued Monthly, of

THE HARMONICON. Contents:—I. A Farewell, Attwood; the Poetry by Erasmus Madox, Esq.—II. Notturno, Blanchini.—III. Persian Russian Song, adapted to Poetry by Sir Walter Raleigh.—IV. Scene, Air, from the lyric Tragedy of Proserpine, written by Quinault.—V. Aria, Recitative, arranged for the Piano-forte, from The Freischütz.—VI. La Chasse, Sinfonia, arranged for the Piano, from Le Petit Chaperon Rouge.—VII. Theme, with Variations for the Piano-forte; Diabelli, of Vienna. Memoir of Gluck. On the Minor Works of the Chevalier Morlacchi. Musical War. State of Music in Persia. Stringed Music in Calcutta. Improvement of the Violoncello. Musical Intelligence, Foreign and British. The Theatres, &c. Theory of Music, with numerous Examples; and a Portion of the new Lexicon of Music.

The Harmonicon is the most comprehensive and best selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music ever offered to the public. Each monthly Number contains six or seven entire pieces; comprising new Works by Attwood, Braham, T. Cooke, Cramer, Linley, Moscheles, Rawlings, Ries, Shield, and the most celebrated Composers abroad; together with Selections from the best Works of all the old Masters, Foreign and British. It is elegantly printed on fine quarto, and accompanied with Portraits, Biography, Criticism, and Correspondence, all appertaining to Music. Each Number also contains a portion of a New Lexicon of Music, or General Dictionary of the Science, illustrated with Musical Examples, in the Type: woodcuts, &c.—Published by W. Pinnock, 267, Strand; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-court; Blackwood, Edinburgh; Milliken, Dublin; and all Book and Music sellers.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life hold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of dishonourable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, No. 1, Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 6000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, or other efficient Security, and on the Personal Security of Noblemen and Gentlemen of undoubted responsibility.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, between the hours of 12 and 5 (if by letter post-paid.)—All communications considered confidential.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Devonshire Beer, Brown Stout, &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Curaco, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

THE HERMIT ABROAD.—The THIRD and FOURTH Volumes of this interesting Work; comprising the Papers announced under the title of The "WANDERING HERMIT," and which entirely complete the Author's Sketches of Society and Manners, will be published on Tuesday next.—Conduit-street, July 26, 1823.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—CLOSE of the PRESENT EXHIBITION.—The Gallery, with a selection of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, including the celebrated Picture by Parmigiano, called "The Vision of St. Jerome," lately purchased by the Institution, IS OPEN daily, from ten in the morning until six in the evening, and will be closed on Saturday, the 9th of August. Admission 1s. Catalogues 1s.

(By order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

INCREASED NOVELTY.—GREAT ROOM, Spring Gardens.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Perestrophic PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the PROCESSION and BANQUET, is NOW OPEN, accompanied by a full Military Band, finger Organ, &c. which perform the Coronation Music. This Panorama is painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits 100,000 Figures.—Admission: Boxes 2s. Children, 1s.; Gallery 1s.—Book, 6d. A FASHIONABLE TOUR for ONE HUNDRED MILES along the BANKS of the CLYDE, this interesting moving Panorama, including Views of the three Falls, Lanark, Glasgow, Dumbarton, and the lofty Ben Lomond in the distance, is open in the Lower Great Room, Spring Gardens.—Admission One Shilling. Day Exhibitions at Twelve, One, Two, Three and Four o'Clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at Seven, Eight, and Nine o'Clock.

EGYPTIAN HALL PICCADILLY. The continued attraction of MR. HAYDON'S LAZARUS RISING FROM THE DEAD, particularly since its removal to the end of the Room, induces the Proprietor to keep it open for four weeks longer, after which it will positively close.—Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

TRANSPARENT BLINDS.—W. SACON, inventor of superior Transparent Window Blinds, and imitation of stained glass, 40, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, respectfully informs the nobility, gentry, and his friends generally, that he has prepared an elegant assortment of the above articles, consisting of architectural, Italian Swiss, and rural scenery, correct in drawing, colouring, and general effect, also various designs of Grecian and Gothic Blinds, in imitation of stained glass, well adapted for church, chapel, library, and staircase windows. Gentlemen resident in the country may be supplied with blinds painted to any design, mounted complete for fixing, by sending the exact dimensions of their windows. Holland blinds, plain or with neat printed borders. Near the British Museum.

London, July 19.

FINE ARTS.—MR. YOUNG, Engraver to His Majesty, begs leave to announce, that, in conjunction with Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. his Catalogue of the celebrated Collection of Pictures of the late John Julius Angerstein, Esq. is this day published. It consists of some of the finest specimens of Raphael, the Carracci, Nicolo and Gaspar Poussin, Sebastian del Piombo, Titian, Correggio, Claude, Rubens, Vandyke, and Cuyp; a Village Holiday by Wilkie, and the series of Pictures of Marriage-a-la-Mode, by Hogarth; with a highly finished Etching of every Picture; Historical and Biographical Notices, and a French Translation. The price of quarto copies is 3l. 3s. each; impressions in folio, with India paper, of which a very limited number is printed, 6l. 6s. each. Published by the Author, 65, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Booksellers to His Majesty, 8, Pall-mall, and 90, Cheapside.

CHAMPAGNE D'AY (Pris grower Avize.) The same quality as given at the Noblemens' Grand Masked Fete, on Thursday, the 19th of July, which CHARLES WRIGHT, of the Opera Colonnade, had the honour of supplying. This CHAMPAGNE *was then acknowledged to be equal to any imported.* 4s. 4s. per dozen.

EDUCATION.—At Mr. CLARKSON'S ACADEMY, Bowes Hall, near Gretna Bridge, Yorkshire. YOUNG GENTLEMEN are Boarded, Clothed, provided with every necessary, and instructed in the usual branches of Education, at Eighteen Guineas per Annum.—There are no extras, excepting Instruction in the French Language, 10s. 6d. per Quarter.—Further Information, and respectable references will be given, on application to Mr. Smith, the Agent, 25, Lombard street; or to Mr. Clarkson, who is now in town, and may be seen daily, between the hours of Twelve and Two, at the Cross Keys Inn, Wood street, Cheapside.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England, Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge, resident in a healthy country town in the county of Wilts, receives into his house a limited number of PUPILS whom he educates for the Public Schools and the universities. Apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Rev. John Greenwood, Christ Hospital, London.

ROYAIS LANDS are still on Sale at the rate of Five Shillings per Acre, in quantities of 640, 320, 160, 80, and 40 Acres.—Application may be made either personally or by letter, post paid, to any of the Land Offices in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Inverness, or Hamburgh.

Royals Land Office, London; 1, Dowgate Hill.

IMPROVEMENT on PERCUSSION GUNS.—C. GRIERSON, 50, New Bond street, Gun Maker to the late King, begs leave to acquaint Noblemen and Gentlemen that he has constructed a Percussion Gun upon a new principle, without Magazine, which surpasses any other, entirely Water Proof, and not liable to get out of order.

TO LINEN DRAPERS.—WANTED a Genteel YOUNG MAN of good address, who has a perfect knowledge of the business. Also, a YOUTH, as CLERK, about 18 or 20 years of age, one who writes a good expeditious hand, and a quick accountant. If acquainted with the trade would be preferred. Apply to Mr. Wm. Parr, No. 55, Bread-street, Cheapside.

WANTS a SITUATION as COACHMAN, a middle-aged man, who can have a 13 years' character. This is inserted on his behalf by his mistress. Direct, post paid, to S. at Mr. Dimond's, Cheeles-street, Bedford square.

MARDEN PARK HOUSE, Surrey, with the Grass Park, and small adjoining Farm, containing altogether 250 Acres, situate about seventeen miles from Westminster Bridge, near the old road from London to Brighton, to be LET from Midsummer next, for a TERM of SEVEN YEARS. The house is furnished, and fit for the reception of any Nobleman's or Gentleman's establishment.—Inquire of Mr. Johnston, upholsterer, New Bond-street.

TO LET.—An Elegant FIRST FLOOR, &c. Unfurnished, in the neighbourhood of Hanover-square. To an elderly lady, single gentleman, or family without children, it will be let on very moderate terms, as rent is not so much the object as a respectable inmate.—Apply for cards of address at No. 7, Argyll-street.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, seven miles north from London.—TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a most desirable property, consisting of a convenient Family House, in complete repair, with every possible convenience attached, and about 100 acres of valuable land, about 90 acres of which are green fields and arable, laid out in a park-like manner; the 10 acres of pleasure grounds, are very superior: excellent water, gardens, plantations, and dead stock, may be had if required; from 5000l. to 10,000l. The furniture, live and dead stock, may be had if required; from 5000l. to 10,000l. The furniture, live and dead stock, may be had if required; from 5000l. to 10,000l. may remain on the security of the property.—For particulars enquire of Robert M'William, Architect, Furnival's-inn, (if by letter, post paid.)

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Land to be LET for Building upon, one mile and a quarter from Oxford-street, most eligibly situate on high dry gravelly ground at Bayswater Hill, overlooking the open space in Kensington Gardens, and part of it fronting the Chapel, Bayswater. Enquire of Mr. Orme, Bayswater, or a plan may be seen, and particulars had, at No. 64, New Bond-street, Corner of Brook-street.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail in all JULY, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion-House-place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane, or J. S. Brimley, 14, Birchin-lane.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the nomination of Major-Gen. T. Brown, of the East India Company's Army, to be Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Lieut.-Colonels J. Dewar, D. Leighton, G. Deacon, T. Cornellis, W. G. Maxwell, T. Pollock, M. Kennedy, D. Newall, G. M. Popham, H. Hetzler, R. Clarke, E.R. O'Brien, A. Andrews, C. M'Leod, and Majors E. Gerr-Stannus, F. F. Staunton, E. J. Ridge, and J. Ford, of the said Army, to be Companions of the said Order.

WAR OFFICE, July 25, 1823.

24 Reg. of Life Guards: Lieut. T. Smith to be Capt. vice Lord Barnard, prom.—4th Reg. of Light Drags.: Lieut. J. Robinson to be Lieut. vice Robbins, exch.—7th Ditto: Cornet J. W. Phillips to be Lieut. vice Lord Belfast, prom.—8th Ditto: Cornet A. Watson to be Lieut. vice Robison, prom.; W. Lyon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Watson.—9th Ditto: Cornet Hon. G. Vaughan to be Lieut. vice Knight, prom.; Ens. G. Knox to be Cornet, vice Vaughan.—17th Ditto: Cornet W. Moore to be Lieut. vice Lord Conyngham, prom.—1st or Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards: Lieut. P. S. Stanhope to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Bathurst, prom.; G. R. Nugent, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. vice Stanhope.—5th Reg. of Foot: Ens. W. R. Deringy to be Ens. vice England, exch.—7th Ditto: Cornet G. Allen to be Lieut. vice Noun, exch.—11th Ditto: Ens. J. H. England to be Lieut. vice Dudgeny, exch.; Ens. J. S. Doyle to be Adj. vice Hazgap.—17th Ditto: Paymaster J. Allsop to be Paymaster, vice Bourke, exch.—44th Ditto: Paymaster T. Burke to be Paymaster, vice Allson, exch.—45th Ditto: Serj.-Major S. Wallis to be Quartermaster, vice Walsh, dec.—63d Ditto: Hon. S. Hawke to be Ens. vice Knox.—66th Ditto: Lieut.-Col. A. Mill, Newlan to be Adjt. & Lieut. vice M'Kenzie, exch.—70th Ditto: Capt. J. Johnson to be Paymaster, vice Scott, dec.—83d Ditto: Lieut. J. W. Summerfield to be Lieut. vice Burleigh, exc.; A. Watson, Gent. to be Ens. vice Geddes, dec.—84th Ditto: Lieut. R. M. P. Inglihy to be Capt. vice Bernard: Ens. G. P. Clarke to be Ens. vice Inglihy; C. Franklyn, Gent. to be Ens. vice Clarke.—Rifle Brigade: Sec.-Lieut. J. Woodford to be First Lieut. vice Cochrane, dec.—Ceylon Regiment: First Lieut. P. Crofton to be Capt. vice Blankenberg, dec.; Sec. Lieut. P. B. Bayne to be First Lieut. vice Crofton; E. A. Turnour, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Bayne.—Cape Corps (Infantry): Captain Honourable Thomas Seymour Bathurst to be Major, vice O'Malley, prom.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. O'Malley to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry, vice Lieut.-Col. Leake, who retires; Lieut. H. Knight to be Capt. of Infantry, vice Brevet Major Light, who retires.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 25, 1823.

Royal Reg. of Artillery: Capt. T. V. Strambenzee to be Capt. vice Lightfoot; First Lieut. G. Comee to be Second Capt.; Major J. T. Cuddy to be Lieut.-Col. vice Sandham, retired; Capt. and Brevet Major F. Smith to be Major, vice Caddy; Capt. T. Cubitt to be Capt. vice Smith: First Lieut. R. Hardinge to be Second Captain.

Commissions in the Staffordshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieut. of the county of Stafford—The Hon. O. Bridgman to be Capt. vice Crockett, resigned: Cornet T. P. Robinson to be Lieut. vice Mountford, resigned. Commission in the Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by his Majesty's Lieut. of the county of Norfolk—E. Rudge, Gent. to be Surgeon.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. HUTCHINGS, Home Park-Buildings, Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, builder—J. HELLYER, Hayling North, Southampton, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

M. H. STEWARD, Long-lane, Bermondsey, pump-maker—J. HOPWOOD Chancery-lane, bill broker—H. THORNTON, Thayer-street, Manchester square oilman—W. TRUSLOVE, Duncheurch, farmer—R. NORTON, Charlotte-street Fitzroy-square, paper-hanger—E. SAFFREY, Downham, Norfolk, farmer—E. WATTS, Yeovil, Somersetshire, butcher.

MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN'S VADE-MECUM.

THE ATTENTION of COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN is respectfully solicited to the NEW MERCANTILE ASSISTANT, GENERAL CHEQUE BOOK, and INTEREST TABLES, a second edition of which is just published, price 9s.; containing Twelve copious and distinct Sets of Calculations, exhibiting—1. The value of any number of Articles, at any price, shewing the cost per single pound of any number of pounds, stones, quarters, or yards of Goods bought by Wholesale, from 1d. to 30l.—2. Interest tables.—3. Tables shewing the amount of profits from 1d. to 40s. at 5 to 50 per cent. advance.—4. Tables of the Public Funds.—5. Wine.—6. Wine.—7. Malt.—8. Corn.—9. Hay, &c. &c.; arranged with peculiar neatness, simplicity, and accuracy: designed principally as a check on calculations in the hurry of business. By WILLIAM WRIGHT.—London: sold by G. and W. B. Whittaker; and at the Author's Agency-office, 157, Fenchurch-street.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris. Soleau Avize, growers,) 4l. 4s. per doz.: CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE, 63s.

OLD PORT, 39s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 18s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

Now landing (from the Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES, first quality, PRIS AVIZE) 4l. 4s. per dozen.

TO LET.—A Shop, Parlour, First Floor, and Front Kitchen, well situate in the best part of South Molton-street, three doors from Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. Enquire on the premises, or No. 64, New Bond-street.

Speedily will be published,

A HALF-LENGTH PORTRAIT of the REV. EDWARD IRVING, A.M. Minister of the Caledonian Church, Cross-street, Hattongarden; engraved by H. MEYER, from a Drawing by A. ROBERTSON, Miniature Painter to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. Size of the Print, 11 by 9 inches. Price, 10s. 6d.; Proofs, 15s.—Those who are desirous of possessing proofs of early impressions, are requested to signify the same to Mr. Nisbett, 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Hamilton, 33, Paternoster row; or to Mr. Murray, Coventry-street, Booksellers.

N.B. The above is the only Portrait for which Mr. Irving ever consented to sit.

OXFORDSHIRE.—PUDLICOTE-HOUSE to LET, completely Furnished, in a fine sporting part of the country, five miles from Chipping Norton, seven from Burford, and contiguous to Wychwood Forest, consisting of a newly erected excellent Stone Mansion; with Offices of every description, Lawn, Shrubbery, and walled Kitchen Garden, and with or without Land. The right of Sporting over the Manors.—Particulars may be seen at Mr. Moore's Library, Store-street.

TO the CLERGY and CAPITALISTS.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a most desirable ADVOWSON, extending over 5000 Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, producing upwards of 800l. per annum, subject to the life of the present Incumbent, aged above 60. To which may be added, or sold separately, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE of 400 Acres, or of 800 Acres, (contiguous thereto), abounding with Wood and Game, and possessing manorial rights. The said Property is pleasantly situated in the West of England, and further particulars may be known by personal application to Mr. Wallis, (Clerical and Estate Agent), No. 44, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

THE WARDER, DUBLIN NEWSPAPER.—The Friends of this Constitutional Weekly Publication, and the British Public in general are respectfully informed that, in consequence of its very increased and increasing circulation, the Establishment is about to be transferred from 19, St Andrew-street, to No 6, Pauce-street, adjoining the Lower Castle-yard, where the Paper will be published on Saturday, the 12th July inst. A New Type, enlarged Columns, and a character of arrangement and execution not inferior to the most London prints, together with its accustomed attention to the Local Politics of Ireland; and the best interests of the Imperial Union, it is hoped will maintain to THE WARDER that enlightened and honourable patronage which it has hitherto so largely and flatteringly experienced. Co-operating most effectively with the truly Loyal and Constitutional Members of the British Press, in the great and sacred objects of their advocacy, and sensible in these exigent times of the value of its labours, the Warder freely claims the protection and support of PROTESTANT ENGLAND, and confidently looks to subscriptions and other aids from that portion of the British People, duly appreciating the value and importance of infusing into the troubled and diseased elements of Irish Society, the salutary and dignified spirit of English sentiment; obedience to the laws, reverence of our pure reformed faith, and that deep sense of moral duty and excellence, without which no nation can be great, respectable, and happy.—Annual subscriptions 30s. and proportionably for the subdivisions of the year.—All commands, post paid, addressed to the Printer, No. 6, Palace-street, will be promptly attended to.—Dublin, July 1, 1823.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Forde and Co. Liverpool, commission-merchants—Tolson and Co. Kirkheaton, yarn manufacturers—Morris and Moore, Manchester, calico-print-dealers—Nicholson and Robinson, Woodgate, Lancashire, tanners—Hall and Thomson, Oxford-street, boot tree-makers—Chapin and Basto. Tooley-street, tea-dealers—Holmes and Co. Cheadle Eaves, Staffordshire, coal-masters; so far as regards W. Dearville and J. Malkin—Sands and French, West Cowes, linen-drapers—Dunn and Peacock, Manchester, merchants—G. and I. Day, Woollaviington, Somersetshire, lime-burners—King and Pinn, Hull and Sutton in Holderness, linen-drapers—Kurtz and Lonsdale, Manchester, chemists; so far as regards A. Kurtz—J. and R. C. Shepherd, Bishopsgate street, trunk-makers, &c.—R. and C. Hodgson, Long-lane, Bermondsey, soda water manufacturers—J. and S. Stone, Hull, sail makers—Hopkins and Macdonald, Barbican, dealers in tallow, &c.—T. and J. Mucklow, Birmingham, stampers and piercers—Caton and Leche, Preston, cotton-spinners—Simpsons and Newton, Wallington, Surrey, calico-printers; so far as regards J. Newton.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. BELL, late of Guernsey, merchant, from July 26 to September 13.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. O'BRIEN, Broad-street buildings, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

G. KENNING, Church-street, Spitalfields, silkman—J. SCIACCALUGA, Old Bailey, merchant—W. H. ASTOR, Sun-street, musical-instrument maker—J. COPP, High-street, Bloomsbury, draper—R. MORTON, jun. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, paper-hanger—J. LONGWORTH, Liverpool, joiner—M. DAVIES, Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire, farmer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts: Oct. 4, J. Manning, Clement's Inn, money-broker—Aug. 16 and 30, T. A. Minchin, W. G. Carter, and A. Kelly, jun. Portsmouth, bankers.

Aug. 14, P. Robinson, Kendal, mercer and draper, at 10, at the King's Arms—Aug. 14, T. Parkes, Stourbridge, grocer, at 11, at the Wheat Sheaf, Bewdley—Aug. 23, T. Dell, Lincoln, baker, at 11, at the Saracen's Head.

CERTIFICATES—August 12.

J. B. and J. Inglis, Mark-lane, merchants—J. Baillie, Aylesbury-street, iron-founder—M. Garland, Dunhill-row, merchant—J. Hitchins, Littlington, farmer—T. and J. Tait, Dover Road, Southwark, brewers—J. C. Edwards, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker—G. Brown, New Bond-street, oilman.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JULY 19.—An Ordinance of the 29th of June last, appoints to the Sub-Prefecture of Sens, M. Olivier de la Rochefoucauld, grandson of M. the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, who has already distinguished himself in the Sub-Prefecture of St. Ménéould, by sentiments worthy of the entire confidence of the Government.

The movement just made by the army, by closing the line near Barcelona, has determined Mina to quit hastily the village of Sans, where his illness compelled him to tarry, and to proceed to shut himself up in the capital of Catalonia, which Milans has left and directed his march towards the vast plains of Tarragona. A superior Employé in the Commissariat Department was arrested at Perpignan on the 8th instant, and conducted by a detachment of gendarmes to the head-quarters of the 4th Corps.—A riot took place at the theatre of Beauvais on the 15th ult. during the performance of the tragedy of Regulus. The authorities interfered, caused the audience to withdraw, and closed the theatre.

The *Moniteur* gives a Royal Ordonnance, which orders that the corps, commanded by Marshal Lauriston, which had been entitled the Second Corps of Reserve, shall henceforth be called the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Pyrenees. Its first destination is Navarre and Biscay; and the first service it shall have to execute is to transform the blockade of Pampeluna and that of Sebastian into regular sieges. Large battering trains for this purpose have already arrived at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, JULY 15.—It now appears certain, that the sieges of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna and Santona, are going to be begun seriously, and without delay. For this purpose, the materiel of the great park of artillery at Toulouse arrived here the day before yesterday, under the care of a Captain of Artillery; we may be allowed to conjecture that the probability of a longer duration of hostilities renders it expedient to have a strong line of operations behind the Ebro, which cannot be done without the possession of the above mentioned fortresses. For the same reasons, depots of grain, &c. are forming; for instance, at St. Jean de Luz, to which place 12,000 sacks of flour are now going. It seems, that the siege of Cadiz will be prosecuted with great vigour at the same time, this being now in fact one of the chief objects of the war; as the King, whom we wish to deliver, is in that place. Merchant vessels are freighting here on high terms, to convey the immense quantities of ammunition and military stores which will be required, and which are to be landed at Port St. Mary. On the 11th, a strong column of troops, with six pieces of cannon, marched for Madrid. It is not known whether they went towards Toledo, where they might succour the Swiss of the Royal Guard, who, it is said, have been attacked near Templique, and forced to retire towards Toledo, losing part of the convoy, with money, which they were conveying to Andalusia. Colonel Astor, with a corps of Constitutional troops, has entered Caceres, and levied a large contribution, and shot several Monks and Priests. The Authorities appointed by the Regency retired.

AX, JULY 13.—We learn from Braga, that on the 9th inst. between five and six in the evening, the Governor of the Castle of Cardona having gone to the town, the Colonel of the Regiment of Siguenza took advantage of his absence to hoist the white flag, and cry "Vive le Roi," in which he was joined by the whole garrison. The Governor hearing a shout so inimical, hastened back towards the Castle, and when he reached its walls, he exclaimed, "Vive la Constitution." The soldiers were at first silent; but a corporal cried out, "Vive notre Colonel," when the cries of "Vive le Roi" being repeated, the Governor, accompanied by the militia, took to flight. On the next day, the uncle of Baron D'Eroles, with the troops blockading the place, joined the garrison.—The reduction of this fort, though small, is of the highest importance to the campaign in Upper Catalonia, which by this event alone will be freed.

MADRID, JULY 16.—An officer has this moment brought the intelligence that a sharp action had taken place between our troops and Gen. Quiroga, who has been completely defeated. General Huber, who commands the vanguard of General Bourck's division, has taken possession of Ferrol, and is at a short distance from Corunna, which, it is said, has shut its gates against Quiroga, and awaits the French General to open them. Yesterday afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême reviewed all the troops of the garrison, French and Spanish. The fine order of this corps has obtained the admiration even of those individuals known for their Constitutional opinions. They will be the first to admit that the tyrants of Cadiz are without hope. Abril, chief of a Constitutional corps, after being routed by the Portuguese cavalry, has fallen into the hands of the brave Merino. He has been sent, with his brother, prisoner to Segovia. All the roads in the kingdom of Grenada are covered with deserters from the *ci-devant* army of Ballesteros. These unfortunate beings, without food or clothing, inquire after the places occupied by French troops, for the purpose of enrolling themselves under the colours of the King. Ballesteros, with the feeble remains of his army, is wandering among the mountains. It is thought that he is near Las Penas de San Pedro. The Royalist chiefs are in pursuit of him.

JULY 17.—We hear that Sir W. A'Court has received orders from his Government to retire to Gibraltar. It is said that we are masters of Ferrol, and that the inhabitants of Corunna have refused to receive General Quiroga. The squadron holds Cadiz in a state of strict blockade; no sort of vessel can possibly enter. Within these few days, a great number have either been taken or stopped. The revolutionists are reduced to rations. General Huber has entered Galicia. His advanced-guard had a brilliant engagement on the 7th of July, at Navia. He has marched a part of his troops towards Ferrol, whilst he himself goes in the direction of Mondonedo. Desertion is complete in the ranks of the Revolutionists of Galicia. Gen. Bresson, commanding the third Military District, and Colonel Villanouva, have given in their submission, and have presented themselves at General Huber's head-quarters. The two Constitutional Juntas of St. Sebastian and Vittoria have done the same.

There is no doubt that the force of Bourdesoult, which is 16,000 men, including the Royalists, is sufficient for the present to blockade Cadiz; but it is necessary to keep Ballesteros in check, who, after putting Alicant and Carthagena in a state of defence, and, leaving a division of 3000 men on the right of the Xucar, has marched towards Grenada with 8000. Another Constitutional division of 4000 men is in the province of Cuenca; its guerillas extend to Somo-Sierra, the Province of Madrid, and almost to the gates of the capital. The communications between the Portuguese Cabinet and the Regency at Madrid are very frequent, and it seems there is an intention of forming on the banks of the Minho an Expedition to act against the Constitutionalists of Galicia, the command of which, it is said, will be given to Count Amarante.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 17th contains a Decree of the Regency for the establishing anniversary honours to the memory of General Elio, who was executed last autumn in Valencia. The same Gazette contains an account of the presentation of the Russian and Prussian Envoys to the Regency, and the speeches which their Excellencies made on the occasion.—Accounts have been received from Port St. Mary of the 13th. The blockade of Cadiz had then begun to be more rigorous. Two vessels that endeavoured to enter with provisions had been sunk by the cannon of the French blockading squadron. It was calculated that in ten or twelve days a bombarding flotilla would be formed for throwing bombs into the city. General Bourdesoult sent word every day a boat with fresh water, vegetables, and meat for the King's table. The present had been accepted without any observation.

The last accounts from Madrid state that General Molitor was marching from Murcia on Grenada. Ballesteros was retiring with 3000 men on St. Rock. The whole of Jaen is freed from the revolutionary yoke.

A despatch from Badalona, dated July 16, states that a third sortie was made from the walls of Barcelona on the evening of the 13th, on two parts of the French line, in two columns. Count Curial sent against the latter column, which consisted of about 1200 men, some companies he had at Gracias; but two battalions soon came up, the 3d of the 32d and the 1st of the 60th. These battalions taking the enemy in flank, soon put them to the rout, and pursued them under the walls of the place, with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" The enemy had about twenty men wounded, while the French had but three.

Letters have been received from Peru, dated 3d March, and also *Cusco Gazettes*, containing the Royalist official accounts of the late defeat of the Independent Army of Peru, under Gen. Alvarado, who, after his defeat, retired to Iquique, a sea-port to the south of Arica, and belonging to the Province of Atacama, where he was again attacked and defeated by Gen. Ollaneta. In this action the remains of the Independent troops are represented as having been broken, their leader escaping with only a few followers and his Staff. Generals Valdes and Canterac are said to have already left Moquega with nine battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry, in order to attack Lima. The consequence of this advantage had been, that the whole of the coast from Canete to Iquique had fallen into the hands of the Royalists.

Letters from Andalusia state, that great confusion prevails in Cadiz: the levies of contributions are extravagant, and yet neither the soldiers nor the employés of Government are paid. The people are discontented.

As none of the summonses to the Governors of St. Sebastian or Pampeluna have been listened to, preparations are making for attacking these places in great force. In consequence, several officers of engineers have received orders to repair immediately to these places to commence the siege.

They write from Logrono that the Empecinado has entered Soria, where he has levied a large contribution, to punish the inhabitants for the eagerness with which they received the French and the Royalists. Many of the soldiers of the 20th regiment, that arrived yesterday (they say 56) deserted last night.

GIBRALTAR, JULY 3.—Two Columbian privateer brigs have been cruizing out side the Straits, one them is the President Bolivar, of 18 guns, they have taken several valuable Spanish vessels. The British steam packet, rigged as a three masted schooner, arrived at Cadiz the 1st inst; she was detained by the French squadron for about two hours; it appears she was not allowed to enter that port by the blockading squadron, but her passengers and mail were sent on shore, and she afterwards steered to the eastward.

The States of the Province of Holland opened their session on the 7th inst. The Governor, in his speech, informed the assembly that a plan for draining the Lake of Haarlem and the Bylmeer was under consideration. He concluded by holding out a confident expectation of this great undertaking being accomplished. The Lake of Haarlem, which communicates with the Zuyder Zea by the river Y, is extensive but not deep; it is about fourteen miles long, and from seven to ten broad.

ROME, JUNE 20.—The Palace of Lucien Buonaparte is really sold to his brother Jerome, the Ex-King of Westphalia, for the sum of 150,000 Roman crowns (above 800,000 francs). The furniture which has been carrying to the palace for the last fortnight, its extraordinary beauty and splendour, and the fine situation of the palace, will make it an enchanting abode. Napoleon's mother is, as it were, come to life again; she often appears in public, with her brother the Cardinal, but always in her own carriage, never in that of his Eminence, because she strictly adheres to the Imperial etiquette.—The accounts from Naples say, that the crop of silk has not turned out well, and the prices paid for the finest silk have been very high. The accounts from Sicily are more favourable.

The Emperor of Russia will leave Petersburg the 27th of August. He will be at Moscow on the 12th of September to celebrate his birthday. From thence he will set out to review the different divisions of the army. The Emperor will return to Petersburgh about the middle of October.

ODESSA, JUNE 23.—We have accounts from Constantinople as late as the 13th of this month. On a mere report of a change in the Ministry at St. Petersburgh, four ships from this port were detained at Constantinople, and are not allowed to proceed to the Archipelago, but must return hither. The Divan seemed almost to repent the step it had taken towards a reconciliation, in sending the letter of the Reis Effendi to Count Nesselrode. With respect to Lord Strangford, the Porte is in a very embarrassing situation. While he appears as the opponent of the Greeks, another Englishman, Captain Hamilton, who, as far as we can learn, also negociates in the name of the English Government, has made, in the Archipelago, overtures to the Insurgents, which, if hitherto without success, aim at bringing about an arrangement with the Porte. Lord Strangford affirms that he knows nothing of the object, or even of the existence of those negociations.

SEDUCTION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A cause remarkable for its romantic details came before the Sixth Correctional Chamber. The Sieur Azzolari de Bergamo, aged 23, had in 1821 been obliged, in consequence of the political commotions which then agitated Piedmont, to leave Turin, where he studied medicine. On taking refuge in France he fixed his residence at Paris, where he lodged in the house of a locksmith, who had a young and handsome daughter. Azzolari abused the advantages which this situation afforded him, and the young woman became the victim of his seductive arts. The father having discovered the intrigue, reproached the Piedmontese for his conduct, and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which Azzolari hit with such fury the thumb of his host, that the nail came off. After this scene Azzolari carried off his mistress to Versailles, where they lived together for a few days. But destitute of the means of existence, and reduced to the last degree of despair, the two lovers formed the resolution of putting themselves to death. They hesitated between pistols and poison. Deciding at last for the latter, they took each a draught composed of white vitriol infused in water. The medical witnesses proved that this infusion was not of a nature to cause death, and in fact Azzolari and his mistress escaped with some suffering, in consequence of the beverage acting as an emetic. This event, however, led to inquiry, and Azzolari was arrested. The Chamber of Accusation set aside the charge of poisoning and also of abduction, as the girl had completed her 16th year when she followed her seducer. The only charge on which proceedings were founded was the assault on the father. Azzolari was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and 50 francs fine.—*Journal des Debats.*

Some reports reached town on Thursday from Liverpool and Plymouth, announcing that a severe action had been fought on the 15th and 16th inst. at Corunna, between the French under Bourck, and the Spanish Constitutionalists under Quiroga, and Sir Robert Wilson, in which the enemy had been repulsed with considerable loss, though not sufficient to prevent him from renewing the attack the following day. Sir Robert Wilson, according to some of the letters, had been slightly wounded as early as the 15th, though it appears that he was still able to retain the command. Col. Light had been severely wounded; but comparatively few of the Constitutionalists had fallen as they were protected by the walls of the town, whilst the French being in a more exposed situation, are reported to have lost between 7 and 800 men in killed and wounded. According to some reports, Quiroga had retired with 5000 men to make a diversion on the flank of the enemy, leaving Sir Robert Wilson with 3000 men to maintain Corunna.

Plymouth Dock, which is two miles from Plymouth, has a population of above 33,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the navy and army. At a meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town Hall last week, it was resolved to alter the present name of the town to one more indicative of its rising wealth and importance.

The Antelope troop ship at Chatham is ordered to be fitted for the reception of 300 convicts, who are to proceed to Bermuda, to be employed at that settlement. It is supposed in future a number of the convicts will be sent annually to that place.

The number of persons for trial at the Assizes, which will commence at Bury on Friday next, is less than has been remembered for many years—there being only five prisoners at present in the county gaol, and three for the liberty of Bury.

IRELAND.

On Saturday last, an immense assemblage of rank and fashion crowded to see the Crown placed on the Pillar in commemoration of his Majesty's visit to this country. All the vessels in the harbour were dressed, including the Active frigate, the William and Mary yacht, the Shamrock, the St. George steam-packet, and many others. At one o'clock a royal salute was fired from the shipping (with their yards manned,) which was answered by the neighbouring forts. Shortly afterwards Lord Combermere (Commander of the Forces), with his Lady, and many Officers of distinction, arrived and were conducted to an awning prepared for the occasion, where they were received by a party of the 23d Welch Fusileers, Admiral Lord Colville, Capt. King, Capt. Malcolm, and a great number of Naval and Military Officers. At two o'clock the masons commenced raising the Crown to its destination, where it was placed in about 35 minutes. The Royal Standard was then hoisted to the top of the column as a signal for the shipping, which was followed by another grand salute of artillery. On the south side of the column the following inscription runs from top to bottom:—"Erected to perpetuate the recollection of the King's visit to this part of his Dominions, and that on the 3rd of September, 1821, his Majesty did, in person, name this Asylum Harbour the Royal Harbour of George the Fourth, and embarked from hence on that day."

The following movements are spoken of in the military circles:—The 23d Fusileers from Dublin to proceed to Gibraltar, to replace the 75th Regiment; the 79th from Naas to succeed the 23d in Dublin; the 84th from Templemore to replace the 79th at Naas; the 30th to proceed to Templemore.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

At twelve o'clock last night, at about eight miles this side of Limerick, on the new line of road to Tipperary, a house was burned by incendiaries; it contained a family of seven persons, the owner a poor cripple with a wooden leg; and had it not been for a lighted tarf, (which had burned through the thatch,) falling on a woman in bed, by which she was awakened, the entire family would have been destroyed, as well as the house; all their wearing apparel and little articles of furniture were burned to ashes, and they were themselves seen wandering about the roads early this morning in a wretched condition, having no habitation to retire to.—We regret to have to state, upon unquestionable authority, that before dusk yesterday evening Mr. Andrew Nowlan, a proctor, who this season leased the tythes from the Rev. Mr. Sutton, was shot through the body by some miscreants, while on his way from the neighbourhood of Ballyporeen, county Tipperary, to his residence at Kilworth, county Cork. Unfortunately the wound is mortal. It appears that Mr. Nowlan was a man of very good character, and has been a dealer in butter for many years.—*Cork Advertizer.*

The men who lately committed a murder in the county of Clare, upon a person named Ryan, have been, through the activity of the police, apprehended in the following curious manner:—A party of the police followed the foot-prints of the murderers from the impression upon the ground:—one of them wore new brogues or strong shoes, the soles of which were thickly set with nails; and they observed the vacancy left by the head of one nail being wanting in one of them. This track they pursued to the ruffian's house, where they took him into custody with the identical shoes yet wet upon his feet. They immediately measured the shoe with the impression upon the fatal spot, and found it to answer in every respect, even to the absent nail. The other man, they observed, had on but one shoe. This track they also followed, and actually took him into custody in his own house, having on a wet and a dry shoe! This circumstantial evidence, we are glad to say, has been strengthened by the identification of both the prisoners by the family of the unfortunate victim. Both the above have been committed to gaol, and the family of Ryan has been brought into town for safety.—*Waterford Paper.*

CORK ASSIZES.—*Murder.*—Edmond Riordan was tried for the murder of Joanna Connor. Joanna Egan remembered the 5th of April last, when the deceased was killed; she saw the prisoner beating his wife with a large stick. Joanna Connor came to the door, and asked him if he had a mind to kill her, he said he had, and her too, and he gave her a blow with a stick on the head, and then took out a bayonet, put it to witness's breast, and swore he would kill her if she said a word. The deceased then came inside the door, and the prisoner gave her another blow in the left side. The deceased, Riordan, and his wife, then went out, and witness remained in the house, but in a moment, hearing a scream, she ran out also, and saw the deceased on her knee against the wall, she was bleeding and sighed, but never spoke after. The prisoner was walking away towards his own house, and witness threw a stone after him, he had the stick and lapsed in his hands at the time.—Julia Donovan confirmed this evidence. She added, that the prisoner then came out after his wife and struck her, and the deceased then said—"At the hazard of my life you shan't do that again," and seized hold of the stick. He said—"I will, and you too," and stabbed her with the bayonet at the moment. The deceased staggered a step or two, and said faintly—"Oh, you villain, you villain!" and never spoke after. She could not say whether the prisoner was intoxicated. He was in a great passion.—Dr. Sharpe stated that he had examined the body of the deceased at the inquest, and had no doubt that the wound, which appeared to have been inflicted with a bayonet, was the cause of her death. It was at the left side of the neck, under the collar bone. She had other marks of violent blows from a heavy blunt instrument.—The prisoner himself declared, that nothing but being drunk would have induced him to commit the act, which he did not deny doing, and he therefore appealed to the merciful consideration of the Jury and the Court. At his request a boy named Berkley, was examined, who deposed that the prisoner had drank a large quantity of porter and spirits in his father's house on that day. Baron Penefather, in charging the Jury, adverted to the questions put by the Jury, and the evidence produced with respect to the state of intoxication of the prisoner at the moment the act was committed, and which instead of being, as they seemed to think, a palliative, was in fact an aggravation of the crime, in the eye of the law and of morality. He then expatiated at length and much feeling on the circumstances of the case, pointing out to the Jury how far it might be possible to reduce the criminality in their opinion so far as to find a verdict of manslaughter, and how far they might be bound to consider and pronounce it an act of deliberate murder. After the Jury had remained some time in deliberation, they returned their verdict—Not Guilty of murder, but Guilty of Manslaughter.—Sentenced to be transported for life.

DROGHEDA ASSIZES.—John Hatch was indicted for the wilful murder of John Byrne, by inflicting a wound on his side with a bayonet.—Peter Mathews stated, that on the evening of the 5th of April, he saw two countrymen standing in Shop-street, one had his arm across the other's shoulder; they were in good humour. Two policemen came down the street, one of whom seized one of the countrymen, who resisted. The policeman then drew his bayonet, and fixed it on his musket, and proceeded to drag the countryman. The other countryman interfered to prevent him; the second policeman then fixed on his bayonet. Christopher M'Kenna asked policeman was he going to commit murder? Policeman replied no; are you going to rescue him? In a scuffle, policeman, countryman, and M'Kenna fell. A man took up policeman's musket and broke it. Policeman got up and ran towards the bridge. The other policeman was then surrounded by a crowd, and having unscrewed the bayonet from his musket, endeavoured to keep the people off. In a few minutes Byrne, the deceased, came up the street to the place where witness was standing. Witness said to him, "John, don't go near them, for there will be murder." Byrne replied, "I'll make peace if I can." Deceased then went towards the crowd. At this time Hatch came up the street, and finding a gun and bayonet lying on the ground, took them up and down the street with them down the street. Byrne had his hands on a countryman's shoulder, removing him from the crowd, when Hatch returned and stabbed him in the left side with the bayonet which he had fixed on the gun. Deceased staggered and fell opposite the house of Patrick King, a publican. He was brought into the house, and died in two minutes.—Another witness confirmed this testimony.—The Judge here observed, that there was a clear case of manslaughter made out, and that it was unnecessary to proceed with the further examination of witnesses.—The prisoner received an excellent character from the Rev. Mr. Turner and the Rev. Bigoe Henzell; the latter gentleman said he had come from Cheltenham, for the sole purpose of testifying to the quiet and unexceptionable conduct of Hatch and his family, for a term of 40 years that he had known them.—After a charge from the Judge, the Jury retired, and in 20 minutes returned with a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter," recommending the prisoner to mercy, on consideration of his good character.—The Judge said he would have great pleasure in attending to their recommendation.—Hatch was then sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The murderer of Major Going was landed on Thursday at the London Docks, from the ship St. Lawrence, from Quebec. He was heavily ironed, and in the custody of a party of the 60th Regiment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PALACE COURT.

SUMMARY.—*John Bell* v. *Isaac Newton.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, of the "Central Mart," to recover the sum of 100l. partly on a Promissory note, and partly for the value of a house belonging to the plaintiff, and let at a rent of 30l. per week. J. G. Etherington stated that he was in the service of the plaintiff, and knew of the occupation of the house at the corner of Southampton-street, Strand, who styled it the Central Mart. The Duke of Bedford was landlord, and it was rented by Mr. Bell. Mr. Emerson proved the hand-writing of Mr. Newton to the promissory note, which was for 10l. at two months, and given for rent owing in part. The defendant put a plea on the record, but no defence was offered. The Judge (B. Morrice, Esq.) having summed up the case, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100l. 9s. 3d.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—John Knight was opposed by Mr. George Wilson, who pleaded his own cause. Mr. Wilson said, that about six months ago he was induced to give credit to the insolvent to the amount of 20l. after having paid prompt for 15l. worth of goods previously delivered. The agreement was, that bills should be given for the unpaid delivery of the goods. The present complaint) at three and four months after the subject of the present witness accidentally met him with a cart full of furniture, and on making inquiry as to his extraordinary conduct relative to the removal of his property and the non-payment of the bill, his answers were so vague and unsatisfactory that he strongly suspected him, and had him soon after arrested. The Chief Commissioner observed, that the young man at the bar as a petitioner for relief, had shewn by his conduct that he was not at all times a fit person to enjoy it. It appeared to the Court to be a deliberately concerted plan to defraud, hence they did order and adjudge, that the petitioner be confined within the walls of the Marshalsea Prison for 10 calendar months.

ASSIZES.

SURREY.—Thomas Farrage was indicted for assaulting Elizabeth Lucas on the King's highway, at Croydon, on the 24th of April, and stealing from her in fear, and stealing from her a basket, containing some articles of wearing apparel.—The prisoner upon the arraignment pleaded *Guilty*, after being repeatedly urged to take the chance of a trial. It appeared, that since the robbery the prosecutrix had been in a state of derangement, which was supposed in consequence of the fright which the attack upon her had occasioned.—Mr. Serjeant Onslow, after looking into the depositions, was of opinion that there were no circumstances of violence upon which would warrant him in passing the sentence of death; and as there was strong reason to believe that the prisoner had committed the robbery under the pressure of want, he should recommend a commutation of his punishment from death to 12 months imprisonment, to be held labour, in the House of Correction.

Bridget Hobbs was indicted for a similar offence in robbing Joanna Bromley Scott, at Lambeth, on the 8th of July, and stealing from her person a reticule, containing a sovereign and other monies.—This prisoner also pleaded *Guilty*.—Judgment of death was recorded, but the Learned Judge said he would recommend a commutation of the sentence to transportation for life, there being no circumstances of violence disclosed upon the depositions.

Lawson v. *Lucett*.—This was an action to recover a penalty of 100l. from the defendant, for having, as the keeper of a private receptacle for lunatics, received into his house a patient without a certificate from a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, contrary to the statute 14 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 27. The action was brought in the name of the Clerk of the Peace for the County, who is by the statute declared to be Secretary to the Commissioners for Private Madhouses. The defendant keeps a private asylum for lunatics at Ewell, and was duly licensed to receive patients. In the autumn of last year a medical Gentleman having been afflicted with a brain fever, was admitted into the defendant's house. On the 3d of January last, Mr. Hudson, one of the visiting Magistrates of the county, accompanied by Dr. Morrison, the visiting Physician, and the Clerk of the Peace, called at the defendant's house to make their report, and desired to see his patients. Two Gentlemen were introduced, one of whom was the patient alluded to. The defendant was asked whether he had obtained the usual certificate for the latter, and whether he had made a return to the College of Physicians that he had received such a patient. Both these questions the defendant answered in the negative; and being asked why he had omitted to comply with these requisites, he said he had done so out of delicacy to the gentleman, who, being a medical man, might be prejudiced by making such a return. The defence set up was, that the gentleman was not a patient of the defendant, but had been merely received into his house as a boarder and lodger, for the benefit of country air. The gentleman had been attacked for a very short time with a brain fever, from which he had perfectly recovered. He was not treated as a patient; he was perfect master of his actions, and even visited some of his patients whilst he was lodging at the defendant's house. Evidence was called to confirm these allegations, but the Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the Jury were bound to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant's language and demeanour at the time he was questioned by the visiting Magistrate and Physician, demonstrated that the unfortunate gentleman alluded to had been received into the house as a patient.—Mr. Baron Graham summed up the evidence for the Jury, and left it to them to determine whether the case opened for the plaintiffs had been established in evidence.—The Jury found their verdict for the plaintiff, for one penalty of 100l.

James Tomlinson was indicted for feloniously embezzling at Wandsworth, the sum of 15l. the property of his master, Mr. Wm. B. Luttly, Esq. attorney. The prisoner was a clerk in the employment of Mr. Luttly, and in June last he was employed to collect half a year's rent for a tenant of Mr. Luttly. The prisoner received the money, made a false entry in his account book, and absconded. This led to suspicion of his honesty. His accounts were examined, and it was discovered that he had embezzled the money in question.—The case being clearly established, the prisoner was found *Guilty*, but was recommended to mercy on account of his previous good character, both by the Jury and the prosecutor. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

STAFFORD.—Joseph Garrett, a farmer and butcher at Westbromwich, was indicted for manslaughter, in killing Isaac Whitehouse, by forcing him into the canal.—On the 13th of March last, the deceased, who was an old man of 70, climbed over a rail into a field of the prisoner, to cut off an angle, and so to shorten his journey. The prisoner overtook him as he had just reached the rail at the opposite side of the enclosure, took him violently, and in the struggle forced him over the rail upon a towing path of six or eight feet wide, which lay between the fence and the canal. He then shook him again on the towing path, and at length forced him into the water. While he was there, Garrett called to Horton (the witness) to come and take the old man out, but Horton refused saying, "He had business of his own to attend, and as Garrett had put him in, he must bring him out himself." Lawrence (another witness) came in a boat to his assistance, and in three or four minutes after he was taken on shore, but he was then dead. When found, he still grasped a bundle of provisions which he held in his hand.—The prisoner being called on for his defence, stated that he should have gone to the water to the assistance of the deceased had he not been unable to swim.—Two respectable neighbours were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character.—Mr. Baron Hullock summed up the evidence, and left the Jury to decide, on the conflicting testimony, whether the death of Whitehouse arose from accident, or from the act of the prisoner.—The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.—Mr. Baron Hullock addressed the prisoner in terms of severe admonition, declaring that the verdict met with his entire concurrence, and that the offence differed very slightly from that of murder. He sentenced him to be imprisoned in the county gaol for nine calendar months, in addition to three months during which he has been in custody.—The capital convicts, William Bibb, for highway robbery, and Thomas Poyser and William Poysery, for horse-stealing, were placed at the bar, and sentence of death recorded against them. As the sentence was not formally passed, it will not, of course, be carried into execution.

Bowley v. *Taylor*.—This was an action for not delivering a trunk. The plaintiff's case was, that she lived with her mother, and in consequence of some difference with her step-father, quitted the house in May last, and repaired to Mr. Jones's, a friend's house, at a place called Pipe's-gate. While there, intending to go to Newcastle to obtain a situation, she packed up her wearing-apparel and other articles in a trunk, and requested it might be taken to the defendant, who is a coachmaker, and occasionally acts in the character of a common-carrier, by taking boxes to Newcastle. It was directed to the plaintiff at Miss Hodges's, at Newcastle. The defendant said he knew her perfectly well, and would take it. In the cart in which the defendant put this trunk, Mrs. Brassington, the mother of the plaintiff, took her passage, and thus became acquainted with the fact, that this trunk which had her daughter's name on it, was about to go to Newcastle in this cart, and on that she possessed herself of it, the defendant's servant, who was driving, permitting her to take it away. The plaintiff brought this action for the breach of duty.—Mr. Woodcock, the articled clerk of an attorney, lodged at Mr. Brassington's, and paid attentions to Miss Barker, who was under age, which gave umbrage to the parents, and they intimated a wish he should change his premises. He left, but still kept up an intimacy with Miss Barker, and frequently saw her without the knowledge of her parents. One morning in June last, her mother missed her, she looked for her clothes, and found every thing gone. Struck by her daughter's absence, and fearing the cause, she went to Newcastle; on and he permitted her to ride. There she saw a box directed to Miss Barker, by her daughter, and without having the least care about the articles, she wished, by detaining the box, to compel her daughter's return. Very frequently, said Mr. Pearson, when a lady has eloped, she has gone without any clothes, and the lover has been satisfied with gaining her person; but no man forgot his original calling, and Mr. Woodcock, the articled clerk of an attorney, in all his golden visions of love, still found a leisure moment to dream of suits. Skilful she must prove under his instructions; he had before taught her the art of love, now he instructed her in the science of law. Mr. Taunton, in reply, said they had nothing to do with any thing about Mr. Woodcock; the simple question was between Miss Barker and the defendant, for a breach of duty. If she did run away to throw herself into the arms of her lover, how happened it she had kept single from that time to the present. If Mrs. Brassington had stopped the clothes before her daughter left the house, it would have been difficult to have maintained this action; but having quitted it, and under the circumstances in which they came into the defendant's possession, it did not lie on him to dispute her property. Mr. Justice Park said he felt so anxious to preserve the relation which should ever subsist between parent and child, that he had endeavoured some time ago to induce the parties to come to an understanding. He was sorry to have family matters brought into a Court of Justice, and thought the plaintiff had been ill advised. If he had been the parent he should have acted in the same manner. They had now agreed to withdraw a Juror. He should have summed up pell-mell for the defendant, as the direction given to him was to take care of the trunk, if nobody came for it; and the mother did come.

HUNTINGDON.—William Adams stood indicted for having feloniously stolen from the house of Mr. Lindsell, corn-dealer of St. Ives, seven country bank notes of the value of 10l. each; 40 country bank notes of the value of 1l. each, and 15 country bank notes of the value of 5l. each; also 12 sovereigns, 16 crowns, 237 half-crowns, 692 shillings, 313 sixpences, and 120 halfpence. Mr. Lindsell stated that the prisoner was his clerk, and having suspicions of his honesty, he, with his female servant, examined his desk, and in it found a red morocco pocket-book containing notes to the amount of 185l. and in a bag 26l. of different pieces, all in silver. In another room they found crowns, sovereigns, sixpences, &c. to the amount of 52l. altogether, all laid on a shelf in a cupboard. On apprehending the prisoner they found on his person, two keys, one of which opened the cupboard, and the other opened the desk. The prosecutor's female servant confirmed his testimony.—The Rev. Mr. Tillard said—I am a Magistrate of this county. When the prisoner was brought before me I asked him what he had to say to the charge. He then made the disclosure which I have here in writing. This witness and Mr. Lindsell were cross-examined as to the circumstances under which this disclosure was made. They declared they held out neither hope nor threats to the prisoner. The written statement was then put in evidence. It was a confession of having taken the money to the amount of 221l. On this his Lordship put the case to the Jury, who without hesitation found the prisoner—*Guilty*.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Hughes* v. *Emmes, and others*.—This was an action of damages. Mr. Clark said, the plaintiff was the daughter of a respectable person of London. The defendants were the proprietors of the Highflyer Coach, running between London and York, by which coach the plaintiff was a passenger on the 30th of July, 1822, and she brought this action to recover a compensation for the injury she had received by the overturning of that coach, through the negligence of the defendants' servants. On the day the accident occurred, the young lady was coming down from London, to take a situation in Miss Taylor's seminary at Bawtry. Miss Hughes was an outside passenger. On their arrival at Newark, between one and two o'clock in the morning, the coach stopped to change horses. While the ostler was bringing out the fresh horses the coachman and guard were in the house, and when the horses were put to, the ostler, instead of continuing to stand at their heads, placed himself by one of the wheelers, and began playing tricks. The guard at this moment was assisting a gentleman into the coach, and before he had seated himself the horses set off at full speed, and on their reaching a sharp corner in Newark the coach was overturned with a dreadful crash; all the outside passengers were thrown off, and one gentleman was so much injured that he died the next day. The plaintiff was pitched with dreadful velocity against a post, and her jawbone broken and several teeth knocked out. She was hurled beneath the luggage, which fell on her, and when lifted up she was speechless, and could only make herself understood by pointing to her pocket, where a letter was found by which her connexions were discovered. Mr. Baron Garrow said, the case stands thus:—soon after the arrival of the coach the care of it is given to a man who does not act like one who is sober; and for want of due care, the horses set off and the coach is overturned, by which accident one gentleman lost his life, another threw himself off at the hazard of being killed on the spot, and the plaintiff was reduced to that deplorable condition as to be unable to state who she was except by signs. Let us look at the condition of this young lady. Miss Taylor, the head of a respectable seminary for young ladies, sees Miss Hughes in London, and having satisfied herself of her abilities, engages her as an assistant in her school; she goes to that situation, but in such a state that she must be considered rather as an incumbrance than otherwise, and at the end of ten months after, she leaves the place incapable of attending to her duties. Under these distressing circumstances I think you are bound to make an ample compensation, and to consider the situation in which she was, and in the which she has been cast down by the negligence of the defendants. The Jury after being absent from the box several hours, gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 525l.

YORK.—*The King against Alex. Nowell, Esq.*—This was a criminal information filed by Mathew Wilson, Esq. a Magistrate of the West Riding, against Alexander Nowell, Esq. Lieutenant of Underly-hall, county of Westmorland, for contriving and maliciously intending to do him great bodily harm, and for writing and sending to him several malicious and unlawful letters, directly tending to a breach of the peace, and meaning to provoke him to fight a duel. The defendant resided near the prosecutor, and it was stated, that being very fond of shooting in the season, he wished to obtain permission to shoot upon a particular manor of the Duke of Devonshire's, but did not succeed in his application. He then sought the same privilege upon another manor, but with the same result—in both cases Mr. Wilson was most anxious to facilitate the defendant's object. There was another manor subsequently mentioned, and Mr. Wilson thought he should find no difficulty; as Mr. Nowell's cousin, Mr. Heber, M.P. for the University of Oxford, was joint lord of it with another. Mr. Wilson subsequently finding, by a letter from Mrs. Robinson, who was nioce to the defendant, that he had abandoned the intention of applying for it, made the application for himself, as it was one he long contemplated, having property close adjoining the manor. These proceedings produced several letters from the defendant, which formed grounds for the present prosecution, and which it was alleged tended to a breach of the peace.—Mr. Justice Bayley, in summing up the evidence, said, that the single question for their consideration was, whether these letters of the defendant's had a tendency to a breach of the peace, for into the nature of the provocation, whatever the defendant may have supposed it to be, they had not the power to enter.—The Jury found the defendant guilty.

William Meade and Robert Bett stood indicted for the wilful murder of James Law, farmer, at Burniston, near Scarborough, on the night of the 13th, or morning of the 14th of February last. The evidence in support of the prosecution proved that Law, Dodsworth, Watson, and several other persons had been to Scarborough, and some of them were in liquor; when they reached Burniston, Law was a little before; and witness began to sing; the others sung stopped before the house, and witness began to sing; the others sung as well as they could; none of them molested the house; there is a causeway which separates the house from the road; they did not alight from their horses; thinks he had nothing in his hand, and does not know whether the others had sticks or whips, or any thing in their hands; they used no other expressions except the words of the song; it was a song concerning Meade's perjury; witness saw either a gun or a pistol fired from Meade's house, five or six minutes after they began to sing; he looked at the window because he heard the glass fall on the causeway, not before it was fired; he heard nothing said from the house; after the fire Law rode away; they all went with him; Law said he was shot; they went to John Dodsworth, which was nearer to Burniston than Law's house; Law said Wm. Meade shot him. Two female witnesses who slept in Meade's house were examined. One of them, Elizabeth Jennison, was awake about two o'clock on that night; first heard the sound of horses' feet on the high road; it did not approach near the house; she next heard singing; she believed the horses' feet were at the time opposite her part of the house, which was before they came to Meade's; she heard one voice, but could not distinguish the words; there was no exterior attack upon the house; she heard a voice within say, shout, shout him. (She now understood the words to be what the Counsel meant by shoot) she heard glass fall, and immediately the report of a pistol; she heard a voice in Meade's chamber say, John Dodsworth is very drunk; she heard Meade say, that if they had not broke his windows he should not have molested them, but then he thought it was time.—John Stockdale, one of the constables of Scarborough, said, that he demanded admission into Meade's house, on the morning of the 14th of February—but no answer was given. The door was afterwards broke open. Meade was getting out of bed when they ran up stairs. He asked with apparent surprise what the matter was? When told a man was shot out of his chamber, he asked, what man? Witness answered, James Law. The prisoner was then handcuffed—and witness found powder and ball in a box in his room. They asked the prisoner for the pistol with which James Law was shot. Prisoner answered, that if they would take off his handcuffs, he would find it for them. They did so, and the prisoner produced two pistols. Dr. William Holland, physician at Scarborough, attended Law; he had a wound in his back from a pistol ball, which entered over the blade bone. He sent for a surgeon. Law died on the Friday following the 14th of February. After his death the ball was found in his throat, close to the spine. The surgeon who attended gave a similar statement. Mr. John Edmonds, a farmer in the neighbourhood, saw Meade, the prisoner, at Scarborough, on the 15th of February. Meade asked how poor James (meaning Law) was? and was told he was very bad, and not likely to recover. The prisoner, Meade, said, "I hope he will!" and seemed desirous to have Law's forgiveness. —— Haxby, the constable, confirmed the last witness's testimony, referring to the anxiety of Meade for Law's forgiveness, and that he promised if Law forgave him, to do something for him at the approaching trial in York for the riots.—The prisoners declared their innocence, and stated that they were not influenced by malice towards any person. The Court adjourned till the following day, and then several witnesses were examined for the defence. John Dobson, who had been a witness for the Crown in certain Exchequer prosecutions, stated that he had been attacked at Scarborough by a mob, on the 13th of February, the day preceding that on which Mr. Law was shot, treated with the utmost cruelty, and almost murdered, and that Law had said to him, if his friend Meade had been with him, neither of them should have returned alive. Mr. Henry Richardson was a farmer at Ayton; he corroborated the account given of the barbarous treatment of the last witness, by the mob at Scarborough. Among other indignities offered to Dobson, he was tied to a ladder and paraded through the town; other witnesses spoke to the same effect. The Jury retired for about twenty minutes, and found Meade guilty of Manslaughter, and Bett Not Guilty.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday, David Warren, one of the Bow-street patrole, was placed at the bar, and his cutlass and staff laid on it, charged with an outrageous exertion of his authority. G. Mulford, a hackney-coachman, said he observed the prisoner, on Tuesday, flourishing about him, and very much intoxicated, at the foot of Blackfriars' Bridge. He first stopped, and insisted upon searching a glass-coach, and scarcely had the driver got clear of him, than he stopped a little girl carrying two bundles of dirty linen. She told him it was only clothes going to be washed; but although she showed him the washing bill, he insisted on examining them, and handled her so roughly that the witness interfered, saying, that if he was an officer he ought not to use the child so. The prisoner instantly struck him violently with his staff, and repeated his blows. Wyatt, a coalheaver, also said he attempted to reason with him, and received a violent blow in the mouth. A mob came round, the prisoner was overpowered, handcuffed, and taken to the Compter. He made no defence, only observing he recollected nothing of the circumstance. He was ordered to find bail, and a copy of the depositions to be forwarded to Bow-street.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Wednesday Stanley Goddard was charged with riot and assault, under the following circumstances:—Mrs. Penelope Goddard, widow of the late Mr. Steel, who established the Navy List known by that name, stated, that after the death of her husband, Mr. Steel, who left her in possession of a large independence amounting to many thousands, she had the misfortune to marry the present defendant. He squandered away the whole of her property and then deserted her, leaving her totally destitute of all means of subsistence, with three young children to provide for. Unable longer to procure food for her children, she placed two of them in St. Mary-le-bone and one in St. Giles's workhouse. On Tuesday evening about six o'clock, as Mrs. Goddard was passing through Fleet-street, she met her husband. He not content with calling her by opprobrious epithets, collected a large crowd about her, and employed a parcel of butchers' boys and others from Fleet-market, to pursue her along Bridge-street, hooting after her. An old gentleman of the name of Fitzgerald met her near the Bridge in this distressing situation, and determined at once to rescue her from the fury of the excited mob. He accordingly hurried her into a boat, in which he accompanied her, and rowed off with all speed towards Westminster. Mr. Goddard as promptly manned another boat, and, accompanied by three of his associates, followed the course of Mr. Fitzgerald's boat, calling out the whole way along the river to the different watermen and others to stop them. Mr. Fitzgerald, however, kept a head of the enemy, landed his charge in safety at White-hall stairs, and took the precaution of depositing Mrs. Goddard in the settling-house at the Horse Guards, under the care of some soldiers, while he procured a constable, took Mr. Goddard, and lodged him in St. James's watch-house, where he remained all night.—The Magistrate called on Mr. Goddard to account for his extraordinary conduct. He launched out into violent language towards his wife, whom he represented to be a common street walker. The Magistrate reproved him for this line of defence; and said that as he had no letter to offer, he should find good bail to answer for his conduct. The defendant said he should procure no bail, and he was committed to prison.—The parish officers who had warrants against him were in the office, and very happy to see him there.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Thursday Fishwick Hawkesley was charged with being a deserter from the 58th Regiment of Foot.—The prisoner said he had served nearly six years in the 2d Dragoon Guards, in which reg. he always maintained a good character. He had been in the 58th Regiment only six weeks, when, to his own disgrace, he absented himself. His hope was that he might be allowed to go into some regiment abroad, where he would endeavour to retrieve his character. He entreated the Magistrate would take notice of his wish to the Secretary at War. Mr. Twyford promised to do so, and the prisoner was committed to the House of Correction, to await the orders of the Secretary at War.

BOW-STREET.—On Wednesday, a repectable and interesting female applied to Mr. Minshull for his assistance, in the recovery of her daughter, aged 19, who had eloped from her mother's residence at Chichester, in Sussex, with a stranger, and she feared for the purpose of seduction; she stated that she was a dress-maker, and the industry of her daughter was her principal support. In answer to a question from the Magistrate, she said her husband was dead, and that till now she had always found her daughter obedient. Mr. Minshull, on the applicant stating that she did not exactly know where her daughter was secreted, but believed somewhere in Bond-street, regretted his inability to render her service, as if an officer was to accompany her in a search, he perhaps might break the peace instead of keeping it. Here the unfortunate mother burst into tears. Ultimately the Magistrate directed enquiries to be made, and upon a discovery, promised his assistance; upon which the disconsolate parent, thanking his Worship, withdrew.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must request the indulgence of our numerous correspondents till next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

This morning Consols for the Account opened at 82¾ ¾, and continued drooping and heavy during the day, and at the close were 82¼ ¼. Spanish Bonds have not fluctuated much; the general price has been 32¼.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	82¼	India Bonds	60
3 per Cent. Consols	82¼ ¾	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l.	33
3¼ per Cent. ditto . .	96⅜	Ditto	500l.
4 per Cent.	100	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	101⅜	Con. for Acc.	82¼ ⅜
Long Annuities . . .			
July 24, French Five per Cents.	- - -		92-5

ROYAL GARDENS VAUXHALL.—The Grand Gala and Amusements which have given such universal satisfaction every night to a numerous assemblage of Fashionables will be repeated TO-MORROW EVENING, the 28th instant. The new grand Classical Ballet of Cupid and Psyche increases nightly in attraction, and Mr. Blackmore's astonishing skill on the Slack and Tight Rope draws forth bursts of applause. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8. Admission 3s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, The Beggars' Opera. With Exchange no Robbery.—Tuesday, The Padlock, with Sweethearts and Wives, and the Farce of Peter Pin.—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Match making, and Family Jars.—Thursday, Lover's Quarrels, Sweethearts and Wives, and My Grandmother.—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives, with a Roland for an Oliver.—Saturday, Sweethearts and Wives. After which, a New Farce, called Spanish Bonds; or, Wars in Wedlock.

THE BRITISH MERCURY, and WEDNESDAY'S EVENING POST, is the ONLY WEDNESDAY EVENING PAPER IN LONDON; and as a Companion or Supplement to JOHN BULL, or any of the Sunday Papers, is invaluable; giving copious details of all that has transpired from Monday Morning to the Hour of Publication on Wednesday Evening. This Paper is conducted in the same high tone as JOHN BULL, is contributed to by the same writers, and is possessed of the same fearless intrepidity in speaking truth, and calling things by their right names.—Printed and sold by E. Sharkell, 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, by whom, and by all Newsmen, orders are received.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE latest intelligence received from Spain arrived on Thursday at Liverpool, and was brought by the Brig Margaret, Capt. WILLIAMSON, after a passage of seven days from Corunna. CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON left that place on the 15th inst. and he states that the French had invested Corunna with four thousand five hundred men, and had commenced bombarding it. The amount of the Spanish force was estimated at six thousand men, militia included. SIR ROBERT WILSON, who had the command, had fortified the city, and was determined to defend it to the last—at least such is the intelligence the Captain brings. The City was, it is said, supplied with provisions for six months. A CAPTAIN TAYLOR came home in the same vessel with despatches, with which he departed for London.

Another (Foreign) vessel L'Atreveda, Capt. CORTIENO, arrived at Bristol on Friday. She left Corunna on the 18th, three days later than the Margaret, and reports that up to that period the attempts of the French had been repulsed with considerable loss, and the advanced troops were retreating.

With respect to the movements of the French, it is understood, and on pretty good authority, that they were to retire across the Ebro and to act on the defensive in that quarter. The heavy artillery will invest the strong positions in that line. Should the differences between the contending parties in Spain not be accommodated, the DUKE D'ANGOULEME will withdraw the troops from before Cadiz. There are strong dissensions between the Royalists themselves, as well as with the Cortes. A letter from Madrid says, "the violent party are anxious to negociate with the moderate party of the Cortes—they find no support in the DUKE D'ANGOULEME or his adherents—they rather seek to save the King's life, by giving favourable terms to the former. The supporters of arbitrary power are averse to treat with the rebels in Cadiz. The fact is that delay bears heavily on the French finances, and that power must of necessity shortly join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes as they please."

It is stated that the 20th Light Corps shewed symptoms of mutiny at Bayonne. Fifty one deserted when MARSHAL LAURISTON refused permission to them to join the campaign in Spain.

FRANCE would never have been revolutionized—at least would never have been made the scene of such bloody and cruel persecution as arose out of the revolution—had its Constituent Assembly been composed of men really devoted to the interests of the people and their fellow-countrymen. Unfortunately for that country and the interests of human nature, for the last thirty years, the whole direction of this formidable irruption upon established authority fell into the hands of men who were sophists by profession, and adepts in all the intricacies of a crooked and tortuous policy—we mean LAWYERS—a profession, which, bright and elevated as are the examples in our own history of men who have shaken off their professional trammels when higher objects claimed their exertions as patriots, is necessarily subjected to an influence ruinous and destructive to all the higher motives of human action. A man who is in the habit of exerting his energies to disprove one day what he has maintained the day before—who is to endow what he knows to be vicious with the attributes of virtue—and to shame innocency and integrity out of countenance at a stipulated price from the purse of his client or employer, cannot be supposed to be especially qualified by habit to controul or conduct the political councils of a great country upon any high or elevated notions of so important a trust. We repeat there are great and splendid exceptions to this general induction, in the present as well as past times—but these are men whose principles and education have been extraneous of their profession—not formed or founded on it—not so hardened and confirmed in the practice of the courts as to consider victory and not conviction the object of every discussion of interests, whether of a public or private nature.

To the prevalent league of Lawyers in the ranks of opposition—and in the conduct of the Whig Press—may be traced that bold and audacious sophistry which is fast tending to undermine the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of the country, and that utter disregard and contempt of consistency, which has perverted the genuine principles of our Whig ancestors into a jacobinical faction, friendly only to the enemies, and hostile to every sincere and loyal adherent to the interests of his country.

We never talk without a meaning—we have not space nor leisure for abstract reasoning, except where we find it necessary to shew *the tendency* of positive facts and positive acts—we last week gave a pretty fair specimen of lawyer-like justice, in Mr. Lawyer BROUGHAM'S contemptuous attack upon the character of an unfortunate and calumniated young woman—and upon the poverty of her father!—we are this week drawn again to the subject by the conduct of another lawyer, one WILLIAMS—the man, we believe, for we know nothing about him—who was hired under BROUGHAM to support the cause of her late Majesty QUEEN CAROLINE—and the vituperator of the venerable LORD ELDON, in a brief, elaborated in the House of Commons.

This person, who—if we are correct in our man—was among the foremost to excite the mob of London—nay, as his master, BROUGHAM, said, "reckless of consequences," to call down the vengeance of the people upon the Government, for producing witnesses against "her most gracious Majesty" from among servants, attendants, and waiting-maids, is found upon a cause (relating to BURTON'S insurance, at the York Assizes) in which his honourable and consistent Whig opponent, or rather "learned friend," MR. SCARLETT, presumes to throw some *strongish* imputations upon MR. WILLIAMS'S witnesses, who, as boxers, bankrupt attornies, waiters, and all, or the greater part, residentiary inmates of a jail, might fairly be subjected to the facetious imputations of an opposing lawyer—But no!—the sensitive delicacy of MR. WILLIAMS is wounded—he forgets or abandons the political compact—he is deaf to the manly contempt of BROUGHAM himself, who had so happily proved that innocence clothed in rags was a fit subject for merriment and contempt—he loses sight of all that "delicious descant" upon plebeian witnesses in the "GREAT CAUSE," and abuses his "learned friend" in "good set terms," as if he were *really angry*—instead of being hired for the day to act it—for "unjustly and unfairly making such animadversions"—"as if," cries he, "as if inferiority of station in life, as was the case with some of the witnesses, (jail tenants!) constituted a MORAL *difference in man!!*"

To recount *all* the instances of Whig consistency which from time to time develope themselves to the world, would be useless, if not impossible; but we cannot in justice to the party, omit to notice the following extract of a letter from one of the infatuated companions of WILSON to some of the people who do the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"For God's sake, say whatever you *can to get men sent to us—recollect what depends now on 2500 men.* I would forfeit my life if the country is not saved by it. The energy of the people would be roused. The factions decrease, and again by *giving that command to an intelligent Foreigner*, the union of action among the Spaniards themselves will be more secure. No paltry misjudgment or dread of failure would then exist—*all would look up to the British Legion for the brunt of trial*, and while their duty would be only to aid by lighter exertion, hesitation of meeting the enemy would cease, and triumph must be the result.—I am not speaking for myself; *I love the country*, and am ready to sacrifice every thing, my life—to save it; and when I see her struggle *depending only on the assistance of so few British soldiers*, it is heart-breaking to find them not furnished."

Is it to be believed that a *toad-eater* of WILSON'S could carry his folly and *personal* subserviency to such a pitch as this!—"Two thousand five hundred Englishmen," commanded by "an intelligent foreigner," would settle the business—only conceive that a fellow who *can* write, should be so great a fool as to write this—and that the CHRONICLE people should be such extraordinarily great fools as to publish it.

The whole spirit—the whole point—the only ground in the world for the Spanish revolution—the whole CAUSE of Spain, rests upon the injustice and tyranny of "*foreign interference*"—"foreign bayonets" is the cant phrase. What right has a foreign force to dictate to a people the form of government which they shall adopt? This is the question asked—the outrage committed upon Spain—the grievance, the oppression is the interference of a foreign power in its government; and here we have a fellow who fancies himself vastly clever asking for two thousand five hundred foreigners, each with his musket and bayonet, to be put at the disposal of an intelligent foreign commander, to interfere in the domestic government of Spain, and *force a revolution* upon the loyal inhabitants. Why was there ever such egregious folly?

We think we should add that the MAJOR BRISTOW, whose *services* we recorded a fortnight since, has been removed from the British army.

MYSTERIOUS EVENT.

WE seldom are indebted to the Whigs for the disclosure of very important occurrences, but the following paragraph which appeared in the CHRONICLE of Thursday is of a nature to demand our most serious attention. We publish it, unawed by consequences, and regardless of the dangers and difficulties to which, as our readers must perceive, it is likely to expose us:—

"The MARQUIS of HERTFORD was some time in close conference with LORD LOWTHER, in the box of the latter, during the latter part of the evening, at the Opera House, on Tuesday!!!"

This intelligence, coming from the *highly respectable source* whence it is derived, considering at the same time its vast importance, will doubtless overwhelm the country with astonishment—that two Noblemen, who have been for many years on terms of strict intimacy, should sit in the same box at the Opera is indeed curious; but that they should converse together is perhaps one of the most singular occurrences upon record—to us we admit the intelligence was astounding.

PAUL POTTER'S REVIEW OF THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

JOHN BULL has done his duty manfully, and so effectually exposed the shifts, and tergiversations, and backslidings of the WHIG FACTION, as day after day, during their late disgraceful campaign in Parliament, they have laid themselves open to his lash, that any animadversions upon the general tendency of their policy, as it was working, appeared to be wholly unnecessary and superfluous;—but contrary to a popular, and in most instances a just, maxim, that "*Dulce latet in generalibus*"—the "cunning devices" of the MODERN WHIG can only be duly sustained by a daily succession of petty and paltry shifts and expedients *in detail*, by which the public mind is bothered and perplexed, and the *general* tendency and purposes of his confederacy obscured—this is the advantage the WHIGS propose to themselves from a Parliamentary Session. During the recess they retire into the background, powerless and innocuous, except when a public misfortune, or any thing that can be so misconstrued by the Machiavelism of their hired reviewers and journalists, draw them forth to give vent to their unopposed diatribes and denunciations against the existing order of things.

As a sort of PERORATION, then, to my good friend JOHN'S weekly labours during the Session just closed, I propose to myself to retrace the *general bearings* of WHIG POLICY in the late proceedings—and to deduce from the daily tricker of their principal performers—leaders we dare not call them—the true object which they must, as an inevitable consequence, have in view in all that they have said, and in all that they have done—or rather attempted to do. In other words, pithily supplied by SALLUST, who knew what WHIGS were long before they were specifically classed—

"Bonum publicum simulantes, quisque pro Potentiâ suâ certabat.

Among such persons principles are estimated only as they are consistent with the views of a particular faction; and measures are weighed only as they contribute to its support. Thus, every measure proposed by their political opponents—every act which does not originate with themselves, is rejected and impugned. Not that their favorite school presents an alternative *always* to be recommended by way of substitute—or that the acts of the French apostles, on which they found their creed—if creed of any kind they can be said to acknowledge—display any very ostensible superiority over the old fashioned notions of the sober portion of our countrymen; but because their political opponents have, *by identifying themselves with the* CONSTITUTION of the country, taken up a position which is impregnable as long as the principles which have made England what it is, remain in force—and whilst the great body of the people retain the inspiring conviction WHICH IT IS THE MAIN OBJECT OF WHIGGERY TO UNDERMINE—that to the laws and institutions of the country, and to the spirit in which they have been exercised and administered, they are indebted for the possession of more happiness, and more real liberty, than ANY COUNTRY *ever did, or probably ever will again enjoy.*

Before we proceed further, I wish to shew that as men in all ages have suffered the disappointment of their hopes to subvert their principles—so that, generally speaking, there have been no limits to the vengeance considered due by such persons, to the crime of those who have excluded them from the objects of their ambition—When I rank, therefore, hostility to the CONSTITUTION among the crimes of WHIGGERY, I only exhibit a leaf out of Nature's book, and pin it as a scapulary on their shoulders, to shew what man is when his passions are embarked in a common cause, urged forward by a zeal essentially selfish, and concentrated against all impediments to the advancement of his aspiring hopes.

The transfer of hatred from THE PERSON to the PRINCIPLE is one of the most facile transitions of the human mind, and he who begins—under the goad of such feelings—by denouncing the supporter of a certain set of opinions, although wholly unconnected with his first ground of offence, will soon find himself at war with those opinions which perhaps, under other circumstances, he might consider it his duty to defend.

MR. BROUGHAM—who, as well as MR. HUME, or any other of the disorderly corps of WHIGGERY, may be denominated a *Guerilla* Leader—openly professed before the highest Tribunal of the Empire, that the Constitution, the King, Peers, and Commons of the Realm were nothing in his estimation when balanced against the interests of a client—he was to be sure paid, and well paid, for supporting the cause of this client—but a SILK GOWN IS PAY, where it is coveted—and as a Silk Gown would have overpaid the pay *per diem* which this stipendary Politician received for preaching sedition as the Queen's Advocate—the loss of it may well be deemed an amply sufficient stimulus to a sentiment in his own case, which he so hardily expressed in the cause of another.

THE CONSTITUTION therefore—espoused and supported by Ministers whose policy and public conduct the country for the last thirty years has been compelled to respect—is so identified with them, that the WHIGS perceive no *practicable* mode of destroying the one without in some measure at least setting aside the other—as every act of Ministers is necessarily supported upon the grounds of precedent, or in accordance with what are received and recorded as Constitutional principles—the WHIGS are as inevitably driven to undermine or depreciate those principles, because they are the immediate bulwark set up against the incursions of doubtful or dangerous politics—and that they do so *con amore* may be ascertained by a simple reference to their speeches, and their concurrent illustrations in the self indited pages of "the blue and buff Review," and the commentaries of their hired, profligate, and *unenglished* journalists!

With these men every thing that is established is necessarily fallacious or corrupt—every received opinion founded on antiquity or experience is a prejudice—in short—whatever is —IS WRONG! It really would be a matter of amusing speculation to trace the means through which our ancestors *contrived to blind themselves*, as *well as their descendants*—previous to the present "ENLIGHTENED ERA"—to the barbarism and insufficiency of their political system!—Dating only from the revolution of 1688, it is marvellous how these men, whom we have dignified with every epithet of grateful veneration and respect, managed even to get on at all—how, during so long a period they manœuvred to keep the machine in motion, and steer it clear of those shoals and shelves which the microscopic eye of our present enlightened race of Politicians discovers around us on every side! They appear to have been in utter darkness—to have been so deeply immersed in fogs and mists as not even to apprehend, much less perceive the hazard they ran of every moment going to pieces!—It is true they had a CHART of their own—and worked by a compass, called THE CONSTITUTION—but what have philosophical and heaven-born politicians to do with charts and compasses!—Men, who in this age of light, heat, and machinery, can impel the vessel by a sort of political "STEAM ENGINE," supplied by the lungs and breath of "Garlic eating" Patriots, may sail gallantly down the stream—reckless of "ills to come"—and without even the supplement of a SAFETY-VALVE!

They have—as a precious relic—one old saw at least in their favour—

"By line and rule,
"Works many a fool;"

and the Whigs are as little chargeable with this species of folly, as with any disposition to act upon any regular principle. Boys are taught to swim with corks, but *men*—Whigs—patriots—good Lord, what have the wise ones of this "luminous era"—this "nineteenth century"—to do with guides

...principles, which every old woman can read, and every ...politics choose a road by!

...truth however must be told—and although the WHIGS ...the credit of establishing the true worship—as the ...and the BOLTONS enjoy that of bringing the MAR... WORCESTER'S discovery of the powers of steam to ...the articles of their creed are, as we have hinted ...a date antecedent even to the birth of WHIGGERY ...SIR THOMAS OVERBURY, who knew *something* of ...times, has, in the following quaint account, shewn ...express image and form of a WHIG, which, for want of a ...appropriate designation, he entitles,

"A DISTASTER OF THE TIME;"

...he says, "a winter grassbopper all the year long, that looks ...for harvest with a lean pair of cheeks, but never sets forward ...His malice sucks up the greatest part of his own venom, ...empoisoneth himself; and this sickness rises rather of ...or ever GREAT EXPECTATION, so, in the conceit of his ...worthiness, like a coistrel" (a coward or paltry fellow), "he ...himself with wind, and flies against it. *Any man's ad...vancement is the most capital offence that can be to his malice*; yet ...like Plutaris' Bull, makes *that a torment first for himself ...for others*. He is a day bed *for the devil* to slumber on— ...a yellowish colour," (*rather yellow* perhaps!!), "like ...have been bitten by vipers, and his gall flows as thick in ...as in a poisoned stomach!—He infects all society, as thunder ...it is a PEACE, DEARTH or PLENTY, *makes him equally ...sick!!!*—and when he finds no cause to tax the State, *he de...claims against the rate of* SALT BUTTER!!!—His wishes are like ...which breathed forth, return into himself, and make him ...and tottering vessel.——Religion is commonly *his pre...tence*, though he can be of *all religions*—therefore TRULY ...Thus, by unnaturalizing himself, some would think him a ...fellow to the State; but he is not *greatly* to be feared— ...of his is only like a rogue, that *goes on his knees and ...more to* FURTHER HIS BEGGING!!!"

...IF SIR THOMAS had lived in these days, we should pro... have had those active Citizens BENNET, HUME, and ...impleading him at the Bar of the House for a personal ...certain of its Members; or brought up for judgment ...the verdict of a conscientious Jury, for bringing into ...*men struggling for the liberties of their country.* ...ved man drew his character from human nature and ...life, as it was exhibited in his own times—and ...we apply to it the term of WHIG or DISTASTER, ...shall find the character under every form of society, from ...beginning of time to the present hour, among that class ...who, essentially selfish, make their own paltry views a ...matter of principle, and transfer their hatred of those who ...the march of their ambition, to the institutions which ...or protect them.

...We have only to look back upon the Session just closed to ...the identity of the WHIGS with this heresy against the ...principles of our nature, and against that gallant pa... which, whilst it boldly and openly opposes itself to ...encroachment of arbitrary power, still loves and re...the Constitution, and postpones every private conside... to the higher motives of public utility and national ...Look at the recent conduct of these men, I repeat, ...let them answer at the bar of public opinion. Is there ...institution, political, civil, or ecclesiastical, against which ...abundance of invective and the intrigues of faction have ...been laboriously employed? The King, as the head and ...of the Constitution, has met with less reverence and ...spect, than the most arrogant of his assailants dare evince ...their animadversions upon the meanest of his subjects— ...where these have failed of their effect, as applied to per...sons the most Constitutional Monarch who ever adorned the ...throne of these Realms, they have descended to the hateful ...expedient of base and dastardly insinuation against him. That ...attacks are treated with equal contempt by the Sove...reign and the great body of the people, is most true; but ...their object is the less treasonable, it would be difficult ...to prove even by that subtile sophister MR. BROUGHAM ...himself. Our Ecclesiastical Laws—and the Church, out of ...which they arise, we need not observe to the most superficial ...observer—have been the especial objects of vituperation, and ...unqualified hostility. Here, there has been no disguise ...as to motive, whatever may have been the system of ca...lumny and falsehood adopted in the prosecution of it. ...The bigotry and malignancy of the Court of Charles the ...Second could not have vented itself in *terms* of more per...fect scorn and spirit than these men, who make their firmest stand ...upon the professed principle of universal toleration and li...berality of sentiment toward all creeds as well as no creeds! ...Yet, whilst this un-Christian warfare was at its height, that ...last prop and last hope of WHIGGERY, the Edinburgh Re...view, in one of its maudlin panegyrics upon COBBETT'S Cot...tage Economy, laments that he should even, *en passant*, speak ...contemptuously of the METHODISTS! The reader will recollect ...that under this general title of Methodism is comprehended ...as much divided in principle, doctrine, and modes of ...worship *as any one of them* is from the ESTABLISHED CHURCH ...—and that consequently the only criterion by which the ...WHIGS judge of the respect due to any creed is its secession ...from, or hostility to the Church of England. Pause for a ...moment on this, good reader, and ask yourself what it is the ...WHIGS have been taught to abhor and execrate in the princi... of CATHERINE of MEDICIS and the GUISES which led— ...NOT BECAUSE THEY HAD THE POWER—to the most atro... scenes ever exhibited before the eyes of mankind!

...That the KING and the CHURCH—as the corner stones of ...the Constitutional Establishments, according to all our re...ceived and hitherto unquestioned opinions, are in their se... degrees to be disposed of according to the new school— ...in plainer terms, according to the patriotic specimen af...forded by the Spanish reformers, exalted and glorified equally ...by THE and the WHIGS—the abolition of the Church and ...plunder of its revenues—the reduction of the Sovereign ...to a cipher, to be used or rejected as this or that faction may ...happen to preponderate.

...This has never been sufficiently noticed that in this object of ...fond and tender anxiety of the WHIGS, in this chaos called ...a Constitution of Spain there is a radical and inherent ...principle, which goes directly to sap the foundation of all that ...hitherto been considered the perfection and safeguard of ...Crown—and it is this which gives it a value in the estima... of all those agitators who are scattering discord through... Europe, and whose views are extended to the universal ...establishment of REPUBLICANISM. There is NO BALANCE ...OF POWER! There is no intermediate estate between the ...throne and the people—and the universal admission that no ...such entity exists for such a state possesses the two-fold advan... so effectually obtained by the ORIGINAL JACOBINS— ...*the suppression of the* NOBILITY, and the establish... of a virtual REPUBLIC. The name of monarchy is ...preserved in order to prevent a too sudden shock, and a pro...bable re-action from the existing prejudices of mankind. The King under these new fangled Constitutions may be removed at pleasure, because no obstacle—not a shadow of impediment can interfere between the authority of the people—usurped by an oligarchy which inevitably will establish itself in such a case—and the mere personal influence of a monarch, without a prerogative, and without an aristocracy to support him. This, then, is the system advocated—nay, in favour of which a crusade has been preached up by the WHIGS—whilst the French, who both as REPUBLICAN TYRANTS and IMPERIAL SLAVES were eulogized by them as the "greatest and most glorious people on earth," are now stigmatized and reprobated for submitting to a Constitution whose only defect is a semblance—as far as circumstances will yet admit—to OUR OWN!

Read again, I say, the *Chronicle*, and the whole of the WHIG RADICAL press—read the *Edinburgh Review*—for it is only "out of their own mouths" that I desire you to pass your judgment upon them—and you will find, whatever may be the topic under discussion—Arts, Belles Lettres, Literature, no less than politics—that the leaven of an IMMITIGABLE HATRED and ABHORRENCE of all institutions connected with MONARCHY or RELIGION, *runs through and pervades the mass of their writings.*

Can this—I put the question to every honest man in the country, and let him answer it to his conscience in his closet—can this be the policy of men attached to their country—can it be adopted and urged for any purpose with which our interests are blended—can we, in short, believe in the general professions of good intention in the mouths of such men, in the face of their hired and pensioned writers—and their own daily career, in, as well as out of Parliament?—The question must resolve itself into this—either they are sincere and cordial in the cause of anarchy and mis-rule, or they are NOT: if the former, they can no longer profess to "*hold on*" upon the Constitution, and we are bound to be on our guard against them—if the latter, there is no term sufficiently indicative of the ABHORRENCE and DISGUST which their conduct must generate in every bosom not *darkened by* HYPOCRISY, *or hardened by the* BIGOTRY OF PARTY.

The retort of this party bigotry upon those who oppose their schemes and principles cannot avail them—there is a principle which liberality itself must respect, whilst it rejects it—and the love and veneration which men feel towards a tried and unfailing source of happiness and prosperity, is too strongly allied to the better and more creditable feelings of our nature, ever to be effectually superseded by the cold and bitter calculations of Republican philosophy—an honest zeal in support of our public institutions can never be confounded with a principle of disorganization, which loses itself in generalities as to its motive, and only displays itself in active hostility against every thing which our sense of duty towards God or man has hitherto induced us to hold sacred. When we hear an uneducated surgeon's mate,—raised by circumstances which in any other country would more surely have consigned him to his native obscurity—thrust into public life as a British legislator, and holding up to the world A CONVICTED LIBELLER AND BLASPHEMER as "a man of *high moral character*"—when we behold a renegado Jew, a money-jobber from 'Change-alley, legislating upon the affairs of the Established Church, and advocating the principles which have invariably tended to the subversion of Christianity, wherever they have obtained currency—when we are assailed by a knot of lawyers—hirelings by profession, "*to make the worse appear the better reason*"—heading and commanding the Opposition in Parliament—and labouring day after day "in their vocation" to convince mankind that all our institutions, social, civil, and political—our Criminal Laws—our Ecclesiastical Laws—our Jury Laws—our Marriage Laws—our Commercial Laws—our Maritime Laws—are mere remnants of barbarism, and can be amended only by the fripperies and quackeries of the new French school of philosophy and legislation—we cannot but be justified in feeling, and spreading that alarm which every man must experience when he beholds the "axe laid to the root," and "the brand to the foundations" of all that is endeared to him, not only by grateful recollections, but by the perfect conviction that to them alone can he trust for the salvation and continuance of all that has hitherto rendered life worth possessing, or country worthy his care and affection.

I am compelled to postpone the further analysis of the principles of WHIGGERY, more especially displayed during the late Session, until my next, for which the "thick coming" facts from every quarter, and upon every question to which its adherents stand committed, are hourly supplying ample and portentous materials!

PAUL POTTER.

THERE has been some fighting before CORUNNA—CORPORAL WILSON was wounded in the leg, and however satisfactory it must be for that exemplary gentleman at last to have this honourable certificate of good behaviour in an action, we should think the sequel will be less pleasant—as he has been pleased to take the oaths of allegiance in Spain, to wear a Spanish uniform—(having no English one)—and if he has fallen into the hands of the French, who cannot forget his eminent services in the cause of BUONAPARTE'S postmaster LAVALETTE—his situation may be less agreeable than GLORIOUS—GOOD GOD, what fools some people are!

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I read with much pleasure the extracts from a recent publication, which appeared in the BULL of Sunday last. The practice of directing an issue in every case in which there are opposing affidavits as to facts, is certainly most destructive in point of expence to the suitors in the Chancery Court, and has been justly censured by many leading members of that Bar.

"What," (said an advocate whilst addressing the Lord Chancellor on an appeal case), "is a Judge in Equity to repudiate his jurisdiction, and common sense at the same time, by declaring that points of law and questions of fact are not to be judged of and inquired into by him, but to be submitted to a Bench of Common Lawyers, and twelve mechanics in a Jury box?—If the opinion of the highest Judge in the realm is only to be obtained when there is no dispute on the law, and a perfect agreement on the facts of a case, we shall not be put to much expense for reports of judicial decisions in our Courts of Equity, and an automaton may be wound up to direct an issue by a nod in every matter which may require the ordinary exercise of common sense."—This in modern phrase would be called "getting through business," and twenty nods would be reckoned as so many decrees.

I certainly feel that this is not a fit subject for a jest, but cannot refrain from telling you what I heard a foreigner say only a few months ago:—"I ave often thought for why de Inglis people die so much in Chancery, and now I ave found out de cause—I read in the newspaper they are all *afflicted* with de *issue*."—Having related to you *a fact*, I'll conclude my letter by giving you a fable:—

The Fox reproached the Lioness with the tardiness of her gestation, adding, "I bring forth frequently, and many at a time." The Queen of the Forest gave for answer—"True, you breed many *Foxes*, but when *I* labour I give birth to *a Lion*."—I am, yours,

Q.P.

DOCTOR SQUINTUM.

"Walk in, Ladies and Gentlemen, walk in;—shew your tickets, Ladies and Gentlemen, if *you* please;—walk in, and see the wonderful DOCTOR SQUINTUM, just arrived from Glasgow—the most magnificent preacher as ever was seen in this here world, or anywhere else. Tumble up. Ladies, mind your pockets:—now, MR. BASILICO, tip the gentlefolks a speech—here they come;—stand out of the way, you poor looking chaps, we wants no paupers here;—now's your time—just a going to begin;—crow a little if you please, MR. ROMEO. Don't waste the precious minutes—come in and be saved, or stay out and be ———. Silence there, you little boys—mind the nobility:—never such another opportunity will offer so long as the world lasts. Now, DOCTOR SQUINTUM, here we are—quite full, Doctor—just a going to begin. Look at him, Ladies—look at him—what a magnificent *cretur*—all his own hair—every bit of it, whiskers and all:—this here Doctor is capable of seeing two sides of a thing at once, and keeps one eye upon earth and the other upon heaven. Here comes the Ministers—and here comes the Duchesses—and here comes my Lady, and all the rest of the Royal Society;—tumble up—tumble up;—now, MR. BASILICO, shut the doors, and keep out the beggars."—*Per Opener's Exordium.*

After which may be sung a new ballad, entitled and called

DOCTOR SQUINTUM,

To the Tune of "NANCY DAWSON."

COME, beaux and belles, attend my song,
Come, join with me the motley throng,
The time is apt, the tide runs strong,
Your hearts no longer harden;
The world at once is pious grown,
And vice a thing no longer known,
For DOCTOR SQUINTUM'S come to town,
To preach in HATTON GARDEN!

The Doctor is a charming man,
A good deal on the WHITFIELD plan,
Men's vices he doth plainly scan,
Not delicately hint 'em;
A fire upon his flock he'll keep,
And treats them more like wolves than sheep,
'Till some go mad—but more to sleep,
Oh! Charming DOCTOR SQUINTUM!*

Such crowds of fashion throng the door,
With tickets, numbered, to secure
"EXCLUSION" to the PIOUS POOR,
Who never pass the entry;
HUMILITY the Scot doth teach,
In tones the hardest heart to reach,
But when he *condescends* to preach
'Tis only to the GENTRY!

The chapel's like a playhouse quite,
When throng'd on MR. LISTON'S night,
The boxes—gall'ries, bursting tight,
Besides a very full pit;
And there they crowd to hear their DOOM
From one who talks like DOCTOR HUME,
And works and jerks like LAWYER BROUGHAM,
Exalted in a pulpit.

When wand'ring quacks expose their stuff—
Themselves not quite absurd enough—
They hire JACK-PUDDING fools to puff
Their trash to ev'ry noodle.
So SQUINTUM Zanies gets in pairs,
As other HUMBUGS do at fairs,
And MONTAGUE, upon the stairs,
Harangues with COCK-A-DOODLE!

Small TAYLOR leaves his teeming board,
SAXE COBOURG quits his shining hoard,
And Poodle BYNG gives up a Lord,
To join the pious jostle.
With lightning speed LORD SEFTON flies,
And COOKE contrives betimes to rise,
While little BENNET sighs and cries
At HOLBORN'S high Apostle.

My Lord, the Duchess, and his GRACE
All join the scrambling melting race,
And Ministers in pow'r and place,
Whose names——we scorn to print 'em;
These leave their pastors in the lurch,
And much it grieves us in the search,
To find the STATE desert the CHURCH
For such a thing as SQUINTUM.

But vanity doth never know
At what to stop, nor where to go;
His Sermons are attractive, so
He undertakes to print 'em.
This last manœuvre spoils the whole,
For partisans like MISTRESS COLE
Peruse, and cry—"GOD bless my soul!
"Are these by DOCTOR SQUINTUM?"

Like that Hibernian blazing star,
Great MR. PHILLIPS at the Bar,
His metaphors his matter mar,
Nor does he care to stint 'em:
In holding forth he tops his school,
But *readers* find—(then being cool)—
The sermon trash, the man a FOOL—
A very DOCTOR SQUINTUM.

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* This may seem ill-natured, but is moreover true. An Irish friend of ours, who was at the show last Sunday, declared that he did not like SQUINTUM so much then as he did before; for, said he, "The first time I heard him I slept mighty well, but to day he made such an infernal noise I could not get above a ten minutes' nap."—SQUINTUM preached an hour and a quarter.

We really think we only do justice to the talents and spirit of one of our Bishops—we mean the BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S—by recording here a corrected report of his Lordship's speech upon LORD NUGENT'S Bills, to give the elective franchise to English Roman Catholics, which had been sent up from the Commons, and were under discussion in the House of Lords.

"My Lords—On the subject of the Bills now before the House, it is my misfortune to differ so widely from my Right Reverend Brother, the BISHOP OF NORWICH, who spoke last: and I am so far from thinking it illiberal and uncharitable to oppose any further encroachments of the Church of Rome upon the Church of England; or to think and speak of that foreign Church in the language of our own Church Articles and Homilies; that I cannot suppress my reasons for the vote that I shall give this night against admitting Roman Catholics to offices of trust and profit, and to the Elective Franchise. My Lords, the oath and declaration, which it is the object of these Bills to repeal, were intended to exclude Roman Catholics from offices of trust and profit, because the principles of their Church were held to be inconsistent with the safety and tranquillity of the State. My Lords, *those principles are precisely the same now, as they were at the enactment of the oath and declaration; it is the boast of that Church that they are so.* Persons therefore professing those principles *are as inadmissible to offices of trust and profit now, as they were formerly.* —They are inadmissible to those offices, because they *are incompatible of the allegiance which is due from subjects to their Sovereign.* My Lords, they *are* incapable of that allegiance, because *they are bound by a contrary allegiance to a foreign Sovereign.*

"My Lords—The oath, which one of these bills proposes, as a security for a Roman Catholic's allegiance, is perfectly nugatory, because *it is superseded and nullified by the solemn declaration of true obedience to the Pope*, which he has already made, or which is implied in his submission to the Pope's supremacy—*that supremacy, which they hold to be superior to the sovereignty of the realm.* My Lords, the Romish Clergy, (says BLACKSTONE, in his chapter of *Treasons*,) 'when they take orders, *renounce their allegiance to their temporal Sovereign*, that being inconsistent with their engagements of canonical obedience to the Pope.' By these engagements they are bound to oppose, to execrate, and, as far as in them lies, to *extirpate every thing heretical, that is, every thing which is contrary to the religion of the Church of Rome.*

"My Lords—This principle of extirpation is not a dormant and obsolete principle. It is at this moment, in Ireland, *in full and active operation.* We have been told very lately on the best authority, that the leaders of the sanguinary bands, which infest that country, declare boldly and candidly, that their object is to drive the heretics out of the country, and to take their property.—My Lords, the most effectual way to tranquillize Ireland, is, *not to encourage Popery, but to strengthen the hands of Protestantism*, and at the same time to afford that protection to converted Priests, which was granted to them formerly, which is absolutely necessary to the free exercise of their will; and without which they are in danger of assassination in one country, or of destitution in the other. It is indeed to be hoped that another Session of Parliament will not be suffered to pass without reviving that humane and beneficial Act, which expired on the 24th of June, 1800, by which a provision was made for the subsistence of destitute Clergymen, who had renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and were conformed to the Church of England.

"I object then, my Lords, to the admission of Roman Catholics to offices of trust and profit, *because the principles of their Church are contrary to the allegiance which is due from subjects to their sovereign, and inconsistent with the safety and tranquillity of the state.* The grant of the Elective Franchise would be attended with still greater inconsistencies and mischiefs. My Lords, I need not remind your Lordships that Parliament is convened by the writ of summons expressly for the defence of the Kingdom *and of the Church*; not of the Kingdom only, but of the Kingdom *and the Church.* A representative of a Roman Catholic district, is, and to his constituents, must *instead of defending the Church of England, be the advocate of measures most adverse to the King's prerogative, and most hostile to the Protestant Religion.* The Elective Franchise *has been very injurious to the peace of Ireland*, and productive of many ill consequences, especially by the sub-division of property, which it has led to. It could not, indeed, do so much mischief at present in England, on account of the comparative paucity of Roman Catholics here. But the grant of this important privilege *would add greatly to their numbers, activity and influence.* And, why should we, *in defiance of the Constitution*, and of experience, put the tranquillity of England to such a hazard, and expose it, in any degree, to the degrading and demoralizing consequences which have resulted from this fatal boon in Ireland?

"My Lords, for these several reasons, I shall give my vote against both the Bills now before the House."

The Bills passed notwithstanding.

A piece of extremely gross impertinence and affectation has for some time offended our eyes—we hesitated to notice it because we thought the insolence might have been accidental or unintentional, but as it is regularly continued we shall say a word or two upon it.

There is in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, an "establishment" *called* a Surgical Dispensary—and the following names appear at the head of the advertisement which the managers thrust into every paper which will admit it:—

"His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, President. Governors, EARL of EGREMONT, EARL of LEITRIM, HON. COL. J. BARRY, J. LATOUCHE, M.P., Surgeons, K. and HERMAN, Members of the Royal College, London."

The insolence to which we allude is this—MR. KIERNAN, the surgeon, who *is* the "dispensary," or whatever it may be, continues to insert the names of a prince of the blood royal, two highly honourable noblemen, and two highly respectable gentlemen, at the head of an advertisement into which he is *ashamed of putting his own.*

What right has MR. KIERNAN to put K. and HERMAN, and not KIERNAN and HERMAN—if the thing be fair and honourable and respectable, MR. KIERNAN need not be so particular; and if it be a disgraceful affair, MR. KIERNAN should, if he chose to conceal himself, at least have removed the titles of a Prince and two Noblemen who gave their sanction to it, at a time when *his* name figured as conspicuously in the advertisement as their own.

THE following advertisement of a meeting held in Dublin nine years since, seems to us to breathe a spirit awfully prophetic—it might at that period have been deemed somewhat *violent*, but time and circumstances have proved its justice and foresight:—

"COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

"We the undersigned, the High Sheriff and Grand Jurors of the county of Dublin, assembled at Easter Term, 1814, have entered into the following resolutions:—

"Resolved—That we have, for some time beheld, with great indignation, the unwarrantable and seditious proceedings of a Body styling itself the Catholic Board, which, under the avowed pretence of being formed for the purpose of promoting a petition to the Legislature, has, as it has lately been conducted, assumed and exercised an uncontrouled Legislative jurisdiction.

"That in the course of its proceedings every branch of the Constitution has been attacked and reviled, the Executive arraigned and traduced, the tribunals of justice aspersed and calumniated, while the religious authorities, by law established, have been openly vilified and defamed.

"That the natural results of such conduct have been fully exemplified in the acts of insubordination and outrage which have broken forth in various parts of Ireland; nor can we hope for a return of tranquillity while the disaffected are publicly encouraged and defended.

"That without meaning again to advert to the merits of the Catholic Claims, which we leave altogether to the wisdom of Parliament, we deem it our duty to declare, that we consider the Catholic Board, as so conducted, *a public nuisance of the most dangerous description, and highly injurious to every class of society.*

"That we sincerely hope, should stronger laws be deemed necessary, the present Session of Parliament may not be permitted to pass over, without the enactment of such as may secure the *annihilation of the Board.*

"That we beg leave to express our perfect reliance on the Wisdom and Energy of the Nobleman, to whom the Government of Ireland is now entrusted, to pursue the manly example of his predecessor, and to give every effect to the powers, with which he may be invested, for the suppression of seditious assemblies, and the consequent establishment of permanent tranquillity.

"JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

"George Vesey, Foreman	"Christophilis Clinch
Edward Wingfield	Peter Locke
Compton Domville	Wm. Rathborne
Thomas Baker	John Garnett
Charles Cobb	John Carleton
W. H. Palmer	Thos. R. Needham
Robert Alexander	Fred. Edw. Jones
J. Arthure	Thomas Sherrard
George Woods	William Norton."
John Hamilton	

It is needless for us to remark, that these loyal and constitutional resolutions never were attended to.

SPORTING.

STATE OF THE ODDS.—BETTING-ROOM, THURSDAY.

ST. LEGER—4 to 1 agst Tinker (taken); 9 to 2 agst Sherwood; 7 to 1 agst Tancred (taken); 19 to 2 agst Miss Fanny; 19 to 1 agst Palais Royal (taken); 14 to 1 agst Claude Lorraine (taken); 100 to 3 agst Mr. Gascoigne's filly (taken); 50 to 1 agst Prosody (taken).—BRIGHTON CUP—6 to 4 agst Swap, p. p. (taken).—DERBY, 1824—17 to 2 agst Reformer; 14 to 1 agst Corinne (taken); 16 to 1 agst Pantina (taken).

STOCKBRIDGE RACES—WEDNESDAY—The Coronation Stakes of 25gs each, for 3-yr olds, was won by Mr. Goddard's brother to Haldon, by Rubens, 8st. 7lb.—Fifty Pounds for Maiden Horses was won by Mr. W. West's b. f. by Waterloo, 3 yrs old.

CHELMSFORD RACES—WEDNESDAY—The fineness of the weather attracted a gay and numerous assemblage. The race for the Sovereigns was an extremely good one. The Outland Stakes of 20 gs. each, 10 ft. Two miles and a half.—Only two horses were entered, and a compromise took place. The King's plate of 100 Sovereigns, for all aged Mares.—3 years old, 7st.—4 yrs. 8st. 5lbs.—5 yrs. 8st. 11lbs.—6 yrs. and aged, 9st. 2lbs. Two mile heats, was won by the Duke of Grafton's Veil, 3 yrs. old.

THURSDAY—Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, with forty added from the Plate Fund; winner to be sold for 200 sovereigns if demanded; was won by Mr. Dockeray's brother to Antonio, 4 yrs old, 9st. 7lb.—The Stewards' Plate of 50l.; three yrs old, 7st.; four, 8st. 4lb.; five, 8st. 12lb.; six, 9st. 2lb.; aged, 9st. 4lb.; was won by Mr. Rush's Pioneer f. 3 yrs old.

CRICKET.—On Tuesday and Wednesday the grand return match at cricket between 11 gentlemen of Hambledon Parish and 11 of the Portsea Island Club, was played on Windmill Down, and won by Hambledon, by 199 runs, as follows:—Hambledon—First innings, 146; Second innings, 173; Total, 319.—Portsmouth—First innings, 53; Second innings, 65; Total, 118.—A match at cricket was played on Friday between 11 of Purbrook and 11 of Cosham, which was won by Cosham by six wickets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a levee, as Commander-in-Chief, at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by between 60 and 70 military officers. Among those present were Generals the Earl of Rosslyn and Garth, Lieut.-Gens. Wood and F. Maitland, Major-Gens. Sir E. Barnes, Sir C. Grant, Sir L. Otway, and Gubbins, Lord E. Somerset, Lord Templeton, and Lord Barnard, and Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore.

Wednesday night a Spanish courier, named Bego, arrived in Downing-street, with despatches from Sir Wm. A'Court. The despatches were dated the 13th. inst. They were forwarded to Mr. Secretary Canning.

The Prince de Polignac, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty to the Court of London, reached town on Monday evening.

Sir John Wrottesley was on Wednesday elected M.P. for Staffordshire, in the room of Sir J. Boughey, deceased.

THE ARMY.—It is understood that the Lieut.-Governorship of New Brunswick, which has become vacant in consequence of the death of Major Gen. G. S. Smyth, has been offered to Major-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B. and Lieut.-Governor of York, in Canada.—The 2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards is ordered, when relieved by the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Dragoons, to march from York to Birmingham and Coventry.—The 53d Regiment of Foot, which marched from Chatham, was expected to arrive at Portsmouth on Friday. It is to be stationed at Haslar Barracks, Gosport.—The 3d Reg. of Dragoon Guards, which marched from Newcastle on the 22d inst. will arrive at Manchester and Nottingham, by distinct routes ordered by Major-Gen. Sir J. Byng, who commands the Northern District.—The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards having been relieved by the 3d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, has marched from the Tower to Paddington, and embarked on board canal boats for Liverpool, on its route to Ireland.

An order has been received at Chatham by Admiral Sir B. Hallowell, Port Admiral, for the whole of the ships fitting in the Medway, which consist of four flag ships, and some smaller vessels, to be fitted to their full war establishment. Such is the hurry for the equipment of the Revenge, of 74 guns, Admiral Sir H. B. Neale, fitting for the Mediterranean, that the men of the Preventive Service are to be immediately drafted into her to complete her complement.

It appears that already this year there have been imported into the port of Liverpool alone 100,000 bags of cotton wool more than were imported into the same port in the same time last year.

The usual annual dinner, on the close of the Session, to the clerks and officers of the House, was given by the Speaker on Monday, in his official dining room, where he entertains the Members during the Session, and which is situated directly underneath the House of Commons.

On Tuesday, at a Court of Aldermen, a petition from the Company of Watermen and Lightermen was presented, praying the Court to revise its Bye Laws, and increase the present rates of fares payable to watermen, which was read, and referred to a Committee of the whole Court to consider and report.

On Wednesday morning the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and Members of the Corporation, and attended by the usual Officers, started from Blackwall, on the ceremony performed every seven years of inspecting the boundaries of the City Jurisdiction, and visiting Rochester, Sheerness, Southend, and other places.

The Royal George steam-packet, fitted out by Sir John M. Doyle, arrived off Cadiz on the 1st inst. The French squadron refused to permit her entrance, but the mail and passengers were landed, and the Royal George was seen on the 3d, steering to the eastward, supposed for Gibraltar.

On Thursday a General Quarterly Court of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held at the Court House, according to the charter, for the consideration of the general business of the Company. The minutes of the last Court were read, but no business was brought before the Court. There were only six Proprietors present, when it was dissolved.

At the Hants Session, the Committee appointed to examine Mr. Hollis's (the treasurer's) accounts, made a report, which stated that Mr. H. had not acted up to his assertions of readiness to forward the inquiry, and also gave particulars of various deficiencies and balances due from Mr. Hollis to the county. Sir T. Baring moved that the sum acknowledged by Mr. Hollis to be owing by him to the county, for arrears of rates, amounting to 1698l. 15s. be forthwith paid into Court, or security be given within 24 hours, for payment in one month. This was carried. Mr. Hollis not having complied with this resolution, was suspended, upon which he resigned the treasurership. Three candidates then started for the situation. Mr. Hollis has also commenced a canvass.

A distressing accident occurred lately at South Luffenham, Rutlandshire, to Miss Trollope, sister of the late and aunt to the present Sir J. Trollope, Bart. She was taking an airing, when the rein became fastened under the horse's tail, which was so alarmed by the endeavour made to disentangle it, that he ran off, and dashing over some heaps of stones, upset the chaise, by which the lady's skull was fractured. The servant's arm was likewise broken.

The practice of working at the salt-pans at Droitwich on the Sabbath Day, which tended to involve the manufacturers in the grossest ignorance and barbarity, has been completely abolished, and Sunday the 6th inst. was the first Sabbath for many centuries whereon not a basket of salt was warehoused, nor any work done at the salt-pans in Droitwich.

Tuesday a large party embarked on board the Sovereign steam packet, in order to take an excursion to the Nore, the profits of which to go in aid of the Union Schools of Wapping. Mr. F—x, a grocer [illegible] ford-street, placed himself on the top of a cart which covered [illegible] the wheels, and though warned of his danger, still kept his seat, [illegible] in a short time, one of the paddle-bolts gave way, and he was [illegible] overboard, and drowned.

On Saturday se'nnight, Moses Yates, a miller, was killed while [illegible] work at the wind-mill on the Stafford-road, near Wolverhampton, [illegible] some part of the machinery catching his clothes and drawing him [illegible] tween the cogs of the wheel and a beam.

The neighbourhood of Leicester was visited with a short but [illegible] thunder-storm on Tuesday week. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the lightning fell upon the spire of Birstall Church, which brought down the weathercock, spindle, and four or five yards of the steeple; [illegible] through the roof, and doing considerable damage to the church. [illegible] steeple was rent in various parts of it.

On Wednesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, as a horse waggon, heavily laden with sugar from the West India D[illegible] was coming up the Commercial Road, one of the Blackwall stage[illegible] following at a sharp pace, and upon coming nearly abreast of the [illegible] gon, one of the fore horses of the coach became restive, and after [illegible] the driver used his best exertions in endeavouring to keep clear of the waggon, we are sorry to say he came in violent contact therewith, which the stage, with a number of passengers, was completely [illegible] turned, and those on the outside were thrown with great force a [illegible] siderable distance. Most of the passengers received severe bruises and contusions, but three of those on the outside (two gentlemen and a female,) were so seriously hurt as to be sent to the London Hospital. One of the men had a leg broken, the other his right arm [illegible] located, and the woman had her shoulder put out, besides [illegible] bruises which they all three met with.

On Wednesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, George Smith entrusted his horse and cabriolet to a man attired as a sailor, at the Admiralty gates, while he went into that office. On his return a short time after he found the fellow had driven off. In the seat of the cabriolet was property to the amount of 20l. and a large cloak. The fellow's appearance was of the dirtiest description, without a coat, and his face nearly covered with hair. No trace of him has been discovered, but it is supposed he has taken the road to Brighton, as he was inquiring his way thither just before he was entrusted with the cabriolet.

On Wednesday last, the daughter of the unfortunate man who drowned himself lately at the bank, Leeds, was found drowned in the Nether Mill Goit, in this town. She had been amusing herself by collecting some pieces of wood, and fell in whilst attempting to reach one of them from the water.

On Tuesday evening last, about seven o'clock, the inhabitants of Sloane-street were thrown into great confusion by a report that a [illegible] had destroyed herself, during the absence of the rest of the family. The first alarm was given by a young lady of the name of Wilson, residing in the same street, who perceived from a back window the unfortunate lady attempting to put a period to her existence, by suspending herself to a large pear-tree in the garden. The young lady immediately informed her uncle of the circumstance, who lost no time in getting over the garden wall, and fortunately arrived in time to prevent the completion of an act of self-destruction.—*Morning Post.*

Lately, in Manchester, an inquest was held on the bodies of two infants, aged six weeks and ten weeks, neighbours, who died in consequence of the indiscreet administration to them of what is vulgarly called "Infant's Relief for the Bowels," a mixture of opium, &c. The Jury found a verdict accordingly; and the Coroner remarked, that it was surprising with what avidity the lower class bought such nostrums, becoming too often the dupes of artful men.—A young lady, the daughter of a most respectable inhabitant, a day or two ago put a period to her existence, by taking a very large dose of laudanum. The unhappy lady had for some time laboured under a despondency of mind, occasioned by a notion that she was a great sinner, and lost to redemption.

Friday afternoon two persons in a garden at Stenton heard dreadful cries, as from a man in distress, apparently near Long-bridge-lane; and proceeded that way to ascertain the cause. They found a man of the name of Wild dreadfully mutilated, his thumb bare to the [illegible], his nose bitten, his arm broken, and he had sustained other injuries. After some time they ascertained that a male ass in the close, belonging to Wild, had attacked him in so furious a manner as to knock him down, mutilate him as above described, and leave him apparently dead upon the ground.—*Nottingham Paper.*

We have to record the loss of two lives, on Sunday in the Thames, occasioned by boats being let to boys not capable of managing them. In the first instance a boat was upset near Vauxhall-bridge, [illegible] sail. There were four more children in it, one of whom was drowned. Another boat, with six persons in it, was run down within sight of Battersea-bridge, and —— Sawyer, a youth of respectable parents, in Silver-street, St. James's, was drowned.

On Monday morning the awful sentence of the law was carried into effect at Newgate upon John Willford, for a burglary at Battersea; Robert Roe, for an extensive similar offence in the house of Mr. Donovan, Oxford-street; and Samuel William Miles, for uttering very extensively forged Bank of England notes.

On Monday morning a Mrs. Brydges, of Great St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, left her child, about six months old, in the care of a girl who laid the infant on the bed and covered it over with the clothes, while she went up stairs to do some work. In her absence a female who was in the habit of cleaning Mrs. Brydges's room, turned up the bed, and it was not until the return of the mother that the accident was discovered, when the child was found quite dead.

Intimation was given on Saturday se'nnight at the police office, that it is the intention of Government to establish a head police office at Sidney, in New South Wales, from which other offices of a similar nature are to emanate, and to effect which an experienced police magistrate, clerk, and eight officers, or police constables, at a liberal salary, are to go from London to serve for five years, at the end of which period they will be at liberty to serve for a further term of five years, or return home, when a free passage and every expence will be paid.

The following inquests have been held during the week:—At St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the body of T. Hall, a post boy, who was riding with the Coachman on the box of one of the Brentford stages into the Black Lion Inn, Water Lane, when passing through the archway over the entrance, the deceased raised his head, which struck violently against a beam and broke his neck. On the body of Mary Ann Albury who had been sent into a cellar to draw some beer, and the candle fell upon her clothes, which caught fire, and she was so dreadfully burned as to cause her death. On John Woodcock, aged 20 months, who was scalded to death by a kettle of boiling water falling over him.—At the White Lion near Vauxhall-gardens, on the body of F. Cechini, aged 18 years. The deceased was one of the dancers in the ballet at the above Gardens, and was drowned on Saturday last whilst bathing in the Thames.—At the Greyhound, at Chelsea, on the body of a child, aged 18 months, son of Mr. Pyne, of that place, who drank some fly water which was left in a tumbler window, and caused his death in about six hours.—At the London Tavern, Mary-at-Hill, on the body of C. Tindal, a brush-maker, found in the River. The deceased had spent the evening at a Lodge of Odd Fellows, and had afterwards passed over Waterloo-bridge, but how he came in the water could not be ascertained.—Verdict, "Accidental death."—At the Black Horse, Poplar, on the body of Mr. Weeks, an officer of the Customs, which was found near the entrance of the West India Docks; but there being no evidence to prove how he came into the water, the verdict was "Found Drowned."—At the Albion, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury, on the body of Sampson Perry, Esq. aged 78, a gentleman formerly well known in the political circles, who died suddenly on Tuesday, whilst eating his dinner, in consequence of the rupture of the chief artery of the heart. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God." Mr. Perry's widow is left in extreme distress.

INDIA.

ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUES AND CHARGES OF INDIA FROM 1812-13 TO 1821-22.

The total of the revenues of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay with Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island, in 1812-13, amounted to 16,488,934l. and in 1821-22 to 22,195,068l.

The total charges in India, interest on debt, expense of St. Helena and political charges paid in India, were in 1812-13, 16,535,670l. and in the year 1821-22, 22,195,008l. In the former year there was an excess of expenditure above revenue of 440,468l.; in the latter there is a surplus of revenue above the expenditure of 602,128l.

The only years out of the ten compromised in this account, in which there appears a surplus of revenue, are 1812-13, and the two last years; in the seven others there have been deficiencies, more or less considerable, so that the debt in India grew from about 30 millions (in 1813) to about 40½ millions in 1821. The last account for 1822 reduces it to 37,817,666l. of which 6,486,489l. is debt not bearing interest. The amount of the interest is 1,980,417l.

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LATEST NEWS.

Hamburgh papers to the 19th instant, and Dutch papers to the 24th instant, arrived yesterday; they state that in consequence of the alterations in the celebrated Navigation Act made by the British Parliament, a ship had arrived at Hamburgh from Jamaica direct, bringing the produce of that Island without having touched in an English Port. The report of a considerable assembling of troops in Poland is wholly unfounded.

Mr. Tothill, of his Majesty's ship Semiramis, the Flag Ship at the Cove of Cork, was drowned a few days since, while attempting to float the boat, about ten o'clock at night.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers.

The two last volumes of the "HENRY AHBOAD," completing the series, we perceive are announced for publication on Tuesday next. These volumes are full of incident, point, and humour, and display a perfect knowledge of life among the higher classes of England and France, with interesting details of all that came under the view of the lively author in both countries.

On Thursday night, a quarrel took place between two privates of the Fusileers, who occupy the barracks at Brighton, when the one gave the other a blow on the left side, which killed him on the spot.

As a waggon, conveying the baggage of the 15th Hussars, was going down Shooter's Hill, it was overturned: two women were severely hurt, and the child of a sergeant was killed.

On the night of the 15th instant the lightning struck the Cathedral of Strasbourg, melted the lead which cemented several stones, and destroyed the sound of the largest bell.

Inquests were held, on Friday night, on the body of a male child, found in a ditch near Cold Bath-fields. There was a wound on the back part of the child's head, apparently inflicted by a sharp instrument, and the suspicion was of opinion it was sufficient to cause death. Verdict.—Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.—On the body of Charlotte Sharp, aged 11, who, while skipping with a rope, slipped from the curb, and was run over by a waggon. Verdict—Accidental Death.

Yesterday, Samuel Hallett, a well-known character, was examined before Mr. Hanson, a magistrate at Hammersmith, charged with having committed a highway robbery in January last, in that neighbourhood.—Richard Lamb, a gardener of Kensington, said, that early in January he met with a cyprian named Sarah Berry, late at night, in Hammersmith church-yard, and while in converse with her, the prisoner, who had long associated with Berry, came up and robbed him of a silver watch, a gold seal, and 10s. in silver. Lamb secured Berry, who was tried at the Old Bailey as an accomplice, but acquitted from want of evidence. The officers had been in search of Hallet ever since the robbery was committed, but it was not until Friday evening that Taylor, Allan, and Morgan, three of the dismounted patrole, secured him, for he left Hammersmith on the commission of the robbery, and did not make his appearance there until a few days ago.—Mr. Walker, a blacksmith at Hammersmith, proved having seen and spoken to Hallet in the church-yard a few minutes before the robbery was committed. The prisoner was fully committed.

At Queen-square, yesterday, Mr. M. Smith, who described himself to be an officer in the army, Edward Brown, also a military man, and Margaret Saunders, and Margaret M'Carthy, were charged with felony. On Friday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoners ordered dinner at the house of M. Rankin, and it was served up in a room next to which was a bed-room, which opened into the room in which they were, and the door was unlocked. They paid the bill and departed about four o'clock; in an hour afterwards, Mrs. Rankin found a trunk, which was in the bed-room, broken open, and sovereigns, &c. to the amount of 71. 9s. 11d. stolen therefrom. She then recollected having met the prisoner, M'Carthy, on the stairs tying a quantity of sovereigns and silver in the tail of Mr. Smith's shirt. This was the ground of suspicion, and they were taken into custody.—Mr. Smith said he had only arrived at the Swan tavern, Battersea Bridge, last Monday, from France; his friend, Mr. Brown, arrived there on the same day from the Continent, and he (Smith) applied to his agent, who on Friday advanced him more sovereigns, in fact, than M. Rankin pretended to have lost, and he exhibited them to Mrs. M'Carthy, and made her a present of part of them, as well as some fancy articles found upon her, which he brought from India. The Magistrate sent to enquire whether the account he had given was true, and the messenger upon his return reported that it was perfectly correct. The Magistrate discharged the prisoners.

At the Surrey Assizes on Friday, Philip Stoffell and Charles Keppell were tried for the murder of Mrs. Richards at Clapham on the 8th of April. The principal evidence against the prisoners was an accomplice, Thomas Scott, who described the particulars of the robbery as they have been already detailed:—viz. getting into the house by pretending that they had a parcel for Mrs. Bell an inmate. Keppel held Mrs. Richards down on the floor, while Stoffell, Pritchard (not found) and Scott ransacked the house, other witnesses proved some of the property stolen, and the Jury after retiring for half an hour pronounced both the prisoners Guilty, and they were sentenced to be hung to-morrow and to be anatomized.

At the Assizes for Derby an indictment was tried *(the King v. James Smith)* for a libel in the Pottery Gazette, of which the defendant was publisher, charging the prosecutor James Stamp Sutton Cooke with being a swindler, a sharper, and a bigamist, and for this libel the Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict with one farthing damages. The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Cooke and several other persons, for conspiring to oust Sir George Jerningham out of his estates, by pretending that Cooke's brother was entitled to them.

At the Maryborough Assizes, (Ireland,) Fanton Moore, James and Patrick Young, Thos. Cooney, Patrick Leahy, and Peter and Timothy Egan were indicted for setting fire to a house, for assaulting Denis M'Cormick, and cutting off both his ears. Daniel M'Cormick, sen. was awakened in his bed by the falling or throwing down of the end wall of his house; on getting up he saw eight persons outside, they were armed with a scythe, wattles, a hurl, and fire-locks. The man entered, and he saw Denis M'Cormick, his brother, lying in a ditch, weltering in his blood, both his ears were cut off close to his head! Denis swore that Peter Egan, Thomas Cooney, and three others held him while Patrick Young cut off his ears! John Hobhan, an old man, another witness, also swore that the assailants mangled him most dreadfully, his skull was split nearly to the bridge of his nose, his collar-bone and arms were broken, and two of his fingers nearly cut off. The Jury found James and Patrick Young *Guilty*, and acquitted all the other prisoners.

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LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established [illegible] purpose of Granting Assurances upon Lives and Survivorships, [illegible] No. 60, Lincoln's Inn FIELDS. The Subscribed Capital of this Society is [illegible] Million Sterling.

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Assurances are effected by this Society upon the lives of persons in the Army, the Navy, the Church, the Law, and in every other station of life.

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Arrangements have been made, under which assurances may be effected on the lives of persons resident at considerable distances from London, without the payment of a fine for non-appearance at the Office.

Attendance daily at the Office, from ten till four, where a Prospectus, and every other information respecting the Society, may be obtained.

☞ The Board Days are on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Two o'clock.

JAMES ANDERTON, Secretary.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—FOR SALE, with immediate possession, the MYTHE HOUSE, and ESTATE, one mile from Tewkesbury, on the road leading to Worcester and Malvern. The Premises comprise a newly-built and well arranged Mansion House, having a spacious and lofty entrance, dry arched cellaring, domestic and other offices, forming a most convenient and plentifully supplied with spring and rain water, and forming a most eligible residence for a family of distinction: together with a capital walled kitchen garden, stable yard, in which is stalled and open stabling, double coach house, cow house, piggeries poultry houses, work-shops, and various other buildings; and about 28 acres of valuable pasture land, and flourishing plantations adjoining.—The House, which is of modern structure, and has lately undergone a thorough repair, is seated on a bold and commanding elevation, and is conveniently distant from the turnpike-road, between the beautiful Hills of Malvern and Bredon, of which, as well as of the rich and luxuriant vales beneath, with the Town of Tewkesbury and its much admired abbey church, and the junction of the rivers Severn and Avon, it affords the most delightful prospects. Mail and stage coaches pass the house almost hourly; and the facility of land and water carriage to all parts of the kingdom are, generally to the advantage of the situation.—The tenure is freehold of inheritance, is tithe free, and the land tax redeemed.—The furniture, which is of the most modern style, and has been recently laid in new, may be taken to or not at a fair valuation, at the option of the purchaser.—The property may be viewed on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of Ten and Three, by Tickets, which may be had of Mr. John Moore, Auctioneer, Tewkesbury, who is fully empowered to treat for the sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Library of upwards of Two Thousand splendidly embellished Books; Superb Bindings, Portfolios of very scarce Engravings by the most esteemed Ancient and Modern Masters, a few Paintings, and Effects, St. Mary's, Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton, by Mr. DEWAR, on MONDAY, the 4th of August, 1823, and three following days, upon the premises of the late Henry Fryer, Esq.

THE valuable LIBRARY of upwards of Two Thousand Volumes of splendidly embellished Books, chiefly in superb bindings, Portfolios of very Fine and Scarce ENGRAVINGS by the most esteemed Ancient and Modern Masters, collection of fine PRINTS and DRAWINGS, framed and glazed, and a few PAINTINGS. The Library, Prints, and Effects, may be viewed on MONDAY and TUESDAY the 4th and 5th of August, from eleven to three, by Tickets only, which may be had on application to the Auctioneer, Stamford; of whom Catalogues may be had: the Sale will take place of Sale, and of Dollier, Cradock, and Joy, 47, Paternoster-row, London.

Whitechapel.—The valuable and genuine stock of powerful Last Horses, Waggons, strong and light carts, harness, superior chaise and riding horse, pig and harness, saddle, splitting mill, chaff boxes, hay, straw, and corn, four tons of useful iron and copper, modern household furniture, patent mangle, fixtures, and numerous other effects of Mr. James Powell, declining business

MR. J. BANKS respectfully informs the public that the above valuable stock, furniture, fixtures, and effects will be sold by Auction on the premises, Greenfield-street and New-street, Whitechapel, on MONDAY the 28th and TUESDAY the 29th days of JULY, and following days, if required.—Catalogues may be obtained on the premises, Mr. Gilman's, Angel Tavern, Whitechapel; Mr. Packman's, Three Tuns, Jewry-street, Aldgate; George, Commercial Road; Black Boy, Wapping; Commercial Tavern, Poplar; Mermaid, Hackney; White Hart, Clapton; Half Moon, Borough; Southwark Tavern, Tooley-street; King's Arms, London Docks, and of Mr. Joseph Banks, Surveyor and Auctioneer, 27, Princes-street, Bank, and Hackney, Middlesex.

CAPITAL CART HORSES, removed for convenience of Sale to the King's Arms Inn, Old Kent Road. By Mr. W. W. SIMPSON, by order of the Proprietor, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1823, at One o'clock precisely, la Five Lots,

FIVE Strong and Powerful CART HORSES, taken immediately from their work, and in good condition, the present Proprietor having no further service for them. May be viewed on the morning of Sale; Catalogues had at the Two Brewers, Mill Pond Bridge, Bermondsey; Place of Sale; and of Mr. W. W. Simpson, 24, Bucklersbury, near the Mansion House, London.

GREAT TITHES, FEERING, ESSEX.

MR. W. W. SIMPSON respectfully announces, that he shall on, by Public Auction, by order of the Proprietor, at Garraway's Coffee-House, London, on FRIDAY, August 15, 1823, at 12 o'Clock, in One Lot, the GREAT TITHES of the parish of FEERING, Essex extending over about 1200 acres of excellent land, which is principally arable, in one of the best farming districts in the county of Essex, and in the occupation of tenants of the highest respectability. The above Tithes are held on Lease, under the See of London, subject to contingency of lives, which are insured in order to provide a fund for renewal in cases of death, and are well worthy of the attention of persons who may be desirous of investing money on the most approved rate of interest. Feering is about forty miles distant from London, ten from Colchester, eleven from Coggeshall, and adjoining Coggeshall, all good markets towns. Particulars to be had prior to the sale, at the Chapel Inn, Coggeshall; Angel Inn, Maldon; Gazette Offices, Colchester and Chelmsford; of John Ambrose, Esq. Solicitor, Bucklersbury, and of Mr. W. W. Simpson, 24, Bucklersbury, near the Mansion House.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sa.
Bank Stock	—	222	226	—		8
3 per Cent. Reduced	82⅞	83⅛	83¼	83¼		8
3 per Cent. Consols	83¼	83	82⅞	82⅞		8
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜		9
Consols for Account	83¼	83⅛	82⅞	82⅞		8
4 per Cent. Consols	100⅜	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞		10
New 4 per Cent.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛		
Bank Long Annuities	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛		
India Bonds	55 p	58 p	57 p	59 p		5
Exchequer Bills, 2d.	31 p	31 p	31 p	31 p		
Ditto, 2d	—	—	—	—		
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—	—		

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, to Miss Charlotte Wroughton—On Friday, the Hon. G. J. Milles, to Miss Rose Knatchbull.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 24th inst. at his house, Crofton Hall, Kent, General Hall, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, in the 83rd year of his age—Queen Anne, Charles Argill, Bart. G.C.B. Colonel of the 11th Foot—At Kensington, the 18th inst. Harriet, wife of Edward Goulburn, Esq.—In Upper Wimpole-street, Lieut.-General Thomas Bridges, of the Hon. East India Company's service, in his 80th year; he commanded the right wing in the army under the command of Lord Harris, at the capture of Seringapatam—At Leamington, on the 21st inst. J. Gooch, A.M. Archdeacon of Sudbury, Suffolk, brother of Sir T. Gooch—On Sunday last, at Bromwhylla, near St. Asaph, aged 82 years, Louisa, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Browne—On Thursday, Lady Mary Finch, sister to the Earl of Aylesford.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at No. 5, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where, only, communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 138. SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1823. Price 7d.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of "Waverley," &c.:—"And as the Tame is lest for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or some lark teaches Stephens to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the lute, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." Vide Cadyow Castle, vol. I.—"County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—The whole of the Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," composed by H. R. Bishop, pr. 18s.: or the admired ballad "Home, sweet home!" and the rest of the Songs, Duets, and Glees may be had separate. "Lamp of my life, return!" from Mr. Planché's poem of "Shere Ali," the Music by H. R. Bishop, price 2s.; "Marion," the admired ballad sung by Mrs. Ashe, composed by Mrs. Miles, price 2s.; "Jessica," sung by Mrs. Ashe, composed by Miss Miles, price 1s. 6d.; the admired Impromptu, "Pastoral," by Messrs. Paton and Love; "No tocaran campanos," pr. 2s.; J. B. Cramer's New Rondos for the Piano Forte, Op. 65 and 66, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Rosa's popular Duet "As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s. 6d.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW FLUTE MUSIC.—Published by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside.

THE FALL OF PARIS, with Variations, as played by the Author with the Philharmonic, and other Concerts, Oratorios, &c. with the greatest applause; with Piano Forte Accompaniment, price 4s.—Also may be had, lately published, by the same Author, MAYSEDER'S celebrated POLONOISE, as played by the most celebrated Violinists, arranged as a Flute Solo, with Piano Forte Accompaniment, 4s.—Fantasia, No. 6, introducing "We're a' noddin," "Castle is my darling," and "Corn Rigs," with Piano Forte Accompaniment, 4s.—Also ROSSINI'S celebrated Airs from LA DONNA DEL LAGO, arranged for the Flute and Piano Forte, by C. M. SOLA, price 7s.

NEW MUSIC.—MINIATURE LYRICS, just published by J. WILLIS, Royal Saloon, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; the Poetry by T. Boyle, Esq. the Airs composed or selected by Sir John Stevenson; price 7s. 6d. The above admired work, together with a selection, of new music, comprising the most approved airs, songs, duets, glees, and overtures lately published by J. Willis, may be had of M. A. Burke, 22, Southampton-street, Strand.

ROSSINI'S OPERAS.

Just published, by PRESTON, No. 71, Dean-street, Soho,

THE OVERTURE and favourite AIRS, in the esteemed Operas by this composer, arranged for the Piano Forte, with Flute Accompaniment, by M. C. MORTELLARI, as under:—

LA DONNA DEL LAGO, Book 1 and 2	each 5s.
RICCIARDO E ZORAIDE, Book 1 and 2	each 4s.
MATILDE E CORRADINO, No. 1.	5s.
OTELLO, No. 1.	3s. 6d.
EREMITA, No. 1.	5s.

Also, the Vocal Pieces from "La Donna del Lago," to English and Italian words; and the favourite Trio and Duetts from "Ricciardo e Zoraide," arranged by Bochsa and Mortellari.

HARMONIC SYSTEM.

Just published, by PRESTON, 71, Dean street, Soho, and dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty.

A TREATISE on the HARMONIC SYSTEM of all stringed instruments; with an easy application of the principle to practice, and containing a general view of the rise and progress of Music, with various improvements, founded on experiments, by John Macdonald, Esq. F.R.S. F.A.S. To be had at all the Music Shops, with, also by the same Author, a Treatise on the Theory and Practice of the Violoncello, and an Harmonic Appendix.

In expressed testimony of his Majesty the King of Prussia's high approbation of the above work, Colonel Macdonald has received, through the channel of the Ambassador here, a magnificent emblematical Gold Medal. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands directed his own copy of the work to be presented to the Scientific Institution. The Author was also bound in gratitude to say, that he received from the Court of Brunswick a very valuable Gold Snuff-box on account of his general system of Telegraphic Communication. The alternative of a handsome sword was graciously offered, but the Royal present was preferably accepted in the other shape, on account of the previous possession of a beautiful sword presented by the Gentlemen of the Royal Edinburgh Artillery.

Under the patronage of His Majesty, and dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

On the 12th of August will be published,

PAER'S and PELLEGRINI'S SOLFEGGIOS, or EXERCISES for the VOICE, forming a complete SYSTEM of PRACTICE for the STUDENT in SINGING; arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by J. B. DURUSET.

Published for the Proprietor, by Chappell and Co. New Bond-street; Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and Preston, Dean-street, Soho, where Subscribers' names are received.—Price, to Subscribers, 15s.—Non-Subscribers, 1l. 1s.

MATILDE E CORRADINO, by ROSSINI.—The following admired Compositions in the above Opera, as performed at the King's Theatre, are this day published by T. BOOSEY and Co. 29, Holles-street, Oxford-street:—

1. LE CAPRICCI DI SMORFIETTE, Duet,	- -	4s.
2. LAR CAPISCO NON PARLATE, Quartett,	- -	4s.
3. QUESTA E LA DEA, Quintett,	- -	6s.
4. OH COME MAI QUEST' ANIMA, Septett,	- -	1s. 6d.
5. E PALESE IL TRADIMENTO, Grand Sextett,	- -	6s.
6. AMI AL FINE E CHE NON AMA, Grand Rondo Finale,	- -	3s.

All Mozart's and Rossini's Operas, the best foreign editions, may also be had as above.

NEW MUSIC for the Violin by Mayseder, Grand Rondo, "Le Petit Tambour," pr. 6s.; celebrated 3d Polonaise, p. 5s.; "La Sentinelle," with Variations, pr. 4s.; Rondino, pr. 3s. 6d.; each with an additional line, rendering the passages less difficult for those who prefer it, arranged with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte by N. Mori, as signified on the title page; Rode's 24 Studies for the Violin, in 2 Books, each 6s.; the favourite Quadrilles from "Cendrillon," for the Piano-forte, now performing at the Opera House, pr. 3s.; Adieu from "Alfred le Grand," 2s.; Adieu from "La Donna del Lago," 3s.; Aire from "Les Deuze Pages," with the favourite Dolero, 4s.; "Auld lang syne," Fantasie for the Harp by Bochsa, 4s.; Ries's 4th and 5th Symphonies, arranged as Quadrits, each 12s.; Six of Mozart's and Three of Beethoven's Grand Symphonies in Score, each number 5s.; Grand Sinfonie Pastorale by Beethoven, arranged as a Duet for the Piano-forte by W. Watts, in 2 Books, each 5s.—Published by F. DAVENU, 24, Edward-street (the corner of Duke-street) Manchester-square.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kennumes on and awa," "There's nae luck about the house," "Carle, now the King's come," "My ain wife Jenkie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Airs, price 4s.

SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Ermita, 4s
SIXTH SET, La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
FIFTH SET, Il Turco Italia, 4s.
FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
THIRD SET, or celebrated Hussars, with La Cendrillon, 3s.
FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of Le Carnaval de Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

ROSSINI.—Just published in boards, a SELECTION from the VOCAL COMPOSITIONS of ROSSINI, united to Original Verse, the Accompaniments for the Piano-forte from the Scores, by J. R. Stevenson, the Poetry by James Mackenzie, Esq. price 12s.—Likewise D'un Tenero Padre, and Ah Crudele, from the Opera of Corradino, composed by Rossini, and arranged as Duetts, by J. Goadby, 3s. each. To be had of CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside, and Mayhew and Co. Bond-street.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 7000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid), where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail early in AUGUST, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion-House-place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane, or J. S. Brinley, 14, Birchin-lane.

VAUXHALL.—LAST NIGHT of the NAUTICAL GALA, and LAST NIGHT of CUPID and PSYCHE.—The Proprietors of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, most respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that owing to the late unfavourable weather having prevented many families attending on the late Sailing Match, the Royal Gardens will, TO MORROW EVENING (MONDAY, the 4th inst.) be illuminated precisely in the same Anchor, and appropriate Motto of "Our Country's Pride," in various coloured and, by permission of Capt. Brocklebank, the successful winner of the Race, the elegant Silver Cup and Cover will be exhibited, for the last time. The Grand Classical Ballet of Cupid and Psyche will be performed for the last time, till the King's Birth Day. In order to make room for the Ballet of CINDERELLA, Tight and Slack Rope—Cosmoramas—Revolving Evening Star—Hydraulics—on the Rope, as usual.—Doors open at Seven—Concert commence at Eight.—Admission 3s. 6d. ☞ Books of all the Songs, with full descriptive Particulars of the two Ballets, price 1s. The popular Duet of "Polly Hopkins;" the Song of The New Maritime Act, and Comical Courtship, are published, and may be had at the Gardens, price 1s. 6d. each.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Cellar Commander, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pits, Soleau Avize, growers,) 41.4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE, 63s. OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 3 dozen.

New landing (from the "Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES; first quality, PRIS AVIZE) 41. 4s. per dozen.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

INCREASED NOVELTY.—GREAT ROOM, Spring Gardens.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Perestreplhe PANORAMA of the CEREMONY of the CORONATION, the PROCESSION, and BANQUET, is NOW OPEN, accompanied by a full Military Band, finger Organ, &c. which perform the Coronation Music. This Panorama is painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits 100,000 Figures.—Admission: Boxes 2s. Children, 1s.; Gallery 1s.—Book, 6d. A FASHIONABLE TOUR for ONE HUNDRED MILES along the BANKS of the CLYDE. This Interesting moving Panorama, including Views of the three Falls, Lanark, Glasgow, Greenock, and the lofty Ben Lomond in the distance, is open in the Lower Great Room, Spring Gardens.—Admission One Shilling. Day Exhibitions at Twelve, One, Two, Three and Four o'Clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at Seven, Eight, and Nine o'Clock.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—CLOSE of the PRESENT EXHIBITION.—The Gallery, with a selection of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, including the celebrated Picture by Parmigiano, called "The Vision of St. Jerome," lately purchased by the Institution for 3,000 Guineas, from the Orleans Gallery, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst. Admission 1s. Catalogues 1s.

(By order) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS have RE-OPENED their Gallery, 6, Pall-Mall East, with an Exhibition of Paintings in Water Colours of the BRITISH SCHOOL. The Drawings are principally selected from the collections of distinguished Patrons of Art, whose liberality has enabled the Society to place this Exhibition before the Public. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue 6d. COPLEY FIELDING, SEC.

TRANSPARENT BLINDS.—W. BACON, inventor of superior Transparent Window Blinds, and imitation of stained glass, 40, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, respectfully informs the nobility, gentry, and his friends generally, that he has prepared an elegant assortment of the above articles, consisting of architectural, Italian, Swiss, and rural scenery, correct in drawing, colouring, and general effect, also various designs of GOTHIC devices, in the Bill, in imitation of stained glass, well adapted for church, chapel, library, and staircase windows. Gentlemen resident in the country may be supplied with blinds painted to any design, mounted complete for fixing, by sending the exact dimensions of their windows. Holland blinds, plain or with neat printed borders. Near the British Museum.

PORTRAIT of his Most Gracious Majesty King GEORGE IV. from a Drawing by WIVELL. This Portrait continues to attract the highest admiration. Not many weeks have elapsed since it was first announced for publication, yet such is the sensation excited by it, that it may now be seen handsomely framed in the houses of more than half the Nobility and Gentry of the United Kingdom. The exquisite execution of the Engraving does ample justice to the extraordinary merit of the drawing, faithfully conveying all the life, character, expression and intelligence so striking in that masterly performance, and which so pre-eminently distinguish this Portrait of our Illustrious Sovereign from all others. Proof Impressions 1l. 1s. Prints 12s. A Portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of York is in preparation by the same Artist, to be dedicated by permission (already obtained) to his Majesty.—Persons desirous of possessing Proofs are requested to forward their names to the Publisher without delay.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married Clergyman of the Established Church, resident within a convenient distance of London, and seventeen few Pupils into his House, has now a VACANCY. The most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care.—Letters to be addressed to Rev. E. S. I., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Classically Educated, wishes for a Situation as Secretary to a Nobleman or Gentleman going Abroad. He is waiting for a Commission in the Army, but as his situation on the list for appointments will give him some time, he is desirous of making it useful. Emolument is not amongst his views. Address to F. S. N. at Mr. Poole's, Everett-street, Russell-square.

TWICKENHAM HOUSE to LET furnished, for three months or more, with good eating and drawing rooms, six beat bed-rooms with dressing closets, three servants' rooms, good kitchen garden, well stocked with fruits.—Enquire of Mr. Almut, Plumber and Glazier, Twickenham.

FULHAM, MIDDLESEX.—To be LET on LEASE Unfurnished a Good FAMILY RESIDENCE, with coachhouse, stable, and coachman's room, a good walled garden, fore court, and carriage drive. The premises have been recently substantially repaired. To be viewed with tickets between the hours of Twelve and Four.—Apply to Mr. Chawner, 82, Guildford-street, Russell-square; Mr. Johnstone, Upholsterer, 67, New Bond-street; or Mr. John Faulkener, King's-road, near the Fulham Bar.

A NEWLY BUILT HOUSE to LET, most delightfully situated at Mortlake, in Surrey. It has three sitting rooms, five bed-rooms, and two dressing rooms, two kitchens, and every convenience suitable for a genteel family; coach house, stabling, and a good garden.—Particulars may be had of Mr. R. James, Mortlake.

MARDEN PARK HOUSE, Surrey, with the Grass Park, and small adjoining Farm, containing altogether 258 Acres, situate about seventeen miles from Westminster Bridge, near the old road from London to Brighton, to be LET from Midsummer next, for a TERM of SEVEN YEARS. The house is fumished, and fit for the reception of any Nobleman's or Gentleman's establishment.—Inquire of Mr. Johnston, upholsterer, New Bond-street.

PREVERABLE PART of the KENT ROAD.—TO be LET, handsomely furnished, for two or three months, or the LEASE to be SOLD, a HOUSE, situate in Mary-le-Strand-place, possessing every convenience for a genteel family; containing five bed chambers, three sitting rooms, and good domestic apartments, and a well stocked garden. The premises are cheerful and airy, and command extensive and interesting prospects. Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Bunch and Sons, Tokenhouse-yard.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1823.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards: Brev. Lieut. Col. C. Hill to be Lieut.-Col. vice Sir R. Hill, who ret.; Capt. W. Richardson to be Major and Lieut.-Col. vice Hill; Lieut. L. E. Heathcote to be Capt. vice Richardson; Cornet T. Pigott to be Lieut. vice Heathcote; Ensign Lord A. Conyngham to be Cornet, vice Pigott.—4th Reg. of Drag. Guards: Lieut. C. Makepeace to be Capt. vice Dougan, ret; Cornet W. Armit to be Lieut. vice Makepeace; F. Barne, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Armit.—5th Ditto: Capt. C. Walker to be Major, vice Irwin, ret.; Lieut. H. Hunter to be Capt. vice Walker; Cornet G. N. Ramsay to be Lieut. vice Hunter; J. Reymer, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Ramsay.—6th Reg. of Light Drag.: Brev. Major E. Byne to be Capt. vice Scott, exch.—8th Ditto: Lieut. H. Heyman to be Capt. vice Harrington, ret.; Cornet G. Todd to be Lieut. vice Heyman.—17th Ditto: Capt. J. Scott to be Capt. vice Byne, exch.—6th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. P. D. Hohne to be Lieut. vice Macbean, exch.—11th Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. T. Montresor, K.C.B. to be Col. vice Gen. Sir C. Asgill, dec.—14th Ditto: Lieut. K. M'Kenzie to be Captain, vice Rawlins, dec.; Evelyn A. Ormsby to be Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie; Brownlow Villiers Layard, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ormsby.—20th Ditto: to be Lieuts. Ens. G. Eyre, vice Gilbert, dec.; Lieut. W. Macalister, vice Congreve.—S. W. Wybrants, Gent. to be Ens. vice Eyre.—22d Ditto: R. S. Streatfield, Gent. to be Ens. vice Martin.—28th Reg. of Foot: Ens. T. A. Trant, to be Lieut. vice Huston, dec.; Gent. Cadet H. B. Stokes to be Ens. vice Trant.—45th Ditto: Lieut. G. Minter to be Lieut. vice Marsh, dec.—57th Ditto: Gent. Cadet T. S. Beckwith to be Ens. vice Lord A. Conyngham.—64th Ditto: Lieut. A. Macbean to be Lieut. vice Shone.—72d Ditto: Capt. H. H. Drummond to be Major, vice Rolt; Lieut. C. M. Macleau, to be Captain, vice Drummond; Ens. T. A. Blair, to be Lieut. vice Macleau; J. Garthshore, Gent. to be Ens. vice Blair.—85th ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. G. C. Maclean, Bart. to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen. Sir D. Pack, dec.—85th ditto: Capt. H. Price, to be Major, vice Brown, prom.—Lieut. R. Charlton, to be Capt. vice Fairfax—Ensign R. H. Wynyard, to be Lieut. vice Charlton—Ens. R. F. Martin, to be Ensign, vice Wynyard.—93d do.: Lieut. J. Wilson, to be Lieut. vice A. Rose, who exch.—J. Crowe, Gent. to be Ensign, who ret.—To be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry: Brevet Lieut.-Cols. G. Brown, vice Lieut.-Col. Boger—J. Rolt, vice Lieut.-Col. Vivian, who ret.—Rev. T. Ireland, to be Chaplain to the Forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 2, 1823.

Royal Reg of Artillery: Major H. M. Parrington to be Lieut.-Col. vice Boger, ret.; Capt. and Brevet Major C. Egan to be Major, vice Farrington; Capt. C. Bridge to be Capt. vice Egan; First Lieut. J. Halswell to be Sec. Capt.; Major J. Drome to be Lieut.-Col. vice Vivian, ret.; Capt. and Brevet Major H. Hickman to be Major, vice Brome; Sec. Capt. and Brevet Major H. Baynes to be Capt. vice Hickman.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. and T. B. BROADHEAD, Artillery-court, Chiswell-street, printers—E. MANDALE, jun. Sebergham Church Town, Cumberland, lime-burner—J. SMITH, Bradninch, Devonshire, paper-maker—J. ADAMS, Union-street, Southwark, oilman—R. ROGERS, son, Piddle Hinton, Dorsetshire, farmer—D. EVANS, Swansea, draper—R. CONSITT and R. LEE, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants—Sir J. LADD, Cornhill, watchmaker.

ACTS OF THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 4 GEO. IV. (1823.)

Just published, price 3s. 6d.

A COPIOUS ABSTRACT of the ACTS of the LAST SESSION of PARLIAMENT. By JOHN GIFFORD, ESQ.—London: Printed for A. Whellier, Mitre court, Fly place, Holborn, and sold by all booksellers in the United Kingdom.—Of whom may be had,

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. LXXVI. will be published on SATURDAY next, the 9th inst. Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London.

Just published, beautifully printed in post 8vo. with a Portrait, price 10s. 6d.

SKETCHES of the LIVES of CORREGGIO and PARMEGIANO. With Notices of their principal Works.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London.

WORKS OF CANOVA.—On the first of August will be published, Parts IX. and X. of a Series of Engravings, in outline, by Henry Moses, of the Works of ANTONIO CANOVA, in Sculpture and Modelling, with Descriptions from the Italian of the Countess Albrizzi. These Parts will contain, 1. a very fine Line Engraving, by W. H. Worthington, of Canova in his Workshop, from a Painting by F. X. Fabre.—2, 3. and 4. The Magdalen.—5. Palamedes.—6, 7, and 8. Dancing Girls.—9. Venus.—10. Monument of Count Vadini. Part VIII. published on the first of July, may be had, containing, 1. Socrates about to Drink the Poison.—2. The Death of Socrates.—3. Cupid and Psyche.—4. Creugas (Plate 2)—5. Damoxenus (Plate 2.) This Work will be published Monthly, in Imperial 8vo. price 4s.; Imperial 4to. price 6s.; and 50 copies only will be taken off on India Paper, price 10s. 6d.; each Part will contain five Engravings with letter press Descriptions. Specimens of the Engravings in Part XI. may be seen, and Prospectuses of the Work had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel-street.

MUSEUM WORSLEYANUM; or, A COLLECTION of ANTIQUE BASSO RELIEVO, BUSTOS, STATUES, and GEMS; with views of places in the Levant, taken on the spot in the years 1785, 1786, and 1787; collected by the late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. The lovers of the Fine Arts are informed that the Prospectus of the above work is now ready, and may be had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel-street.

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THE ALBUM.—Contents:—An Historical Memoir of the Insurrection of the Greeks, by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, author of "Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania," of "An Appeal on behalf of the Greeks," &c. &c.—The Romance of the Life.—Poem.—On the Encouragement of the Arts.—Podology, the Physiognomy of Feet.—Dramatic Costume.—An Adventure at the Sea Side.—St. Allian's Well.—First Love.—Lethe.—Rev. Mr. Irving.—Scraps, original and selected.—Note to the Memoir of the Greek Insurrection.—Review.—Reginald Dalton.—Goethe's Faust, translated by Lord F. L. Gower.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLS begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to our, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-st.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette announces, that the French Government has declared an effective blockade of the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona, and St. Sebastian. It also contains a Proclamation, exempting vessels of less burthen than 60 tons, belonging to the King of the Netherlands, from the necessity of taking Pilots, on entering into or departing from, any of the ports of this Kingdom, in all cases where British vessels of similar burthen enjoy the same exemption.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

J. A. and R. V. Yates, and Cox, Liverpool, iron-merchants, so far as regards J. A. Yates—Yates's and Priestley, Liverpool, brokers, so far as regards R. V. Yates—Renshaw and Rostron, Manchester, cotton-spinners—T. and J. Cuff, Bath, grocers—Meux and Co Tottenham Court-road, brewers—A. and R. Henderson, Selkirk, writers—Little and Co. Blackburn, drapers and tea-dealers, so far as regards Marg. Little—Barker and Co. Dawley, Shropshire, iron-manufacturers, so far as regards T. Cooper—Paull and Hitchins, Tavistock, earthenware-dealers—Taylor and Cooke, Salford, timber merchants—J. and H. Collison, Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, and Thames street, London, cheese and flax-factors—Rayner and Scott, Wakefield, woolstaplers—Francis and Co Birmingham, iron founders, so far as regards J. J. Dearman—Griffin and Cooper, Walsall, lime-masters.

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Aug. 26, J. B. Player and J. Key, Bristol, bottle-liquor merchants, at the White Lion Broad-street—Aug. 25, G. Deepin, Lincoln, fellmonger, at the Saracen's Head—Aug. 22, J. Large, Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, banker, at the Angel, Wootton Bassett—Aug. 21, J. O Spring late of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, draper and grocer, at the White Hart, Boston—Aug. 20, J. Aldred, Rotherham, Yorkshire, chemist, at the Fontine Inn, Sheffield—Sept. 5, S. Walton, Nantwich, Cheshire, draper, at the Crown—Sept. 4, W. Tomlinson, Nantwich, money-scrivener, at the Crown—Aug. 25, A. Drakeford, Coleshill, Warwickshire, butcher, at the Swan.

CERTIFICATES—August 19.

E. Corbett, Liverpool, brewer—S. Hodgson, Dover street, Piccadilly, hotel-keeper—M. Haffner, Cannon-street, St. George's, carpenter—W. Allan, Seething-lane, ale dealer—T. Smallwood, Drayton in Hales, Shropshire, banker.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, July 26.—The following circular has been addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Maritime Powers accredited at the Court of France:—

"MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR—The French Government, faithful to the principles of generosity which it manifested in not issuing letters of marque, and leaving commercial vessels to pass freely, did not think it necessary to announce the effectual blockade of the ports of Spain, before which it had established cruizers. It was thought that the laws of war and of nations were sufficiently well known, and that the liberal conduct of France would be so well appreciated, that no attempt would be made to force the formal blockade, and to victual the places besieged by the forces by land and sea of His Most Christian Majesty. Experience has proved the French Government has been deceived. Every day vessels under different flags attempt to introduce provisions and ammunition into the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona, and St. Sebastian. Several of these vessels, particularly at Cadiz, have been captured by his Majesty's cruizers, and their cargoes placed in depôt.—The Government of His Majesty, desiring to prevent the subjects of neutral powers exposing themselves any longer to the inconvenience of carrying on commercial communications with the blockaded ports, finds itself compelled to declare that the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona, and St. Sebastian are strictly blockaded. I pray you, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, to announce to your Government, and make known, that conformably to the principles of maritime war, the vessels of any nation whatsoever, that attempt to enter the ports abovementioned, will be seized by the forces of his Majesty, and confiscated.—The Government of the King hopes that the measures it has adopted will not be of long duration, but that the blockaded ports will soon be re-opened to the commerce of every state.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"*Paris, July* 24, 1823." "CHATEAUBRIAND."

JULY 28.—It is now averred that the fire at Madrid, as we said, was the result of an infernal machination or the work of some Constitutional scoundrels. Letters and Journals received to-day leave no doubt on that point.

JULY 30.—His Highness the Duke of Angouleme was to set off on the 28th, at nine o'clock in the morning, for Seville; some persons attribute his departure to his wish of occupying a more military position than that of Madrid, and it is affirmed, that Marshal Lauriston will replace the Prince; others state that his Highness wishes to be near the operations before Cadiz. It was reported on 'Change, that the Spanish Government had no other object in the sortie from the Isle of Leon than to put Riego in the field with 10,000 men. It is also asserted that the Empecinado is at Segovia with his corps of partizans. According to the reports to-day, General Bourck, after the affair of the 18th, judged it proper to take a new position.

The *Journal de Paris* announces that they will soon bombard Corunna, but first they must have bombs, for in Galicia they have none, and not even a single piece of artillery for a siege.

The King of Portugal had requested permission of his Catholic Majesty that his august daughters, and the Infants Don Carlos and Sebastian, might pass a few months in Portugal, more particularly those in which the yellow fever is most prevalent at Cadiz. The Revolutionists have returned the following answer to his Most Faithful Majesty—"The King has consulted his Council, whose opinion is contrary to granting the permission requested."

The *Moniteur* says—"Letters have been received by express from Corunna. They announce that the place was vigorously attacked on the 15th and 16th inst. by the French troops under the orders of General Bourck. In the first affair, *which was very warm*, General Wilson had his thigh pierced by a ball, and one of his Aides-de-camp was mortally wounded. We are also informed that Ferrol had opened its gates on the 14th by capitulation, and that Morillo was marching upon St Jacques of Compostello and Vigo."

A private letter from Perpignan, the contents of which it is said may be relied on, states that Llobetas and Rotten, with an imposing force, had left Barcelona, and were on the rear of the French army. Milans was in the field on another point. The blockade is said to be anything but rigid, and up to the 19th instant had caused little or no inconvenience.

PORT ST. MARIE, JULY 18.—I wrote you word yesterday that a Spanish Officer had, with a degree of noble rashness, swam over the canal to bring some very important information to General Bourdesoult; report says, that the advices he has brought give great hopes of a speedy *denouement*, but at the same time that they seem to require the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme in the vicinity of Cadiz.

SEU D'URGEL, JULY 8.—*Details of the Affair of Llobregat, July* 10.—The Constitutionalists struck their tents the first of this month, which they had in the plains of Barcelona, to establish their head-quarters on the other side of the Llobregat. Llobera is at Martorell with 2000 men. The division of Manso is stationed at Villafranca, with more than 1000 men, and Milans has 5000. They are masters of the important post of Molins del Rey, but the attack of the French was directed to dislodge them from that important situation.—[The above ends with the French account of the attack, in which they succeeded.]

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SORTIE FROM CADIZ.

MADRID, JULY 20.—On the morning of the 16th, 8 or 9000 men, supported by the fire of 60 pieces of cannon and nine gun-boats, made a sortie from the Isle of Leon and Trocadero, advancing in six columns on the different points of our line. The right column, about 20,000 strong, passed the canal by the fort of St. Petri. Three other columns debouched by the bridge of Suazo; one consisting of between 2000 and 3000 men, with artillery, took the direction of Chiclana; another, consisting of between 1200 and 1500 men, and 150 cavalry, advanced on the redoubt of Belluno; and another, amounting to between 1200 and 1500 men, marched on the mill of Osio, which was fortified and occupied by a company of sharp-shooters. The fifth column, consisting of between 1000 and 1200 men, left the Caracca to march on the redoubt Ruffin; and finally, the sixth, amounting to upwards of 1000 men, issued from the Trocadero. At Puerto Real, a company of grenadiers and one of the sharp-shooters of the 36th, after waiting until the enemy came within 20 paces before they fired, advanced on his flank with such boldness, that he retired in the greatest confusion, pursued as far as his pont-on bridge by our two companies, who, notwithstanding the fire of 20 pieces of artillery, made several prisoners; the fire of 20 pieces of artillery, made several prisoners; the line of fire of 20 pieces of artillery, made several prisoners; the line of fire of 20 pieces of artillery, made several prisoners; the line of

The *Dublin Morning Post* mentions that the news of the abandonment of the Bill to repeal the Spitalfields Acts was received by the weavers in that City with great rejoicings. They had bonfires, illuminations, &c. and a triumphal arch extending from one side of the street to the other, which was ornamented with blue ribbon, laurel, &c. with the shuttles of the different branches appended. The festivity of the weavers was peaceful throughout the evening.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst. Bartholomew Molony, Esq. High Sheriff for the Barony of Tully, sent three of his men to drive for rent in the neighbourhood of Sixmilebridge; a large mob soon assembled and attacked the three men, one of whom was so desperately beaten that his life is despaired of.—*Ennis Chron.*

On Saturday (July 22) an inquest was held on the bodies of Thomas Fleming and Sarah Kelly, two servants of David John Wilson, of Esq. It appears that a dispute had arisen between the servants, and on investigation Mr. Wilson was compelled to discharge one of them; an attachment seemed to exist between Fleming and Kelly. On Monday morning Fleming said he would shoot himself, and took a pistol, which he found in the kitchen, for that purpose, with the pistol being taken from him, he went out towards the river Shannon, threw off his coat on the bank of the river, and told Mr. W.'s, after he left the house, Sarah followed him immediately, and before him jump in, she, in attempting to save him was drowned. Sarah was a married man, rather in good circumstances, and bore a correct character. The verdict of the Jury was—"That Fleming by his death by drowning himself in a fit of mental derangement, and that Sarah came by her death by being drowned in attempting to save Thomas Fleming."—*Ennis Chronicle.*

Assizes, July 26.—Abduction of Miss Goold.—After Baron Richards's Charge to the Grand Jury, James Leahy, Maurice Leahy, and David Leahy, for the abduction of Miss Goold, who had entered into their own recognizances since last Assizes, came forward, when Mr. Pennefather having been made acquainted with their case, the Clerk told them that they were now discharged from their recognizances, and at liberty—the omission of "then and there," in the body of the indictment, had saved their lives, which had been forfeited to the laws. He was happy to hear that their previous character was good. To the laws of their country they were indebted for their safety, and he hoped such lenity would be a lesson to them for the future conduct—such was not the code, his Lordship emphatically stated, that they would bring on the country.—The Clerk of the Crown was directed to record their appearance, and they were accordingly discharged.

Spring Assizes.—Patrick M'Cormick, John Riley, Michael Smith, Anthony Donovan, and James Kelly. The prisoners were then given in charge—That on the 8th of April, at Sarsfieldstown, in this county, Patrick M'Cormick, with a loaded gun, discharged and fired at Alexander Mackay, one of the guards of the Derry coach, and inflicted in his breast one mortal wound of which he instantly expired, and did John Riley was aiding and assisting, &c.—A second indictment charged the prisoners with having, on the 8th of April last, at Sarsfieldstown, feloniously robbed his Majesty's mail, which had been sent from the Dublin Post-office. Sackville-street, containing mails for Monaghan, Omagh, Ardee, Clogher, &c. and also having aided and assisted on the same day and place, in feloniously killing and murdering Alexander Mackay.—Several witnesses were examined to prove the charge against the prisoners (two of whom, Michael Toole and John Hughes, were approvers), and they in substance stated, that previous to the 8th of April last, there had been a consultation by the prisoners at the bar, for the purpose of devising the best means of robbing the mail. This outrage was planned and discussed amongst them, in a cool and manner regularly debated, and all the other circumstances were arranged by the prisoners. There was even an actual examination from the party to reconnoitre the line of road where the outrage was to be passed, in order to choose the most eligible spot for the attack. A suitable one was therefore selected, contiguous to a farm-house, in the yard of which there were cars, and other obstructive articles, necessary to impede the coach on the moment of its attack; this spot was near to a smith's forge, where sledges, hammers, &c. were procured to break the trunks and lockers of the coach. The assailing party were numerous, and all armed with ready weapons to attack on the approach of the mail-coach. When it had arrived at the appointed spot it was violently assailed by a number of shots, the result of which was the death of Alexander Mackay, one of the guards, who had made an heroic and courageous resistance; but which the passengers deeming to be fruitless, prevented any further resistance, and interior shielding themselves up to the banditti. The robbery and plunder were very considerable, each man's share amounting to the sum of 91l. after having robbed the coach, the booty was taken to Garston Bog, and there concealed until the following night, when the party met at the house of one Scahan, where the booty was divided, share and share alike. One of the prisoners, Michael Smith, intimated through his agent a wish to withdraw his plea of "Not Guilty," and plead "Guilty." The Chief Baron, on the score of humanity, would not allow the original plea to be altered; evidence was called for the prosecution, and after an examination of great length, the Jury, after upwards of two hours deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. By order of the Court, Patrick M'Cormick was put forward, when his Lordship addressed the culprit on the magnitude and enormity of the crime upon which he had been just convicted—the prisoner was the nefarious and atrocious outrage a principal and leader, it was in vain for him to build upon any hopes of escaping the awful fate that awaited him, and the just punishment due to his crimes. He was then sentenced to be hanged. Anthony Donovan and Edward Kelly pleaded guilty to the indictment for the robbery of the Belfast mail on the 30 of January last. Lawrence Caffrey, who was in custody charged with the same offence, died in gaol two days previous to the assizes. By the event of this day the County has got rid of this most notorious banditti, whose nocturnal depredations and daring outrages have made them the terror of the neighbourhood.

Trial at Assizes.—*The King, at the prosecution of Sir Charles Gordon, v. John B. H. Curran, Esq. and Capt. Neil M'Kennon.*—Mr. Serjeant opened the pleadings. In the month of February last Sir Chas. Gordon was in London, away from the regiment, which was then in Ireland; when he received at his lodgings in Argyle-street a visit from Capt. M'Kennon, who was at that time in treaty about the sale of a commission. During that visit Capt. M'Kennon first insinuated that he suspected him of improper freedom with his wife (Mrs. Gordon,) and asked him where he had been in September last; (Sir Charles replied, (we believe,) at Heydon, in Yorkshire; but Mr. M'Kennon asserted that he had been at Bruff. This Sir Charles denied—he offered him every explanation in his power; he assured him he had never seen his wife but in his presence; and even offered him a statement of the times and places when he had seen his lady, and used his power to remove the suspicions which had taken possession of the mind of his friend. The delusion, however, of Capt. M'Kennon was too strongly and too deeply rooted to leave him open to conviction, and he inconsiderately rejected this candid and manly offer, stating that the wrongs he had sustained were too grievous to be done away with such an assurance. Here the matter rested: Captain M'Kennon sold his commission; Sir C. returned to his regiment, and the event of the matter until he received the message that occasioned the institute the present suit. Sir Charles was now in Court to answer upon the solemn obligation of an oath, before his country and God, the truth of what he had stated at the interview in question—that he had never injured Capt. M'Kennon in the manner charged—but it was a great injustice to impute the crime to him—and that he had never given Capt. M'Kennon any cause of offence whatever. Mrs. Gordon was examined, and proved the statement of the learned counsel. He underwent a cross-examination by the counsel for the defendant. Plaintiff's counsel expressed a hope that enough had been done to enable Captain M'Kennon to see how unfounded his claims had been, and again offered the terms already proposed. Defendant's Counsel said they had one question to ask, which was that Sir Charles would answer with candour:—Did you tell Captain M'Donnell that you wished him to inform Capt. M'Kennon that you had executed his commission?—I positively did not. The defendant's counsel then consulted, and on the terms for ceasing the action being again proffered, they accepted them, at the same time stating that the defendant was not incited to send the message, as to the conviction of the improper attentions of Sir C. Gordon to Mrs. Gordon from his (Sir Charles) having violated a pledge which he had given him relative to the delivery of his communication to Colonel M'Kennon. Recognizances were then entered into by Captain Curran to keep the peace towards Sir Charles Gordon; himself in the sum of 3000, and Captain Lunt, his surety, in 2000. Mr. Curran was required to give any bail, and a verdict of acquittal was recorded.

Shrewsbury.—The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Knight for shop-lifting, having excited great interest, the Court was crowded to excess. The female prisoner, who has borne the name of Captain Knight in the neighbourhood, and who is said to have moved in fashionable circles, some months ago took a cottage near Shrewsbury, where he resided with his wife until they were taken into custody. Two indictments, each for stealing articles of small value, were found against them by the Grand Jury. Mr. Knight, a tall, dark man, with rather a military air, appeared at the bar in rather a shabby and negligent dress; Mrs. Knight stood charged with privately stealing a quantity of curtain rings, brass hinges and nails, the property of Thomas Ansley, from his shop in the market place, Shrewsbury; they severally pleaded not guilty. Park summed up the evidence, directing the Jury that in point of law, the female prisoner was entitled to an acquittal. The Jury, under this direction, immediately found Mr. Knight Guilty, Mrs. Knight Not Guilty.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight again stood charged with having on the same 30th of June stolen a prayer-book, a parcel of cards, and a number of pen-holders, the property of Mr. Howells. Several witnesses proved the facts. Mr. Justice Park, in his charge to the Jury, again directed them to acquit the woman, but informed them if Knight were present, acting in concert with her, he would be guilty of stealing as much as if he had taken the goods with his own hand. The Jury immediately found Knight Guilty, and as before acquitted his companion. Mr. Justice Park then adjudged that he should be transported for the term of his natural life. The prisoner, when he heard his sentence, seemed for a moment astonished; but he apparently made a strong effort to master his feelings, and walked with an air of indifference from the bar. The lady wept while the Judge was passing sentence.

The King v. *Whitcombe.*—This was an indictment against the defendant, for misconduct in the discharge of his office of Coroner; first, for unlawfully calling before him, before swearing in the Jury, divers persons, and enquiring the means and manner of the death of Mrs. Newton; secondly, that before swearing in the Jury he conversed and had communication with John Newton, the husband, well knowing him to be suspected of having caused the death of his wife, by violent means, and undertook to persuade the Jury he did not cause the death by violent or unlawful means; the third, for the dismissal of twelve Jurymen; fourthly, that Mr. Coley examined the body of the deceased, and had deposed that there was a bruise and laceration in a certain part of the body, which was the cause of the death; nevertheless that he (the Coroner) endeavoured to convince the Jury the cause was different and natural; the fifth charge was, that the Jury had opportunities of viewing the body of the deceased, but was prevented by him. Several witnesses proved these allegations, but the most material was Mr. James Milman Coley, a surgeon, who examined the body, and detailed the particulars of a conversation with the defendant on the subject. The witness said, I observed a mark on one of the shins, which appeared to have been occasioned by a kick, and not a burn or scald. Mr. Whitcombe had an opportunity of seeing these marks; and I remarked to him, "this looks like a kick." He said, "Oh, no! it is a burn; she has burned her shins by the fire." I observed an injury on the hand, as if great violence had been used; one of the fingers was either dislocated or fractured, and Mr. Whitcombe could not avoid seeing it. These were the external bruises I remarked at that time. The surgeon then went on to describe the observations which he made on opening the body. On the Coroner's leaving the room after the examination, he said, "I see, Mr. Coley, this is a very simple business; no criminal proceeding can arise out of it. I had subpœned twenty-four Jurymen, but I shall retain only twelve, and dispatch twelve." A very short time afterwards, while I was washing my hands in the room where the body lay, in consequence of a message from me to him, he came up stairs, and I told him I felt dissatisfied with the proceedings he was going to adopt respecting a Jury, and that he must take all the responsibility on himself. He said, "Certainly, there is not the least necessity for more than twelve Jurymen." I followed him down stairs, and was present while 12 men were sworn. The Coroner said, "Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you this is not so serious a business as we apprehended; nothing criminal can attach to any one; only twelve Jurymen will be necessary." And in consequence part went away. The witness then described other conversations with the defendant when the latter called on him. He told me he called to get me to sign a fair copy of my evidence at the inquest. I told him Newton had been committed on suspicion of being guilty of murder. He said a magistrate may commit on suspicion, but a coroner could only commit on facts. He said he had no doubt in his own mind that Newton had killed his wife, but the facts were not sufficiently strong to find him guilty. I told him the public and jury were dissatisfied with the verdict at the inquest. After which he said they had better not subpœna him at the trial; for if they did it must be in the prisoner's favour. That was after he said he had no doubt Newton had killed his wife. I was at Shrewsbury on Newton's trial. I saw the coroner in this Court just before the trial began. He said, "Mr. Coley, you have come on Newton's business, I suppose?" I told him I had. He then said we must do what we can to get him off.—The Foreman of the Jury, John Davies, said they went into the room to view the body, but only saw her face, the rest of the body being covered with a sheet. He said, when the evidence had closed we went to another room to consider of the verdict. I gave it in as foreman, "That she died through the loss of blood." The coroner turned his head towards Mr. Whitmore, and said, "Oh, then we'll say she died from the visitation of God." Mr. Whitmore said, "No, put it down as the verdict is given in."—Other Jurors corroborated this testimony.—On the part of the defendant Thomas Whitmore, Esq. M.P. and several other respectable witnesses were called to shew that the enquiry had been fairly carried on, and they spoke to the defendant's general character for uprightness.—Mr. Baron Hullock commented upon the whole of the evidence. He said it was not necessary that a bribe should be proved to have been received, and it was the province of the Jury to say what were the motives that induced the defendant to act in the manner proved by witnesses who were uncontradicted and unimpeached. The defendant, it was proved, wished to alter the verdict to "Died by the visitation of God," he having at that time, and subsequently, expressed his conviction that Newton killed his wife; these facts, joined also with the fact of the defendant having said, "that if he were called on Newton's trial, he must be a witness in his favour;" and his also stating to Mr. Coley, in Court, "that they must do all they could to bring Newton off," were circumstances pregnant with suspicion against the defendant.—At 12 o'clock on Tuesday night the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but that there was no proof of his having received a bribe.—He will be called up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench next Term, his attorney passing his word for his appearance.

Sussex.—John Jones stood capitally indicted for committing a certain assault upon Sarah Hampton, a young girl, 13 years of age. The unfortunate girl was the daughter of a small farmer, who was in the employ of the Earl of Chichester. The prisoner was employed to milk cows in company with the girl, and on one or these occasions, viz. the 27th of May last, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, the prisoner succeeded in effecting his base intentions. From the simplicity and backwardness of the girl in depcsing to the fact, to an extent sufficient to authorize the Jury in finding a verdict, the effect of which would have been to take away the life of the prisoner, the Learned Baron directed the Jury to find a verdict of acquittal.—His Lordship reprimanded the prisoner in very strong terms before he left the bar.

Thomas Howard and Henry Worley were tried and found *Guilty* of an attempt to extort money from a person of the name of Mills, under a threat to charge him with a shocking offence.—The former was sentenced to transportation for seven years, and the latter to 12 months imprisonment.

Durham.—Thomas Watson was indicted for robbing, on the highway, Jane Sherlock, on the 27th of August last, in the neighbourhood of South Shields. The circumstances were these:—The prosecutrix, Jane Sherlock, was going into South Shields at nine o'clock, on the night of the day mentioned in the indictment, when she was met by the prisoner, who charged her, as a married woman, with having indulged in a profligate intercourse with another man, and was proceeding to use some violence to make her yield to his wishes, when she offered to give him all the money she had if he would desist. Relying on his promise to let her go away, she gave him sixpence and half-a-crown; however, he still continued his attempts to accomplish his purpose, but without effect. And he was now prosecuted for having robbed her on the highway of 3s.—Several witnesses were called, who confirmed all the circumstantial part of her testimony.—Mr. Justice Bayley, in charging the Jury, said, that though a person voluntarily gave money to another, still if it were given under the influence of a threat or menace, and with a view to make that person desist from using further violence, it amounted in effect, and the law so held it, to a highway robbery.—The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty.*

Exeter.—*Parker* v. *Bartlett and another.*—Mr. Sergeant Peil, for the plaintiff, stated that this was an action of ejectment to recover possession of an estate called Shute, in the County of Devon, at present held by the defendants, who were sisters of the plaintiff's father—a man at whose name the country had once trembled. The Jury would recollect, that in the year 1797 the inhabitants of London experienced a visitation which no other metropolis had ever suffered, by the blockade of her proud port, not by hostile natives, not by a foreign foe, but by her own ships manned by British seamen. The leader of that memorable mutiny at the Nore was no other than Richard Parker, the father of the present plaintiff, John Charles Parker. That unhappy man had at last paid the forfeit of his crimes, for many undoubtedly he had committed—The only question which it was his duty to satisfy the Jury upon, was the legitimacy of the plaintiff: because, if he could establish that he was the heir-at-law of the last Parker who was in possession of the estate, there could exist no doubt of his title. Witnesses were called, who proved that the estate had been in the possession of Rd. Parker's eldest brother, and that no issue of him were now alive.—Ann Parker stated that she was the mother of the plaintiff by her late husband, Richard Parker, to whom she was married in the year 1793. He was at that time a master's mate of a man of war. She lived with her father, who was a gentleman farmer. Her acquaintance with Parker first commenced at the Ferry at Leith, from the boat of which he handed her, and at the time he said he would never lose sight of her. They were shortly after married in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, in the presence of her brother, who is now dead, and two of his servants. The plaintiff was born in Edinburgh, ten months after the marriage. They visited Exeter in 1795. In the month of May, 1797, her husband quitted her to join a ship at the Nore, (she was then at Edinburgh,) and she never saw him afterwards. He was buried at Sheerness, but she had the body taken up and buried like a gentlemen at Whitechapel church. The child (the plaintiff) was sent to the Highlands, and has been there ever since with her sister, whom she had visited from time to time.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Suffolk.—Thomas Taylor pleaded guilty to a charge of having set fire to a barn and stables, at Cooms, in April, 1822; a period that will long be remembered in this district, from the dreadful state of alarm in which the country was placed by the frequency of the diabolical crime of which the prisoner was charged. The Learned Judge urged him to withdraw his plea, and abide the event of his trial, but he resolutely persisted, declaring that he had been wretched ever since he committed the crime, and that his conscience compelled him to make the disclosure. His plea was therefore received, and sentence of death recorded against him, but not passed.

Robert Wade, aged 20, was also indicted for feloniously firing a barn at Tattingstone, in March last, in the occupation of a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith; some remarks made by the prisoner at the time of the fire excited suspicion, in consequence of which he was apprehended, and on testimony which hardly admitted the shadow of a doubt, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The Learned Chief Justice immediately prepared to pass the awful sentence of the law, when the unhappy man with the most solemn energy declared his entire innocence of the fact alleged against him, and on the adjuration of his Lordship to prepare for the change which awaited him, and a hope that he might find mercy in another world, he very firmly exclaimed, "I am not afraid."

SURREY SESSIONS.

Wednesday.—Ezekiel Cohen was indicted for obtaining from Ann, the wife of Thomas Dias, a sum of money under false pretences. The prosecution was carried on by the Metropolitan Law Society, against the defendant, for having obtained a sum of money by pretending that he was an attorney. Ann Dias, wife of Thomas Dias, deposed, that in the month of July, 1820, having heard that her horse and cart were taken for having no licence, she was running down Union-street in a great fright, when Lawyer Cohen (the prisoner) met her. They went together to the Catharine Wheel public-house, where he asked her for 6s. 8d. for a lawyer's fee, which she gave him, and he appointed to meet her at the same place on Monday to finish the business, Union Hall police office being then shut. On Monday the prisoner did not come at the time appointed, and witness gave bail for an appearance at the sessions against the conviction, which she told the prisoner when he came. The prisoner afterwards, for the alleged purpose of carrying on the appeal, obtained of her at different times 10s. one guinea, and a half-crown, another 10s. and three guineas. Witness went to the Sessions at Kingston, and having heard her name called in Court, went to the prisoner, who was outside, and asked him to come in. He replied it was time enough, and refused. Witness cried at the refusal, and being advised by a gentleman, she went to the prisoner, and asked him to give up the brief, which he refused, saying it would be time enough next day. The conviction was in consequence confirmed, but the fine was remitted. This testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, and it was given in evidence that the prisoner declared that he was a regularly enrolled attorney.—Mr. James Anderton, solicitor for the Metropolitan Law Society, deposed, that the name of Ezekiel Cohen was not on any of the rolls.—The Jury without hesitation returned a verdict of Guilty.—The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Thursday.—Joseph Price and John Rollowere indicted for assaulting James Walkingshaw. The prosecutor stated, that he went to a public-house in his neighbourhood, in Bermondsey, where the defendants were drinking with several others. On seeing the prosecutor they declared he should treat them all with a gallon of ale; he positively refused; they swore if he did not, they would saw his head off, and frightened him almost out of his wits by calling for a saw for that purpose. Not being able to procure a saw, they determined on hanging him from a tree in a garden behind the house, and took off his neckcloth in preparation. The prosecutor being certain his life was in the greatest danger, drew out his knife, and declared he would cut his way out of the house, or die in the attempt. He was quickly disarmed by the party, who then beat him with a bed post and other weapons, and at last threw him down the steps of the door, by which he was lamed for upwards of a month.—The prisoners were both found *Guilty.*—Price was sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and Rollo six weeks.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ERSKINE.

At a meeting of the undermentioned Magistrates of the territory of New South Wales, at present residing at Sydney, held on Wednesday, the 12th of February, 1823, J. T. Campbell in the Chair; Present—William Cox, John Piper, Edward Riley, Thomas Macvitie, Alexander Berry, Edward Wollstonecraft, Richard Brooks, per J. Piper, John Oxley, per J. T. Campbell, and Charles Throsby, it was unanimously resolved—That an Address, in the following words, should be presented by the Honour Lieutenant-Governor Erskine, C. B. Colonel, commanding the 48th regiment; and that J. T. Campbell, Wm. Cox, and J. Piper, Esqrs. should be a deputation to deliver the same to his Honour, at such time to-morrow as his Honour would please to appoint.

"To his Honour Lieutenant-Governor Erskine, C. B. Colonel, commanding the 48th Regiment, &c. &c.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned Magistrates of the territory of New South Wales, at present residing in Sydney, beg leave to express our regret at your approaching departure from the Colony, and at the same time to offer our grateful acknowledgements for the upright, impartial, and obliging manner in which you have, for so many years, conducted the high office of our Lieutenant-Governor.

"To the inhabitants of this Colony you have alone been known by your urbanity and politeness, and by the prompt attention invariably shewn to their interests and welfare.

"In conclusion—We beg to offer our sincere wishes for a prosperous voyage to England, and for your enjoyment of every happiness through life.

(Signed) "JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL.
"WILLIAM COX.
"JOHN PIPER.
"EDWARD RILEY.
"THOMAS MACVITIE.
"ALEXANDER BERRY.
"EDWARD WOLLSTONECRAFT.
"RICHARD BROOKS, per J. PIPER.
"JOHN OXLEY, per J. T. CAMPBELL.
"CHARLES THROSBY."

THE ANSWER.

"To the Magistrates of New South Wales, assembled at Sydney, on the 12th Feb. 1823.

"Gentlemen—The Address you have this day been pleased to honour me with, calls forth my warmest thanks, which I most sincerely beg your acceptance of.

"To meet with the approbation of any body of men must always be pleasing; but when I find my general conduct, for a period nearly of six years, so handsomely approved of by so numerous and respectable a body of the Magistrates of New South Wales, must ever be to me a source of gratification and pride.

"I shall ever feel interested in the prosperity of New South Wales, which, although the most remote, I consider the most valuable of the British Colonies.

"Individually, and generally, I return you many thanks for your kind and friendly wishes for my safe arrival in England; and believe me sincere when I assure you, I shall always be happy to hear of your health and happiness.

(Signed) "JAMES ERSKINE.

Sydney, 13th Feb. 1823. "Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Want of room must be our excuse for not replying to our numerous correspondents this week.

For Prices of Public Funds see last page.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The New Operatic Comedy, called Sweethearts and Wives, increasing in popularity on each representation, will be repeated every evening, except Saturday next, till further notice.—On Saturday, (by particular desire, and for the last time this season,) the Beggars' Opera; Captain Macheath, Madame Vestris; Polly, Miss Paton.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

THE KING remains at Windsor, and takes his usual airings in the neighbourhood, but it is expected that HIS MAJESTY will very shortly resume his aquatic excursions.

THAT we were not wrong in anticipating the mischief and dangers which we foresaw as consequent upon the quackery of the WILBERFORCES and the BUXTONS, we have now the melancholy satisfaction of perceiving —SUCH HAS ALREADY BEEN THE EFFECT OF THE REPORTS WHICH HAVE REACHED BARBADOES TOUCHING THE ROMANTIC EMANCIPATION OF THE BLACKS, WHICH WAS DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT, that SIR HENRY WARDE, the Governor, found it necessary to issue the following Proclamation on the 10th of June:—

"BARBADOES.—By His Excellency SIR HENRY WARDE, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, His Majesty's Captain-General and Governor in Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the Same:

"(L. S.) HENRY WARDE.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas it has been represented to me that various unfounded reports have been spread among the Slaves in this Island, stating, that they may shortly expect their freedom:

"I feel it my duty to assure them, that no grounds exist for such false reports—had they been true I must have been the first person to have been made acquainted with them by his Majesty's Government, and any intelligence which might in any respect have been beneficial to them would have been immediately publicly proclaimed for their information, in the same manner, and with the same kind feelings with which I now declare to them *that the rumour of a speedy emancipation is* FALSE; and that all persons who *may fill their minds with such falsehoods must be their enemies, and wish to* URGE THEM TO MISCONDUCT, *which would entirely put an end to the benefit otherwise to be expected from any kind intentions towards them.*

"The Governor earnestly requests that all owners and managers of estates will cause this Proclamation *to be read to their Negroes, and* FULLY EXPLAINED TO THEM.

"Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Government House, this 10th day of June, 1823, and in the 4th year of His Majesty's Reign.

"God save the King!

"By his Excellency's Command,

"WM. HUSBANDS, Dep. Sec."

The pious endeavours of the canting hypocrites, joined to the active representations of their agents in the colony, have thus already worked as they were expected to work by all, and as IT WAS INTENDED THEY SHOULD WORK, BY A FEW.

We are sorry to be obliged to add that the conversations which have been overheard amongst the negroes, closely resemble those which preceded the insurrection of 1816—that one negro has actually been committed for trial on a charge of exciting the slaves of a neighbouring plantation to revolt, and that the governor had written to the heads of the militia to hold themselves on the alert.

So much for morbid sensibility—hypocritical cant—a thirst for popularity, and the maintenance of HUMBUG.

THE most important intelligence touching Spanish affairs which has of late been received, is that relative to the strict blockade of Cadiz by the French;—it is important at the moment, because those malignants who find comfort, plenty, and prosperity the concomitants of PEACE, are struggling to make it a ground of quarrel between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

There are different degrees of absurdity in the efforts of these persons; but we confess ourselves greatly surprised at finding an extract from the journal kept on board a steamboat! which runs between London and Cadiz, published in the MORNING POST of yesterday, containing matter little likely, as we should have thought, to find its way into a loyal and popular paper. There is something excessively ludicrous in certain parts of it; and as we believe the POST has the exclusive honour of its dissemination, we will quote it as a specimen of the ludicrous and the *loyal* combined:—

"*In the Tagus, June 27.*

"JUNE 28.—Detained in the river by a heavy gale.

"29.—At half-past 7 A. M. took pilot on board, and weighed, blowing hard; at nine passed the Bar, and the pilot left us; a heavy fog, and a heavier swell.

"30.—A beautiful day, and a fair wind, with a smooth sea; at six, A. M. doubled Cape St. Vincent; at 11 passed Lagos; and at 2 P. M. veered round Cape St. Mary; spoke a Spanish corvette, and heard that Cadiz was invested; at 8 P. M. 35 miles from land, and 55 miles from Cadiz.

"JULY 1. 4. A. M.—Made the land, and were fired at by a French frigate, and obliged to bring to; a French officer came on board, *who ordered us to steer a different course, that we might overtake the French Admiral, and obtain permission to go into Cadiz!!*—Here let me pause for a moment to indulge in one expression of horror at this humiliation: I that had been accustomed to sweep the horizon, and to kindle at the sight of a capture, *a certain capture, over whatever number of guns the French flag might float, to be obliged to see this!*—God knows what I might feel did I take my wife in adultery; but I hardly think the sense of loss of honour, disgrace, and bitter wrong, *a burning of the soul, with sickness of the head, could surpass what I endured when I saw the French lieutenant swagger on the deck of the Royal George* YACHT, *and direct the course of the Union flag.* Sir JOHN DOYLE went on board the French ship, and obtained the gracious permission of the Admiral to land his passengers in fishing boats at Cadiz, but the yacht could not be allowed to enter the Bay; she might, however, go to San Lucar, which was in possession of the French. These flattering and amicable terms were obtained from a Mons. HAMELIN, Rear Admiral on board Le Colosse, of 74 guns, and 700 men. Having received permission to proceed without the French Lieutenant, and having a passport from the French Admiral, we were soon out of sight, but were presently met by another French frigate, who also fired at us, and we were again obliged to bring to, and Capt. BISSELL went on board. At nine o'clock we were off Cadiz, and those who chose were landed in row-boats at the garrison. *The gentleman who went on shore with the mail returned, and said Cadiz was in high feather; that he had seen the King at his residence in the Custom House, amuse himself with flying a kite.* At half past 2 P. M. we proceeded to San Lucar, where we anchored at 8 P. M.

"JULY 2.—Landed at San Lucar, an ordinary town; some French officers came on board, who said they had marched through Spain, *via* Madrid and Seville, *one thousand eight hundred* miles, without firing a shot.

"N. B. The Peninsula, from N. to S. is *seven* hundred miles, being the extreme length.

"At four, P. M. 200 French troops were drawn up in the square to march for Cadiz—all drunk.

"[Here follows a corroboration of the Seville conspiracy for effecting the KING's escape; the particulars of which we have already laid before the public.]

"The conspirators, amongst whom is the ARCHBISHOP of TOLEDO, are confined in the prison of the five towns in the Island de Leon.

"The British Consul at San Lucar received a dispatch from SIR WILLIAM A'COURT, the English Ambassador, addressed 'To be forwarded immediately on his Britannic Majesty's service to the British Vice-Consul at Cadiz.' A Courier was sent on accordingly. But the DUKE DE CHRON, the French Commandant, refused to let the Courier pass into Cadiz, and the letter was sent round by sea three days after it should have arrived. *What will* GEORGE CANNING *and* ARTHUR WELLESLEY *say to this? And what will* GEORGE *the* FOURTH, *and the British Parliament say to it?* Neither the flag which represents the British nation, nor the signature of the Ambassador, who represents the King of ENGLAND, are regarded by the Admiral or General of France.

"JULY 3, 4, and 5.—Remained at San Lucar—waited on the Prince of ANGLONA, and presented my letter of introduction, who received me very kindly; he is the son of the Duke of OSSUNA, one of the first Spanish Grandees. Some persons arrived in the *Dwarf* cutter, from Cadiz, who declare the place can never be taken, unless it is betrayed. Cadiz, who declare the place can never be taken, *twenty* and 30,000 *troops* PROVISIONS ARE IN ABUNDANCE, AND BETWEEN *twenty and* 30,000 *troops in the garrison, who declare themselves ready to die* in the cause.

"JULY 6.—Got under weigh, and obtained leave from the French Admiral to anchor off Cadiz; went on shore; delighted with the beauty and splendour of this unrivalled sea-port; visited the Sitting of the Cortes, which is held in a Church. Sir ROBERT WILSON has the rank of General in the Spanish service, *with power to organize corps.*

"JULY 8.—Took on board forty-seven passengers for Lisbon, Vigo, Corunna, and England; weighed, and stood to sea; took on board a Gentleman charged with Sir WILLIAM A'COURT's despatches, *who had been fired at, and nearly killed* by the French.

"JULY 10.—Fine weather; brought to off Lagos; at 8 P.M. passed Cape St. Vincent, wind and tide against, BUT STILL GOING SEVEN MILES AN HOUR.

"JULY 11.—Entered the Tagus, passed Belem Castle, hoisted the quarantine flag; the steam vessel between Lisbon and Oporto ran on the rocks, from the ignorance of the Pilot, and all lost.

"JULY 12.—We proceed from hence to Vigo, *where I join* Sir ROBERT WILSON, *and from whence I shall continue my Journal.*"

This precious morceau is well worth analyzing. The sensations of an Englishman who saw a French Lieutenant swagger on the deck of an English man of war, or on the deck of the ROYAL GEORGE YACHT, might feel sorrow and burning as much as if he had taken his wife in adultery—(the oddest simile ever hit upon, by way of being complimentary to the parties most particularly concerned)—but when it is recollected that the Royal George in question is *not* a man of war, —that the Royal George yacht is now waiting the KING's orders at Spithead, and that the Royal George upon whose deck a French Lieutenant swaggered, is a public passage-boat—a steamer, which sails for hire and pay, and, as the journal itself shews, sails for the purpose of conveying partizans to Spain, we honestly confess that we do not enter into all the fine feelings of the Journalist.

"SIR JOHN DOYLE went on board the French ship"—lest the world should suppose that the General and K.C.B. who was so long Governor of Guernsey, and who is full of Whig wit and conviviality, was the SIR JOHN DOYLE here alluded to, it is but right to let our country cousins know that it is SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, a much younger man—a K.C.B., and moreover, K.S.P., *i. e. Knight of the Steam Pachet.* This gentleman went and asked leave to land "HIS PASSENGERS," which was granted.

The next assertion made is so evidently *a truth* that it gives a colour to the whole story—"the gentleman who went on shore had seen the KING at his residence at the Custom-house FLYING A KITE!"—it does not appear very necessary to make any remark we think upon this little statement, but we marvel the more at the conduct of the POST in publishing such things.

The appeal to the DUKE of WELLINGTON and MR. CANNING in terms of vulgar familiarity which follows may be quite in character with the mate (for such we conclude him to be under all the circumstances) of SIR JOHN DOYLE's passage-boat, but is certainly not in the style usually adopted by a fashionable newspaper, nor can we yet imagine what strange fancy has seized the POST which can have induced it not only to change its principles, but its mode of expressing itself.

On the 8th of July came a gentleman—all the people in the steamer are gentlemen—"who had been fired at and *nearly killed* by the French." This sounds odd enough—that he might have been fired at is probable; but how he could have been *nearly killed*, unless by the alarm, we do not understand; because it is an established axiom that a "miss is as good as a mile," and the different degrees of peril from distant gun shot are calculated with some degree of difficulty.

The observation upon July 10, smells of the shop. "Fine weather, brought to off Lagos, at 8 P. M. passed Cape St. Vincent—*wind and tide against, still going seven miles an hour.*" Here, to our minds, the murder is out—the Journal is a puff, paid for, on the part of the steaming concern; and as for the "Spaniards, the CORTES, or KING FERDINAND," they are mere make-weights in the scale to call attention to the fact, that the Royal George Steam Packet, SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, K.C.B. K.T.S. K.S.P. &c. &c. &c. goes seven miles an hour against wind and tide.

As to the story of abundant provisions and innumerable high spirited troops in Cadiz, we think it necessary only to add this extraordinary *tale* to King FERDINAND's *kite*, in order to judge of its veracity.

WILSON, it appears, has power to organize troops—"he can call spirits from the vasty deep—but will they come when he does call?" His wound—if ever he had one—seems forgotten—and certainly nobody appears to know exactly where it is, one paper says, he is shot in the leg, and therefore does not intend *standing* for Southwark at the next election —another tells us, he is wounded in the wrist, and has made a *bad hand of it*—a third mentions his having been hit in another place, which will prevent his *sitting* in Parliament again, while a fourth with more reason informs us that he received a musket ball in his head, which passed through the scull without giving him any considerable uneasiness, and without *touching the brain*—many people say, it was his horse that was shot, and that the Corporal hurt himself in tumbling over him—but even that is doubted by persons who have not seen KING FERDINAND flying a kite!

How circumstances operate upon events. Had WILSON, in the service of his country, received a wound, every British heart would have sympathised with him. As it is—the only reply one gets to any observation upon his mischance, is—"*Serve him right, a fool.*"

THE miracle "wrought" by PRINCE DE HOHENLOHE, a popish priest, upon MISS LALOR, who had been dumb for six years and five months, has been pretty generally talked of, and consequently laughed at; but we find that a name-sake of our steam-packet master DOYLE—a popish bishop—has thought proper to publish an account of this HUMBUG, accompanied by certain remarks and observations, which we consider it quite necessary to notice.

The fact being so well known, we shall pass over the narrative here, and come to the expressions of this *soi-disant* bishop, touching the present state of POPERY.

"In times when the minds of men are deeply anxious and strongly agitated, they cannot divest themselves of friendship and hatred, of fear and love; and when these passions prevail, they impart their own colours to the subjects of deliberation, and sway the subject of the most enlightened men: we ourselves have our fears which are groundless, and our antipathies which are ill-founded; we are often a prey to false alarms, and impute to others thoughts which, perhaps, they never once conceived—yet we overlook our own mistakes—we pardon our own errors, and why not, dearest brethren, mete to others as we would measure to ourselves? is it not a rule of equity to do so? is it not the law of the Gospel? Time will restore the dominion of truth—facts will disprove the strongest and the loudest imputations—patience will *soften down the anger* of our *opponents*—and charity will sweeten even the *bitterness of their gall.* They will yet blush at the injuries they have done us, and finding no justification for themselves in your reproaches, they may yet relent—nay, they may forgive, and be unmindered amongst your friends; but the storm of passion must be first allayed. Who has ever been converted till he ceased to hate? Who ever repaired an injury whilst he was upbraided with injustice? Recall to your minds, dearest brethren, the situation of those whose proceedings you complain of, and see whether that 'charity which thinketh not evil,' may not excuse their errors, and palliate their faults! *Have they not imbibed with their mothers' milk prejudices which nothing but education,* of which many of them are *destitute*, and a free intercourse *of Catholics* could remove? The nurse told them you were a nation of *idolators*, their *pastors pointed you* out to them as followers of Anti-Christ, their *books of instruction represented you as the enemies of* God, the LAWS *proclaimed to them* that you were disaffected, and the *Courts of Justice not unfrequently announced it in judgment.* When the *Laws and the Prophets were thus* 'PERVERTED' to condemn you—*when from the pulpit, as in the nursery, you were denounced as heathens and publicans—when the titles of property*, the pride of conquest and of *ancestry*, the *laws of the empire*, the *maxims of the wise*, the conduct *of all those placed in 'authority,' proclaimed you as impious or disaffected*, how could you be estimated as ordinary men? How could you be considered as *religious Christians* and *faithful subjects?* And if to these be *added any infringement on the privileges of those who, from time immemorial, have been your masters*—if men ESSENTIAL to *the law* were at once to be elevated to the rank of citizens by a new and a too perfect kind of social compact, could the laws themselves endure it? Could the master be seated with the servant, or the bondsman with the heir? And if these things have been, and still are, dearest brethren, *marvel not if the frame of society be disturbed*, and if clashings be produced by every new occurrence to excite old prejudices and *inflame every angry passion.*

"But, you will ask me, are we then to suffer in silence and not vindicate our good name? FAR FROM IT, BRETHREN—you should uphold, by every lawful means, your own character, and promote your own interests. These interests are the interests of truth and justice, and they *must advance.* The ways of their progress are obvious, and *nothing can retard them* but your own imprudence.

"You *have increased in property, in numbers, and in strength*; these *give you a moral weight which carries you forward with an accelerated motion.* Education has arrived to a state of excellence amongst those of you who are blessed with the means of obtaining it, and is united with a pure and sound morality. These will illuminate, and enlarge, *and direct the movement of our body, that we may act in concert, dissipate prejudice*, make our merits manifest, and attach to our cause the virtuous and the intelligent of every creed and class. The *progress of our religion, which is such as to excite even our own surprise*, will, of itself, make known our principles, and refute every calumny—the piety and zeal of your priesthood, the appearance of your places of worship, the multitudes who frequent them, their pious demeanor, their strict integrity, their faithful attachment to the ever uniform creed of the saints—these of themselves will have, as they daily have, an insensible, but yet a powerful effect; but when aided by the exertions of your friends, and the *violence of your enemies*, joined to your own willing obedience to the law, were a balance to be found they would compel them to exclaim, 'how lovely are the tabernacles of Jacob, and the tents of Israel!' these are the lawful and efficient means of mitigating the evils you now endure, and a few of the grounds of your future hope. *These will plead for you* in a language which will *speak to the understanding* of the wise, *to the interests of legislators*, and to the *hearts of men.* Supported on these pillars let your cause rest, *and the errors and the tricks of State prejudice, selfishness, and odious privilege*, will yield *to its* power, or *seek its alliance.* But do not, dearest Brethren, justify intolerance by your imprudence; do not verify the imputations of calumny, by deviating from your usual course; do not paralyze your own energies by dissensions, and enable your opponents to rivet your chains anew. *A momentary cloud has overcast the legislature; a bad spirit has breathed on their councils.* Some of those *who lead in the Senate have adopted a false maxim, others have unwisely exalted an unholy league over thy King's subjects, and placed it perhaps too near the throne.* Those men will regret *having cast away principle*, or acted on a bad one, and the collective wisdom of the nation will yet penetrate this cloud which overhangs it, and by a new effort of its power and its justice secure the throne, and *fill* with gladness the hearts of the people."

Nothing can be more strongly indicative of the HOPES of these Papists than this titular Bishop's address, which has nothing on earth to do with the miraculous cure of MISS LALOR—perhaps it may not be displeasing to those *not* fully acquainted with the credulity of the priest-ridden Christians to see the letter, *seriously written* by a Priest to this very Bishop, detailing the sudden and miraculous cure of the young lady in question.

MISS LALOR having been dumb for nearly seven years, her friends, confident in the powers of PRINCE HOHENLOHE, send to beg him to intercede and get her relief from her dreadful malady, to which the Prince graciously condescends the following reply:—

"To MISS LALOR, and all those who will spiritually unite in prayer,

"On the 10th of June, at nine o'clock, I will agreeably to your request offer my prayers for your recovery—Unite with them at the same time, after having confessed and received the Holy Communion, your own, together with that evangelic fervour, that full and entire confidence which we owe to our Redeemer JESUS CHRIST. Excite in the recesses of your heart the divine virtues of true contrition, of an unbounded confidence that you will be heard, and an immovable resolution of leading an exemplary life for the purpose of preserving yourself in a state of grace.

"Accept the assurance of my consideration.

"Hultenheim, the 9th of May, 1823, near Bamberg."

"His Most Serene Highness recommends *some devotion* in honor of the Most Holy Name of JESUS and of SR. JOHN NEPOMESCENE, MARTIN MICHAEL, a truly religious man, united in friendship with the Prince and with me, will join his prayers to those of his Highness. To avoid the expence of postage, I shall send this letter by Holland. This instant we have received an account from Verdelais, Diocess of Bordeaux, in France, stating with the utmost joy that a young female, deprived of the use of speech for five years, had been restored to it in the Church, on the day and hour appointed, namely, the 16th of March—'May God grant increase and preservation.'

"On the part of his Most Serene Highness the Prince,

"JAS. FOSTER, Parish Priest.

"To the Most Reverend, &c. &c. James Doyle, O.S.A. Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, in Ireland, at Carlow."

The following postscript to the directions for Mass is not unworthy of notice:—

"P. S.—As the meridian of Bamberg differs from that of Maryborough, by an hour and about twelve minutes, you can direct the Mass to be celebrated for MISS LALOR at a little before eight o'clock on the 10th of June."

The climax of all this absurdity, however, is to be found in the following *account of the miracle;* and although we believe it has been published before, we feel it a duty to repeat it here, as a document worthy of preservation by our numerous subscribers:—

"Maryborough, June 11, 1823.

"MY LORD—In compliance with your request, I send you a statement of the facts relative to MISS LALOR, which I have heard from others, and witnessed myself.

"I am now in the house *where she was first deprived of her speech.* She is at present in the eighteenth year of her age; and as she is connected with most of the respectable Catholic families in this country, and has had frequent intercourse with them, her privation of speech during six years and five months, is established beyond contradiction. Her hearing and understanding remained unimpaired, and she carried a tablet and pencil to write what she could not communicate by signs.

"Medical aid was tried by DOCTOR FERRIS, of Athy, and SURGEON SMITH, of Mountrath, but without effect. The latter Gentleman (as a similar case never occurred in the course of his practice) resolved to have it submitted to the most eminent Physicians in Dublin, *of whom were consulted by him, and the result was, that no hope could be entertained of her recovery.* This decision was imparted by DOCTOR SMITH to her Father, apart from Mrs. and Miss LALOR; all which circumstances the Doctor recollected on the 14th inst. when he saw MISS LALOR, heard her speak, and declared the cure to be miraculous.

"You, my Lord, are already aware, that according to your directions, written to me on the 1st of June, I waited on MR. LALOR, re-

...ated to him and to his family all that you desired. They ...d it with every exactness; and on the morning of the ...ast having heard Miss Lalor's *confession by signs*, and ...ed her for receiving the Holy Communion, I read to her again ...ber Lordship's letters, the directions of the Prince, namely, ...would excite within her a sincere repentance, a firm resolu... ...would excite within her a lively faith, and unbounded con... ...ing God's commands, a lively faith, and unbounded con... ...in his mercy, an entire conformity to his holy will, and a dis... ...love of him.

...had previously requested the Clergy of this district to offer up ...the holy sacrifice of the Mass, at twelve minutes be... ...Lalor the holy sacrifice of the Mass, at twelve minutes be... ...o'clock in the morning of the 10th, *keeping the matter a ...* ...from most others, as you had recommended; *however as it ...* ...*somewhat, a considerable number collected in the Chapel,* ...Coadjutors, with myself, began Mass at the hour ap... ...I offered the holy Sacrifice in the name of the Church. I ...the Lord to overlook my own unworthiness, and regard ...Christ the Great High Priest and Victim, who offers ...in the Mass to his Eternal Father, for the living and the ...Implored the Mother of God, of all the Angels and Saints, ...especially of St. John Nepomuscene. I administered the Sa... ...to the young Lady, at the usual time, *when instantly she ... as it were, a voice distinctly saying to her, 'Mary you are ... when she exclaimed, 'O Lord, am I!'* and overwhelmed ...ration, fell prostrate on her face. *She continued in this pos... a considerable time,* while I hastened to conclude Mass; but ...interrupted in my thanksgiving immediately after by the mother ...pressing her to speak.

...at length she was satisfied in pouring out her soul to the ...took her mother by the hand, and said to her, 'Dear ...upon which Mrs. Lalor called the Clerk, and sent for me, ...to avoid the interruption, and on coming to where the ...retired to, *I found her speaking in an agreeable, clear, and distinct manner, as neither she nor her mother could recognize as her own.* ...returned home in the afternoon, the doors and windows in ...through which she passed were crowded with persons, gaz... ...as though ...at this monument of the power and goodness of Al...

...Lord God.

...Thus, my Lord, in obedience to your commands, I have given ...a simple statement of facts, without adding to, or distorting what ...have seen and heard, the truth of which their very notoriety places ...of doubt, and which numberless witnesses, as well as myself, ...attest by the most solemn appeal to Heaven. I cannot forbear ...to your Lordship, how our Lord confirms *now* the doc... ...of the Church, *and his own presence upon our altars, by the ... wonders to which he referred the disciples of John*, saying, ...that Dumb speaks,' &c. as a proof that he was the Son ...who came to save the world.

...remain your Lordship's dutiful and affectionate Servant in ...

" N. O'CONNOR.

"To the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Old Derrig. Carlow."

Putting out of the question the numerous blunders incident to an Irish correspondence, such as their having ...heard the young lady's confessions by *signs*," and the ...se which the priest strictly kept by command, having ...*acquired* somewhat," we ask our readers, our Christian, ...readers, if they could believe such infatuation, ...ignorance, besotted folly as are contained in all this affair, ...exist at this moment in the British empire?

We know nothing of Miss Lalor, and, thank our stars, never met with a dumb girl in all our lives; but since she is a devoted papist, and since devoted papists, between fear and something else, will commit any tom-foolery which their priests, for the advancement of their church, direct them to enact, and since she had her voice perfectly till she was twelve years old, and since she recovered it exactly at nine o'clock—*Bentley time*—under the auspices of Prince Hohenlohe, a person who has three more h's in his name than are necessary) we honestly confess that, instead of believing in the miracle, which we are not weak or impious enough, thank God, to do, we should rather incline to believe Miss Lalor a novice who had been tutored to the trick by her confessors, *and that she is* one of many who have either lent *or let themselves to* imposition, in order to astonish the world at a given and critical period, in favour of the abominations and absurdity of the vain and sickening idolatry of the Popish religion.

The case stands thus—if this Irish titular Bishop and Father O'Connor really believe in this miracle, they are greater fools than we take them to be—if they do not, but carry on the farce which Miss Lalor has acted, wantonly and knowingly to deceive and delude their flocks into implicit obedience to the priesthood—for there is the object—the Bishop and his parish priest are two—what we will not call them here, because it would not read well on a Sunday morning.

The Bishop of Norwich is not dead, it was only a report—but there is a truth connected with his conduct which we are sorry to record: he has given Glover, the ranting radical parson, the toad-eater of old granny Coke, the Archdeaconry just vacant, in preference to his son Robert, a most amiable, exemplary person, who never meddles in politics, but whose fault, in his father's eyes, is his Tory principles—we think Mr. Glover will find his new situation any thing but agreeable: the intentions of the Bishop however are the same.

The public are beginning to open their eyes to the Presbyterian quackery with which at first they were so surprisingly struck—the most zealous of Squintum's adherents and followers are repenting them of the rashness with which they committed themselves by an avowal of their admiration; as the bills off, however, from that tipsy popularity which, for a week or two he acquired, it becomes necessary for his brother quacks to lend their aid to keep up the humbug by which dissension from the Established Church is to be promoted, and Presbyterianism exalted above reason and religion.

The Rev. John Clayton, jun. of the Poultry Chapel, it appears, said that which follows, in his pulpit last Sunday—without a patient reading:—

"There has recently appeared in our Metropolis an extraordinary man, of whom I have endeavoured to suspend my opinion till I had seen and examined his promised production. And now, to what shall I compare him? I will liken him to a fine young eagle out of the bleak regions of the North, which has lately escaped from the nest. His eye is piercing, and he can look at the solar orb: his wings are strong, and capable of a lofty flight. At present, he sits dreadfully among rocks and caverns, amidst wild and romantic scenery. Though he floats with some irregularity of movement over the ocean and plain above which he soars—though he pounces with indiscriminate eagerness upon his prey, and though, when he alights, he may sometimes strike his broad wings against the projecting points of the craggy cliffs—yet give him the fair opportunity to plume his wings and renew his flight, and (if God still sustain him) the evidently tendency of his course is to direct the eyes and minds of the nations to the 'Sun of righteousness,' and to those glorious skies in which that everlasting luminary shines.

"For my own part, I have been grieved to see a number of lesser birds of meaner nest, of feebler wing, and harsher note, flocking around him, and attempting to impede his ascent by their flutterings, their sings, and cries. I hope that you, my beloved people, will prove yourselves to be of a better brood. Refuse not to honour the man whom God has been pleased to honour. Pray that the Church and the world may reap the benefit of his ministrations, and God have all the glory. Cast, shake off from the wings of your spirits the earthly dust of pride, malice, and all uncharitableness—

" Pale envy, withering at another's joy,
Which hates the excellence it cannot reach!"

There is enough of metaphor and figure in this effusion to ...fy the most ardent lover of noise and nonsense—now let ...ook at the plain facts contained in it.

Why is Mr. Irving like an eagle?—an eagle is a bird, so is a goose—and, for all we can see, more like Mr. Irving than an eagle—an eagle can fly in the face of the sun—true—but he does it without blinking or squinting—a goose cannot, but he does it without blinking or squinting—a goose cannot, but he can stand on one leg and quack—so can Mr. Irving.

How does Mr. Clayton, Jun. shew that Mr. Irving is like a bird "just escaped from his nest?" What does he mean by "his pinions being strong?"—his Opinions may be strong and wrong too, but as for having escaped from his nest, it is most true that he is come here to feather his nest—and as for escaping from Scotland, if he calls *that* his nest, it has so long been the instinct of birds of *his* tribe to fly southward, that we feel neither gratitude nor admiration for the *favour*.

"At present," says Mr. John Clayton, jun. "he dwells chiefly among rocks and caverns, amidst wild and romantic scenes."—How can Mr. John Clayton jun. tell such abominable bounces—he dwells chiefly in Cross-street, Hatton-garden—among houses and chimneys, between Saffron-hill and High Holborn, and as for his "broad wings," and all that figurative trash, at which common sense revolts, if he be any bird at all he is a cock, crowing upon his own dunghill, fed and attended by Mr. Romeo Coates, whose affection for the breed has led him to devote himself particularly to his service.

We laugh at the contemptible absurdities of these mountebank ranters, because the nonsense which they prate is below any serious criticism; but when we hear any man with *reverend* prefixed to his name, direct his congregation not to refuse "to honour the man God has been pleased to honour," we shudder at the temerity, while we sicken at the blasphemy of the language used.

How can Mr. John Clayton, jun. of the Poultry Chapel presume to call a Scotch Presbyterian parson, with an unintelligible dialect and a cast in his eye, a "man honoured of God?"—What does he mean?—how honoured?—how favoured?—how marked?

Mr. Irving has the consummate vanity and presumption not only to say but to write—that men were ignorant of the use of religion, of its attributes, of its advantages, till *he* came to teach the word—the stocks and the whipping post might bring such daring pretenders to their senses—but for those of the *established church* who lend themselves to the mummery, we can only cry with a loud voice—Shame!—Shame!—Shame!

Lest all this should sound emptily, we will next week lay before our readers an examination of the orations which Mr. Irving has printed, together with his conceited and abominable preface, and our readers then shall judge how far we are borne out in the fervent and undisguised expression of our sovereign contempt for him and his followers.

There is nothing like crying *up*, and crying *down*. We lay before our readers an extract from the new number of the Liberal, but *our* observations are not at the moment directed towards the verses, which are quite as good as any of the later productions of Lord Byron—we merely call attention to the *remarks* by which the extract is accompanied in the Chronicle of yesterday.

"TRANSLATION OF PULCI.

"Lord Byron's contribution to the fourth Number of The Liberal, *is a literary curiosity*, in the shape of a translation of Pulci's *Morgante Maggiore*. His Lordship puts it forth as an experiment, which, should it be well received, will probably be followed by the other Cantos. The *Noble* Poet appears to us to have chosen for translation an author, *who writes in a vein very congenial to his own*—particularly as regards that *happy union* of *the serious* and *satirical which distinguishes the Don Juan*. The *naivete* with which parts of the *Morgante* are rendered, *produces some exquisite humour*; and the serious romance loses nothing of the *quaint simplicity* of the Italian.—*We supply a specimen*—

" And thus great honour to Morgante paid
" The Abbot: many days they did repose.
" One day, as with Orlando they both stray'd,
" And saunter'd here and there, where'er they chose,
" The Abbot shew'd a chamber, where array'd
" Much armour was, and *hung up certain bows*:
" And one of these Morgante for a whim
" *Girt on*, though useless, he believ'd, to him.
" There being a want of water in the place,
" Orlando, like a worthy brother, said,
" 'Morgante, I could wish you in this case
" 'To go for water.'—'You shall be obey'd
" 'In all commands,' was the reply: 'straightways'
" Upon his shoulder *a great tub he laid*,
" And went out on his way unto the fountain,
" Where he was wont to drink below the mountain.
" Arrived there, a prodigious noise *he hears*,
" Which suddenly along the forest *spread*;
" Whereat from out his quiver he prepares
" An arrow for his bow, and lifts his head;
" And lo! a monstrous herd of swine appear,
" And onward rushes with *tempestuous tread*,
" And to the fountain's brink precisely pours,
" So that *the giant's joined* by all the boars.
" Morgante at a venture shot an arrow,
" Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear,
" And pass'd unto the other side *quite through!!!*
" So that the boar, defunct, lay tripp'd up near.
" *Another*, to revenge his fellow farrow,
" Against the giant rush'd his fierce career,
" And reach'd the passage with so swift a foot,
" Morgante was not now in time to shoot.
" Perceiving that the pig was on him close,
" He gave him such a punch upon the head
" As floor'd him, so that he no more arose—
" Smashing the very bone; and he fell dead
" *Next to the other*. Having *seen such blows*,
" The other pigs along the valley fled;
" Morgante on his neck the bucket took,
" Full from the spring, which neither swerved nor shook.
" The tun was on one shoulder, and there were
" The hogs on t'other, *and he brush'd apace*
" *On to the abbey*, though by no means near,
" Nor spilt one drop of water in his race.
" Orlando, seeing him so soon appear
" With the dead boars, and with that brimful vase,
" *Marvell'd to see his strength so very great*;—
" *So did the abbot, and set wide the gate.*'

"'Gli dette in sulla testa un gran punzone.' It is strange that Pulci should have literally anticipated the technical terms of my old friend and master Jackson, and the art which he has carried to its highest pitch. '*A punch on the head*,' or '*a punch* in *the head*,' 'un punzone in sulla testa,' is the exact and frequent phrase of our best pugilists, who little dream that they are talking the purest Tuscan."

We say nothing—because we must give *The Liberal* its fair portion of notice next week—but we should be pleased with any very intelligent friend who could discover the "*naivete*"—the "*exquisite humour*"—the "serious," and the "*satirical*" of all this "quaint simplicity;"—it is Italian nonsense rendered into bad English, and nothing else.

No. II.

PAUL POTTER'S REVIEW OF THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

As far as we have hitherto proceeded in analyzing the measures, or rather the policy, of the New Whigs during the late Session, I think it has been fairly shewn—not by any ingenuity of induction, not by any attempt at sophistry, neither by mis-statement nor over-statement, but "*out of their own mouths*" and *under their own hands*, in their speeches and in their writings—that not only have their attacks been *directly* pointed against the King and the Church, but indirectly against almost every institution which is engrafted on the Constitution of our forefathers.

To proceed with this disgusting operation, which, like dissection after death, can only be defended on the principle of public utility, we must first advert to the grand question with which the Opposition advanced to the attack of Ministers on the opening of the Session, and for which they came prepared and armed from the County Meetings, which it had cost them many sacrifices, as well as indefatigable labour and trickery, to "get up" in almost every portion of our home empire.

That the Whigs—the *friends of the* People, whom they had for so many years described as sinking under the oppression of "high prices"—should have rested their hopes of baffling and defeating Ministers upon one of the first effects promised to that people from a restoration of peace, namely, a reduction of prices *in the first article of life*, might be considered simply as one of those inconsistencies peculiar to Whiggery, and into which men who act without any fixed principle are always liable to precipitate themselves, if there were not clear and positive evidence to the fact, that their conduct upon this occasion was influenced by motives which appear to govern every measure originated or supported by the party.

Unfortunately for the country, as well as for those who have suffered themselves to be degraded into an acquiescence in the grossness of their ambition, the faction which is represented by such men as Brougham, Hume, and Peter Moore, boasts of aristocratic members, great landholders and proprietaries, who, blind or careless respecting events which may arise out of *speculative policy*, are among the first to cry out against any practical mischief when it arrives at their own threshold. These overgrown landlords and impropriators had derived and enjoyed all the advantages of the "*high prices*," which their parliamentary talkers might deprecate in diatribes of six hours in length, or in half a number of the "Blue and Yellow" Depository of Whig bile, as long as they considered their declamation and oratory to be a mere "*brutum fulmen*," or rather an *uncharged shell*, which might serve for a time to throw the ranks of their opponents into confusion—but when events, over which they could have no control, *actually effected* that which they had so long and so vehemently professed their anxiety to carry for the good of the people, they were compelled to retrace their steps, or lose the support of their High Mightinesses by whom they were kept together and paid, and whose estates in the exchange from War to Peace prices were reduced to *half their previous value!*

There was no standing this. That the poor man should pay sixpence instead of eighteen-pence for his loaf, was an indulgence never contemplated by the Patriotic Whig. It was very well to talk of, and made an admirable Whig *caricature*, where John Bull was represented with "shrunken stomach" addressing his "tyrannical rulers," and threatening if the loaf *aloft* "did not *come down*—he should rise!" But this was when there was no chance of its "coming down," and there might be a "chance of a rising." Down, however, at length it came—and John, instead of rising, rather thought of dancing, and augured the better of the Whigs, because, for once, the picture they had painted of the "*Blessings of Peace*"—*throughout every period of the* war—appeared about to be realized! No—cries the Whig—here is a mistake; we wish you mighty well—but not at our expence. We, too, have a war to carry on, and "*high prices*" are necessary for the purpose. We have danced to you—you cannot refuse to pipe for us—"and pay the piper too." To be serious—here was a test of Whig *professions*. I am neither so sanguine, nor so visionary, as to suppose that human nature will ever arrive at such a state of purity and philanthropy as to dispose men—and more especially large bodies of men—to sacrifice their own interests for the simple purpose of contributing to the interests of others; but those who practise a delusion for the purpose of securing exclusive advantages to themselves—those who rest their only claims to public approbation upon their disinterested devotion to the public good, must either go to the full extent of their professions when the emergency arises, or they must be content to abide by the sentence of condemnation which, sooner or later, invariably awaits the detection of hollow and false pretenders!

Nay—so unblushing, even in the moment of exposure, was the effrontery of these men, that, after assailing Ministers night after night—in motion after motion, during which not one shadow of a rational remedy could be proposed, to counteract the "superabundant results of peace and plenty," the proposition of National Bankruptcy—for of such the proposed invasion of funded property would have been the declaration—was made in the face of a rich and prosperous country, and the principle of spoliation advocated, to make up the deficiency of income among those who had revelled for years in a state of artificial prosperity at the expence of all who derived their subsistence from fixed income. What right had men, who for a series of years had drawn from their land twice or threefold the rental paid to their fathers or predecessors, to complain of their sufferings when the period arrived for reducing things to their proper level, rendered absolutely necessary for the benefit and well-being of every order in society? Why were these pampered proprietors so improvident as not to secure from their partial prosperity a remedy against a reverse which every man of common sense must have anticipated? Had the fundholder, when in a state of comparative depression, acted upon the principle of this improvident class, his capital must have been sacrificed—and would the great landed aristocracy among the Whigs have stood forward to sacrifice a *per centage* on their property "to make up the difference?"—

" I give thee sixpence?
" I'd see thee —— first!"

That the discontent arising from the temporary depression of agriculture was confined to the Whigs it would be unjust and unfair to affirm, whatever effect, as a party measure, they may have produced in their itinerary campaigns in bringing others over to such sentiments. Every man when he feels called upon to make sacrifices, or is suffering under difficulties, will give a ready ear to those who profess a fellow feeling for his privations, and readily join in a cry which is directed against those whom they affirm to be the cause, or agents in his sufferings. The foolish and ignorant farmer was easily persuaded, when well dressed gentlemen, with white hats and well shined boots, took the trouble of travelling round the country to tell him he was ruined, and that Government had wantonly and wickedly reduced his income and

ters like wild beasts, and to sign any thing or every thing which might best express his hatred and abhorrence of his oppressors.

That the WHIGS carried the joke rather further than was consistent with their policy, may be inferred—from what always happens upon such occasions—namely, from their having their heels tripped up by more active citizens, whose views, if they were more extensive in the first instance, were at least openly avowed, and consequently lost much of their mischievous qualities by the honest exposure of their tendency;—but that they made the whole, as they had done in the Manchester affair—the Queen's affair, and upon every other occasion which for the last few years has presented an opportunity of practising delusion upon the people—a mere political question for PARTY as well as PERSONAL purposes, is too self-evident to need illustration from particular instances or insulated motions during the late Session. Their having made one of their few converts the constant object of their ridicule, for affording them his countenance and support upon this question, is a pretty clear proof, that *principle* had nothing to do with their *policy*—and the purchase of so unstaple a commodity as the support of SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE was not worth making, even at the sacrifice of a joke.

Ministers wisely declined all direct interference with a question, which has always suffered under the experiments of legislation, or baffled its wisest enactments—and they were charged with indifference to the sufferings of the people. They avowed their conviction that the evil would remedy itself, and they were denounced as *imbeciles* incapable of appreciating the situation or resources of the country!

MR. SOLOMON RICARDO harangued upon political economy, and MR. LAWYER BROUGHAM ran through the Encyclopædia of moral and municipal expedients. The Ex-Contractor MABERLEY, and the Ex-Surgeon HUME, daily broke Prisician's head, and falsified all the calculations of Cocker—Babel was re-edified, and the confusion of dialects was only exceeded by the chaos of opinions which were in succession urged, with legislative gravity, as remedies for the evil arising out of the *prosperity of the country, and the necessary consequences of peace!*

But, alas!—just as the uproar had nearly infected the ignorant mass of the people—just as they were about to be convinced that the cheapness of their markets was a clear proof of an intention on the part of Government to starve and oppress them—the remedy, which *the weakness* of Ministers had anticipated, and which the *foresight* and *penetration* of the WHIGS had, in the plenitude of their wisdom, scouted and laughed at—quietly and progressively began to operate—and the Session, which began with a solemn assurance that the country was on the eve of ruin from "*the appalling state of the* AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS," closed—*without one single enactment touching the question*—not only with the question set at rest, as admitted and affirmed by the great convert SIR THOMAS, of Somerset—but with something more than an apprehension on the part of the landholders and farmers—that PRICES MIGHT RISE TOO HIGH and involve them in an *opposite extreme of prosperity!*—It is a fact too notorious to need a single illustration, that at this moment the landed interest is exerting its strongest influence to *keep down* PRICES, *lest they should exceed the average fixed by Parliament for the admission of foreign grain!!*

Now, my good readers, do pray picture to yourselves what would have been the effect of that meddling, *diurnal* policy, as it may fairly be called, upon which the WHIGS, if they had been at the head of public affairs, during this one Session of Parliament last past, would have acted!—Are they honest?—If so, they would have led the country to the brink of destruction!—Were they insincere? If so, what opinion ought we to entertain of men who endeavour, upon every occasion which presents itself, to overthrow the existing order of things, for the purpose of establishing opinions which *they know to be ruinous and subversive of the* BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY!—and upon which they would not dare to act, at the risk of their heads—if they were actually possessed of power!

It is to be recollected that all this is SYSTEM—it matters not whether there be, or be not, real cause of complaint arising out of the measures of Government—whatever IS, I repeat IS WRONG, and the head and front of Ministerial offending, is the POSSESSION OF POWER—and *the support of the great body of* THE PEOPLE. The patriot BROUGHAM was as loud and declamatory in his visitation upon Ministerial delinquency, when the "MANUFACTURING DISTRESSES" were alleged as a crime against Government—never did that eloquent Gentleman discharge more bile and froth than upon that occasion—and in 1819. he pronounced a funeral oration over the lifeless corse of Birmingham knives and Manchester stuffs—cruelly slaughtered and mangled by His Majesty's Ministers! Before, however, the Coroner's inquest could be taken, or a verdict delivered upon his alleged murderers, THE CORPSE ITSELF arose like an unwelcome phantom before the lawyer's eyes, and displayed such feats of activity as drove him and his train of mourners to seek some other victim whom Ministers had more effectually prepared for the operation!

The ghost of agricultural distress has—alas, for these worthy patriots—degenerated also, into a plump, matter of fact, contented sort of personage, and once more broken the spell of WHIG incantations. What may arise before the next meeting of Parliament I do not venture to prognosticate, but must leave to the ingenuity and industry of the WHIGS themselves; although, if I were deemed worthy of proffering counsel to so sage and experienced a body, I might suggest, *for once, by way of experiment*, that they honestly avow their motives of action, and having failed in proving national distress as an incentive to national discontent, declare in the face of the country, THEIR OWN DISTRESS and BANKRUPTCY, and make these a ground of appeal for a bounty, or an admission to office!—How their claims may be received is another question; but JOHN BULL is a very good-natured animal, and easily attracted by novelty—on this ground, such a measure of WHIG *candour* and *honesty* might have its effect.

But I have not done with the late Session. There are still topics of high national importance which must be attended to—and if I do not succeed in tracing the SAME SYSTEM, as applied to each and every one of them—the same obvious tendency of ALL, to illustrate the beautiful maxim of WHIG POLICY so *decently* and *reverently* pronounced before the House of Lords on her late MAJESTY'S trial, by her pure, uncorrupted, and incorruptible advocate, MR. HENRY BROUGHAM, I will submit to be placed at the bottom of the list of WHIG PATRIOTS, and be declared incapable of ever again serving my country and fellow-citizens.

PAUL POTTER.

On Thursday, at three o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers in London. The Cabinet continued in deliberation about an hour.

On Friday a Board of the Lords of the Treasury was held at the Treasury Chambers. An extra Board was held on Thursday.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the following announcement:—

"*Foreign Office, July* 28, 1823.

"It has been notified by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassadors and Ministers of Neutral Powers, at Paris, that the Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona, and St. Sebastian."

On the 12th of August (his Majesty's birth-day) the first stone of the intended additional quadrangle at Trinity College, will be laid by the Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and member of that society.

His Majesty has written a letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, authorising a collection for the Incorporated National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales. The letter in question, which has been sent by the Archbishop to the several dioceses, and is directed to be read immediately after Divine Service, on the first Sunday consequent upon the receipt of it, after observing "that in no case can the great end of public happiness be so essentially promoted as by cultivating the principles of religious faith and moral duty," states that "the returns of last year have presented the welcome spectacle of the near and distant operation of the comprehensive scheme of education practised by the National Society, as exhibited in 1867 United Schools, affording religious culture with every beneficial influence on the minds and manners, the habits and appearance of more than three hundred and fifty thousand children," but adds that "the sums contributed by Royal munificence and individual bounty in former benefactions, have been expended in erecting schools upon the model of the Central School, the charge of building rooms of suitable dimensions forming the chief burden of expence in these provisions; whilst a bare sufficiency remains in annual subscriptions for the maintenance of the central school, from which so much benefit is derived to all parts of the country." It is under these circumstances that the Royal Mandate authorises an appeal to the liberality of the public; the contributions to be applied in multiplying schools and in lending aids for procuring sites and for building public seminaries.

On Tuesday the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief held a levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by General Lord Howden, Lord Hawke, Lieut.-Gens. Stevenson, Sir F. Maleolm, Major-Generals Darling, Sir C. Doyle, Fuller, Riall and about 30 other officers.

At the final close of the poll for a Member to serve in Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne, the numbers were, for Mr. Denison 336—Mr. Heathcote, 313—Majority, 23. Mr. Denison was of course elected.

THE ARMY.—It is understood that, should Major-General Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B. accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick, vice Major-General G. S. Smyth, deceased, Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. will obtain the Lieutenant-Governorship of Upper Canada. The 1st Regiment of Dragoons, which marched from the Regent's Park Barracks, on the 16th inst. arrived at York on Wednesday. The 2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, having been relieved by the 1st Dragoons, have marched from York for Birmingham. The 1st Regiment of Life Guards removed from Knightsbridge quarters on the 25th instant, to Knightbridge Barracks. The 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons stationed at present in Romford Barracks, has recently received a draft of 60 men from the depôt of the 16th (or the Queen's) Regiment of Light Dragoons at Maidstone Barracks.—The troops were reviewed in the Park, Dublin, on Monday, by Lord Combermere, Sir Henry Torrens, &c. The evolutions were executed with much precision, and the spectators were highly gratified with the splendour of the scene. Two officers and 16 non-commissioned officers belonging to each regiment of infantry stationed in Ireland are now in Dublin, for the purpose of being drilled in the new system of field tactics, under the immediate superintendence of Major-General Sir H. Torrens, Adjutant-General to the Forces.—The first division of the 2d Rifle Brigade arrived at Limerick on Monday, from Kinsale, the inhabitants of which place have presented a complimentary address to Col. Mitchell and the corps, for their excellent conduct whilst stationed there.—The 57th Regiment arrived at Kinsale, from Buttevant, on Thursday.—A troop of the 14th Light Dragoons marched into Exeter on Tuesday last, from Radipole Barracks.

The Revenge, of 74 guns, Capt. Sir Charles Burrard, Bart. being completed to her full war complement of 650 men, will shortly leave the Medway for Spithead, where she will receive the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, and then proceed to Malta, to relieve Sir Graham Moore, in the Rochfort. It is expected this ship will call off Cadiz.

We understand that very shortly a considerable augmentation will be made to our Naval Force in the Mediterranean. The formal notification which the French Government has made of the blockade of the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona, and St. Sebastian, has made this measure necessary for the protection of our commerce. The additional force will consist of frigates only, which will cruise off the blockaded ports; and be in the way to give every necessary information and protection to British merchantmen. The number of frigates will not exceed five or six.

It is in contemplation to add to the extensive improvements at the West end of the town, by throwing open the Green Park, to terminate the view from Pall Mall, by a removal of the buildings at the bottom of Cleveland-row.

A splendid entertainment was given Monday, at Willis's Rooms, to the Marquis of Hastings, by a number of gentlemen connected with East Indian affairs, Lord W. Bentinck in the Chair. The Marquis was placed on his right. Among the distinguished individuals present were, the Duke of Sussex, Prince of Saxe Coburgh, Lord Holland, Lord W. Russell, Lord Bexley, Earl of Bredalbane, Lord Howden, the Right Hon. Mr. W. W. Wynn, the Earl of Gosford, Sir John Doyle, &c.

RACES.—At Edinburgh Races, on Monday, Lord Kelburne's br. c. the Pirate won the produce sweepstakes of 50gs.; and Sir D. Moncrieffe's Negotiator won the gold cup of 100gs.—At Knutsford Races, Lord Stamford's b. h. Peter Lely won the Pecover stakes of 10gs.; and Mr. Yates's b. c. Adventurer the Knutsford stakes. Mr. Wood's b. c. Clapham won a cup value 50gs. given by the Officers of the Cheshire Yeomanry.—At the Winchester Races, Mr. J. Walker's Langtonian won the gold cup of 100gs.; the Noblemen and Gentlemen's plate of 50l. was won by Mr. Dilly's b. c. Bertram.—At Lewes, the King's plate of 100gs. was won by Lord Egremont's b. h. Centaur; and the Ladies' plate of 60 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, was won by Lord Egremont's b. f. Elfrid.

A sailing match for a Silver Cup, given by the Cumberland Sailing Society, took place on Wednesday. The vessels, in number twelve, were sailed by their respective owners, from Blackfriars-bridge round a boat moored near Putney-bridge, and back to Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall. The boats were all at their stations at half-past three, ready for the signal to start. They started at five o'clock, and made sail, led by a barge with the Members of the Cumberland fleet. A light breeze from the westward was directly in their teeth, and all obliged to work to windward. The tide was running up. The Swift sustained some damage before she had made much way, and was unable to continue the contest. At Westminster-bridge the St. George took the lead, and displayed great superiority in sailing. She was followed closely by the Spitfire, and a better match between two sailing vessels has seldom been seen. After an excellent trial of skill the St. George kept her advantage, and returned first to Cumberland Gardens at about eight o'clock in the evening; she was closely followed by the Spitfire.

The Prize Wherry given by the Gentlemen of the Funny Club, was rowed for on Thursday. About five o'clock seven boats started from Westminster Bridge, rowed round a boat moored off the second windmill beyond Vauxhall, returned down the Surrey shore, round the Beacon on the same shore below Westminster Bridge, and back through the centre arch of the same bridge. The wherry was won by W. Knowton and W. Chandler, at 20 minutes before eight o'clock.

Friday the Annual Coat and Badge, left by the will of Doggett, the Comedian, to be rowed for on the 1st of August, by six Watermen who had completed the term of their apprenticeship in the course of the year, took place by the following:—G. T. Butcher, Hungerford; James Braithwaite, ditto; Wm Mason, St. Catherine's; Edw. Voss, Fountain-stairs; J. V. Hallam, Bankside; James Woodford, Chelsea. They started against wind and tide, from the Swan, at London-bridge, about four o'clock; when Braithwaite took the lead, and kept it until they came to Blackfriars'-bridge; Hallam and Butcher then came alongside of him, and a very sharp contest took place between them till they came to the Nine Elms; when Butcher passed, and kept the lead until he arrived at the Swan, at Chelsea, about 10 minutes past four o'clock, and won the Coat and Badge; the second, five guineas, and the third three guineas.

A boat was launched on Monday last on the Seine, opposite the Louvre at Paris, which is constructed on a new principle. It is moved by a wheel, similar to those of steam boats, placed at the stern, which is turned by a simple crank, directed by a man. The experiment succeeded perfectly, and the boat, with eight or nine persons on board, rapidly descended the river towards St. Cloud.—*Paris Paper.*

The Asylum in the Regent's Park, which was appropriated for the reception of the military labouring under bad eyes, and to which Sir William Adams was appointed superintendent as well as oculist, being at present quite freed from the military, it is said will be immediately appropriated for the reception of the female convicts from the Penitentiary. Millbank, while the males are to be sent on board the hulks until the prison has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

THE NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.—Much interest was excited on Wednesday in the city, by supposed intelligence of the safe arrival of Captain Parry in the Pacific, from which it was of course conceived that his arduous undertaking had been completed. The account contained in the following extract of a letter:—"Valmer, July 20—Of course you have heard that a South Sea whaler passed through on Monday evening from Valparaiso, with the news that Captain Parry had succeeded in finding a passage to the Pacific, and was then all well. This statement, however, is not entitled to the smallest confidence. Had Captain Parry reached the Pacific early in the spring, which must have been the case to allow the intelligence to arrive at Valparaiso at the time the whaler made that port, he must have passed Behring's Straits in the depth of winter, which is obviously impracticable. Captain Parry, on leaving England, had no expectation, even if his enterprise succeeded, that he would be heard of before the beginning of the year 1824.

We copy the following from an Irish paper:—"Lost on his passage to the East Indies, *along with the ship*, all the passengers, and crew on board, John Hely Hutchinson, youngest son of the late Rt. and Rev. Lorenzo Hely Hutchinson, and nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the wife of Mr. Weightman, residing at 110, Tichfield-street, in a fit of temporary derangement precipitated herself from her bed-room window, two stories high, on to the pavement at the back of the house. She was much hurt; it was found, however, that the skull was not fractured, but the head was otherwise so much injured that she is in such a state as to leave no hope of her recovery.

A few evenings since some silver spoons and forks were stolen from one of the pantries in the Royal Lodge, Windsor; it is thought that the robbery must have been effected by some persons connected with the establishment, as there are sentries placed all round the house at night, so as to prevent the approach of strangers; active measures are pursued for the detection of the thieves.

On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, as one of the Clapham stages was proceeding along the Hackney road, loaded with passengers, inside and out, a ruffian jumped up behind and snatched a valuable shawl from a lady, who was seated by the side of a gentleman in the dickey. The coach was stopped and an alarm given, but the felon escaped.

A Sergeant of the 84th shot himself through the neck, at Newtenn, county Tipperary, on Saturday last. He was a native of Germany. There are hopes of his recovery.

Thursday morning, at low water, the body of Elizabeth Anthony, suspected to have been murdered by William Dyson, was found upon the shore at Chelsea reach, where it was drifted by the tide. It was shockingly mutilated, supposed to be caused by the friction in the water. Information was sent to Mr. Wood, landlord of the Union tavern, Air-street, Piccadilly, in whose house she had been a tour-maid a short time she became acquainted with Dyson. Mr. Wood went to Queen square office immediately to consult the Magistrate how he should proceed. Mr. White, who was the sitting Magistrate, ordered him to acquaint the Coroner, in order that an inquest may be held upon the body, and ordered that time sufficient might be allowed to procure the attendance of all witnesses who knew any thing of the parties, as it was a case which required serious consideration.

At the assizes lately holden for the county of Essex, a parish clerk was called to prove a rate, *who could not read!* This fact was mentioned by Mr. Serjeant Onslow on the bench at Lewes, last Tuesday.—*Brighton Gazette.*

At Worcester Assizes a prisoner was acquitted on a charge of stealing two eggs! The Judge said the prosecution was most frivolous, and refused the prosecutor's expences.

A woman has been arrested, and committed to the prison of Douay, charged with the horrible crime of interring a child alive in the cemetry of that town. Her name is Victoire Herniquet, and she is not more than twenty-three years of age. She has already undergone two examinations. It appears that the mother had entrusted the child to her, with an allowance to place it in the hospital.

At the Berwick Gaol Delivery, after a trial, which began on Wednesday se'nnight, and lasted till two o'clock on Thursday morning, Grace Griffin, the wife of the late John Griffin, publican, in Berwick, who died from ill usage received in his own house, on the 20th of April last, was capitally convicted of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to death.—The unhappy woman was executed on the 26th ult. She was brought from the gaol about three o'clock, in a cart, seated on a chair covered with black cloth. She was decently dressed in black, and seemed much composed, and even prepared to meet her awful fate. On arriving at the place of execution she ascended the scaffold, (which was erected a little way out of Berwick, where the roads separate,) with a firm step. After which she stood for a few minutes in an attitude of supplication, and then dropt her glove as a signal, when the executioner, who had arrived from Edinburgh on the preceding evening, instantly launched her into eternity. As an execution has not taken place in Berwick for a very long period, an immense concourse of people were attracted from all quarters of its vicinity to witness the present one.

At Bow-street, on Friday, George Colney was charged with robbing Ann Rockhall, of a shawl and a small parcel. The prosecutor accompanied the prosecutor on one of the stage coaches to Sydenham; and under pretence of seeing her home, through a bye lane, took the opportunity of plundering her. He was remanded.

At Guildhall, on Friday, Margaret Davies was charged with robbing Mr. Draper of Fleet-market, of sundry wearing apparel. She had only lived in his service six days, and took the opportunity of stripping the drawers during the absence of the family; she decamped with the property, but was robbed in the Kent Road of part of it by a number of fellows; this led to her detection, the watchman having found her crying on the steps of a door and lamenting her loss. She was fully committed.

At the Thames Police Office on Friday, Aaron Smith was charged with piracy. Captain Hill of the Vittoria stated that he was lying off Cuba on the 7th of August, when he was boarded by a number of men, carried on board the pirate, (the prisoner being one of the men who boarded), and plundered of 150l. in doubloons. Captain Cook of the Industry also made a similar charge, the captain of the pirate was killed by his crew. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.—On Thursday, a gipsy woman, whose appearance is far superior to that of those who generally go about in gangs, was brought before the Magistrate, charged with having robbed the shop of Mr. Jones, linen-draper, in High-street, in the Borough, of a great quantity of lace. The shopman of Mr. Jones stated, that the prisoner came into the shop, and asked to look at some lace, and while handling it, was seen to conceal two pieces, with which she walked into the street. She was followed and brought back, and the lace was found upon her person. She told many falsehoods about her place of abode, but one of the officers contrived to learn the fact, which led to the discovery of a large quantity of lace, also the property of Mr. Jones. He locked up with the prisoner a confidential female, who pretended that she was also confined for robbery, and that sort of communication which usually takes place between thieves soon informed the "female nose" that her companion was of the wandering tribe, and resided near Norwood, in one of those buildings which a donkey can remove in a short time. The officer forthwith proceeded upon this information to the spot described, and found a gypsy's hut at the distance of a quarter of a mile from any other dwelling of the same kind. It was guarded by two fierce dogs, which were chained to stakes on each side of the entrance to the hut, and it was not without difficulty the officers overcame such a guard. After they had entered the hut, they saw the children of the gypsy, and questioned them particularly but the trade of theft was carried on in the family with too much ability to be betrayed by those who obtained a livelihood by it. The officers then proceeded to search the hut, in which were two donkeys. They found nothing of a suspicious nature until they turned up the donkey's hampers, and then they found about 30l. worth of Mr. Jones's lace, part of which had been stolen the very day after it had been brought into the shop.—She was committed for trial.

On the 1st of August was published,

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DR. SYDENHAM'S FAMILY PILLS OF HEALTH.—These Pills (entirely vegetable) are unrivalled in cases of Head-ache, Loss of Appetite, Noises and Giddiness in the Head, Lowness of Spirits, Flatulency, Obstructed Digestion, together with all affections of the Liver, and Bilious Disorders. These Pills contain not one atom of mercury or mineral, and are so peculiarly mild, as to require no restriction or alteration in diet. The most delicate females find them materially beneficial to their general health, and all who have used SYDENHAM'S PILLS pronounce them the most safe, mild, and effectual family medicine extant. Nothing can prove the superiority of these Pills more than the numerous cases communicated by persons of the highest respectability, and the countenance shown them by the first medical characters in present practice. Naval and military men, —Persons residing in hot climates—those leading sedentary lives, and Commercial Gentlemen will find them a certain assistant to repel the attack of disease arising from neglect, intemperance, the want of exercise, or the effects of climate. One Pill taken at the hour of dinner is admirably calculated to assist digestion, correct excesses of the table, and give a healthy action to the stomach In Boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; and for the use of exportation, large boxes by which there is a considerable saving at 11s.—CAUTION—Purchasers are requested to observe the Name "J. RIGG, Bristol," is written on the Government Stamp affixed to each box, to distinguish them from Imitations sold under similar titles. Sold by Butlers, 4, Cheapside, and Regent-street; Newbury's, Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton's, Bow Church-yard; Barclay's, Fleet-Market, London; and most respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

BEARS' GREASE.—A small quantity of this article has just been received, by the Elizabeth, from St. Petersburgh, consigned to J. Atkinson, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho square, which is potted for use just as imported, except the addition of a little perfume to prevent its turning rancid; and as several disappointments arose from the last lot being quickly sold he recommends an early purchase. The striking properties of this Grease when procured from the animal in its native climate has been so demonstrated from a lecturer of physiology of the present day that it is unnecessary for the importer to give any opinion of his own, further than to add, that independent of making the hair grow it is extremely pleasant for dressing it, making it very soft and glossy; price 2s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. a pot, and a reduction on taking a quantity. Sold as above, and a supply has been sent to most perfumers and hair dressers. Caution —J. Atkinson none of his importations have a bill round the pot with his signature, and he sells no pot at less price than 2s.

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—J. ATKINSON, Perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, respectfully informs the Fashionable World, that he continues to sell, wholesale and retail, the following articles, they are also to be procured at most Perfumers and Hair Dressers in town and country; but as they have been very generally counterfeited, the genuine has his signature and address on the Label:—ATKINSON'S DOUBLE REFINED WINDSOR SOAP, divested of all caustic properties, is peculiarly calculated to Ladies or Gentlemen who have a delicate skin to preserve. It is long still very old, and consequently economical in use; it is very highly perfumed, and where the skin has got hard, rough, or uneven, it gradually corrects such imperfections, and makes it soft, white, and even; price, half pounds, 1s. 2d.; pounds, 2s.; by taking a dozen pounds, 1s. 9d.; also, the Old Brown Windsor Soap, possessing the same properties, but still older, and higher perfumed, price 2s. 3d. a pound.—ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, or VEGETATIVE HAIR OIL, is allowed to be the most elegant article ever invented for giving the hair a beautiful gloss in dressing, and for keeping it in curl, in exercise, or in damp weather, and for regenerating the growth where it has fallen off, from illness, perspiration, change of climate, or any cause occasioning premature decay, price 3s. 6d.—ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE changes grey or red hair on the head or whiskers to a permanent brown or black, price 5s.—Agent for HUDSON'S ROMAN TOOTH POWDER, and Tincture, which have been so generally adopted; they not merely cleanse and beautify the teeth, but preserve them from decay to the latest period of life, they eradicate the scurvy and tartar from the gums, fasten such teeth as are loose, and sweeten the breath, and so undeviating are their effects, that there never was an instance of any one who regularly used them ever having the teeth ache or a tooth [illegible] each.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it [illegible] hair fall off or turn grey, by now using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, as it is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest preserver to the hair, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and will always keep the hair clean and beautiful. Each Medical Gentlemen have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair, and will do in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done in the thickening, strengthening, and restoring it, if there is the least sign of roots. Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors have made the name of the counterfeit Russia Oil like the Genuine; therefore Purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor or of respectable Venders. Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe his address "A. Prince, No. 9, Poland street, Oxford-street, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle 3s. or a large bottle, containing 5 ounces, for One Pound, which is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

DR. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon, Man-midwife, Son, and Assistant, of the late Martin Van Butchell, recommended by persons of distinction (references are given with permission), continues to cure Fistulæ, Piles, &c. by the improved method so long and successfully practised by his father, without Confinement, Cutting, Caustic, or Risk, for suitable fee.—No 48, South-street, Berkeley square, London. At home till one daily. No remuneration required from persons of respectability, until they are satisfied a cure has been performed.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday, have arrived by Express. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday last contains a telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid July 26, which announces the occupation of Ferrol, on the 15th, by the Corps of General Huber.

An article from Bayonne, dated the 24th ult. says:—The preparations for the siege of Pampeluna are carrying on with the greatest activity, and it will be regularly commenced in a few days. We are informed from the environs of Pampeluna, that the garrison still makes frequent sallies. On the 16th they killed 30 men, on the 17th 40, and the 18th and 19th 200 men of the troops of the Faith, and 100 French. A guerilla corps of four hundred infantry, and eighty cavalry, had appeared within two leagues of Pampeluna.

The *Journal des Debats* of yesterday stated, that the Regency of Madrid had ordered all the volunteers, militia, and all the secularised monks, who had taken refuge at Madrid, to quit that capital immediately. If the Regency had wished to send reinforcements to the Guerillas, it could not have acted otherwise.

The *Moniteur* has not published any intelligence from Corunna subsequent to the 15th. The anxiety of the public looked for some details of the events of the 16th and 17th, which have hitherto only been mentioned in the English Journals.

We learn that the assault upon Cadiz was certainly to take place between the 26th and 30th ult. Simultaneously with the attack by land would be a bombardment of the city by the ships in the bay.

Hamburgh to the 26th, and Dutch mails to the 31st ult. arrived yesterday. An article from Odessa to the 5th of July brings accounts from Constantinople to the 29th of June, which state that the Porte has yielded to the recent representations and threats of Lord Strangford, and released the four Russian ships. But they are to return to Odessa instead of going to the Archipelago.—Nothing was known at Constantinople respecting the events in the Peloponnesus. The capital was tranquil. The communications with the Mediterranean are become more and more difficult—A ship which left Constantinople on the 2d, brings word that the negociations with Persia had failed, and that hostilities had re-commenced.

The Ipswich paper of yesterday says, "We regret to state that yesterday morning, William, the second son of Sir Philip Broke, Bart. of Broke Hall, was drowned. This young gentleman, about twelve years of age, was amusing himself by angling in a pond near the house, and it is supposed fell from a rail upon which he had been sitting.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy was thrown from his horse between Tunbridge Wells and Maidstone a few days since, and received a very serious injury; he was not able to proceed on his journey.

Yesterday morning, at half-past five, a destructive fire broke out at the foundry of Mr. Hamby, Goswell-street, which consumed the whole of the manufactory, together with three houses, and damaged two other houses.

At the Surrey Sessions, T. C. F. Sandon, a prisoner in the King's Bench, was found Guilty of defrauding a person named Putland of various sums of money, and sentenced to be transported for 7 years.

An inquest was held yesterday at the King's Arms, Chelsea, on the body of Eliza Anthony, aged 19, who was supposed to have been murdered by Dyson, who has undergone several examinations at Queen-square Police Office. Dyson had been a waiter, and the unfortunate girl a servant at the same public-house, in Air-street, Piccadilly.—Mary Johnson, the mother of the deceased, deposed to the intimacy of her daughter with Dyson. She identified the body. Dyson asked witness's consent to marry her daughter, which she refused in consequence of his inability to support her as his wife. A few days afterwards the deceased left home to go to live with Dyson. Witness did not see them for two months afterwards. About six or seven weeks ago saw deceased and Dyson by appointment at a public-house; Dyson wished to part with her in a friendly manner, but she told him he was a villain, and had robbed her of her daughter. Had not seen her daughter since, until after her death.—Mr. Jefferies, a surgeon, who examined the body (which was taken out of the water near Chelsea), found it in a very advanced stage of putrefaction; the face and head much swollen, black, and disfigured; (she was far gone in pregnancy); was of opinion that the discolouration of the face was the consequence of external violence committed previous to her death; did not discover any other marks of violence on the body; the lungs were gorged with black blood, which leaves no doubt in his mind of her death having been caused by suffocation.—Several other witnesses were examined. The Jury retired for above two hours, and returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society was held at the office in this city, on the 28th July, and was numerously and respectably attended. The President of the Society, Mr. Alderman Patteson, took the chair, and having shortly stated the object of the Meeting, viz. to declare a Bonus on the Sums Insured by the Members, called upon the Secretary to read the Auditors' Report, from which it appeared that the Assets of the Institution, at the 25th of March last, exceeded half a million, advantageously invested, and that the income had trebled within seven years, and amounted to upwards of 130,000l. per annum. The Actuary then read his Report and an Abstract of the result of his calculations; in the former he adverted to the advantage derived by the Members from the reduction of rates (of which this office set the first example) and which is in effect an annual bonus to the insured, and by the statement of assets and engagements shewed, that in addition to an Annuity Fund of above 106,000l., and a protecting Life Department Capital of about 250,000l. the Society possessed a disposable surplus of upwards of 145,000l. which would allow a bonus of 24 per cent. on all premiums deposited previous to July, 1822, besides largely augmenting the Reserve Fund. The Chairman afterwards addressed the meeting, and stated, that he had himself made a computation of the profits which would probably arise on the insurances, and felt satisfied that at the close of the existing contracts, a surplus of many hundred thousand pounds would be found to have arisen. The Members expressed great satisfaction at these statements, and passed several resolutions which will be found amongst our advertisements.—The cordial thanks of the meeting were then voted to the worthy President, and the meeting dissolved.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The amount of Stock sold this week has been even larger than that disposed of during the whole of the four weeks preceding. Consols for the Account this day week closed at 82¾, but on Friday touched 80¼, and have since varied between 81 and 81¼. The Court of Chancery bought largely both yesterday and to-day, and has rendered Stock very scarce. Consols at the close to-day are 11⅛.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 82⅛ 82¼	India Bonds 54 55
3 per Cent. Consols 81⅛ ⅜ ¼	Exchequ. Bills, 2d 1000l. 28
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . . 500l.
4 per Cent. . . . . 99¾ ⅛	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 100⅜ ⅛	Con. for Acc. 81⅛ ⅜ ¼ ⅜
Long Annuities . 21	

July 28, French Five per Cents. - - - 91·60

The LITERARY MUSEUM.—The Museum and the Literary Register having been united, will henceforth be published under the above title. The Number of this day contains, among other interesting articles, Reviews and copious extracts from Irving's Orations; the new Number of the Liberal; Mrs. Holderness's Account of New Russia; Bakewell's Travels among the Grecian and Pennine Alps, &c. &c. Poetry; Amusing Sketches of Men and Manners; the Theatres; Foreign Literature and Correspondence; Science, &c. &c.—Price 8d. and 1s. Stamped for country circulation. Published by John Warren, 7, Brydges street, Covent Garden; and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen in the kingdom.

The public have always some object which attracts general attention. In former times Wilkes and Liberty, Animal Magnetism, and the Cock Lane Ghost, were subjects which engrossed public notice. Now the favourite topics of general and fashionable conversation are the Rev. Mr. Irving and Rowland's Macassar Oil.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those who are conscious of incapacity. Messrs. Goss and Co. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of such disorders as arise from nervous debility. Their works. "The Ægis of Life," and "Hygeiana," (the latter addressed to females) in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 29, Paternoster-row, London, Porter, 72, Grafton street, Dublin, or at any Booksellers. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant, on receiving a Bank note.—11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN, and fitting up their COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MILES and EDWARDS'S splendid Stock of London Chintz Furnitures, Spanish Damasks, Cashmere Chintzes, Moreens, &c. is, without exception, the largest, the most select, and the cheapest in the kingdom. This immense assortment having been entirely manufactured since the extraordinary diminution in the value, the proprietors are enabled and determined to sell them full one third below the regular prices of old establishments. M. and E. are aware that by this innovation upon the system of the trade, they have incurred the animosity of other houses, but the unprecedented encouragement experienced from the principal Nobility and Gentry is an ample compensation and sufficient inducement for them to adhere to their present plan. In fitting up Drawing Room and Dining Room Curtains, Four-post and French Beds, &c. Families may, in many instances, effect a saving of nearly one half by inspecting this matchless stock at Miles and Edwards's only establishment is at No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles street and Old Cavendish-street.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Annuities have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy. Persons engaged in trade are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Bordeaux, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a license from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuity secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds. JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Instituted July 1809. London Offices, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; and Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society, duly convened by Public Advertisement, and held on the 28th day of July, 1823, at the Society's Office, in Surrey-street, Norwich, JOHN PATTESON, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The Reports of the Auditors and Actuary were submitted to the Meeting, shewing the progressive accumulation and appropriation of the Funds, and stating the result of a recent valuation by the Actuary of the engagements and assets of the Society at Midsummer 1822.

These Reports having been read, it was moved by Mr. Alderman Francis; seconded by Timothy Sheppard, Esq., and unanimously resolved:

First, That this Meeting is highly gratified with the Reports of the Auditors and Actuary, which have been now read, and by which it appears, that on the 30th of June, 1822, the Society's Life Insurance Capital amounted to 393,248l. 9s. 6d. besides 106,467l. 16s. 2d. reserved to meet its engagements to Annuitants, and that its present income exceeds 130,000l. per annum.

Second, That in pursuance of the Actuary's Report, a bonus of 24 per Cent. be now declared upon the Deposits made by the existing Members of the Society, whose Policies were effected previously to the 30th day of June, 1822.

Third, That this Meeting has had peculiar satisfaction in viewing the steady and successful progress of the Society through a period of 15 years, during which time it has constantly afforded to the Insured the benefit of reduced rates of Premium, and will now have realized bonuses of 24 per Cent. to the more recent Members, and of 44 per Cent. to those of longer standing.

JOHN PATTESON, President.

It was then moved by Jeremiah Ives, Esq. seconded by William Simpson, Esq. and unanimously Resolved—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the President for his conduct in the Chair this day, and particularly for the able exposition he has now made of the result of his own investigation into the affairs and general business of the Society.

RICH SILKS, SHAWS, LACE, and MUSLINS SELLING OFF.—The whole of the Fashionable STOCK of HUBBUCK and CO. is now SELLING OFF in consequence of the Premises in building their back premises.—Morning dresses, 3s. 9d. each; handsome gauze dresses, from 10s. to 15s. levantines, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; bombazeens, 1s.; wide Norwich crapes, 1s. 6d. white satins, 3s.; pink do. 2s. 9d.; poplins from 1s. 6d. to 4s.; lace veils, 12s; Moravian flounced robes, a little soiled, 18s.; added to the above bargains, are new and very rich silks, much in demand amongst the nobility for dresses and polisses. Velour de Paris, ducapes, gros de Naples, figured silks, striped silks, taffeties, sarsnets, velvets, and every rich silk now in fashion; very curious and beautiful long and square shawls, a great bargain, from 14s. to 5l. A large stock of remnants very cheap; family mourning of every description.—Spitalfields House, 12, Henrietta street, Covent Garden.

TWO THOUSAND SOILED DAMAGED TABLE CLOTHS, AT HALF PRICE; rich clintz furnitures, 1s. per yard, worth 2s.; moreens, 1s. 4d., best ditto, 1s. 6d.; linings, in every shade, 6d. per yard: handsome Marseilles quilts, 3 yards square, 13s. 6d.; counterpanes, 10s. 6d.; large blankets, 8s. the pair; yard wide furniture dimity, 9d. per yard: Russia sheeting, 8½d.; Irish ditto, yard and a quarter wide, quite free from dress, 1s. 4d.; a few pieces of real Russia, two and a half and three yards wide, for noblemen's beds; bucking, three yards wide, Russia ditto, 5s.; brilliant napkins, 7s. per dozen; the largest size dinner ditto, 21s.; Cotonna stripes and Cadiz plaids, for dresses; 1s. 6d. per yard; jacconot muslins, 18s. 9d. the piece of 21 yards, worth 30s.; yard and a half wide cambric ditto, 11s. 9d., worth 16s.; fashionable chintz prints, for dresses, 1s. 4d., worth 2s.; French width sarsnets, 2s. 10d.; rich gros de Naples, 3s. 6d.; bombasins, 1s.; Italian nets and poplins equally cheap; 10 bales of twilled and figured stuffs; 16 bales of Lancashire and Welsh flannels, and a lot of linen cloths and coatings, just received by the packets means under those of last year, several boxes of Irish linens and French cambrics, of superior make and bleach. The above articles are to be had in any quantity, with every other article of Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, &c., for ready money, at CRAIG and D'OYLEY'S Family Linen Warehouse, 77, Oxford-street. A discount allowed on all purchases amounting to twenty pounds and upwards.—No abatement.

FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN.—Previous to Ladies leaving the metropolis they are particularly recommended to inspect the remaining part of the fashionable summer stock of silks manufactured by SEWELL and CROSS, Silkmen, in every pleasing shade of colour, from the most quiet drab to the very first, being the choice of the summer stock, they are now selling at prices sufficient to induce every lady giving her orders (if not part of the kingdom.) Rich single Gros de Naples, 2s. 7d. to 2s 10s. a yard; double do. in every shade of colour, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich levantine silks, measuring three quarters wide, 3s. to 5s.; very rich ducapes silks, an article for which this house has been long famed, in every pleasing colour, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. commonly sold at 7s.; 500 pieces of striped silks for ladies' morning dresses, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; 600 pieces of netts for evening dress, 1s. 2d. a yard to the best quality made at 1s. 6d.; muslin flounces, insertions, and robes. These articles ought to claim more than ordinary attention, as S. and C. take upon themselves to say they have purchased the last wrecks of two unfortunate manufacturers in Glasgow, 400 very rich white robes, elegantly flounced, which they intend selling at 12s., 15s., and 18s.; some of which cost the manufacturers 35s. and 2l.; with an endless variety of muslins, flounces, and insertions at nearly half price; ladies who have made purchases at the same establishment before are the best judges of the quality of their silks, and may depend on having any article punctually forwarded to their country residence from Sewell and Cross, 42, Frith-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho-square.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

WILLIAM JONES, (late Walsh,) Operative Chemist to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The Original GINGER SEEDS having for nearly 30 years been patronized by the Public, and recommended by medical men of the first eminence, their beneficial effects have become fully established; in consequence of which many sorts have been offered for sale of a very inferior quality, which has, in a great measure, brought the above elegant preparation into great disrepute. The public are therefore informed, that they are prepared solely at the original Warehouse, No. 100, Strand, by Mr. JONES, successor to the late Mr. Walsh.—Where are also to be had WALSH'S DINNER PILLS—DR. MOSELEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—WALSH'S GOUT CORDIAL—And WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS. The efficacy of these Medicines being universally known, requires no recommendation.

THE GENUINE SYRUP OF DE VELNOS.

THE Depôt for this useful Alterative is No. 52, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, where it is prepared according to the Recipe of the late Mr. Swainson, entrusted to his Nephew and Successor, Mr. Thomas Canham, alone. Among all the Medicines of this denomination, the VEGETABLE SYRUP of DE VELNOS has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. It corrects, purifies, and sweetens the blood; and those who are afflicted with scrofula, leprosy, scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, and many of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices, those who suffer by diseased liver, or from the dissipations and indiscretions of their youth, or whose constitutions are broken down and debilitated by mercurial, antimonial, or narcotic medicines—should submit to a regular course of the Vegetable Syrup. The effect of this Medicine, principally on the insensible perspiration, animal juices, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is dissolved in the chyle of the stomach, is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral occasions. The Syrup is prepared and sold at the Proprietor's house, No. 52, Berner's-street, Oxford street, at 13s. a bottle; and by his appointment, at Mr. Atkinson's, 196, Bishopsgate-street Without; and by Mr. Canham's Agents, in every considerable Town of the United Kingdom; and the Concentrated for warm climates, by his deputed agents in the East Indies, viz.—Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. Forbes and Co. Bombay; and Messrs. Papell and Johnson, Madras.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1823, for the purpose of Granting Assurances upon Lives and Survivorships, No. 60, Lincoln's Inn FIELDS. The Subscribed Capital of this Society is Million Sterling.

TRUSTEES.

Atcheson, Nathaniel, Esq.
Atkinson, Thomas, Esq.
Bicknell, Charles, Esq.
Green, William, Esq.
Pepys, Charles, C. Esq.
Scarlett, James, Esq. M.P.
Williams, William, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander, James, Esq.
Amory, Samuel, Esq.
Bickersteth, Henry, Esq.
Brougham, Henry, Esq. M.P.
Brumfield, Jonathan, Esq.
Cardale, William, Esq.
Countenay, Philip, Esq.
Farrer, Oliver, Esq.
Holme, Bryan, Esq.
Jones, John, Esq.
Knight, William Y. Esq.
Macqueen, Thos. P. Esq. M.P.
Oldham, Adam, Esq.
Peake, Mr. Serjeant
Pollen, Richard, Esq.
Preston, Richard, Esq.
Reeandon, Daniel, Esq.
Scott, John, P. Esq.
Sugden, Edward, D. C. L.
Vizard, William, Esq.
White, Richard, Esq.
Williams, Charles, Esq.
Wright, William, Esq.

Assurances are effected by this Society upon the lives of persons in the Navy, the Church, the Law, and in every other station of life.

This is not a Society of mutual Assurance, and the assured are exempt from the proprietors from all responsibility.

As large a proportion of the savings as shall be deemed consistent with the security of the Society, will be periodically divided between the assured and the proprietors, as follows: Four-fifths will be added to the sums specified in the policies effected for the whole term of life, to be payable at the expiration of the same, and the remaining One-fifth will be carried over to the Proprietors' Guarantee Fund.

No extra premium is required from persons in the Army or Navy, unless actually called into actual service.

No entrance money is charged; nor is any charge made for any policy but the cost of the stamp.

Arrangements have been made, under which assurances may be effected on the lives of persons resident at considerable distances from London, without the payment of a fine for non-appearance at the Office.

Attendance daily at the Office, from ten till four, where a Prospectus, containing every other information respecting the Society, may be obtained.

☞ The Board Days are on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Two o'Clock precisely.

JAMES ANDERTON, Secretary.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON, to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider, Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Brewster Beer, Brown Stout &c. are now in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Manorial Heriots, Quit Rents, &c. to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manorial Courts, and a Farm well stocked with Game, and 474 Acres of Freehold Land, and a Rich Pasture over 930 Acres of Uninclosed Land; with suitable Farm Houses, &c. along the Turnpike Road, midway between London and Brighton, 25 miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, surrounded by Shrubberies, and Plantations, in a Park of 200 Acres, commanding most Views unrivalled with all the beauties of nature and art. There is a kitchen garden, farm-house, stables, coach-house, and kennel for a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, and most of the farm-house have been built within twenty years. Poor rate very low in the pound, all other rates low. The neighbourhood being noted before the World renders the situation peculiarly suited to the lovers of field sports. To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, and a plan of the Estate, may be had of Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 58 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same. A part of the estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had at the Libraries, Brighton, Plough, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford. Letters to be post paid.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—FORSALE, with immediate Possession, the MYTHE HOUSE, and ESTATE, one mile from Tewkesbury, on the road leading to Worcester and Malvern.—The Premises comprise a convenient and well arranged Mansion House, having spacious and lofty apartments, dry arched cellaring, domestic and other offices, forcing and conservative houses, plentifully supplied with spring and rain water, and forming a most desirable residence for a family of distinction; together with a capital walled-in kitchen garden, in which is stalled and open stabling, double coach house, cow house, pig-sties poultry-houses, workshops, and various other buildings, &c. &c. 28 acres of valuable pasture land, and flourishing plantations adjoining the House, which is of modern structure, and has lately undergone a thorough repair, is seated on a bold and commanding elevation, at a convenient distance from the turnpike-road, between the beautiful Hills of Malvern and Bredon, which, as well as of the rich and extensive valleys beneath, with the venerable remains of its much admired abbey church, and the junction of the Severn and Avon, it affords the most delightful prospects. Mail and other coaches pass the house almost hourly; and the facility of land and water carriage to all parts of the kingdom adds greatly to the advantage of the situation.—The tenure is freehold of inheritance, is tythe free, and the land is considered. The furniture, which is of the most modern style, and has been recently laid in new, may be taken to or not at a fair valuation, at the option of the purchaser.—The premises may be viewed on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of Ten and Three, by Tickets, which may be had at Mr. John Moore's, Auctioneer, Tewkesbury, who is fully empowered to treat for the sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Library of upwards of Two Thousand splendidly embellished Books, chiefly in very fine and Scarce ENGRAVINGS by the most esteemed Ancient and Modern Masters, a few Paintings, and Effects, St. Mary Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton, by Mr. DEWAR, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1823, and three following days, upon the premises of the late Henry Fryer, Esq.

THE valuable LIBRARY of upwards of Two Thousand Volumes of splendidly embellished Books, chiefly in very fine and Scarce ENGRAVINGS by the most esteemed Ancient and Modern Masters, a few Paintings, and Effects, St. Mary Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton, by Mr. DEWAR, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1823, and three following days, upon the premises of the late Henry Fryer, Esq.

The Library, Prints, and Effects, may be viewed on Saturday preceding, and Catalogues had at the Auctioneer's, Stamford Baron; at the Bell Inn, Stilton; Angel, Huntingdon; Bell, Biggleswade; Swan, Dunstable; Bull, Hockliffe; Rose and Crown, Towcester; Bell, Daventry; Bell, Dunchurch; Bull, Rugby; Three Crowns, Hinckley; Bell, Market Harborough; Angel, Uppingham; Bell, Oakham; Angel, Grantham; Angel, Stamford; Bell, Wansford; Bell, Peterborough; Bell, Wisbeach; Bell, Spalding; Bell, Boston; Bell, Sleaford; Bell, Lincoln; Bell, Gainsborough; Bell, Retford; Bell, Doncaster; Bell, Ferrybridge; Bell, Wetherby; Bell, Boroughbridge; Bell, Northallerton; Bell, Darlington; Bell, Durham; Bell, Newcastle; Bell, Alnwick; Bell, Berwick; Bell, Edinburgh; Bell, Dalkeith; Bell, Haddington; Bell, Dunbar; Bell, Cockburnspath; Bell, Coldstream; Bell, Kelso; Bell, Jedburgh; Bell, Hawick; Bell, Selkirk; Bell, Peebles; Bell, Lanark; Bell, Glasgow; Bell, Hamilton; Bell, Kilmarnock; Bell, Ayr; Bell, Girvan; Bell, Stranraer; Bell, Dumfries; Bell, Annan; Bell, Carlisle; Bell, Penrith; Bell, Kendal; Bell, Lancaster; Bell, Preston; Bell, Wigan; Bell, Manchester; Bell, Macclesfield; Bell, Congleton; Bell, Newcastle-under-Lyne; Bell, Stone; Bell, Lichfield; Bell, Tamworth; Bell, Coventry; Bell, Dunchurch; Bell, Daventry; Bell, Towcester; Bell, Stony Stratford; Bell, Dunstable; Bell, Biggleswade; Bell, Stilton; Bell, Huntingdon

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 139. SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1823. Price 7d.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of "Waverley," &c.:—"And as the Tone is lest for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or some lark will undertake to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the ancient Scotsman, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." "Hey Lady of the lute, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." "Hey Lady of the lute, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." "Hey Lady of the lute

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette announces, that it has been notified by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Ambassadors and Ministers of Neutral Powers, at Paris, "That the French Government has declared an effective blockade of the Port of Corunna."]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bartley and King, Portman street, milliners—Mitchinson and Foster, Carlisle, fishmongers—Oliver, Smith, and M'Neil, Shrewsbury drapers—Oliver and M'Neil, Manchester and London, drapers—Abbott and Howard, Whitechapel-road, boot and shoe-manufacturers—Chopping and Bill, paper-tray-makers—T. Tattersall and Sons Liverpool: so far as regards C. G. Tattersall—Martin and Mawson, Leeds, stationers—Woollacott and Babb, Rideford, Devonshire, tailors—Nicols's and Massey, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers—Pownall and Co. Old Jewry, attornies—J. and W. F. Speckman, New Broad-street and Pinners' Hall—Poushee and Jennings, coal merchants—Charleton and Meuer, Manchester, in the Brazils, and Lisbon—Johnson & Co. Worksop, Nottinghamshire, coal-merchants: so far as regards W. Johnson—Ward and Morris, Worcester, linen-drapers—I. and R. Stone, Thame Oxfordshire, builders.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

C. RIVERS, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, cabinet-maker—E. HASTINGS, Lower Smith-street, Northampton-square, milkman.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BOND, Cawston, Norfolk, farmer—J. AUSTIN, Little St. Thomas the Apostle, warehouseman—J. UPPOM HAWKINS, Star Corner, Bermondsey, carpenter—J. HASSELDEN, Grub-street and Coleman-street, horse-dealer—G. GREEN, York-street, Covent Garden, woollen-draper—R. ALDERSON, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, surgeon—P. ROTHWELL, Runcorn, Cheshire, corn-dealer—R. SYMES, Kingswood, Wiltshire, clothier.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 9. S. A. Bennett Worship-street and Baltic Bridge, coach-manufacturer—Aug. 9, E. W. Heazell, late of White Lion Wharf, Upper Thames-street, corn and coal dealer.

Aug. 29, E. Rensud, Birmingham, whip-maker, at the Royal Hotel, Temple-row—Aug. 26, S. Whitwell, Coventry, surgeon, at the Office of Messrs. Carter and Dewes—Aug. 27, T. Matthews, late of Bishop Wearmouth, spirit-merchant, at the Commission Room, Exchange-building, Sunderland—Aug. 26, J. Perkins, late of Coventry, medicine-vender, at the Office of Messrs. Carter and Dewes—Sept. 3, J. Miles, late of Fairford, Gloucestershire, inn holder, at the Ram, Gloucester—Sept. 4, H. A. Low, Sunderland, merchant, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth—Sept. 4, W. Hayton and M. Douglas, Sunderland, coal-fitters, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth—Aug. 29, J. H. Forster and C. Bobson, Norwich, manufacturers, at the Rampant Horse, St. Stephen's.

CERTIFICATES—August 26.

R. Philpots, Banbury, draper—J. Cole, Wolverhampton, currier—K. J. Inman, Blackman street, brazier—J. Purley, Old Kent-road, egg-salesman.—E. Needham, Fore-street, warehouseman—H. Gerhardi, Savage-gardens, merchant—W. Davies, King-street, Covent garden, woollen-draper—J. Hurry, Liverpool, ship-chandler.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A letter from Toulon, dated July 30, after detailing the various excesses committed at Saragossa, on the 20th, and following days, on the authority of an eye-witness, says that—"after the arrests a great number of respectable inhabitants left Saragossa by night. The 22d and 23d, the discontent of the people was general, because they remained alone with the Priests in the city, which now more resembles the meanest village of Arragon than the capital of the province. Extraordinary Couriers were dispatched by the French Authorities to the Duke of Angoulême, and it is hoped that his Royal Highness will order a detachment of at least 5 or 6000 men, to maintain tranquillity at Saragossa. Such is the fine use made of the 8000 muskets distributed to the populace on the entrance of the French. Persons from Valencia assert, that similar scenes to those acted in Saragossa, had taken place in that city; and that 3000 families had left it, and were wandering over the country. There are some guerillas in the province, who have already captured several hundred black cattle destined for the army.

The *Quotidienne* announces that six Madrid Merchants had been arrested on the 27th ult. in that capital, charged with conspiring against the Government of the Regency; and that the number of Constitutionalists thrown into prisons in Saragossa amounted to 1100.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains a despatch from Marshal Moncey, dated from Ygualada, 26th ult. and stating that Milan's had departed the evening before with the mass of his troops, leaving only 12 or 1500 to cover his retreat, which was directed to Cervera. The authorities of Ygualada had followed Milans, and it was necessary immediately to establish others. Lieut.-General Sarfield took this trouble on himself. While the French troops were taking their position reconnoissances were sent out, and they found the enemy's outposts at St. Genis, in front of the famous position of Jorba. The Marshal made dispositions for attacking him; the position was vigorously attacked and vigorously defended. The arrival of two battalions of the 60th, a little after the commencement of the attack, decided the success of it, and forced the enemy to abandon the position of Jorba, the eminence behind Jorba, the position which commanded it, and lastly, the summit of the left bank of the Noya between Jorba and the Altar del Guanche, and the enemy was forced to retreat, with, as the Marshal says, considerable loss. The Marshal thus concludes:—"Our loss is five killed; one of the 16th, and four of the 60th, among whom is an officer. Thirty-two wounded, viz. seven of the 16th, 24 of the 60th, and one of the artillery. Baron Eroles, on his side, advanced upon Calaf, where he surprised the enemy. That town, according to his report, the day before was occupied by 500 men. Those who could get out were overtaken and partly destroyed, or picked up by our men, detachments of 20 horse, belonging to the 18th Chasseurs, and by some officers and orderly men of the Staff of the Spanish division. In the end 200 prisoners were taken here, among whom are 23 officers. The loss of the Spanish Royalists was two killed, (one of them an officer,) and 11 wounded. The Baron remains at Calaf, which he occupies. I shall acquaint your Excellency with our further movements, and have the honour to add a list of the officers, subalterns, and privates who have distinguished themselves."

GRAND HEAD-QUARTERS.—TEMBLEQUE, JULY 30.—The fort of Monzon surrendered on the 23d July to the troops of the Spanish General Santos Ladron.—The fortified city of Morella, in the kingdom of Valencia, surrendered at discretion to the troops of the Spanish Royalist Gen. Capape. The place was defended by 150 men of Ballesteros' army.

BREST, AUGUST 1.—La Clementine, of Havre, which left Brest to join the convoy destined for Martinique, was captured by a Spanish privateer four hours after her sailing from Brest.

A letter from Frankfort, dated July 24, says:—"It is generally reported in our political circles, that the present situation of the Peninsula will give rise to a new European Congress, to be held at Vienna in the month of October next. It is also added, that not only the Powers of the first rank, but likewise those of the second and third, will assist at the approaching Congress. The object of this general assembly will be, to form into statutes the great maxims of the Holy Alliance, giving them the form of a code, which will be recognised by all the States, as establishing the public rights of nations."

Letters from Madrid affirm that the sortie from Cadiz was directed by two veteran foreign Generals—that the troops of Bourdesoult sustained great loss—that Lopez Banos had moved on Talavera, and effected his junction with Colonel Amor, their united strength being 6000 foot, and 1,500 horse.—Villa Campa was also endeavouring to join Ballesteros, and it was probable that the blockading army before Cadiz must send large detachments to reconnoitre them.

The *Madrid Gazette* of July 30 contains the following General Order, which was issued by the Duke of Angoulesme immediately before setting out:—"The Marshal Duke of Reggio (Oudinot), Commander-in-Chief of the first corps of the army, shall have the supreme command of the provinces of New Castile, Estremadura, Segovia, Leon, Salamanca and Valladolid, Galicia, and Asturias. His head-quarters shall be at Madrid.—His Serene Highness Prince Hohenlohe, Commander-in-Chief of the third corps of the army, shall have the supreme command of the provinces of Biscay, Alcadero, Burgos, Soria, Santo Domingo, Alava, and Biscay. His head-quarters shall be at Vittoria.—Marshal the Marquess of Lauriston, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Corps of Reserve, shall take the supreme command of the provinces of Guipuscoa, Navarre, Arragon, and the Lower Elbe. His head-quarters shall be at Tolosa.—Lieut.-Gen. Count Molitor, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Corps of the Army, shall have the supreme command of the kingdoms of Valencia, Murcia, and Grenada. (His head-quarters are not mentioned.)—Gen. Viscount de Foissac Latour, commanding in chief one column of operations, shall have the supreme command of the kingdoms of Cordova and Jaen.—Lieut.-Gen. Count Bordesoult, commanding in chief the first Corps of Reserve, shall exercise supreme command over the kingdom of Seville, and the operations in front of Cadiz. His head-quarters shall be at Puerto de Santa Maria.—The preceding distribution of corps may be modified according to circumstances; but until a fresh order be issued, all the Generals and Commanders of the French and Spanish troops shall correspond with the above named supreme Commanders.—The present General Order, signed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême, shall be communicated to the Regency of the Kingdom of Spain, in order that it may issue the requisite instructions to the Captains-General, Commanders of Provinces, &c."

MADRID, JULY 24.—Bourck continues his operations in Gallicia; Morillo was advancing against Vigo; Corunna, which is blockaded, will not be able to hold out long, on account of its position, any more than Ferrol.—O'Donnel has written to the Regency, that till a body of troops is kept at Valladolid, and Ciudad Rodrigo blockaded, Old Castile will not enjoy tranquility. Pampeluna and St. Sebastian hold out obstinately.—The present state of things in Spain is very unfavourable to foreign commerce, the French cruizers stationed before Barcelona, Tarragona, Carthagena, Malaga, Algesiras, Cadiz, Corunna, Vigo, Ferrol, Santandar, Santona, and St. Sebastian, strictly searching all vessels, and hindering them from entering these ports; and even on the ports occupied by the French and the soldiers of the Faith, the duties are very high.

JULY 30.—*By an Extraordinary Courier.*—News from Cadiz of the 21st has arrived, and great solicitude was experienced there in regard to Ballesteros, and with reason. We learn that this General is in the environs of Jaen, shut up between the corps of General Molitor, on its way from Granada, that of General Latour Foissac from Anduear, and the entire population, who have risen and are armed against him.—A French Officer having been sent with a flag of truce into Cadiz on the 25th of July, was received with transports of joy by the people, who loudly expressed their wish for the deliverance of the King. The scarcity of water, bread, and meat, is beginning to be felt by a numerous population, weary of suffering for a cause which is not their own.

JULY 31.—Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses were in good health on the 25th inst. The scarcity and dearness of provisions augment daily in Cadiz; the consequence is, that the artisans and workmen find no longer any employment, and that discontent is general among the inhabitants of all classes.

CADIZ, JULY 7.—By a Royal Order of the 5th instant, the Royal George steam vessel is exempted from paying any port charges whatever, on account of having engaged to convey the Government correspondence from this place to Lisbon, Corunna, and England, and likewise to bring it from those parts as safely as my couriers.

By a decree of the Cortes, the Count de Carthagena (Morillo) has been declared a traitor to his country, and deprived of his rank, titles, and dignities.

AT THE BIVOUAC OF THE ADVANCED POSTS BEFORE CORUNNA, 18th JULY.—It has pleased God, the disposer of all things, to grant to our 7th Light Infantry a complete victory over the most furious revolutionists, drawn up under the walls of Corunna, and commanded by Quiroga and Wilson. On the 15th Bourck's division passed the heights to attack the out-posts which defended the approach of the town. We were ordered to push forward, and the fire soon became general throughout the whole line. On our right was a strong redoubt which supported an entrenchment occupied by the enemy on the left; on a high hill was another intrenchment, strengthened by windmills, wherein were three pieces of cannon, and, besides this, a large body of infantry. Our Colonel, Baron Lambot, marched by a very bad and difficult road towards the works on the left. He contrived to draw up in front of this position. He saw it was of no use to begin a fire in front of a line so well protected. He ordered us to charge at a brisk trot the windmill on our left, which was the highest point. Our brave men, without minding the balls which hailed on them as they passed along the line, followed their Colonel at a quick pace. We soon saw the enemy waver and give way. We redoubled our speed; and what with astonishment at our audacity, and fear of being taken in the rear, the enemy abandoned every post, and took to his heels. The Colonel, the first to arrive at the mill, stuck on it his white pocket-handkerchief, as a sort of flag, as far as we continued our pursuit of the enemy. Our battalion having on their side carried the redoubt on the right, joined us in pursuing the enemy, even to the walls of the city. Berthier's brigade, which came up to support us, did not arrive till the enemy had been forced from every post; we exchanged shots during the whole night, and our regiment took post at the distance of a pistol shot from the gates of the town. Never did I serve under more vigour and courage than our 7th. We have lost forty or fifty men in this affair. Quiroga and Wilson were present in the works which we took, and it was a ball from the 7th which wounded Wilson. They had but just time to make two discharges of cannon, loaded with grape-shot, and which they speedily carried away; we have, however, got their two ammunition waggons, with the mules, which they had not time to put to. Thus our regiment has, as it were, insured its button No. 7, and every one will think it an honour to wear it.

BLOCKADE OF ST. SEBASTIAN, JULY 29.—Marshal Lauriston arrived here yesterday. He has inspected the camp of the 19th light troops and the 43d of the line, and has also visited the advanced posts. Immediately on his arrival, he sent Col. Cloud to demand the answer of the besieged by four o'clock this afternoon. It has not yet been received. The Marshal has established his head-quarters at Ernani.—The day before yesterday three artillerymen deserted from St. Sebastian. On being brought before Gen. Ricard, they stated that the besieged were preparing to make a *sortie*; but the precise time was not known, because the soldiers, who mistrusted their officers, were desirous of making it by day, while they, on the contrary, wished it to be a night sally. The arrival of the Marshal, and his summons to the garrison, will doubtless change the intention of General O'Donnel.

ROYAL GEORGE, OFF VIGO, AUG. 2.—We have just arrived from Corunna with the Governor, General Vigo, and his Staff, he is appointed to succeed Gen. Romago here. Corunna is invested closely by the French troops, and is daily expected to fall; the Burgos militia and some Biscayan troops of the line, have hitherto defended it. The French General has embarked a battering train on board a French frigate, which blockades Corunna by sea, and which has already landed a sufficient number of cannon to mount the French batteries which occupy the heights commanding the town; when I left, many persons had been wounded, even in the streets, by the fire of the French musketry, so completely is the town at their mercy. General Quiroga and his Staff, who came with us from Corunna, have just returned on board to sail with us for England. Every thing is in the greatest confusion. Morillo is within fifteen miles, at Ponte Vedra, joined by some French troops. He will not listen to any terms, and, as there are no troops here, the place must soon fall. Morillo is, I understand, most anxious to take Sir R. Wilson, who is here with several English Officers. The troops here cannot be relied on. Eight hundred, which were sent against Morillo two days ago, went over to him, and the Authorities are fearful that the remaining part may follow their example. Information has this moment arrived, that 2000 French troops are within 11 miles of this place. The guns have been spiked.

AUGUST 3.—Sir R. Wilson has just engaged a small British schooner in the Newfoundland trade, to take himself, Captain Erskine, and two or three others, who are still with him, to Cadiz. The few troops that remain here (about 300) are now going to Bayonna (in Galicia) with a view of rendering it defensible. Every boat in the harbour is pressed for this service, and the guns in the citadel have been spiked. The Governor-General Romago, his Lady, and Aid-de-Camp, have just embarked on board the Royal George for England. Sir Robert Wilson's wound is almost well, but poor Colonel Light, although much better, is still in a state of great suffering at Corunna, and was not considered sufficiently convalescent to join Sir Robert here. It is supposed the French will have 5,000 troops to send to the Army of the South by the fall of Corunna and Vigo.

MATARO, JULY 30.—This morning, at three o'clock, the garrison of Barcelona made a sortie. The principal attacks were directed upon a point occupied by 200 Frenchmen. A strong detachment of cavalry came out soon after, to sustain the column of infantry. Our 200 brave fellows suffered the enemy to approach to within half musket shot. Three discharges were sufficient to break the Constitutional ranks, and two pieces of cannon, masked by a hedge, having played upon the cavalry, the route was complete.

PORT ST. MARY, JULY 23.—We have received from Seville eight 24-pounders. Two were placed immediately on Fort St. Catherine, and four on the Puerto Real, to oppose the fire from Fort Trocadero. Since the 15th the soldiers on duty at St. Catherine have been ordered to fire on all boats which, coming from Cadiz, attempt to enter this port. On the 20th an officer on guard at this fort perceived an American vessel arrive, and fired at her some shots, fortunately none of them took effect. The officer had not observed her national colours. The mistake has been explained. Eight gun boats have been constructed here, which will in a few days put to sea.

A report had prevailed that General Lallemand had lost both his legs in the late engagement. This is since denied. The fact is, that an officer, clad in a Spanish General Officer's uniform, was found on the field of battle. Two grenadiers of the 36th having attempted to raise him, he addressed them in French:—"My friends, leave me to die. I am an unfortunate Frenchman who has taken up arms against my country. I do not deserve your kindness." They however brought him to the next hospital, where he died half an hour afterwards. In his pocket was found a portefeuille inscribed with the French word, "Souvenir." The prisoners being interrogated as to the name of this officer, replied, that they knew nothing about him, except that he was a superior French Officer who had within a few days arrived at Cadiz, and was concealed under a feigned name.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

TUESDAY.—*Ex-parte the Hon. Newton Fellowes in the matter of the Earl of Portsmouth, a Lunatic.*—Mr. Attorney-General.—This is the Petition of the Committee of the Person, praying that it may be referred to the Master to report and state what proceedings it is fitting should be taken in the Ecclesiastical Court with respect to the marriage of 1814; and also with respect to the validity of certain deeds executed by the Earl. I am not aware that this application is opposed, or that it will be necessary to trouble the Court by going through the Petition.—Mr. Heald.—I have no instructions to oppose it.—The Lord Chancellor.—Then you had better take the order in the language of the Petition, only insert the words "whether any and what proceedings," so that the investigation may not be prejudiced by any act of mine.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

THURSDAY.—The question of the demand of Mr. Hooper against her late Majesty's property, was again brought before the Court. The question here was, whether the sum of 2300l. due to Mr. Hooper, should be paid out of the general assets of her Majesty, or out of the 5000l. claimed by Mr. Austin.—The Vice-Chancellor directed that the Master should draw up a report to be submitted during the recess, to the consideration of the Master of the Rolls, upon which that learned person would decide which fund payment should be made from: 1000l. it appeared had already been paid; and should his Honour the Master of the Rolls direct the payment of the remaining 1300l. to be made from the 5000l. there would still remain 3700l. as some provision for the young man.

ASSIZES.

KENT.—Wm. Donallan alias Donally, was indicted for the murder of Bridget Donallan, his wife, at Chatham, on the 19th Sept. 1818, by drowning her in a well.—In the year 1816, the prisoner was *brought* as a deserter from Porchester gaol to the depôt of the 98th *regiment (to* which he belonged), at the Isle of Wight. The regiment being then in Canada, he, together with his wife and two children, was sent to America: and in 1818 he returned to this country, and was quartered at Brompton. In September in that year he was billeted at the Duke of York public-house, and a back kitchen, to which was attached a bedroom, was assigned to him and his family. His wife (who was represented to be a very respectable woman), was then in an advanced state of pregnancy. On the morning of the 19th of Sept. the deceased was missing, and the prisoner being asked by the wife of a serjeant who was abroad what had become of her, said she had gone off with a soldier of his regiment, and taken three pounds with her, and her clothes, leaving him but fifteen shillings. He then proposed to the serjeant's wife, who was preparing to join her husband at the Cape of Good Hope, that she should cohabit with him. She treated the proposition with derision, and told him she had no doubt his wife would return to him in a day or two, knowing her to be a woman of correct habits. He, however, said, he would be d—d if his wife would ever be seen in Chatham again. On the same day the serjeant's wife agreed with the publican to take the apartments which had been occupied by the prisoner, who was let into possession of another room in the House. Upon examining the bed-room, it appeared, that there were stains of blood upon the bolster, the sheets, and the ticking, which was said not to have arisen from natural causes. This circumstance excited no suspicion against the prisoner, and he remained in the house for a week after. Immediately under the window of the room was a well. In a few days after the deceased was missing; it was observed that the water was tainted and unfit for use. At the end of three weeks something was discovered in the well which excited curiosity, and a man was sent to examine it, and the result was that the body of the deceased was brought up in a state of nakedness and putridity. No marks of violence were discernible from the length of time the body had lain in the water, *but no* doubt was entertained of her identity. It was admitted on the part of the prosecution that nothing would turn upon the nakedness of the body, as it was the practice of the lower orders of Irish to *sleep* in that state. At this time the prisoner had left Chatham, having been discharged from his regiment, and no traces of him could be obtained. In the year 1819 a private in the 2d West India *Regiment*, named Thompson, who was stationed in the Island of *Barbadoes*, *and* had been a sergeant in the 98th in the year 1816, *when the prisoner* was received at the depôt in the Isle of Wight, picked up at the guard-room door, a piece of an old newspaper, containing an account of Mrs. Donallan's murder by her husband, which brought to his mind the conviction that the prisoner was the man. *In the month of March*, 1822, Thompson was quartered at Clanmorris, in Ireland.—*Being* on duty one day the prisoner passed the barracks, he immediately recognised him as an old comrade. They fell into conversation, and Thompson asked him how Biddy and the children were, meaning the prisoner's wife.—The prisoner became much agitated, and answered that his wife died, or that he had buried her (*which the witness* could not say,) at Chatham, in 1818. In a day or *two Thompson* communicated his suspicions to Captain Smith, and in consequence of his information, he and two soldiers were sent by the Hon. Denis Browne to desire the prisoner to attend him. The prisoner being informed of the message became again violently agitated, and expressed a wish first to put on a clean shirt, which he was incapable of doing without assistance, from extreme perturbation at the communication which had been made to him. Upon his appearing before Mr. Brown, he was sent to this country to answer this charge. The prisoner stood for trial at the last Assizes, but in consequence of the absence of material witnesses his trial had been postponed. Two circumstances were admitted to be favourable to the prisoner—first, that within a week after his wife was missed, he had drank the water of the well; and, secondly, that he had made no attempt to escape when suspicion was attached to him. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty—Death. The prisoner being called upon in the usual manner to say whether he had any thing to argue why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, again solemnly declared his innocence.—He was executed on Friday morning.

BRIDGEWATER.—*Edgehill* v. *Haine.*—This was an action of damages for a breach of promise of marriage. The damages were laid at 2000l. The plaintiff is the daughter of a publican at Glastonbury, aged 27; the defendant a farmer, aged 50. They had been acquainted for ten years. The defendant had several times promised her marriage, but had as frequently broken his promise. After the courtship had continued for three years, the defendant had been called on to explain his intentions, which he declared were honourable, and that he intended to marry the plaintiff. Sometime after, the plaintiff's mother, being on her death-bed, was anxious to know the meaning of the defendant's conduct towards her daughter, she had him up into her bed-room, *told* him she was dying, and he then told the mother that he would never desert her daughter. Not long after the death of the mother, without assigning any cause, he discontinued his attentions to the plaintiff. Subsequent to this, a young man of the name of Wood offered his hand to the plaintiff, and would have been accepted, had not the defendant sent for the father, and said that he wished to make his daughter his wife; the father replied, that he had no objection if it were to make them both happy, but that defendant *was not to* deceive her as he before had done. The plaintiff again accepted his addresses, and since then a day was appointed for the wedding; he told her to prepare clothes for the ceremony, which she did. The defendant subsequently succeeded in obtaining his wishes, and the plaintiff could not now boast of that purity which, but for the scandalous conduct of the defendant, she otherwise might have done. When the defendant discovered the situation of the plaintiff, he absented himself from her, and refused to perform the promises he had so repeatedly made.—Mr. Justice Best commented severely on the conduct of the defendant; and observed, that though the jury were not to inflict damages as a criminal punishment, because this was an action to recover a civil right, still they ought to give a fair and reasonable compensation for the loss sustained.—The jury, without retiring from their box, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 400l.

Samuel Yoke, the son of a respectable farmer, was capitally indicted for shooting at Thomas Pearce, gamekeeper to Lord Glastonbury. The prisoner was found trespassing on the noble Lord's manor, when the prosecutor insisted upon his accompanying him to the bailiff's: the prisoner followed; and after proceeding about forty yards, he fired at the prosecutor, and then ran away; the latter followed, but being faint from the loss of blood, he turned round, and at that moment another shot was fired, which completely destroyed one of his eyes and forced out several of his teeth. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung.

On Friday Mr. Littlewood, the King's Messenger, arrived in town with dispatches from Paris.

General Sir Thomas Maitland has left town to resume the Government of the Ionian Islands.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday, a decrepid man, named Shelton, was brought up on a charge of having violently assaulted a boy. The prisoner was a poor old man of eccentric habits, and was frequently annoyed by the boys in the neighbourhood of Petticoat-lane, who maliciously made sport of him. The boy was seen fighting with him; at length they fell, the old man uppermost, and the boy's head was inflicted against the kirb-stone. He was remanded until the fate of the boy shall be known.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Monday Samuel Hoskinson, Joseph Maxfield, and William Rowlinson, three inland navigators, were charged before Robert Bevill, Esq. with a rape and robbery. Elizabeth Clayton, a young woman, was the complainant. She stated that while coming along the canal in a boat she was treated in the most barbarous manner by the prisoners, who not only violated her person but robbed her of several articles. The prisoners were remanded.—At a subsequent examination, Richard Snellgrove, a watchman of Chapel-street, Edgeware-road, who humanely sheltered the poor woman on Sunday-night, stated that about twelve o'clock on Sunday night, he was in his box, near the second mile-stone from Tyburn-gate, at the third bridge on the Paddington Canal, when he thought he heard a man's footstep, and he turned his lanthorn, which throws a distant light, and saw a tallish man at the gate close to the bridge, and immediately after him a woman, whom he since knows to be Elizabeth Clayton. They both passed over the bridge in the direction to Harrow. Then he heard the man say, "You'll go a little further, and turn to the right, and you will come to the Tea-pot, and that will take you to Oxford-road." "My good-fellow," said the watchman, "you are directing that woman wrong, you are directing her to Harrow instead of Oxford-road." The watchman then called the woman back, and she came back. The man disappeared in a moment the same way as he came. When the woman came back she seemed much agitated, and scarcely able to speak, and the watchman said, "good woman, what part of London do you want to go." She said, appa-rently in distress, "I don't care where I go." The watchman observed, "Is there any thing the matter with you?" She said, "there was a good deal the matter, for she had been very ill used, and that she had been ill used by some of the boatmen." He remarked, "it's no use for you to go into London to night, for you will not get a lodging, and I will let you sit in my box till I go away at five o'clock." She said, "she would, and be glad." After he had gone his rounds, and returned to his box, he asked her what the ill treatment had been? She told him, "three men held her down in bed, when one of them committed the crime already stated, and that the man who came up the bank with her was the man, and that her arms and legs were bruised very much." The watchman said, "I wish you had told me of this sooner, and I would have taken the man into custody." He then gave her some refreshment of bread and cheese and beer, provided for himself, and she became more tranquil. He asked her if she should know the boat, and she said she should know it by some painting on it. She remained in his box till five o'clock on Monday morning, when he went with her to the Gunning House on the Canal, and there he inquired what boats had passed about midnight, and they were informed there were three, two of which were going to Paddington Wharf, and one of them was going to Sneland Robins's Wharf, at the Basin in the City-road. They afterwards went to view the two boats at Paddington, but she said neither of them was the boat. The watchman then took her home to his wife, and after humanely giving her a breakfast, he put her on a Paddington stage, with directions to put her down at the Basin in the City-road. Thomas Shaw stated that he was a labourer from Killashee, in Ireland. He and his sister, and five children, took their passage to London in Hodgkinson's boat. On Sunday last he was informed a woman was in the men's cabin, which was so distant from them that he could not hear what passed.—About midnight he was awoke by his sister's screaming. He started up, and found a woman *had got* into their place, and he helped her up, and said, if she did not be off quickly, he would push her overboard. The woman said, "God pity the stranger." and then got up and sat upon the top. He heard a man insisting upon her leaving that part of the boat, to which the woman answered, "Where shall I go?" He answered, "In the cabin." The woman said, "Will you protect me?" He said he would. The woman said, if he would engage to do that she would go upon her knees to him. Witness heard the man who was steering the boat call to the driver to stop the horse, and the boat was stopped about ten minutes. He afterwards heard the woman crying, but there was a noise from the boat and the horse. He also heard her say, "You are, I suppose, a gentleman of your word."—Some time *afterwards he heard bustings*, as of two persons going down from the boat. *Catherine Linden*, the sister, corroborated this account; but said, she was so frightened as not to recollect what passed. The prisoners were committed to Newgate for trial.

MARY-LA-BONNE.—W. Barnes and T. Woodward, were charged with robbing —Barnett, who stated, that on Tuesday he was coming down Lysson-grove, Mary-la-bonne, when the prisoners knocked him down, and after giving him some tremendous blows, Woodward snatched his hat, and retreated. He pursued them to the Tunnell of the Regent's Canal, and requested the restoration of his property, but Woodward dashed him into the Canal. He however succeeded in getting on shore, when they were again about to immerse him, but, on his imploring them to spare his life, they threw him on the ground, and loosed a large dog, when he made a hasty retreat. Two officers found them in two barges, which they boarded. On making known the nature of their errand, an attempt was made by other navigators to cut the barge adrift; but the officers produced their fire-arms, and threatened destruction to any one who persisted. This induced them to desist, and the prisoners, after a desperate struggle, were secured. The prisoners made no defence, and were committed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A special Messenger was sent off on Friday morning to the King at Windsor, with the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet on Thursday, and at two o'clock Mr. Secretary Canning and Lord Francis Conyngham left town for Windsor Lodge, in order to lay before his Majesty the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet Council held on Friday. M. Bego, one of the Cabinet Messengers, is held in readiness to depart for Spain with dispatches, by the Royal George steam-packet, which will be sent off forthwith.—No Messenger has been sent with dispatches to Paris since the sitting of the Cabinet.

Tuesday morning, at three o'clock, a Messenger arrived from Paris, with despatches from Sir Charles Stuart, which were forwarded immediately to Mr. Canning, at Coombe Wood.

Sunday afternoon, the Duke of York left town for Brighton, where his Royal Highness is expected to remain about three weeks.

On Tuesday morning despatches from Paris, forwarded by Lord Francis Conyngham, were received at the Secretary of State's Office, and were immediately sent express to Mr. Secretary Canning, who was on a visit to Lord Liverpool at Coombe Wood. Orders were instantly issued to summon all the Members of the Privy Council for Wednesday. The Council continued in deliberation till a quarter past five o'clock. Soon after the Cabinet had assembled, Mr. Ward, attached to the Embassy of Sir William A'Court, arrived in a chaise-and-four, with despatches from his Excellency at St. Lucie, from which place he travelled in ten days. During his journey he was attacked, plundered, and shot at near Seville.

Sir John M. Doyle, K.C.B., Mr. Price, and Mr. Clay arrived last night in town, with despatches for Government, and the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors, after a passage of 84 hours from Vigo to Plymouth, which place they left on Saturday night last.

An important document has lately been issued from the Office of Taxes, addressed to the Select Vestry, Churchwardens, and Overseers of Parishes, where arrears have arisen in consequence of the neglect of Collectors of Taxes not enforcing and paying the sums due from their respective tithings. After stating the powers of 43 Geo. III. cap. 99, sec. 42. which authorises "the Select Vestry, Churchwardens, and Overseers, to require of the Collectors, in their several parishes, an account in writing (after 14 days' notice) of the sums received by such Collectors, of the sums in arrear, of the sums remaining in hand, and also of the same paid by him or them to the Receiver General—a default of rendering such account subjecting such Collector so refusing the same to a penalty of twenty pounds;" it also refers to 43 Geo. III. c. 161, which states that the parish or place "shall be answerable for the amount of the duties charged thereon, and also for the said duties being duly demanded within ten days after the same are payable, and every arrear of the said duties, arising from the default or failure of the Collectors shall be re-assessed on such parish or place."

THE ARMY.—The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which proceeded from the Tower on the 25th ult. by canal boats to Liverpool, embarked there on the 3d inst. for Dublin, to relieve the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which is ordered to England.—The 2d (or the Queen's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, which, on being relieved by the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, marched from York on the 29th ult. will arrive at Birmingham by routes, ordered by Major-Gen. Sir J. Byng, K.C.B. who commands in the Northern District.

A ballot took place at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, on the question—whether the house should be closed on Good Fridays and Christmas days? There were 325 for the question, and 238 against it; being a majority of 86; consequently no business will be transacted at the house on those days.

Madame Quiroga, the wife of the Spanish General, has been captured by the French on her voyage from Corunna to this country, and carried into L'Orient. A letter has been received from this Lady, from which it appears that she has been refused permission to proceed on her voyage, and that she is detained a close prisoner in the house of the Prefect.

On Friday se'nnight the Mermaid revenue cruiser captured, close to Whitby, the Flora, of Flushing, a beautiful smuggling lugger, with a cargo of gin, brandy, and tobacco. The smugglers endeavoured to draw the Mermaid on Whitby rocks, but grounded themselves in the attempt; they then got into their boat, and reached the shore just as the cruizer's galley came up with them. Seven of the smugglers effected their escape, and five were drowned in the surf or on the beach. The Flora has long infested the eastern coast of England, and was one of the most active vessels out of Flushing.

FORGERY.—The daily papers say that a system has prevailed within the last few years of robbery and plunder, attended with the crime of forgery, that has caused great alarm in the commercial world, and requires the active interference of the Legislature to endeavour to check the evil. In the course of the last fortnight two instances have occurred, both individuals previously holding a respectable rank in society as tradesmen; 500 guineas have been offered for the apprehension of the first, and 1000. for the last; their cases are similar, each having drawn and accepted bills with forged indorsements. The plan adopted by them was to go to a Bill-broker, with 700l. or 800l. of bills *out of date*, and request the loan of 500l. upon them, until they come within the two months. The apparent respectability of the person asking the favour, with the known character and respectability of the supposed accepters and indorsers, was quite sufficient for the broker; the money was always advanced, and just before the bills became due, they were regularly called for by the party that had received the money, and taken up. It has since been ascertained that a fresh manufacture of forged bills was prepared in time to cover the others, and at length brokers and private individuals, when the detection took place, had bills belonging to one of these men, amounting to upwards of 12,000l. The principal sufferers by this fraud are those resident in and about Watling-street. It is said the other person that has absconded, had obtained nearly *half a plum*.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 6.—Arrived this afternoon, the Royal George steam packet, from Vigo, which place she left on Saturday last. Sir John Doyle, with two officers, landed and set off immediately for town, charged with despatches. Gen. Quiroga, Governor of Corunna, also landed, and will set off for town to-morrow. It is stated to be his intention to take command in another part of the Peninsula. Gen. Romay, Governor of Vigo, is also arrived with about 40 Spanish officers and gentlemen. Sir R. Wilson had recovered of his wounds, proceeded to Vigo, and from thence to Cadiz.

Accounts which we have received from various parts of the country concur in stating, that the crops in general look remarkably well; in some parts better than they have appeared for several preceding years.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—A young farmer, who resides not a hundred miles from Lewes, entered a horse for the Members' Plate at the Lewes Races on Friday last, which was *distanced!* A Nobleman on the course observed, that this might be regarded as another proof of *"Agricultural Distress!"—Brighton Gazette.*

A few days ago, a melancholy accident took place near the village of Wæmlip, Leicestershire. A party of gentlemen, after they had finished fishing, crossed over Burrow-pool, near the mill, in a boat; and when they had proceeded a little way across the boat upset, and precipitated the whole into the pool, by which accident Mr. Barker, a builder, at Rothley, and his son, six years of age, were drowned.

BURGLARY AT LAMBETH PALACE.—A burglary has been committed in the above venerable Palace. The Archbishop and family are out of town. About eleven o'clock on Thursday night, Mrs. Courtney, the housekeeper, and the domestics retired to rest, and at about seven o'clock on Friday morning the sweeps came to clean the hall chimney. On opening the window to let out the dust occasioned by the job, the porter discovered a ladder in the little garden, placed against the lobby window. On further search they discovered a small crow-bar, hanging on a branch of a tree near the ladder. The porter ascended the ladder, and got in at the window, when the work of plunder presented itself. In this apartment 16 locks were picked and the contents they secured stolen. The villain next broke into the dining-room, where they appear to have met with little property, but considerable damage was done to the furniture. Their next visit was to his Grace's study, to get an entrance to which they had to break open two strong doors. Here they seem to have made the greatest havoc, every receptacle therein being broken open and ransacked; about fifty drawers and cabinets were completely demolished. Amongst other deposites, was a red-morocco box, bearing an inscription, "H. R. H. the Duke of York's Council Box." His Grace's books were spread about the study, and a beautiful satin-wood cabinet was nearly dashed to atoms. The robbers then went into Mrs. Sutton's bed-chamber, in which every drawer was emptied: on the bed lay some valuable necklaces and other trinkets, which the villains forgot to take with them. The next object was the long crimson gallery, where they did considerable mischief: on the ground lay three ebony writing-desks, broken to pieces, and their contents stolen. In fact, the whole range of apartments did not escape the notice of the burglars. They effected their entry by getting over the wall of the palace in York-place, at the back of which are small gardens: they then drew the bolts of the gate, and picked the lock, by which the gang entered; they then crossed the meadow and lawn till they came to another gate, the lock of which they also picked—this was the last obstruction they met with, as the window of the lobby was merely fastened with a common holdfast.

At half-past nine o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out at the Castle Tavern, New Brentford, which in a short time was completely destroyed, together with all the outhouses adjoining.

An inquest was held on Monday at the George Inn, Ryslip, near Uxbridge, on the body of William Aldridge, who was murdered by his brother, George Aldridge, on Wednesday last. Mr. B. Slade, assistant to Mr. James, a surgeon, of Uxbridge, stated, he found the deceased lying on a bed, with the greater part of the intestines protruding through the abdomen. After uniting some wounds in the intestines, witness returned them into the abdomen, which occupied more than an hour. The wound was in length seven inches, which must have been inflicted by some sharp cutting instrument. The deceased died about one o'clock on Friday morning, which was occasioned by the inflammation and mortification of the wound. John Arters deposed, the deceased and witness were mowing together in a small field adjoining his house; deceased's brother, G. Aldridge, was also mowing in the field; the first word that took place was by George saying to his brother, "B——t your eyes, you told master we could not mow no more than an old woman, and you know that I can now mow your legs off." He made use of many such expressions, when his brother (the deceased) made some answer to him, and said, "You cannot mow, nor keep up in company." G. Aldridge replied, "if he did not get out of his way, he would break his scythe to pieces;" at the same time he aimed a blow at the deceased two or three times with his scythe, which struck him in the side. Deceased said, "You have ruined me for ever," instantly dropped his scythe, and came away, walking to his house with his entrails partly out; the brother still kept mowing the grass until he finished it, but, in his passion, he chopped his scythe into a tree. Several witnesses deposed to the same effect. When brought before the Jury, the prisoner merely said he was sorry for what he had done, and that he intended no ill-will toward his brother; but that he was quite insensible when he did it. The Jury returned a verdict of—"Wilful murder" against the brother, G. Aldridge, who was committed to Newgate.

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We must again request the indulgence of our numerous correspondents. For Prices of Public Funds see last page.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Sweethearts and Wives, Mrs. Smith, and The Review; or, The Wags of Windsor—Tuesday, The Barber of Seville, with Pigeons and Crows—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Love, Law, and Physic—Thursday, The Young Quaker, with Killing no Murder—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Family Jars—Saturday, A favourite Opera, with Simpson and Co.

VAUXHALL.—The ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, will be open TO-MORROW EVENING, the 11th inst. with the usual Entertainments; and on TUESDAY NEXT, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth, A MOST SPLENDID GALA will take place, in order to shew the gratitude and respect of the Proprietors to their Royal Patron; on which Evening upwards of 25,000 additional Lamps will be lighted and the Amusements will all be on the grandest scale. A Musical Temple is erecting, and will be exhibited on that Evening in the Room where the Hieptaplasiesoptron was last Season. Doors open at 7 to-morrow evening, and Concert commences at 8.—On Tuesday, the doors open at half past six, and the Concert begins at half-past seven, on which evening the new grand Chinese Entrance will be opened.—Admission, 3s. 6d.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

HIS MAJESTY has finally relinquished his aquatic excursions, and the yachts have proceeded to their *ordinary* stations; this has caused an universal gloom in those watering places which would, in all probability, have been honoured by the Royal presence, and which have been thronged with visitors in hopes of catching a glimpse of our beloved SOVEREIGN.

Preparations are making for the KING'S occupation of Windsor Castle, and amongst other alterations consequent upon the royal determination to reside there, the closing of the Terrace from the public is the most important *visibly*.

From the nature of the building, as every body knows, the only outlet from the Palace, should the KING choose to take air or exercise, is the Terrace—and the admission of the public would be tantamount to close confinement to the KING. But such is his MAJESTY'S gracious feeling towards his subjects, that regardless of any personal inconvenience to himself, he has been pleased to direct that on Sundays, the day when Windsor is generally fullest, the Terrace shall be opened as usual when he was not resident there.

THERE is nothing like staunchness in a partizan, and, we must say, we never saw a more vigorous incredulity, a more devoted attachment to a cause, or a more inveterate determination to be pleased with events, than have been exhibited by the TIMES, the POST, and the CHRONICLE, in their liberal and unceasing support of the Spanish Revolution; their hopes seem refreshed by every new defeat—the enthusiasm with which the French are received is as gratifying as the plaudits bestowed upon themselves; every fresh disaster is hailed as some new success, and the defection of some of the patriot leaders, and the running away of others, are hailed as the finishing strokes of triumph and victory.

One would think that the news brought by the Royal George steam packet, COLONEL SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, K.C.B.!!! *Master*, would at once have dissipated the vapours with which the eyes of these partizans, if not wilfully closed to passing events, have been dimmed. The French are marching over Gallicia without the possibility of resistance; not a person could move in the streets of Corunna without being at the mercy of their troops—the place is blockaded by sea as well as land—QUIROGA has run away in one direction, and CORPORAL WILSON in another, and this is immediately perverted into great success, and the intelligence, wherever unfavourable, is set down as false and incredible.

The POST of yesterday, being forced however into a belief that if *Corunna* had not actually surrendered it shortly must surrender—and having found out that it is such a place that "if the French intend *seriously* to attack it, it must surrender"—as if people were playing at soldiers, or making attacks in fun—tries to make up for its disappointment there by telling us *how gloriously the French* have been beaten at Alicant, leaving the field for several leagues covered with dead and wounded.

This most *glorious defeat* of our allies, boasted of and delighted in by a ministerial journal of a decidedly neutral power, is very little greater in detail, or more satisfactory in appearance, than the *glorious sortie* from Corunna, when WILSON'S horse and aid-du-camp were wounded, and which has produced by way of result, the undoubted capture of that place, and the flight of the gallant corporal and his crony QUIROGA.

We are not in the habit of disbelieving a gentleman and an officer merely because he happens not to be an Englishman; and at all events we see no reason for giving less credit to a Frenchman than to a Spaniard, and accordingly we beg our readers to peruse the following letter from an aid-du-camp of Gen. de la ROCHEJACQUELIN, and coupling its contents with the intelligence brought by the steam boat, we think they will be able to estimate how much of that which the liberal journals publish upon the subject is truth, and how much mere empty braggadocia.—

CAMP BEFORE CORUNNA, JULY 17.—"General—Of all the operations of the campaign, that which took place here the day before yesterday is certainly not the least important, and the investment of Corunna will figure in the history of the war as a feat of arms which does as much honour to GENERAL BOURCK as to the troops under his orders.

"We quitted Lugo on the 13th, at three in the morning. GENERAL MORILLO accompanied us till within a league from the place, and there the separation was most amicable between the Spaniards and the French.

"On the 14th our advanced guard came up with the army at Betanzos, the birth-place of QUIROGA. Whether it be that the revolutionary Chief had made use of his credit for these three years past, to torment all who were not Constitutional, or that the inhabitants are really more attached to the ancient order of things, I know not; but never have I seen public opinion manifest itself with so much warmth: men, women, and children, fell on their knees before us, and embraced us in their arms; called us their liberators, and *Vive la France! Vive le Roi Louis XVIII.! Vive l'Armee Francaise*, were in every mouth.

"Between Betanzos and Corunna there is an important pass, of which it was essential to obtain possession. We were informed that the enemy had undermined the bridge of Burgo, and that a first explosion had not blown up the arch. Some workmen, protected by 30 cavalry, and 50 infantry, were occupied in making a second mine to finish the business, and render the passage impassable. My General gave me 60 horse, and ordered me to proceed with all haste to Burgo, to drive away the enemy, and occupy the post. I arrived there at nine o'clock at night, and occupied the village. Some moments later, the mine would have been sprung, and we should have been stopped. My first care was to destroy the mine.

"General Bourck arrived at seven (next morning) with the remainder of the division. As soon as the 7th Light, and Berthier's brigade, had passed, General Bourck gave orders to my General, to crown the heights, which are about a league from Corunna.

"The enemy had, for fifteen days, been labouring to intrench the formidable positions of St. Marguerite; he might, with a small force, as has been done before, have stopped an army ten times stronger than ours. I confess to you, that it appeared to us the height of temerity to advance a step with our small numbers, while the Spaniards were in so redoubtable a position.

"The order is given to attack. Instantly our brave volunteers of the 7th Light precipitated themselves on the Spanish tirailleurs; the latter could not resist the impetuosity of the shock, and retired within their lines.

"'Soldiers of the 7th Light,' exclaimed Gen. Bourck, with a loud voice, 'it is to you that is reserved the honour of carrying these intrenchments: there, aloft in the rocks, you are to find the enemy—advance—charge!'

"'The bayonet! the bayonet!' was the cry on all sides. The firing ceased on our side; and amidst a shower of balls, our brave men scaled the heights. The intrepid Col. Lambat, mounted upon a rock, sword in hand, pointed to the soldiers and waving a white handkerchief in his hand, pointed to the soldiers which it was necessary to occupy. The view at this moment was superb—he appeared a giant—all pressed around him—we were all electrified.

"General Bourck was on foot, and in spite of his old wounds was always in front, and directed the march of our columns with admirable coolness; while my general (LA Rochejacquelin), by his brilliant valour, inflamed the courage of his soldiers, and well sustained the splendour of his name.

"The enemy lost heart, and fell back, when we had advanced about 60 steps. The firing re-commenced on our side, and we entered, pell-mell, into the retrenchments, to the cries of *Vive le Roi!*

"The Spaniards effected their retreat by two great roads; we could not take prisoners; our soldiers were harassed with fatigue; and had only strength to fire their guns.

"A small battalion of French refugees (the same, I believe, as that which appeared on the Bidassoa, and which makes now a great part of the garrison of Corunna) stepped for some minutes on the glacis of the place, exhibiting an enormous tri-coloured flag. Our soldiers proved the profound contempt which they entertained for them; on the appearance of this signal of revolt, the cries of '*Vive le Roi!*' redoubled; they forgot all the fatigues in order to compel them to retire within the place. Our loss is about from 60 to 80 wounded, among whom are several officers, very severely."

IF any proof were wanting of general prosperity, we should adduce the fact that there was so little litigation at Hereford during the last assizes, and so small a proportion of crime exhibited in the calendar, that the lawyers abandoned the bar for the bat—the wig for the wicket, and devoted two legal days to the noble game of cricket, at which they beat the natives of Hereford in great style. We see by the papers that MR. HORACE TWISS excelled in skill and activity in these legal *gymnasia*: we have no doubt of his success at the game he has been so long practising, provided he does not play too often with a *Spanish* BALL.

IT would be vain, at this time of the world's age, to enter upon a serious disquisition into the "art or mystery" of Punning; it would be useless to argue upon its *utility*, the genius and talent required for carrying it on, or the pleasure or amusement derivable from it. The fact is self-evident, that puns are an acknowledged ingredient of the English language amongst the middling classes, and are, in their societies, the very plums in the *pudding* of conversation.

It may be said that punning is a vice—and we are quite ready to admit the charge; but still it exists and flourishes amongst dapper clerks in public offices, hangers-on of the theatres; amongst very young persons at the universities; in military messes amongst the subalterns; in the city amongst apprentices; and, in some instances, with old wits *razee*, who are driven to extravagant quibbles to furnish their quota of entertainment to the society in which they are endured.

A punster (that is, a regular hard-going thick and-thin punster) is the dullest and stupidest companion alive, if he could but be made to think so. He sits gaping for an opportunity to jingle his nonsense with whatever happens to be going on, and, catching at some detached bit of a rational conversation, perverts its sense to his favourite sound, so that, instead of any thing like a continuous intellectual intercourse, which one might hope to enjoy in pleasant society, one is perpetually interrupted by his absurd distortions and unseasonable ribaldry, as ill-timed and as ill-placed as songs in an opera sung by persons in the depth of despair, or on the point of death.

Admitting, however, the viciousness, the felonious sinfulness of punning, it is to be apprehended that the liberty of the pun is like the liberty of the press, which, says the patriot, is like the air, and if we have it not we cannot breathe. Therefore, seeing that it is quite impossible to put down punning, the next best thing we can do is to regulate it, in the way they regulate peccadilloes in Paris, and teach men to commit punnery as Cæsar died and Frenchmen dissipate—with decency.

The proverb says, "Wits jump,"—so may punsters, and two bright geniuses *may* hit upon the same idea at different periods quite unconsciously. To avoid any unnecessary repetition or apparent plagiarisms, therefore, by *these coincidences*, we venture to address this paper to young beginners in the craft—to the rising generation of witlings; and we are led to do this more particularly, from feeling that the TYRO in punning, as well as in everything else, firmly believes *that* which he for the first time has heard or read, to be as novel and entertaining to his older friends, who have heard it or read it before he was born, as it is to himself, who never met with it, till the day upon which he so liberally and joyously retails it to the first hearers he can fall in with.

For these reasons we propose, in order to save time and trouble, to enumerate a few puns, which, for the better regulation of jesting, are positively prohibited in all decent societies where punnery is practised; and first, since the great (indeed the only) merit of a pun is its undoubted originality—its unequivocal novelty—its extemporaneous construction and instantaneous explosion—all puns by recurrence, all puns by repetition, and all puns by anticipation, are prohibited.

Secondly, all words spelt differently having a similar sound, which are carefully collated and arranged in a catalogue prefixed, for the use of little punnikins at schools, to ENTICK'S small Dictionary, of whatever sort, kind, or nature they may be, are prohibited—take for example:—

AUGUR	-	a soothsayer.
AUGER	-	a carpenter's tool.
ALL	-	every one.
AWL	-	a shoemaker's gimblet.
HAUL	-	(for the Cocknies) to pull.
HALL	-	a vulgar proper name.
BOAR	-	a male pig.
BORE	-	MR. CREEVY.
WAX	-	the produce of Bees.
WHACKS	-	thumps on the head or body,

and so on.

In the next place, all the following *travelling* puns are strictly prohibited:—

All allusions upon entering a town to the *pound* and the *stocks*—knowing a man by his *gait* and not liking his *style*—calling a tall turnpike-keeper a colossus of *roads*—paying the post-boys charges of *ways* and means—seeing no *sign* of an *inn*—or, replying, Sir, you are *out*, to your friend who says he does—talking of a hedger having a *stake* in the *bank*—all allusions to *sun* and *air* to a new married couple—all stuff about village *belles*—calling the belfry a *court of a peal*—saying, upon two carpenters putting up paling, that they are very peaceable men to be *fencing in* a field—all trash about "*manors* make the man," in the shooting season—and all such stuff about trees, after this fashion—"that's a *poplar* tree—I'll turn over a new *leaf*, and make my *bough*," &c. &c.

Puns upon field sports, such as racing being a matter of *course*—horses *starting* without being shy—a good shot being fond of his *but* and his *barrel*—or saying that a man fishing deserves a *rod* for taking such a *line*; if he is sitting under a *bridge* calling him an *arch* fellow—or supposing him a noble man because he takes his place among the *piers*—or that he will *catch* nothing but cold, and no fish by *hook* or by crook. All these are prohibited.

To talk of yellow pickles at dinner, and say the way to *Turn 'em Green* is through Hammersmith—all allusions to eating men, for *Eton* men, or *Staines* on the table-cloth—on *Egg-ham*, are all exploded—as are all stuff about *Maids* and *Thornbacks*, and *Plaice*—or saying to a lady who asks you to help her to the wing of a chicken, that it is a mere matter of a *pinion*—all quibbles about dressing *hare* and cutting it—all stuff about a merry fellow being given to *wine*—or upon helping yourself *to* say you have a *platonic* affection for roast beef—or when fried fish runs short, singing to the mistress of the house, with TOM MOORE—

"Your *sole*, though a very sweet *sole*, love,
"Will ne'er be sufficient for me,"

are entirely banished.

At the play-house never talk of being a *Pittite* because you happen not to be in the boxes—never observe what a keen eye one actor has, or that another can never grow old because he must always be *Young*—never talk of the uncertainty of *Mundane* affairs in a farce, or observe how *Terry*bly well a man plays MR. SIMPSON—banish from your mind the possibility of saying the Covent Garden manager has put his best *Foot* forward, or that you should like to go to *Chester* for a day or two—or that you would give the world to be tied to a *Tree*—or that *Mr. Make ready* is a *presentable* actor—all such stuff is interdicted.

In speaking of Parliament, forget BROOM and BIRCH, WOOD and COLE—SCARLETT and WHITE, LAMB and the LEAKES, the HARES and the HERONS, the COOTES and the BRUSH—such jumbles will lead into great difficulties, and invariably end, without infinite caution in an observation, that the conduct of that House is always regulated by the best possible MANNERS.

There are some temptations very difficult to avoid—for instance, last Saturday we saw gazetted, as a bankrupt, "SIR JOHN TRADE, Cornhill, watch-maker!" Now this, we confess, was a provocation hard of resistance—when one sees a *lot* of sixty-four *set up* only to *break down*, and perceives that whatever he may do with *watches*, he could not make a case before the Insolvent Debtors' Court; and moreover since his taking to watch-making, arose from his having, in the *spring* of life, gone upon *tick*, and that the circumstance may be considered as a *striking* instance of a *bad wind up*—we admit that in the hands of a young beginner such a thing is quite irresistible, but such temptations should be avoided as much as possible.

We have not room to set down all the prohibited puns extant; but we have just shewn that the things which one hears, when one dines in the city, (where men eat peas with a two pronged fork, and bet HATS with each other) as nordics, and the perfection of good fun, are all flat, stale, and unprofitable to those who have lived a little longer and seen a little more of the world, and who have heard puns when it *was the* fashion to commit them at the west end of the town.

These hints are thrown out for the particular use of some sprightly persons, with whose facetiousness we have been of late extremely pestered—we apologize to our rational readers for the insertion of such stuff, even by way of snuff to our quibbling patients.

THE CHRONICLE had the following paragraph last week:—"In the JOHN BULL of Sunday last there is a paragraph beginning '*Monday*,' being what is called Election *Saturday* at Eton, &c. We beg to state from authority that *Mister Etona* is altogether innocent of so atrocious a Bull."

We plead guilty to an *error of the press*—but as we perceive in the same paper a *minutely detailed* account of a shooting match at Harrow *which never took place*, we think the CHRONICLE had better account for telling a deliberate falsehood relative to one public school before it attempts to be witty upon a clerical error in a statement concerning another.

LORD BYRON.

WE are certainly not aware of the real state of LORD BYRON'S present feelings, but we believe an instance never has occurred, in the annals of literature, where a bookseller came into open Court, to prove the licentiousness and indecency of a poem, in order to establish a right to publish it. The VICE CHANCELLOR was doomed to hear, not only the following speech of MR. DUGDALE, the publisher, but to have his ears polluted by the repetition of the passages selected by that person in support of the charges of indecency and depravity which he made against the noble author.

The extracts we decline publishing, but MR. DUGDALE'S speech itself is worthy of a place in every journal in the empire, as shewing the opinion of *the trade* concerning LORD BYRON'S works, and as indicative of the advantages of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

DON JUAN.

"LORD BYRON *v.* DUGDALE.—The defendant in person appeared to move to dissolve the injunction which had been granted in this case. He began by apologising to his Honour for not addressing him on that occasion through the medium of Counsel, and declared that he would not then have appeared in Court had he been able to avail himself of the learning and ability of the Gentlemen at the Bar. As it was, however, he must throw himself on the indulgence of the Court, while he proceeded to state the grounds on which he conceived the injunction already granted could not be supported. This injunction had been granted on the application of the Learned Counsel now in Court. The defendant was not present when that application was made, but he had good reason to believe that the Learned Gentleman had stated to the Court that this book contained nothing improper or immoral, and was therefore entitled to the protection of the Court. That statement he should this day endeavour to disprove, and he should shew that the scenes in this book *were not only highly-coloured, but were positively immoral and licentious, and calculated to produce the worst effects on the minds of those inexperienced persons who might read them; indeed, that they were positively destructive of the moral feeling of the community at large.* If he proved this—*if he could shew the ridicule and contempt with which every thing in Church and State, and every thing that dignified human nature were treated*—if he could read from this book scenes so warm, so highly coloured, so licentious, *that no father of a family would permit the book to be seen in his house; he confidently relied on the removal of the injunction which had been obtained against him.* Two Cantos of this Poem had been published about three years ago, and the person who was really the publisher was so convinced of the immoral tendency of the work, that he was actually ashamed of acknowledging it as his publication, and positively shrunk from avowing it; and though Mr. Murray was the real publisher, though he sold the book openly in his shop to any one who asked for

...ground never avow his interest in the publication, and had not ...ged it up to this day.

"In these Cantos, *Don Juan* was conducted through *luxurious* ...*scenes were more highly coloured*, and the descrip... and those *scenes* painted than any of the *others which had been pre*...*viously published, and they were more calculated to produce an injurious* ...*effect* on the morals of the reader.

* * * * * * *

"This Canto was the warmest in its description, and colouring of ...that had been published, *and on that account was the most likely to injure both, if the destruction of those feelings, which we had been ...taught to call moral, really deserved such a name.* The poem, ...moreover, was not alone immoral, but contained *principles of the most ...revolutionary tendency, and fully exhibited the author's principles of ...Atheism and licentiousness.*

* * * * * * *

"It must be observed here, that the author had imagined a mille... which would arise which would sweep what he called tyranny from the ...earth, and which would probably prove as great a blessing as that ...projected by JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE to her followers; *certain it was, ...that if his writings were circulated to the extent he wished, the de...structive principle would go on increasing until at last we should be... overwhelmed in a revolution as great, as awful, and as dangerous as the French ...Revolution.*

* * * * * * * He should proceed ...further in these observations; he should content himself with re... requesting his Honor to read over the whole of the poem, and he was sa... tisfied the result would be the dissolving of the injunction. The par... ties would never dare to bring their case into a Court of Law, nor to ...claim damages for the piracy committed on their publication. He ...then referred to the principle which declared that no property could ...be claimed at law in respect of an immoral work, and he was convinced ...that his Honour *on perusing these cantos would at once discover such ...immorality in them as to disentitle the author to* the protection which ...he now claimed.

When one recollects that the once proud, high-spirited BYRON is the author in question—that he is thus degraded and debased in his native country, while herding in exile with Cockneys and atheists, it really pains the heart. What his own feelings must be when he hears of this affair, GOD knows!—would it might work a reformation.

With Mr. DUGDALE, whoever he is, or with his views or objects, we have nothing to do, the opinion he has expressed of DON JUAN is that of the public in general; and we only doubt upon our minds is, whether it would not become the Chancellor to issue an injunction against *publishing such a book at all*, which, after the elaborate exposure of its mischievous tendency by Mr. DUGDALE to the Vice Chancellor, we think his Lordship would be fully justified in doing.

Our readers will perceive, however, that all the observations of Mr. DUGDALE upon the works of the wretched and debased Lord have had their full effect—for the Vice-Chancellor yesterday dissolved the injunction. We have a great respect for Sir JOHN LEACH and his talents: but we hope that this trimming lesson which one DUGDALE has given him, will teach him upon other occasions to copy his Master—(we do not mean Sir ROBERT TAYLOR, the bricklayer, little MICHAEL ANGELO's father)—LORD ELDON, and think *a little* before he decides—it does not add respectability to a Vice-Chancellor's Court to have *its hasty* decisions put aside by such a person as the would-be publisher of BYRON'S immorality, disloyalty, and blasphemy.

No. III.
PAUL POTTER'S REVIEW OF THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

As far as I have proceeded in our analysis of WHIG POLICY, as displayed during the late Session of Parliament, *I think we have succeeded* in shewing that it is circumscribed within the narrowest bounds, and embraces simply the objects of faction, without reference to the interests of the country, or even the decent covering of public principle. We have heard the invidious attacks of these men upon the KINGLY POWER, against which one of their most industrious partisans roared publicly in his place "the friends of liberty were in direct hostility"—we have witnessed their undisguised hatred and warfare against THE CHURCH—and we have seen them labouring with more than ordinary zeal to persuade THE PEOPLE—to whom they PROFESS exclusive attachment!—that they are oppressed and miserable, because peace had produced plenty—and plenty had lowered prices, and taken off from their shoulders five-and-twenty millions of taxes! That none of the three estates of the realm might escape free from the attacks of these "distasters of the times," a hue and cry was even raised against ARISTOCRATICAL appointments in the ARMY and NAVY; and because men elevated—heaven only knows how—from the very dregs of society to the rank of legislators, infer that their own example is an illustration that merit, like mushrooms, is to be found most abundant in dunghills—they liberally pronounce a sentence of exclusion against every man of family or high birth, as if the annals of the country teemed with disgrace and infamy, and called upon it by the cowardice or incapacity of our nobility! But do these hollow declaimers think that we or the nation are so blind as not to be able to read the Red Book, or so deceived as not to detect their hypocrisy, when we behold a disproportion of the WHIG ARISTOCRACY availing themselves of their rank and influence to push aside "modest merit," should it dare to compete with them!—Do we not every day find the names of men who might be supposed most remote, from their political connexions, to the powers "that be," dwelling in offices and appointments, which the tolerant disposition of Ministers, rather than their own merits, permits them undisturbedly to enjoy!—So much for their sinecures—and as for their liberality, which would lead to a system of exclusion on account of rank and birth, which by the nature of things must afford an additional stimulus to honourable exertion, it may be fairly placed on the same level with their Patriotism—more might be urged on this head, but it is only necessary to touch upon it at present, in order to shew before we proceed to details, that the sweeping views of the Whigs extend to every branch of our National institutions, and that neither King, Lords nor Commons, are exempted in their schemes of Reform from general condemnation.

One of the great measures contemplated in the opening of the campaign, was that which has obtained through their colleagues the misnomer of "Catholic Emancipation"—I call it a misnomer, because the Church of Rome is *not the Catholic Church*—and the application of the term is not only calculated to mislead, but has the far greater advantage of throwing the ESTABLISHED CHURCH into the back ground—as being what the ROMANISTS deem it, *an heretical and contemned branch* of the UNIVERSAL CHURCH!

Nor is the happy phraseology by which men, whom the Constitution solemnly declares unfit, *by their sworn and exclusive allegiance to a foreign potentate*, for the conduct of our domestic affairs, are represented as SLAVES groaning in unjust fetters, less a misnomer in the estimation of those who still hold the plainest of all political as well as Christian axioms, that "a man cannot serve two masters" and be faithful to both—more especially when the interests of these masters are diametrically opposed to each other. But the impudence of those who thus attempt to bolster up a cause under false colours is the more especially conspicuous in the present day, because for the last fifty years our Law Books, form a regular record of concessions to the Irish Papists, and those penal enactments which self-preservation compelled our ancestors repealed in order to afford equal liberty of person and property to all who live under the tolerant Constitution of England. In the Roman Catholics but POWER—and the very anxiety professed for it—the tricks and evasions resorted to in order to obtain it—the intrigues of the Priesthood, and the intemperate hopes and expectations of final ascendency in the success of the measure, are just so many portentous and speaking warnings to the country, of the ultimate consequences of taking down the *last* and *only barrier* against the aggressions of a Church, which is the natural ally of arbitrary power, and deems liberty a crime in any other hands than its own.

And what is it that indeed excludes the adherents of Rome, being British subjects, from a participation in political power? What is it that involves in one common censure of bigotry and intolerance those who still raise their voices against the return of men to authority and Government who always abused it, to the injury of the people, and the hazard of our free institutions!—*a weak* and *ignorant* SUBSERVIENCY *to the mere shadow* OF A POWER, which, for a long period was dominant over Europe—and whose usurpation was marked not only by the most GROSS and IMMORAL conduct—by the total absence of even assumed decency in its aggressions as a temporal government, but stigmatized by acts the most tyrannical and oppressive—exceeding in corruption, and paramount in profligacy over the worst of their imperial predecessors, as they stand recorded by all writers and historians of their own church and creed!

Are we to be esteemed intolerant and illiberal because we do not conceive men to be trust-worthy in our high places who are governed by such infantile prejudices as to regard a superannuated old man, shut up in a closet of the Vatican, the empty representative of a tyranny the most intolerant and arbitrary that ever existed—and claiming in his reversed and abject state of dependency to be the depository of ALMIGHTY POWER!—who voluntarily swear allegiance to such a master while they deny to the Government of the country which protects and ensures to them the blessings of personal and civil liberty!

Are men, so incompetent to judge of the attributes of GOD, to become especial objects of our solicitude, as the guardians and upholders of temporal government—If they refuse to sacrifice an empty shadow, whom—if they are capable of reading or drawing an inference from the stores of history—they must personally regard, at best, with compassionate contempt—are we "at one fell swoop" to carry away every bulwark and defence which the ACTUAL EXPERIENCE of our forefathers deemed *necessary* and *essential* to the preservation of our RIGHTS and LIBERTIES!

Are we to surrender at discretion, with the possible chance of renewing scenes the most bloody that ever blackened the page of history?—whilst the only pledge THEY can give of their attachment to the Constitution, over a puerile prejudice, is not only refused, but made by themselves and their political supporters, an argument in favour of their integrity and sincerity! Let them enjoy the full benefit of such an inference,—but let not the bigotry which is proved upon them by their consistent adherence to the prejudices of their forefathers, be transferred to those who owe every thing they possess, worth possessing, in civil society, to their having renounced it. Let the Papist glory in his submission to the Roman Pontiff—but let us have equal credit for glorying in our redemption from spiritual bondage and temporal oppression! Let him prefer the servitude with which he is infatuated—but let him not charge us with the bigotry which *is all his own*. Let not the odium which common sense and common observation have long assigned to the exclusive principles of his own creed, be transferred to the supporters of the reformed religion, because they choose not blindfold to deliver over the institutions by which it is especially guarded, to the hands of men whose sworn duty to the power they worship, is to ANATHEMATIZE and WAR *against it*, by "all means, LAWFUL or UNLAWFUL!"

The generality of people have not been at the pains to look at this question in its naked and simple state, as it appears when divested of the mists and vapours with which the artifices of its supporters have involved and surrounded it. The ROMAN CATHOLICS have *no one single grievance* or *oppression* from which they can be EMANCIPATED! They are on a perfect equality with their Protestant brethren, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges flowing from the Constitution; but they desire to become our Legislators, and Judges, and Governors. WHY ARE THEY NOT SO?—WHY are *they incapacitated from holding this rank in the state?*—DO WE exclude them? No! Do we shut the door against them?—No! The avenue is as open to them as to any other description of subjects throughout the realm; but THEY REFUSE TO ENTER upon the terms, to which all must subscribe who wish to enter. The gates stand open—but *they demand a* BREACH *to be made in the walls, that they may march as* VICTORS *into the* CITADEL! They WILL NOT swear to maintain THE CONSTITUTION they so zealously express their ambition to serve. They will not acknowledge allegiance to the SOVEREIGN whose servants they are so anxious to become!

The BRITISH CONSTITUTION, though superior to all others, claims the necessary and common right of all Governments which have subsisted from the beginning of time, to demand A TEST of the sincerity of those who are admitted to a share in its Government, either in the making or in the administration of the laws! It is so obvious and necessary a precaution, that it descends to every transaction in private life—and we admit not a servant on our establishment without securing, as far as circumstances will admit, SUCH A TEST, to the *fidelity* and *honesty* of the individual. How much more important then is such a safeguard, when we compare the interests of an individual with the trust to be reposed in PUBLIC SERVANTS, in whose hands are to be deposited the pledges of our LIBERTY, and the CUSTODY *of our dearest rights?* But NO; say the Roman Catholics and their WHIG SUPPORTERS—we deny your right—you have no right to suspect us—you are bigots and persecutors, because—why, my good reader?—because we will not, upon THEIR refusal to conform to the CONSTITUTION, have the condescension to make the CONSTITUTION conform to THEM! Because we will not admit, as our trustees, men *avowedly in league with the bitterest enemies of* ONE BRANCH OF OUR CONSTITUTION—and whose boast of consistency is founded *upon the principle* of SUBVERTING IT; and who refuse to give that pledge of their sincerity and affection to the EXECUTIVE BRANCH, which EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION AND ORDER OF MEN, throughout the realm, MUST GIVE before they are admitted to the lowest office of the State!

Where then is this intolerant principle of EXCLUSION, with which all the diatribes of ROMAN CATHOLIC agents and supporters charge us, to be found—and how does it apply? The Constitution *excludes* NO ONE—but it requires testimony to character and attachment *from* ALL—and what is worthy remark is, that it is to this very principle, attributed to those who oppose themselves to this paring down of the Constitution to particular prejudices;—it is, I say, to this principle of EXCLUSION *inherent* in, and seated in the HEART'S CORE of the POPISH CREED, that may be traced the persevering determination of its adherents not to make a SINGLE CONCESSION to an HERETICAL GOVERNMENT!!

But how again can a regulation of the CONSTITUTION be perverted into a *principle* of EXCLUSION against the ROMAN CATHOLICS?—I have already shewn, that it demands only a test of attachment, so reasonable from those who are to be employed in the guardianship of it—But it is not *exclusively* demanded of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, it is universal in its application—and not only that, but operates with *ten-fold injury* on other PROTESTANT SUBJECTS, and WHOLE ORDERS of them, by *virtually disfranchising them.* There are PROTESTANTS, born to the Peerage, and others inheriting its privileges as their birth-right, who by a regulation of the Constitution can sit as Members in NEITHER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT. There are PROTESTANTS, who, holding certain situations and offices, whom the jealousy of the CONSTITUTION, considering as *possibly* dependent upon ministerial influence, TOTALLY *excludes from the Legislature*—whilst every individual, whatever may be his inclination, whatever the necessities which urge him to change his line of life, *having once taken even* DEACON'S *orders in the* ESTABLISHED CHURCH, is for ever barred admission to the Legislature!—But we hear nothing of the *arbitrary* DICTA of the CONSTITUTION in this DIRECT EXCLUSION of PROTESTANT SUBJECTS! A *possible* inconvenience *only* can be urged in defence of it—and yet, so jealous are Englishmen of their rights, that no voice—even among those who most suffer by its enforcement—is raised against it; and a party who should erect itself upon a pretence of advocating the rights of these disfranchised Protestant bodies, could not subsist a day, or command a voice in either House of Parliament!

Upon what ground or pretext then—divesting the question of all its false eloquence and mystification—can the claimants for A BREACH of the CONSTITUTION, in favour of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, support their pretensions! We are not to be carried away by the trickery of BAR ORATORY, which can speak as glibly, as FOOTE I believe has it, "on a Cauliflower as a Corregio." We must not suffer ourselves to be talked out of our rights by men who "reckless of consequences" seek only VICTORY, and where they cannot CONQUER, are content to UNDERMINE US.

The ROMAN CATHOLICS *have not a single grievance*, I repeat, *to be redressed*—and they are excluded from offices of trust and confidence, *only* in so far as they require an EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE *granted* TO NO OTHER ORDER OR DESCRIPTION OF MEN in the State, as a qualification for admission.

And upon what plea is this exclusive benefit to be conferred?—Is it because we feel the loss of services to which our ancestors were indebted for some boasted acquisition?—Is it because the influence of ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCILS tended to *meliorate* OUR CONSTITUTION, and bring it to the standard of which we are so justly proud?—Is it that we are indebted to them for the "BILL OF RIGHTS" or the "GLORIOUS REVOLUTION" which THE WHIGS have hitherto been so forward in claiming as their own work!—or, is it for the purposed recurrence to a "*more ancient*" criterion of our laws in CHURCH and STATE—and the sacrifice of the exiled JAMES to THEIR *counsels* and *suggestions!*—is it for their HIGH TORY PRINCIPLES when their allegiance was *truly* sworn beyond the seas, or their loyal attachment to the CONSTITUTION amid all the temptations so *manfully withstood* during the eventful periods of 1715 and 1745!—Or, if none of these, their more ancient deserts—Is the demand of a sacrifice of one of the *first* and *universal principles of government*, enforced on the conduct of the *representative body* of ROMAN CATHOLIC CLAIMS—the *loyal* and *peaceable* deportment of their boards—the *uninteriguing spirit* of the PRIESTHOOD, and the *restoration of* MIRACLES—the dissemination among every class of the Roman Catholic population in Ireland of *enlightening pamphlets*—the *decent* and *humble protest* of the hierarchy against our own bishops *for advocating* PROTESTANCY—OR—from the *declared* and *avowed* HATRED and ABHORRENCE of their WHIG SUPPORTERS, against the ESTABLISHED CHURCH!—To these or to such pleas must their claims to power be ultimately referred, for I defy any advocate of the cause to produce *one single argument*, RESTING UPON ITS OWN FOUNDATION, which either in a *political* or *moral* point of view can be weighed in the scale against the *danger* and *hazard* of INNOVATION UPON THE CONSTITUTION in one of *its most vital and fundamental* ARTICLES.

But I must have done, lest my friend BULL, or *his* friends, should cry out against *prosing*, and when they come to laugh, complain of being made to yawn. As a WHIG TOPIC, and in the late Session as a WHIG MANŒUVRE, this question is one of grave importance, and must not be slurred over. It is essential to the best interests of the country, that the policy of the WHIGS should be *thoroughly understood*—not as a party measure—not because we may be partial to the existing Administration—but because in their desperation these men are playing like *bankrupt gamesters*—and having *staked* and *lost* EVERYTHING, year after year, session after session, which could PROPERLY *be called* THEIR OWN, they are ready to pledge THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF—*we have their word for it—to redeem their losses or perish in the* COMMON RUIN.

PAUL POTTER.

MR. IRVING.

WE have been obliged to delay our observations upon MR. IRVING'S "orations" till next week from circumstances not quite under our controul, but the numerous letters which we have received commendatory of our proposed review of them, renders it necessary that it should only be postponed; and in the *interim*, although we rarely quote from any contemporaneous publication—and honestly confess we never heard of a work called the *Album* till we saw an extract from it in a morning paper—we think we shall do a service to the cause of the Established Church, by giving an extended circulation to the following natural and well-written description of MR. IRVING'S manner and talents, which has appeared in that Magazine:—

"It must be somewhat strange to the small quiet congregation of the Scottish Church in Hatton-garden, to see the whole town, fashionable, political, legal, literary, critical, crowding to their remote place of worship. I doubt whether so many dashing equipages have been

n the heart of going eastward in a body since the days when GARRICK drew the whole polite world to Goodman's-fields.

"This comparison is not meant irreverently, nor is it so in fact—for the very first thing which strikes you is the theatrical air of the whole business; how very like the assembly is to an *audience*, and how exceedingly unlike it is to a *congregation*. The ticket given and scrutinized at the door may, perhaps, first create this impression; but, even without that, it is impossible to look round without feeling it. It is evident to the most unskilful eye that the great mass of the persons around you are not the usual and natural frequenters of the place. Faces well known upon town in every way, whether those of public men, or fashionable men, or fashionable women, surround you on every side. They are evidently brought there by some strong and peculiar motive, and the general buzz and hum of indifferent conversation plainly prove that that motive is not to pray to GOD. There is none of that staid and decorous aspect and manner which, in those who cannot be called devout, supply an appearance fitted to the place. The company here are evidently come to see a show, and they converse with one another until the show begins.

"I arrived at the church about a quarter before eleven. It was not so much crowded as I expected; the pews, indeed, were all full, but the standing-space had not many persons in it. Just at eleven, a sort of motion and murmur through the assemblance told that MR. IRVING was entering. He had some difficulty in making his way to the pulpit, the stairs of which were covered with gaily dressed ladies. When he entered it, which, being against the wall in the centre of its extent, is visible in every part of the church, I had a full view of his person and features. He was not at all the sort of man I expected to see. In some respects my anticipations had been above, in others below, the reality; but in all unlike it. MR. IRVING appears to be under forty, and, as far as I could judge in the pulpit, rather above the middle height. The general contour of his countenance is fine, though somewhat coarse; it reminded me, in the capacious forehead, the formation of the chin, and the sort of *square cut* (if I may thus express myself) of the whole face, of the less beautiful heads of our SAVIOUR. The complexion, however, is wholly different; MR. IRVING'S being extremely dark. He has a quantity of black strong hair, arranged, I thought, with some view to effect; and a very large bushy black whisker, which appeared to me rather too *hussar-ish* for the pulpit. But, in despite of the somewhat hard and wooden cut of some of his features, MR. IRVING would undoubtedly be a very handsome man, if it were not for the extreme imperfection of his eyes, the obliquity of their vision being worse than that which is called a *squint*, as it varies according to the direction in which he looks.

"The service commenced by MR. IRVING reading a hymn, which was, immediately afterward, sung by the clerk and the children of the Caledonian school. I was disappointed with the first effect of his voice; it seemed to have little modulation or tunefulness. I was still more displeased with the manner in which he read, it being with extreme pompousness of tone and contersion of countenance. But this was only a foretaste.

"After the hymn, MR. IRVING read a chapter from the epistles, to which followed another hymn, and then the prayer. I must, however, note a circumstance which previously occurred, and which was not a little curious and characteristic. After the service commenced the doors of the entrance were closed; but before that which was opposite to the side at which I had come in, and which, as it appeared to me through the windows, opened into a narrow court, there was, as was evident from the sounds, a great crowd collected. By degrees these sounds became louder and more tumultuous, and, at last, quite alarming. It seemed as if, from the narrowness of the space, and the extreme pressure, there was danger of some of the people being crushed to death. At length the confused sounds terminated in distinct cries, and it was deemed advisable to throw open the door and admit the crowd into the chapel. The moment the door was opened they poured in, pushing one over the other, with dripping hair and dirtied clothes, in short exhibiting all those marks of violent struggling and pressure which are usual on emerging from a crowd of this kind. The persons thus collected must have been very numerous, for they continued flocking in during the whole time the hymn lasted. At last, at its close, MR. IRVING addressed the congregation to the effect, that it was impossible the Divine Service could be duly performed while there was this noise and tumult in the chapel, still more that it was vain to expect the mind would be composed to prayer; he added that they were about to proceed to prayer, and he therefore entreated that the silence and quiet might be restored which were so necessary; and that if there were any more persons outside the door, they might be informed that the congregation was now at prayer, and, therefore, that they should be begged to give no further interruption. This address was certainly no more than was very necessary; it was well and simply worded, and delivered with that mixture of solemnity and kindness which is well fitted to a pastor when speaking to his flock. In itself, there was no reason particularly to remark upon it; it was its contrast with what followed that rendered it striking. When he had ceased speaking, MR. IRVING paused for a few moments, as if to give time for the assembly to be still, and then began the prayer. It was scarcely possible to believe it was the same man! The natural tone of voice, and the unaffected manner had vanished totally, and at once. Instead of these, the eyes were forcibly closed—the mouth was drawn into an expression so pompous as almost to be farcical, the enunciation was studied and stilted to the last degree; the gesture (of which I shall have further occasion to speak,) was ungraceful throughout, and often vehement, and the matter was a succession of Scriptural phrases linked together by language aiming, not very happily, at the same style. The sudden and total transition was, beyond measure, striking and extraordinary. "MR. IRVING," I said to myself, 'means to make his prayer impressive by this manner; it is a pity he does not know that it is impossible to be impressive and unnatural at the same time.'

"My opinion with regard to his claims to eloquence, as far as delivery is concerned, was determined before his sermon began. The prayer was concluded by the Lord's Prayer, and the way in which he gave this was perfectly sufficient, I thought, to decide his taste and manner. The unequalled beauty of this prayer arises from its simplicity. It is this which gives to it that solemnity, that sublimity, which, perhaps, no other form of words ever reached. And how was it pronounced by MR. IRVING? With that pure and chastened intonation, that gushing yet subdued fervency of supplication, which should give breath to such a prayer? No.—It was mouthed, I might almost say panted, in the manner in which we are accustomed to hear the mock invocation in the Critic spouted upon the stage; the face was more than usually contorted—the voice was more than usually violent and unequal—and the gesture! During the preceding prayer, MR. IRVING had stood chiefly with the arms slightly protruded from the body, and crossed, by the right hand clasping the left arm about half way between the wrist and the elbow; but this curious and somewhat awkward posture was changed when he commenced the Lord's Prayer, into one still more curious, and far more awkward. The arms were placed close to the sides, but raised perpendicularly from the elbow, with the hands erect? Let any one, for a moment, place himself before a glass in this attitude, and he will see its full effect.

"At length the sermon began, and I listened with anxious interest; for, sorely as I had been disappointed in MR. IRVING'S delivery and manner, I concluded that such sudden and great celebrity could not have been acquired unless the substance of his discourses was of such extreme merit as not only to be admirable in itself, but to be able to throw all those faults out of view.

"His sermon was, as I had been before informed, written; which is, I believe, unusual in the Scottish church, I do not see, for my own part, any sort of objection to the discourse being written down. The greater appearance of nature which speaking is said to give to it, does not, I think, apply in this instance; for, the matters which are discussed from the pulpit are not only necessarily the subject of premeditation, but must have been deeply inquired into and digested. Nobody imagines, or can imagine, that the matter of a sermon is extemporaneous or immediate; and as there is no answer, there can be no reply. There cannot, therefore, as far as I see, be any cause why the preacher should not mature his arguments, both in method and language by reducing them to writing; which gives a clearness and consecutiveness which are seldom, and an absence of repetition which is never, possessed by an unwritten oration.

"The first thing which struck me when MR. IRVING began, was, that the Scotch accent, which is not heard very strong during the reading and the prayers, encreased to a remarkable degree; and this, too, before he had time to warm much into his subject. I augured well of this at first, for I thought it betokened that he would be more natural than he had been in the former part of his service; but in this I was miserably deceived.

"The ostensible subject of the sermon—that is the subject of the text, with which he began, was to expose the fallacy and pernicious tendency of human confidence in the mercy of God. This doctrine was given very plainly in the first sentence, as some what to startle me; but the more he explained his meaning to be, that it was self-deceiving and sinful to confide in sin, trusting to the Divine Mercy for forgiveness, without reformation and repentance. But I do not purpose, in any degree, to enter into the matter of doctrine, (which however, in any degree, to enter into the matter of doctrine, (which however, were not many or much brought forward), that the sermon involved. It is as an orator, not as a theologian—as a preacher, not as a divine, that I am to consider MR. IRVING.

"I had heard a good deal of the peculiarity of diction which MR. IRVING has adopted, after the model of JEREMY TAYLOR and the IRVING has adopted, after the model of JEREMY TAYLOR and the other old writers of our Church. It was as it had been represented to me, and its effect, was, also, what I had anticipated it would be. The diction which he employs is not now in use; and it, consequently, application which he employs is not now in use; and it, consequently, appears affected, *is* unnatural, and therefore unimpressive. He uses the third person singular of the verb according to old form—for instance, he says 'it hath'—'it doth'—'it cometh'—'it goeth,' &c.—instance, he says 'it hath'—'it doth'—'it cometh'—'it goeth,' &c.—and he employs a consonant obsoleteness of diction. It is said, in and he employs a consonant obsoleteness of diction. It is said, in apology, that the writers whom I have alluded to above, all used such apology, that the writers whom I have alluded to above, all used such diction,—but the answer to this is obvious. In their time it was the diction,—but the answer to this is obvious. In their time it was the universal written language of the period; and, as far as we can judge, universal written language of the period; and, as far as we can judge, the spoken language also. But now, it is unusual and startling to the ear, and draws the attention from the power of the sentiment to the strangeness of the words, which, in oratory, is the very thing which ought to be most avoided. So far from JEREMY TAYLOR being an example to bear out this system, it is precisely what he would not have done, if he had lived at this day. His discourses were meant to be effective, and he, consequently, would not have made them fantastic. I am far from desiring a colloquial style to be used in the pulpit. The exalted subjects which are there treated of, should be embedied in due gravity, and even solemnity, of phrase;—but contemporary language is fully equal to this. It can clothe the most solemn and sublime sentiments in fitting words—without the recourse being had to a style which has ceased to exist for nearly two hundred years. The 'well of English undefiled,' of which so much is said, is, in my opinion, the diction of the period at which we speak or write, used in its purity, and divested of all temporary and conventional expressions.

"In another point, also, the too close imitation of our earlier prosewriters seems to me to be unwise and hurtful. I mean, in the temptation which it holds out to too great profusion of metaphor. Nobody can venerate more strongly than I do the free, vigorous, and energetic tone of thought which was peculiar to that race. But the style of the period was, in many respects, vicious—that they have fallen into it is not a fault of theirs, but it is certainly a blemish in their writings. The succession of similies and metaphors, now running into mere conceits, succession of similies and metaphors, now running into mere conceits, and even puns,—and now sinking into what is coarse and unseemly and even puns,—and now sinking into what is coarse and unseemly—cases, I think, be an object to be admired, still less to be imitated. It is in despite, not in consequence, of these things, that the old writers are great. There are some occasions when metaphorical language is appropriate and effective,—and these passages, in their works, are to be admired unreservedly. But, above all, it is the sterling weight and value of the *thought* that makes us unmindful of the faults of the style, and perhaps even, from long use, sometimes causes them to appear beauties.

"The occasional and moderate use of this style of language is, I fully admit, fitting in most kinds of composition, and of strong effect in some. A correct and brilliant metaphor, an apt and striking simile, give much increased power when brought in with good tact and taste;—and even a flight of some length is not only to be allowed, but to be admired, to be *felt*, when the occasion is well suiting. But the *continued* use of this style must necessarily be, for by far the most part, out of place, but it totally destroys the force of those passages where it is admissible, and, indeed, needed—and which would, in themselves, with the necessary contrast, be of great beauty and effect.

"Now, not only is MR. IRVING'S style overcharged with metaphor to the utmost degree—but, by some fatality, those metaphors are nearly always false and broken. During the whole sermon, which lasted an hour and five-and-twenty minutes, there was scarcely any image which was perfect; and positively not one which remained impressed upon the mind by its beauty, terseness, and truth." The discourse was one flood of inappropriate and bombastic language—extravagant, without being in the least degree poetical—furious, without ever, for a moment, being forcible. I have since heard MR. IRVING called 'a eloquent barbarian,' but I cannot grant even this. The barbarism was not very apparent, but I discovered no eloquence. I could recognise no deep thought—no fine images—nothing pathetic—nothing impressive; there were a great number of words—and, as I have said, not good words—and these, in my judgment, do not constitute eloquence.

"The manner of delivery displeased me as much as the composition. The Lord's Prayer had prepared me for a good deal; but I had no conception that it was possible that any thing like the violence of enunciation and gesture which MR. IRVING displayed, *could* have been used in the pulpit, or indeed any where else. I am the very farthest in the world from belonging to that very orthodox school of persons, who consider all preaching extravagant which goes beyond a dull and drowsy reading; or, to speak more fairly, an unimpassioned and sober delivery. I fully take into consideration, also, the school in which MR. IRVING has been reared, which permits and inculcates a vehemence of manner to which we, in this country, are unaccustomed. I am, indeed, far from disliking this when not carried to excess. For the orator to be enwrapped in his subject, and to speak on it with all the earnestness and energy of conviction, are the surest means of carrying his hearers along with him. But earnestness and energy are very distinct from violence and raving. On the contrary, the latter are sure to fail ineffective. I am also as far as is possible from objecting to the feelings being occasionally appealed to from the pulpit. I consider a sermon of strong language, delivered with the solemnity befitting some parts, and the passion even which I am willing to allow to others, to be the thing of all others calculated to produce a strong and fearful impression—in the Scotch phrase 'to gar us grew'—which may be rendered, to make the shake in our shoes. A preacher has, above all other orators, means to affect his hearers, both from subject and illustration; he, indeed, to borrow the expression of one of the first of preachers, can 'return us to the world with understandings elevated, and with hearts made better.' But MR. IRVING'S solemnity is vehemence: MR. IRVING'S passion is fury. And what is worse than all, he is not guided in these bursts of convulsive frenzy by the matter which he is delivering. He throws himself into all the variations of attitude which are consistent with every one of them being ungraceful—his hands are clenched—the sweat starts from his brow—his whole frame shakes—and his voice comes forth with a quivering sound from the extremity of his agitation; and all this at a passage where manly earnestness is all that is needed, or, indeed, admissible. As an instance of this, when speaking of the omnipotence of GOD—that the whole universe was in His power—as he pronounced the word universe, he absolutely waved his arm round and round above his head, in a manner which is usual only when the hand contains a hat, and the mouth is uttering Huzza! Huzza!

"He occasionally, also, drops his voice into a low and strangely quiet tone, which is equally uncalled for with his vehemence—equally void of the slightest reference to his words.

"A style of delivery such as this was not likely to reconcile me to the matter of which I have striven to give an idea. They are both, it is true, very similar to each other, but both, as it appears to me, totally bad; and the very last things which ought to be held up as models of eloquence. MR. IRVING'S style has, with me at least, the worst of all faults—it is wholly unimpressive. If I may be allowed to use a simile after all I have said of them, above, I should liken it to the waves which break against a rock, both with reference to their froth, foam, and violence, and to all this being utterly ineffective and unavailing.

"I went away last in wonder—not at the notoriety which MR. IRVING has gained, for his style is very much *ad captandum*—but at the report which I had heard (but which I must say I now doubt,) that some of our most really eloquent men have spoken of him in high praise—and, above all, at the fact which is undoubted, that DR. CHALMERS chose him as his assistant."

" "I do not bring into my argument the volume which MR. IRVING has lately published; for I confess, I have found it impossible to read 548 octavo pages written in the style of which I have been speaking: and it is scarcely fair to critique a book of which I know so little. But I have read fully sufficient of it, to be able to pronounce upon its style, and I fearlessly refer to it the generality of the Philippian manner, for a proof of the justice of what I have said on this point; I cannot, resist, however, quoting the following passage, which is evidently meant to be pre-eminent:—"Sorrow was not indigenous to her planet, "nor did this eclipse of the Divinity frown upon her birth: her birth-star was "the light of her Maker's countenance; her birth-song was the music of the "starred spheres; her birth-right was a womb teeming with wholesome fruits, "and the ornaments of which was a face clothed with beauty, and blushing "with virtue, happiness, and peace. Into this stately palace, created and furnished for his reception, man was introduced to rule over it, and enjoy it."—I pass over the slip of grammar, and the downright nonsense of the greater part of this passage, to notice the metaphors. First, sorrow is a substance which may, or may not, be indigenous, and then it is an eclipse!—(the earth is personified as a female being, (her birth) whose birth-right is her own womb, and the ornaments of whose birth are a face!) And then, after all, this female being, thus gifted, turns out to be—a palace!!—Oh! Jamaetis."

THEATRICALS.

THE wet weather, unfavourable to farmers, fills the ... market nightly, and the managers of the little laughing ... will we suppose fill their pockets—a consummation devoutly ... to be wished. That they occasionally produce a wretched ... farce, is more a fault than a misfortune; and certainly the ... endeavours never were more successful in the art of ... hunting, than when they put up and ran a thing called ... "SPANISH BONDS," which appeared for the first and last ... time on Saturday.

Who that could write *out* a farce, or had ever seen one, would think of putting LISTON into the part of an *Old Dog*, or who in these days would think of a Spanish farce at all? Farce is a caricature, as comedy is a picture, of real life: and it is only necessary to ask, whether we relish a caricature of DE CAZES or TALLEYRAND half so much as one of JONES, HUME or LORD NUGENT—in order to ascertain the comparative effectiveness of a piece of ridicule, the scene of which is laid in England, with one the business of which is carried on in Spain.

The loss of JONES at the Haymarket is seriously felt—even if he were not decidedly the best actor extant in his line, we should miss him grievously in the parts which he has always been in the habit of filling—there is an ease, an inscribable *tact* in "*playing up*" (as the stage cant goes) to other actors, in which the *original* performer of a character is sure to baffle all followers; and although it is quite hopeless to expect the *same* players *always* to play the same parts, still while one knows that MR. JONES is *comfortable*, it is hard to feel his absence.

Upon the whole, however, the company is an efficient company, and those stars of the theatrical hemisphere, LISTON and TERRY, are ably supported by their tributary subordinates, and nothing seems wanting but tolerable farce-writers to make the thing go admirably; for nothing is more absurd than the notion that the Haymarket is the place for stiff comedies or regular tragedies. One turns absolutely sick when one sees the *School for Scandal*, or *Venice Preserved*, or such plays, advertised at the Haymarket; and, on the other hand, we run to see SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES, or the GREEN MAN, TEAZING MADE EASY, or any of the pieces peculiar to the place, which, let it be said, not to the disparagement of SHERIDAN or OTWAY, are much more suitable to the talents of the actors, the size of the house, and the state of the weather.

We would just throw out one friendly hint to the Manager, which is directed towards the scenery. The scenery is detestable; a barn at Bartholomew fair excels the Haymarket in its painting; and even the old scenes, to preserve which the stage has been reduced to a ridiculous shape and diminutiveness, have been now so often touched up by the sacrilegious pars of the present bunglers, that they have become as bad as those which are purely original. A word will be quite sufficient we are sure; and the present state of the Haymarket finance will not sanction any apologies for inability *to do the very best*—at which no persons more sincerely rejoice than ourselves.

IRELAND.

TIPPERARY ASSIZES.—*Patrick Carroll* v. *Richard Faulkner*.—It was an action to recover damages for falsely imprisoning the plaintiff, a shopkeeper in the town of Birr, the *defendant* is a *gentleman* of rank. The former, in the course of dealing, became possessed of the bill of Mr. Charles Walsh, which was dishonoured; a writ was sent down to plaintiff to have served on Mr. Walsh; the plaintiff's brother having gone to Walsh Park to serve the writ, was brutally assaulted and his scull fractured; the copy and original were taken from him. Two persons were taken under the warrant, who were *invited* by defendant. The plaintiff having received information that two others were secreted at Walsh Park, he went to Mr. Dexter, who desired him to take the three police stationed at Carrigahorig, and some friends to effect the arrest. Defendant was then in the house, and called on the plaintiff to take off his hat which he refused, and irritated the defendant that he ordered the police to take him into custody, and actually gave the constable a committal under the Insurrection Act, who took them to Carrigahorig, a distance of six miles from Walsh-park, and ultimately to Borris-I-kane, and placed in the black-hole, without any light or air. The defendant now began to think he was acting rashly—and had plaintiff brought before him, and having given him a severe lecture and admonition, he discharged him. The Jury retired for upwards of five hours, and then gave the plaintiff a verdict for 150l. damages.

Laurence v. *Dempster*.—This was an action for false imprisonment, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant. The damages were laid at 1,000l. Both plaintiff and defendant reside in Nenagh, at one Mr. Flinn, the Barrack Master, who having occasion to leave home last summer, appointed plaintiff to act in his place. Defendant, thinking it would be a good opportunity to get grass for his horse in the barrack field, applied to plaintiff for the key, which had been entrusted to him, and which he refused to give. Defendant seeing plaintiff in the street on the evening of the 13th of June, 1822, called to the police, and desired them to take him to the Bridewell, and gave them this warrant—"Receive the body of Thomas Laurence, an idle and disorderly —JAMES DEMPSTER."—For the defendant a witness was called, who stated that he was with Dempster when he saw Laurence in Castle-street; he began to abuse Mr. D. who asked what brought him at that hour? The reply was, "Were it not for the Insurrection Act I'd cut the coat off your back, and would riddle you so that all the tailors of Nenagh would not darn you." On that Mr. D. ordered him to be taken into custody, when Mr. Laurence said, "I'll not go taken by any damned rascal, but here is Serjeant Phelan, I'll go with him."—Phelan took Mr. L. into custody; it appeared as if he was going to strike Mr. D.: his hand was down by his side. The bogle sounced before this time, at nine o'clock; it was ten or after ten when Mr. Laurence was taken up and brought to gaol.—The Jury retired about seven o'clock, and returned shortly after ten, finding a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages—75l. and 6d costs.

Muthall v. *Palmer*.—This also was an action of false imprisonment. The defendant on the 2d of December, 1822, summoned the plaintiff before him to give evidence on a prosecution depending between some persons for sporting and killing game on a part of Lord Rosse's estate, without his permission. The plaintiff, who is a farmer, and occupies part of his Lordship's estate, was unwilling to prosecute, and refused to give evidence, whereupon the defendant, Mr. Palmer, both with made out a committal, directing plaintiff to be conveyed to the gaol of Clonmel, 40 miles from the town of Roscrea, and there confined plaintiff remained 14 days in gaol when a Habeas Corpus was issued and he and three others confined for a similar offence were removed to Dublin, and there discharged by the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. The Chief Justice told the Jury that defendant's conduct was quite illegal, and that they were bound to assess substantial damages to compensate plaintiff, who should not suffer by defendant's ignorance of the law, although he may not have been actuated by malicious motives. The Jury found a verdict of 50l. damages, subject to a point of law.

COUNTY OF DOWN ASSIZES.—Patrick M'Cann, otherwise Bernard M'Cann, otherwise James Hughes, was indicted for the murder of One M'Adam, near Lisburn, on the 26th of July, 1813, and although upwards of ten years had elapsed, and he had left that part of the country, and had settled and prospered under another name as a butcher in the town of Galway, he was accidentally recognized, brought to justice, and at the assizes convicted of the aforesaid murder. M'Adam was a horse-dealer, with whom the prisoner had been drinking on the day on which the former lost his life; and tempted by the money in his possession

...ntered and threw him into the canal. The evidence was circ...stantial, but conclusive. Although so long a time had passed, the ...atch of the deceased were traced to the hands of the pri... who had also left the country on the commital of the murder.— ...e culprit had in the interim married a respectable wife ... maintained for the last ten years an unexceptionable cha... and a family of five children. He was supposed to be worth at ... or capital, and had 23 acres of land, nearly rent-free for ... Thursday se'nnight this unhappy man paid the forfeit at... to his crime; he appeared on the scaffold in front of the gaol ... minutes before two o'clock. After the fatal drop fell, from ... the rope broke, and the miserable wretch fell, up... feet, on the ground; he alighted on his feet, and from ... pinioned immediately fell back, and by the surrounding ... it was thought he was either dead or senseless. The sol... rapid humanity, immediately carried him inside the gaol ... a few minutes he sat upright on his own coffin, and asked ... of water. After nearly an hour and a half had elapsed, ... up the stairs leading to the platform, and was launched into ... a quarter past three. After hanging the usual time, the ... cut down, pursuant to the sentence, and taken to the infir... covered by a party of the 77th regiment, who attended as guard ... the execution.

...ENCE.—Michael Mara and Thomas Casey, for feloniously as... dwelling houses and administering illegal oaths, to be hanged ... 23d August. John Power, for horse-stealing; Michael Mara ... Thomas Egan, for stealing woods; Thomas Mara and William ... cow-stealing; Denis O'Brien, for burglary, with intent to ... John Fogarty, for burglary and felony; and Michael Duggan, ...-stealing—all to be hanged on the 6th of September.

...Teresa M'Grath was tried for the murder of William Dwyer, by a ... a stone, on the 14th May last. The deceased, in a scuffle, re... a blow of a stone, which was the cause of his death. There ... witness for the defence, named Sally Fogarty, to prove ... the prisoner nor his party were the aggressors. Mr. ... her to good account in her cross-examination—the ... was convulsed with laughter when he asked her "if she ever ... to death!" meaning, we suppose, that she was a witch; ... indignant at the insinuation, and answered "never;" ... then asked how many children she had before her marriage, ... exclaimed, in a loud sharp voice, "three!" Mr. Lanigan ... down, go down." Just as she was going off the table, she ... and with considerable vehemence cried out "that she ... murder by an honest father and mother's son—that she had ... to them, killed them, nor smothered them, but had reared ... honestly; not so with other people," and snapped her fingers in ... triumph, as she mingled among the crowd. The prisoner ... convicted of manslaughter.

...On Tuesday last, Mr. Welsh, Governor of the City gaol, having ... to respect Edmond Riordan, (convicted of manslaughter, and ... to be transported for life), of endeavouring to blind or put ... his own eyes, discovered he had wounded his left eye with a needle, ... had urged several of the prisoners to run needles into both his ... to prevent his sentence being carried into execution. Mr. W. ... every means to restrain the man from injuring himself, in... him that nothing of that kind could prevent his being trans... Having cause to suspect another attempt, Mr. W. watched ... and found in his hand a paper of potash sufficient to blind ten ... has been acknowledged before Mr. Maguire the whole of the above ... to blind himself, and that he got the potash from his wife for ... purpose. Mr. Welsh seized the potash as she handed it ... Riordan said it was sugar.—*Cork Advertiser.*

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SW. SILVER, TROPICAL CLOTHIER, READY-MADE LINEN and OUT-FITTING WAREHOUSEMAN, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that the concern of "Arrowsmith and Silver" was dissolved on the 24th June last by mutual consent, and to acquaint them he has no connection with "Arrowsmith and Company."—S. W. SILVER is removed to No. 9, Cornhill, where he continues the same business which he conducted with so much satisfaction to his friends at his late warehouse; he has commodious premises, with an operative establishment for manufacturing, an ample capital to command the advantages in bought bargains, and by adopting the present system, namely—smaller profits (rigidly adhering to the best quality of work and material) he is enabled to offer linen shirts, for home use, handkerchiefs, &c. ready-made or made to order, at much lower prices than they can be obtained by purchasing the materials, &c.—Cotton shirts, for tropical climates and sea use, from 3s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; and, with the aid of a clever tailor, he is manufacturing white jean fashionable trowsers, for medium sizes, from 5s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; ditto waistcoats, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.; ditto jackets, 5s. 9d.; drab ditto, 5s. 9d.; ditto trowsers, 5s. 9d.; drill ditto, 6s. 9d. to 11s. 6d.; dressing gowns, from 10s. 6d. to 18s.; and all light clothing in the same proportion; (if made to Order, 12s. per dozen extra) Writers, Cadets, and Passengers generally to all parts of the globe, fitted out with care and attention, to effect comfort, economy, and dispatch. The outfit will be so arranged as to form a supply on arrival.—East India Naval Uniforms.—Midshipmen equipped.—No. 9, Cornhill.

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N.B. India Shawls bought or exchanged.

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EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or stiff beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Chery-side and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

WILLIAM JONES, (late Walsh,) Operative Chemist to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The original GINGER SEEDS having for nearly 30 years been patronized by the Public, and recommended by medical men of the first eminence, their beneficial effects have become fully established; in consequence of which many spirits have been offered for sale of a very inferior quality, which has, in a great measure, brought the above elegant preparation into great disrepute. The public are therefore informed, that they are prepared solely at the original Warehouse, No. 100, Strand, by WM. JONES, successor to the late Mr. Walsh.—Where are also to be had WALSH'S DINNER PILLS—DR. MOSELEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—WALSH'S GOUT CORDIAL—And WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS. The efficacy of these Medicines being universally known, requires no recommendation.

SARSAPARILLA SYRUP, Concentrated.—Two table spoonsfull of this preparation are equal to a pint of the decoction. It is particularly convenient to persons in the country, or travellers, as it will keep good for years. Mr. Fisher introduced this preparation into practice three years since, and it has met with such decided approbation from most of the Physicians and Surgeons of eminence, that persons are now vending an imitation of it.—Observe, that W. H. Fisher and Co. 19, Sandall-street, Hanover-square, London, is printed on the label of each bottle.—Sold also by appointment by Mr. Compton, chemist, 41, Bishopsgate-street within, London.

DR. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon, Man-Midwife, Son, and Assistant, to the late Martin Van Butchell, recommended by persons of distinction (references are given with permission), continues to cure Fistula, Piles, &c. by the improved method so long and successfully practised by his father, without Confinement, Cutting, Caustic, or Risk, for suitable fees.—No. 48, South-street, Berkeley-square, London. At home till one daily. No remuneration required from persons of respectability, until they are satisfied a cure has been performed.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers of Thursday and Friday arrived yesterday. They contain a telegraphic despatch transmitted to Bayonne, August 6th, at night, by the Major General to the Minister of War in these terms:—"The advanced guard of General Molitor dispersed on the 25th, near Guadix, the whole of Ballesteros' cavalry.—On the 27th Grenada was occupied. On the 28th General Molitor completely defeated Campillo. Not a night has interrupted this despatch. They wrote from Bayonne, of the 3d August, that the Governor of St. Sebastian had given a negative answer to the flag of truce sent to him by Marshal Lauriston to surrender the place."

PARIS, AUGUST 8.—The following was posted up on 'Change—"A Telegraphic Despatch, commencing the 6th, and terminating the 7th. The 25th General Molitor was near Guadix. The 27th Grenada was occupied. The 28th he defeated, at Campillo de Atonar, the cavalry of General Ballesteros, who has retired into the mountains of Cazarla. General Foissac-Latour is at Villa Cerello. Gen. Loverdo has returned to Guadix, and is in the rear of the enemy, who wishes to come to terms."

Letters from Cadiz, of the 21st, announce that the same spirit prevails in that city, and that the inhabitants agree with the troops, and are determined to defend themselves.

BADALENA, JULY 28.—We this moment learn, that a forced contribution of four millions of piastres has been made on Barcelona, by Roten, who is the Governor—which has caused great discontent amongst the inhabitants.

We hear from Madrid, by an extraordinary Courier of the 30th July, that the division, commanded by the Prince Generalissimo, has experienced in its march a storm of rain and hail, the most severe ever experienced in that country.

We have received by an extraordinary Courier, the *Gazette of Madrid* of the 2d of this month. The Regency have received information from Cadiz of the 27th July: the King and his august family were in good health.

There has been no later arrivals from Corunna than those noticed in another part of our paper.—In the absence of Quiroga the command of Corunna has devolved upon General Novella, an officer who distinguished himself in Mexico, where he was opposed to the Viceroy Apodaca. The garrison is said to be about 4,000 strong, of whom 400 were artillery.—On the arrival of the Royal George, at Vigo, Sir R. Wilson came on board, and had his wound dressed by the surgeon of the packet. He could not walk, but the next day he was enabled to ride on horseback. He was shot just above the inside of the left knee. Colonel Light is wounded through the right hand, and upper part of the right thigh. Sir Robert was becoming somewhat unpopular from having held out that the English troops might be expected. As it was fully expected Corunna and Vigo must yield, all the French and other foreigners in the way of the Constitutionalists, at those ports, were eager to get on board the Royal George. She brought about 75 passengers. They expect to be sent to Cadiz by the London Spanish Committee.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, yesterday, the case of *Lord Byron* v. *Drysdale*, which was an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling Don Juan, was decided. The Vice Chancellor observed that where the common law did not give the party complaining a remedy in an action of damage for piracy, because of the immoral, irreligious, or libellous character of the work, a court of equity would not grant its injunction to restrain the piratical sale of such publication, as not falling within the rules of common law, for the protection of literary property. Upon these grounds (after having conferred with the Lord Chancellor) this Court now thought proper to dissolve the injunction.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Yesterday a stout looking fellow, who gave his name William Butler, was brought before the Magistrates, charged with begging. Condie, one of the Bow-street patrol, was at the Rose and Crown in King-street, Westminster, on Friday night, to meet his party to go on duty, when the prisoner came in craving charity. Condie told him to apply to the Magistrates, and they would put him in a way of being relieved. "Oh, no, my dear friend," replied the beggar; "I know better than that—they shall not catch me at their Office." He then went away, but shortly afterwards returned, and came up to Condie. "Sir," said he, "I know you be an officer, take me into custody instantly, or, by God"—(pulling a knife from his pocket)—"I'll either murder you or myself; my life is miserable and unhappy."—The officer took him to the watch-house, and on searching him he found 4d. in one pocket, and 5s. in silver in another, and a bundle filled with bread and meat, sufficient food for two days.—On being questioned before the Magistrates, he conducted himself with great violence. He was committed to the mill for one month.

John Kirkman, a black servant, and Mary King, were charged as follows:—The black is servant in an officer's family in Westminster, preparations were made for the departure of the family to France. The prisoner was to join at Brighton, but instead of his going there, he was detained on business, and was returning home at 11 o'clock at night, when his master saw him taking the woman into the house by the area gate, and he sent them to the watch-house. They were both committed to prison for a month.

GUILDHALL.—Yesterday, William Slang, a genteel youth, was charged with having disturbed a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at the Chapel in Grub-street. The officer stated, that the prisoner had been at the Chapel frequently, and as often remonstrated with for indecorous conduct—but such was his behaviour that he was induced to take him into custody. The father of the youth addressed Mr. Alderman Key, and observed that he was extremely sorry that he should be placed in the situation he stood—it was contrary to his (the father's) injunction that such should be the case, and he thought that a suitable admonition would prevent the recurrence of the evil complained of. Mr. Alderman Key addressed the prisoner in forcible language, who promised never to offend again, in case he was discharged, which was eventually ordered.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Yesterday, William Bennett was complained against by Sergeant-Major Best, of the London Recruiting District Department, for unlawfully refusing to supply billets to seven recruits. The defendant was a constable, residing in Whitecross-street. The defendant demanded of complainant to parade his men before his door, and exhibit their hands, as he (defendant) much doubted but the whole was a fraud upon the parish. The Magistrate observed, that the complainant had acted with great propriety in not allowing his party, after a day's march, to be without their quarters; but he did not conceive that the defendant came exactly within the Act, which states that "any constable, &c. refusing to supply billets to his Majesty's troops, upon proper notice, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding 5l. or less than 40s." Had the complainant applied a second time, and been refused, defendant would have certainly been liable to punishment. The complaint was then dismissed.

BOW STREET.—Yesterday, William Edwards was brought up for re-examination, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. John Mattocks, on Thursday evening last, in the lobby of the English Opera House. Mr. Mattocks stated, that on the evening mentioned, he went to the theatre, and in the crowd entering the pit, he saw the prisoner and others engaged in stopping the people from going in; Edwards came upon him violently, and upon witness's going to pay for his admission, he found his money gone, and upon feeling for his pocket-book in his coat pocket, he discovered his coat cut, and his book gone. Lack took the prisoner into custody a few minutes afterwards, and instantly searched him, when he found Mr. Mattocks's pocket-book, containing bills to a large amount, on his person; but the loose money was not found upon him. He was fully committed.

Laurence Cleary, for robbing Timothy Foy of 39l. in gold, was re-examined, but he still persisted in saying that he found 48 sovereigns in the Haymarket. He was committed for trial.

PORTSMOUTH.—Orders were received on Wednesday for the disposal of the Royal Squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Charles Paget. The Royal George yatcht, bearing the Rear-Admiral's flag, came into harbour the same day to be laid up, after which her officers and crew will be employed in the Calliope, tender, as heretofore. The Royal Sovereign and Prince Regent yachts, have sailed for Deptford, to be laid up.

The following are amongst the passengers who landed from the Royal George: Gen. Quiroga, and his Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Ramey; Col. Colegno; Col. Hussendelier; Gen. Ramon Romany, and two Aides-de-Camp; Col. Janssiens; Gen. Pamplona, and two Aides-de-Camp; and about forty other officers—Captains and Lieutenants.

RACES.—At Rochester, on Thursday, the Members' Plate of 50l. was won by Mr. Woollett's b. h. Minister, and the City Plate of 50l. was won by Mr. Page's ch. m. Prosody.—At Salisbury, Mr. Ireson's Sir William won the City Bowl with 30gs., and Mr. Farquharson's b. m. Spinette, won the Sweepstakes, with the City Members' Plate of 50 sovereigns added.—The Huntingdon races concluded on Thursday, when Mr. Rush's b. f. Pioneer, won the 60l. Plate for all ages.—At Newcastle-under-Lyme, the Members' Plate of 50gs. was won by Lord Grosvenor's Hymettus; the Sweepstakes by Sir T. Mostyn's ch. c. Colchicum, and the Pottery Plate of 50gs. by Sir. W. Wynn's Belmont. At Kencal, Mr. Hudson's ch. f. White Rose, won the 50l. Maiden Plate.—At Knutsford, Lord Stamford's b. f. Ostrich, won the 25gs. Sweepstakes; Mr. Clifton's b. c. Lytham, won the 60l. for all ages; and Sir T. Stanley's ch. c. General Mina, won the Sweepstakes of 50 guineas.

Sarah Lamb, the Gipsy, committed for stealing lace from the shop of Mr. Jones, haberdasher, in the Borough (and who for some time evaded the officers' inquiries, but whose retreat, in a lane between Norwood and Peckham, was discovered by stratagem, and lace to the amount of 30l. recovered), on Friday night made her way through the Borough Compter, by forcing the roof of the cell she was confined in, and effected her escape by letting herself down the outer wall by the water-spout.

An accident occurred on Tuesday while the boats were unloading oysters, which has been misrepresented in all the daily papers. It is true, as stated in those papers, that the hold and buoys which supported the boats gave way, but no lives were lost. From the general uproar and confusion that prevailed, 20 persons, (some very intoxicated,) from their anxiety and hurry to get into the boats, were forced by the throng into the water; and it has since been ascertained all of those, by catching the ropes of the lighters, succeeded in saving their lives, although many were severely hurt.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been considerable business doing in the money market during the week. The Consols for the Account opened at 82¼ ⅜, and at the close were 82¾. An express has been received from Paris, bringing the Rentes on Thursday at 92 35, which is an advance of nearly 1 per cent. from the quotations of the previous day.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 83⅜ ¼	India Bonds . . . . . 67 68 p.
3 per Cent. Consols 82¾ ⅜ ¼	Exchequ. Bills, . . . 31 29 p.
¾ per Cent. ditto	Ditto . . . . .
4 per Cents. . . . . 100¾ ⅜	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . 101⅛ ⅜ ⅝	Con. for Acc. 82¾ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
Long Annuities .	
Aug. 7, French Five per Cents. - - - 92 35	

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains 48 closely printed columns of letter-press, consisting of Reviews and copious Extracts from Les Hermites en Prison—Memoirs of Philip de Comines—Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmegiano—Haubeck Hall—Original Papers: On the Advantages of being Short—On Umbrellas—Notices of the less known Italian Writers—Original Poetry—Foreign Correspondence—University Intelligence—The Drama: King's Theatre—English Opera House—Haymarket—Arts and Sciences—Varieties, &c. &c.—Price 8d. or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No 7, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

FIELD SPORTS.—A new edition of Mayer's Sportsman's Complete Directory is just published, price 6s. and contains general instructions for breaking dogs, use of the gun, management of game, directions to game-keepers, with an abstract of the Game Laws, and many valuable Recipes, &c. &c. forming the most useful work extant on this subject it embraces.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are first reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

OIL AND COAL GAS.

Just published in 8vo. price 21s. in boards.

THE THEORY and PRACTICE of GAS-LIGHTING; containing much original matter relative to COAL GAS, and an entirely new Treatise on the Economy of the GASES procured for illuminating purposes from OIL, TURF, &c. By T. S. PECKSTON, Civil Engineer. Second Edition, carefully corrected, adapted to the present State of the Science, and illustrated by appropriate Plates.—Printed for Thomas and George Underwood, No. 32, Fleet street; and Ogle, Duncan, and Co., Paternoster row.

TWO THOUSAND SOILED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, AT HALF PRICE; rich chintz furnitures, 1s. per yard, worth 2s.; ginghams, 1s. 4d., best ditto, 1s. 6d., linings, in every shade, 6d. per yard: handsome Marseilles quilts, 3 yards square, 13s 6d.; counterpanes, 10s. 6d.: large blankets, 8s. the pair; yard wide furniture dimity, 9d. per yard; Russia sheeting, 8½d.; Irish ditto, yard and a quarter wide, quite free from dress, 1s. 4d.; a few pieces of real Russia, two and a half and three yards wide, for noblemen's beds; huckaback towelling, 8½d., Russia ditto, 6d.; breakfast napkins, 7s. per dozen; the largest size dinner ditto, 21s.; Corunna stripes and Cadiz plaids, for dresses, 1s. 6d. per yard; jaconnet muslins, 10s. 9d. the piece of 21 yards, worth 30s.; yard and a half wide cambric ditto, 11s. 9d., worth 16s.; fashionable chintz prints, for dresses, 1s 4d., worth 2s.; French width sarsenets, 2s. 10d.; rich gros de Naples, 3s. 6d.; bombazines, Italian nets and poplins, equally cheap; 10 bales of twilled and figured stuffs; 16 bales of Lancashire and Welsh flannels, and a lot of pelisse cloths and coatings.—Just received, at prices much under those of last year, several boxes of Irish linens and French cambrics, of superior make and bleach. The above articles are to be had in any quantity, with every other article of Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, &c. for ready money, at CRAIG and DOYLEY'S Family Linen Warehouse, 77, Oxford-street. A discount allowed on all purchases amounting to twenty pounds and upwards.—No abatement.

FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN.—Previous to Ladies leaving the metropolis they are particularly recommended to inspect the remaining part of the fashionable summer stock of silks manufactured by SEWELL and CROSS. Silkmen, in every pleasing shade of colour, from the most quiet drab to the royal gold and amber, (being the decline of the summer stock, they are now selling at prices sufficient to induce every lady giving her orders from any part of the kingdom.) Rich single Gros de Naples, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d. a yd; double do. quarters wide, 3s. to 5s.; very rich ducapes silks, an article for which this house has long been famed, in every pleasing colour, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. company quality made at 7s.; 500 pieces of striped silks for ladies' morning dresses, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; 300 pieces of Italian nets for evening dress, 1s. 2d. a yard to the best quality made at 6d.; rich muslin flounces, insertions, and robes. These articles to say they have purchased the last wrecks of two unfortunate manufacturers in Glasgow, 40 very rich white robes, elegantly flounced, which they intend selling at 12s. 15s. and 18s.; some of which cost the manufacturers 33s and 21.; with an endless variety of muslins, flounces, and insertions at nearly half price; ladies of the quality of their silks, and may depend on having any article punctually forwarded to their country residence from Sewell and Cross, 42, Frith-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho-square.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Manor, Heriots, Quit Rents, &c. to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manor nearly 50 miles in circumference, well stocked with Game, and 474 Acres of Freehold Land, and a fine Estate over 900 Acres of Uninclosed Land; with suitable Farm Houses, &c. situate along the Turnpike Road, midway between London and Brighton, and 25 miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, and commanded by Shrubberies, and Plantations, in a Park of 100 Acres, commanding Extensive Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. There is also a kitchen garden, farm-house, stables, coach-house, and kennel for a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, all of which and the farm-house have been built within twenty years. Poor rates 1s. 6d. in the pound, all other rates low. The neighbourhood being noted for the Sporting World renders the situation peculiarly suited to the lovers of field sports. To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, may be had on the first of July of Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 59 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same. The Estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had at the Libraries, Brighton, Plough, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford. Letters to be post paid.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—FOR SALE, with immediate Possession, the MYTHE HOUSE, and ESTATE, one mile from Tewkesbury, on the road leading to Worcester and Malvern.—The Premises consist of a convenient and well arranged Mansion House, having spacious and lofty rooms, with dry arched cellaring, domestic and other offices, forming and commanding plentiful supplies with spring and rain water, and forming a most complete residence for a family of distinction; together with a capital double coach house, yard, in which is stalled and open stabling, double coach house, double granaries poultry houses, workshops, and various other buildings, walled in kitchen garden, 28 acres of valuable pasture land, and flourishing plantations adjoining the House, which is of modern structure, and has lately undergone a thorough repair, is seated on a bold and commanding elevation, at a convenient distance from the turnpike-road, between the beautiful hills of Malvern and Cleeve, which, as well as of the rich and luxuriant vales beneath, with the town of Tewkesbury and its much admired abbey church, and the intermediate vale of Severn and Avon, it affords the most delightful prospects. Many stage coaches pass the house almost hourly; and the facility of land and water carriage to all parts of the kingdom adds greatly to the advantage of the situation.—The tenure is freehold of inheritance, is tythe free, and the land is deemed. The furniture, which is of the most modern style, and has been recently laid in new, may be taken to or not at a fair valuation, at the option of the purchaser.—The property may be viewed on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of Ten and Three, by Tickets, which may be had of Mr. John Mence, Auctioneer, Tewkesbury, who is fully empowered to treat for the same.

WILTS.—FREEHOLD MANSION and ESTATE, Tithe and exonerated from the Land Tax.—To be SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the MANSION-HOUSE and FREEHOLD FARM-HOUSE, called OLD CHERBOROUGH-HOUSE, a handsome and convenient Apartments of good dimensions, well arranged, and of every description, Stables, Coach houses, Kitchen Garden, Fruit and Flower Gardens, Shrubberies, Plantations, Greenhouses, Vinery Lodge, &c. in respect complete and fit for immediate residence.—Also the whole of the valuable adjoining ESTATE, containing (including the above) about 253 Acres of valuable Pasture, Arable and Woodland, ornamented with handsome Timber Trees, together with Farm House Cottages, two Water Corn Mills, &c.—This Property is most delightfully situated, very near (but where out of the) the respectable Market & Borough Town of Devizes 90 miles west from London, on the Bath road, surrounded by an exceedingly good neighbourhood, and excellent roads.—Particulars may be had, and permission to view the Premises and Estate obtained, by application, free of postage, at the Offices of Messrs. White, Alnge, and Blake, No. 14, Essex-street, Strand, London; and at the Swan, in Devizes, where Maps of the Estate may be seen.

BREWERY PLANT and UTENSILS.—To be DISPOSED of by MR. JOSEPH BANKS, in the City of London: consisting of Barrel Coopers, two quarter Mash Tuns, with Machine, Working Squares, Gyle, Liquor Backs, &c.—The Articles are to be taken as they now stand, and cleared away within 2 months by the Purchaser.—Cards to view may be had of Mr. Banks's Offices, 27, Prince's-street, near the Bank of England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Leasehold Property near the Surrey Theatre, held for a long term at a Pepper Corn Rent.—By MR. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London, on TUESDAY the 19th AUGUST, 1823, at Twelve by order of the Executors of Mr. William Nickels, dec'ased.

THREE very attractive SHOPS, with GROUND and PREMISES connected, embracing the most commanding aspect for Business in the vicinity of the Metropolis, having a very considerable frontage and depth to the same being close to the Obelisk, and contiguous to the Surrey Theatre, St. George's Fields, &c. in the occupation of Mrs. Adams, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Brown, of the yearly value of £100.—The Premises may be viewed the Tuesday when Particulars may be had of Mr. Pasmore, Solicitor, 8, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street; and of Mr. Joseph Banks, 27, Prince's street, Bank, and Hackney, Middlesex.

Eligible Property for the Employment of Capital; a rent 100l. per annum amply secured. By Mr. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th of AUGUST, 1823, at Twelve. By direction of the Legatees, under the Will of John Tyler, Esq. deceased.

A CLEAR ANNUAL RENT of 100l. to continue for nearly 9 years, with considerable Reversionary Benefit after the tenants lease expire, arising out of Three Superior Shops, with dwelling houses, and the Green Man and Still Public house and Wine vaults, respectively numbered 171, 172, and 173, Whitecross street, Cripplegate. On Leases to Messrs. Ackland and others, at low rents.—May be viewed by leave of the respective Tenants, whom particulars may be had of Mr. Arthur Charlesworth, Solicitor, Bishopsgate Church yard; at the Auction Mart, and of Mr. Joseph Banks, 27, Prince's street, Bank, and Hackney, Middlesex.

Two Annuities of 50l. each in Reversion, and a Copyhold Cottage, Poplar, by MR. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew lane, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th AUGUST, 1823, at 12 o'clock, by direction of the Executors.

Lot. 1. COMPRISES TWO ANNUITIES in REVERSION, amounting to 100l. and amply secured on Freehold and Leasehold Property, in Whitechapel-road, and Tilbury, Essex, and a COPYHOLD COTTAGE, in the occupation of Mrs. Rebecca Gardner, at an old rent of 5l. per annum, situate at the corner of Garden Place, entering by King street, and at the back of the Silver Lion, Poplar.—The premises may be viewed until the Sale, where printed Particulars may be had, and of Mr. Joseph Banks, 27, Prince's street, Bank, Auction Mart, and Hackney, Middlesex.

Absolute Reversion of £1800 money. By MR. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, on TUESDAY, the 19th of AUGUST at 12 o'clock.

AN ABSOLUTE REVERSION in the SUM of £1000 3% Consols being a part of a Legacy of £2000, amply secured by way of mortgage on a valuable estate at Wick, juxta Pershore in the county of Worcester, bequeathed to Henry Hudson, Esq. The same being vested in the names of mortgagor and trustees, and will become the property of the purchaser on the decease of a lady now in her 74th year. Printed particulars may be had of Messrs. Gregson and Tonnerau, Solicitors, 8, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, at the Auction Mart, and of Mr. Joseph Banks, 27, Prince's street, Bank, and Clapham, Surrey.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	222½	—	223	223	221
3 per Cent. Reduced	82¾	82¾	83⅛	83	82⅞	82⅞
3 per Cent. Consols	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛	83	82⅞	82⅞
3½ per Cent. Consols	94⅛	95⅜	—	96	96	95⅞
Consols for Account	83⅛	82⅝	82⅞	83⅛	83	83
4 per Cent. Consols	100	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
New 4 per Cent.	101	101¼	101⅛	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Bank Long Annuities	22	20⅛	—	21	21	21
India Bonds	57 p	60 p	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills, 2d	29 p	30 p	—	31 p	30 p	30 p
Ditto, 2½d	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

MARRIED.

At Blickling, Norfolk, by the Rev. Edward Arden, M. K. Knight, Esq. of Gardner's-street, London, to Marianne, only daughter of James Hall, Esq. of Blickling.—On the 5th inst. Edward, eldest son of Edward Pollard, Esq. of Hampton place, Portman-square, to Anne Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Esq. of Edmond Castle, Cumberland.—Mr. Sergeant Vaughan to Miss St. John, widow of Lord St. John.—On Thursday, the 7th instant, at Walcot church, the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, R. N. to Esther Caroline, only daughter of the late John Puget, Esq.—Major-General Sir E. Barnes, to Miss Fawkes, of Farnley Hall.—Capt J. Montagu, of the 58th Regt. to Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Worsley, R. A.—At Bristol, on the 5th inst. Mr. Ludlow, of Christ's Hospital, to Eliza, the youngest daughter of Mr. Hooper, Southwell-street, Kingsdown.

DIED.

At Sheerness, Capt. R. Jenkins, of the 14th Regt.—At Hampton Court, infant daughter of Horace Seymour, Esq. M.P.—At Bath, Lady Dyke.—On Friday, the 8th inst. John Sewell, Esq. Pipe Mills, Feltham, in the 58th year of his age.

LONDON: Printed and Published by F. SHACKELL, at JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 140. SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1823. Price 7d.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—GRAND MILITARY FETE, in honour of the Birth of his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, Commander-in-Chief, and the Illustrious Brother of his Majesty, the Patron of Vauxhall. The Proprietors of the Royal Gardens respectfully announce that they would have felt it their duty to celebrate the Birth Day of his Royal Highness on the 16th had it not fallen on a Saturday, which would necessarily have curtailed the Amusements; consequently it will take place TO-MORROW, Monday 18th August. The Amusements will commence with a Superior Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in which appropriate Songs will be introduced. The Grand Musical Temple, Forty Feet in height, has been entirely refitted. On this occasion an entirely new Ballet will be produced, under the Venetial Ball, composed, arranged, and produced by Monsieur Hullin, under new and splendid Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The other entertainments will consist of the unequalled Fantoccini, by Mr. Grey, who nightly receives unbounded applause for his superior skill. The wonderful young American, Mr. Blackmore, will go through his surprising Performances on the Tight and Slack Rope. The Cosmorama will be changed so as to produce Four Views never exhibited, and a new Piece of Artificial Fire-works will be let off by the Hydraulics will be on a most extensive scale. The amusing Gardens known by the name of Harlequin in the Shades. The Revolving Evening Star; the Illuminated Fountain; Mount Vesuvius, &c. &c as on former occasions. The Fire-works will be by that eminent Artist, Signior Mortram. The Ascent on the Rope, by the undaunted young American, Mr. Blackmore, will be made in the middle of the most brilliant part of the Fire-works; and in the Present on the Rope, Mr. Blackmore will wear a Cap from which Fire-works will be exhibited, being similar to that produced on Monday, the 4th inst. which astonished the Company, and drew forth applause unprecedented. The Illuminations will be on the grandest scale ever known, exhibiting, besides their usual brilliancy, upwards of 15,000 additional Lamps in appropriate Mottoes, Devices, &c.—Doors will be opened at Half-past Six. Concert commences at Half past Seven.—Admission, Gentlemen's New Entrance Entrance will be opened, and the Chinese Walk Illuminated.—Numerous extra Police will be in attendance. ☞ The Gardens will be opened on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, as usual.—No orders can be admitted.

Books of the Songs, will full descriptive particulars of the two Ballets, pr. 1s. The popular Duett of " Polly Hopkins;" the Song of " The New Marriage Act and Conical Courtship, and Bread and Cheese and Kisses." and " Sly Peep at Leamus," are published, and may be had at the Gardens, price 1s. 6d. each.

QUENTIN DURWARD.—The following is an extract from "Quentin Durward," by the Author of " Waverley," &c.:—" And as the Tune is best for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or some lark teaches Stephens to warble the Air, we will risk our credit, and the taste of the Lady of the late, by preserving the verses, simple and rude as they are." Vide chap 4, vol. 1.—" County Guy," the words from the above, and the Music composed by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d. is published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Soho square.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES: Including the celebrated and admired airs of " Kenmures on and awa,' "There's nae luck about the house," " Carle, now the King's come," " My ain kind dearie," and " Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart. price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street: where may be obtained,

HARTS EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Ossonian Finale, price 4s.

SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s.
SIXTH SET, . . . La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
FIFTH SET, . . . Il Turco in Italia, 4s.
FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
THIRD SET, or celebrated Hussars, with La Cenerentola, 3s.
FIRST SET, the favourite Galop de Le Carnaval de Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

NEW MUSIC.—The whole of the Music in " Clari, or the Maid of Milan," composed by Henry R. Bishop, pr. 18s; or the admired Ballad, " Home! sweet home!" the rest of the Songs, Duets, and Glees, may be had separate: " County Guy," the words from Quentin Durward; " Lamp of my life, return!" and " Oh, sweet is the gale," the words from the poem of " Shore Alton," the Music by Henry R. Bishop, pr. 2s. each: " Home, sweet home" is arranged respectively for harp, piano forte, and flute, by Bochsa, Rawlings, and Nicholson; the Music in " Macbeth," as sung by Mr. Braham, for the harp and piano-forte, pr. 2s; and Rossini's " Zelmira," for the same, in books, pr. 5s. each; and as Duets for the piano forte, in books, pr. 4s. each, by J. F. Burrowes: " Introduzione ed aria all' Inglese," and Rondo en " Go my love," by J. B. Cramer, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on the Duet, " Come hither, thou little Footpage," by F. Kalkbrenner, pr. 3s.; and on the admired Duet, " As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s.—Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC PUBLISHED BY CLEMENTI AND CO. 26, CHEAPSIDE.
FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

CLEMENTI'S Variations on " Sprig of Shillelah," with a Coda, price 3s. BEETHOVEN'S Sonata Op. 90, 4s.; Ditto's Sonata, Op. 111, 6s. MOLIST'S easy Rondos and Variations on popular Airs, each 2s. No. 1. Tyrolese Air. 2. Rode's whim. 3. Sul Margine d'un Rio. 4. Le Vaillant Troubadour. 5. National Waltz. 6. Dussek's pupils. (to be continued.) C. KALKBRENNER'S Grand Rondo, " Gaze d'Amitie," Op. 66, 5s.; Ditto, with Orchestra Accompaniments, 10s.; Ditto Rondo Villageoise, Op. 67, 4s. MEYES' Rondo, in the Dramatic style, on the Air, " Here's a health," 3s. VOIGT'S Military Rondo on the Air " Le Petit Tambour," 2s.

VOCAL MUSIC.—Ah, County Guy, (from Quentin Durward). Music by G. F. Ghisolone, price 1s. 6d.; 'Tis that dear Song, by C. M. Sola, 1s. 6d.; A bumper sparkling wine (written by W. F. Collard), Music by J. C. Clifton, 1s. 6d.; The Graveyard, by C. Shannon, Esq. price 1s. 6d.; The Jasmin Wreath, by ditto, 1s. 6d.; Rembel, by Blewitt, 1s. 6d.; Sweet Rosalie, by ditto, 2s.; When liberty first (sung by Miss Carew), Toplift. 1s. 6d.

ROSSINI.—Just published in boards, a SELECTION from the VOCAL COMPOSITIONS of ROSSINI, united to Original Verse, the Accompaniments for the Piano-forte from the Scores, by J. C. STEVENSON, the Poetry by James Mackenzie, Esq. price 12s.: Likewise Di non Tenero Padre, and Ah Capisce, from the Opera of Corradino, composed by Rossini, and arranged as Duetts, by J. Goadby, 3s. each. To be had of CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside, and Mayhew and Co. Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC for the VIOLIN, by MAYSEDER.—Grand Rondo, " Le petit Tambour," 6s; 3d Polonaise, 5s.; " La Sentinelle," with additional Accompaniments, 3s. 6d.; Divertimentos, 3s. 6d. each, with additional Instructions for the passages less difficult, for those who prefer it, arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by N. Mori, as signified on the title-page: Mori's 24 Studies for the Violin, in 2 Books, each 6s.; Rossini's Overtures, " La Gazza Ladra," " Otello," and " La Cenerentola," as Quintetts, with an additional Flute, or Piano Forte, ad lib. by N. Mori, 12s.; Ries's 4th and 5th Symphonies, as Septetts, each 12s.; " Auld lang syne," with Variations for the Harp, by Bochsa, 4s.; Six of Mozart's and Three of Beethoven's Grand Symphonies in Score, each 6s.; Grand Sinfonie Pastorale, by Beethoven, as a Duet, for the Piano Forte, by W. Watts, in 2 Books, each 5s.—Sold by R. LAVENU, 24, Edward-street, Manchester-square.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 7000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equitable Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with inviolable confidence and attention.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copy hold, Leasehold, Lifehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of ill reputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Lower Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card, of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

ARROWSMITH and CO. TROPICAL CLOTHIERS, &c. (late Finch and Arrowsmith,) No. 5, Cornhill, near the Mansion House, beg leave to apprize their Friends and the Public in general that they conduct the business of that long established House upon the same broad principle which has already obtained for it their distinguished support, viz. combining the interests of the vender and purchaser, by the sale of the best articles upon terms reciprocally advantageous. Cadets, and passengers to India and elsewhere, furnished with every necessary article of equipment, so arranged as to form a supply upon their arrival.—Information respecting East India Ships given as usual.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE their present Exhibition, consisting of a Selection of Paintings in Water Colours, from the Collections of distinguished Patrons of Art, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, NEXT SATURDAY the 23d inst.
Admittance, 1s.—Catalogue, 6d.
COPLEY FIELDING, Sec.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMATION Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquess of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 249, Regent-street, five doors North of Conduit-street. The Gallery containing the Views of the magnificent Ruins of Palmyra, (or Tadmor in the Desart) will be changed on the 1st of September. The views of Mont Blanc, the Interior of the Interior of Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, the Gardens of Versailles, &c in the other gallery still excite considerable interest. The present establishment having been constructed with the design of admitting day light, the illusion is considerably improved, and the galleries are now lights one and alty. Admittance to each gallery 1s.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE—GREAT ROTUNDA, SPRING GARDENS.—The PERISTREPHIC PANORAMA of the CORONATION PROCESSION and BANQUET, accompanied by a full Military Band after a season of unparalleled success, united with the entire approbation of nearly 40,000 visitors, will shortly close. The splendid effect produced by its Gas-light every night induces the Proprietor to recommend the Rooms as a Dining Promenade. Boxes 2s. Children 1s. Gallery 1s. Book 6d.—The Fashionable TOUR of 100 Miles along the BANKS of the RIVER CLYDE, including Views of the Three Falls, New Lanark, Glasgow, Greenock, and Ben Lomond in the distance, is also open in the Lower Great Room.—Admission 1s.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock.—Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock.

TRANSPARENT BLINDS.—W. BACON, inventor of superior Transparent Window Blinds, and imitator of stained glass 40 Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, respectfully informs the nobility, gentry, and friends generally that he has prepared an elegant assortment of the above articles, consisting of architectural Italian Swiss, and rural scenery, correct in drawing, colouring, and general effect, also various designs of Grecian and Gothic Blinds, in imitation of stained glass, well adapted for church, chapel, library, and staircase windows. Gentlemen resident in the country may be supplied with blinds painted to any design, mounted complete for fixing, by sending the exact dimensions of their windows. Holland blinds, plain or with neat printed borders. Near the British Museum.

SHADED MEDALLION WAFERS, in Boxes, containing One Hundred different Copies, from Ancient and Modern Gems, 11.1s.; Ditto, containing Fifty, 10s. 6d.; Ditto, containing Twenty-four, 5s. Those of the Kings and Queens of England; the Napoleon Medals; the Cæsars, two sizes; the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. The above may be had of Messrs. THOMPSON, No. 1, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.—N. B. Shortly will be published, Portraits of the King and Lord Byron, from models by W. Bar ay.

THE WIDOW of a CAPTAIN and SHIP-OWNER was left in March, 1820, with SEVEN CHILDREN, quite DESTITUTE, and otherwise under circumstances of peculiar affliction. Some of the family have been partially provided for, and a Private Subscription entered into to put the Mother in a way of supporting the rest. The larger portion of the sum necessary has been obtained, but the delicate health and severe indisposition of the Mother, occasioned by over-anxiety, have prevented that success, which there was every reason to anticipate had she not been rendered incapable of her usual exertion. It was not intended that this case should have been made thus public; but which, however, there cannot be one moment's hesitation in presenting the remedy of the effect of humane.—Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Banking-house of Sir William Curtis, Robarts, and Co. Lombard-street, where further particulars, and a list of most respectable names (who have already subscribed) will be furnished for the inspection of those who may be disposed to interest themselves in behalf of the helpless widow and fatherless.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married Clergyman of the Established Church, resident within a convenient distance of London, and receiving a few Pupils into his House, has now a VACANCY. The most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care.—Letters to be addressed to Rev. E. S. I., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

A MARRIED LADY, of highly respectable connexions, having no family of her own, is desirous of meeting with the Guardians of one or two FEMALE ORPHANS or Children, who would have the advantage of a superior private education, with the comforts of a home and maternal care, at a very moderate expense; references of the first respectability will be given. Direct A. B., Graham's Tea Warehouse, Ludgate hill.

MR. P. N. JOHNSON begs to acquaint Gentlemen engaged in MINING PURSUITS on going abroad that he gives INSTRUCTIONS in the most ready Methods of Analysing Metallic and Mineral Substances. Metals, Minerals, &c. assayed.—79, Hatton-garden.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to sail early in AUGUST, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion-House-place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane, or J. S. Brinley, 14, Birchin-lane.

FOR POYAIS DIRECT.—The superior, first-class SHIP ALBION, JOHN WHITE, Commander, coppered and copper-fastened burthen 370 tons, is chartered, and warranted to sail from the Thames on the 26th inst.—For freight or passage immediate application must be made to Messrs. HASLOPE and WATSON, Ship Brokers, 11, Leadenhall street.

BRISTOL, DUBLIN and CORK.—The ST. PATRICK STEAM PACKET COMPANY respectfully inform the public, that they have been influenced by a powerful interest in the South of Ireland to put one of their Packets upon the Cork line. On the 19th instant, therefore, the St Patrick will commence that route, and the Hibernia confine no more her present arrangement. Thus, the ST. PATRICK will sail from BRISTOL for Cork every TUESDAY, and from CORK for Bristol every FRIDAY: and the HIBERNIA will sail from BRISTOL for Dublin every FRIDAY, and from DUBLIN for Bristol every TUESDAY. The following are the hours of departure from Bristol.

For Cork			For Dublin		
Aug.	19	at 5 afternoon	Aug.	15	at 1 afternoon
	26	— 9 morning		22	— 7 morning
Sept.	2	— 5 afternoon		29	— 11 morning
	9	— 9 morning	Sept.	5	— 7 morning
	16	— 4 afternoon		12	— 12 noon
	23	— 8 morning		19	— 6 morning
	30	— 3 afternoon		26	— 10 morning

Up to the 19th both Packets will sail from Bristol for Dublin, every Tuesday and Friday as usual.

These superb large Packets do not carry troops for the War Office, nor are they more than one night out, generally making their passage in 24 to 27 hours Berths secured by application, post paid, to Mr. Thos. S. Protheroe, Bristol. Messrs. R. I. and H. Hays, Dublin; and further information given by Mr. Lancaster, Regent-street, Pall Mall, London; and Mr. Reilly, York House, Bath.

MARDEN PARK HOUSE, Surrey, with the Grass Park, and small adjoining Farm, containing altogether 250 Acres, situate about seventeen miles from Westminster Bridge, near the old road from London to Brighton, to be LET, and entered upon immediately, for a TERM of SEVEN YEARS. The house is furnished, and fit for the reception of any Nobleman's or Gentleman's establishment.—Inquire of Mr. Johnston, upholsterer, New Bond-street.

HENDON.—To be LET on LEASE, situate in the retired and beautiful village of Hendon, 2 miles beyond Hampstead Heath, a VILLA, called Brent Lodge, adapted for the accommodation of a genteel family. The house contains 12 rooms, entrance hall, kitchen, dairy, larder, scullery, &c. The house contains 12 rooms, entrance hall, kitchen, dairy, larder, scullery, &c. The offices are extensive and complete, comprising double coach house, four stall stable, wash-house, laundry, servants' rooms, &c.; an abundant supply of fine water on the premises; a shubbery before and behind the house; a good garden, and 10 acres of grass land. For particulars apply at Scripps', No. 7, Southend, Hendon, and of Mr. Hewritt, Carpenter, Hendon, who will shew the premises.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have been pleased to appoint Edward Roberts, Esq. to be Clerk of the Pells in his Majesty's Receipt of the Exchequer, in the room of the Hon. Henry Addington, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 15.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards: Corp. R. Castle to be Quartermaster, vice Perry, ret.—3d Reg. of Drag. Guards: P. Dundas to be Cornet, vice Todd, prom.—4th Ditto: Serj. Maj. R. Lawless to be Reg. Quartermaster, vice Jolly, dec.—15th Reg. of Light Drag.: Lieut. E. Stuart to be Capt. vice Carpenter, ret.; Lieut. G. Home to be Lieut. vice Stuart; G. Musgrave, Gent. to be Cornet vice Home.—2d Reg. of Foot: Lieut.-Colonel J. Holt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Jordan, who exchanges; Captain John Williams to be Major vice Gordon, who retires; Lieut. W. Hunt to be Capt. vice Williams; Ens. J. B. Dalway to be Lieut. vice Hunt; H. F. Kennedy, Gent. to be Ens. vice Dalway.—6th Ditto: Lieut. W. H. Eden to be Capt. vice Clarke; Ens. T. Holyoake to be Lieut. vice Eden; R. Curtois, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Holyoake.—8th Ditto: Capt. H. Hailes to be Maj. vice Busch, who exchs.—10th Ditto: Capt. J. Reid to be Major vice Payler.—12th Ditto: Lieut G. Lawson to be Capt. vice Jenkins, dec.; Ensign C. Williams to be Lieut. vice Lawson; H. W. Adams, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Williams.—17th Ditto: Sec. Lieut. H. Clinton to be Lieut. vice Yorke.—24th Ditto: Lieut. A. Child to be Adj. vice Smith.—29th Reg. of Foot: Capt. J. Montagu to be Capt. vice Maclean, who exch.—41st Ditto: Capt. W. Booth to be Captain, vice Hailes.—42d Ditto: Lieut. R. F. Hill to be Lieut. vice Campbell, who ex.—54th Ditto: Capt. J. W. H. Walsh to be Capt. vice Butler, who ex.—57th Ditto: Lieut. P. Gray to be Lieut. vice J. S. Keating, who exch.; Lieut. Cuddell. Hill to be Ensign, vice Beckwith.—73d Ditto: Ens. W. Stewart to be Ensign vice T. W. Nicolls, who exch.—80th Ditto: Capt. J. A. Baller to be Capt. vice Walsh, who exch.—91st Ditto: Capt. C. F. Maclean to be Capt. vice Montagu, who exch.—94th Ditto: Brev. Major A. Creighton to be Capt. vice R. Stewart, who exch.—95th Ditto: Capt. F. A. M. Fraser to be Capt. vice Gunn, exch.—Life Brigade: Ens. T. S. Beckwith to be Sec. Lieut. vice Woodford, prom.—1st West India Reg.: Ens. F. Boyd to be Ens. vice Magee, exch.—2d Ditto: Capt. N. Wilson to be Capt. vice Nesmwitht, exch.—3d Royal Vet. Bat.: Capt. T. Carey to be Capt. vice Courtenay.—Royal African Colonial Corps: Ens. H. Mahon to be Quartermaster, H. Mahon, late Serj.-Maj. 67th Foot, to have the rank of Ens.: Staff-Surg. J. A. Schetky to be Dep. Inspector of Hospitals on the Coast of Africa only, vice Price, dec.; Maj. Payler to be Lieut. Col. of Infantry, vice Smith, ret.; To be Lieut-Colonels in the Army: Majors R. Macneil, R. M. Oakes, and Henry Earl of Uxbridge.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. MUNTON, Hickgate, corn-chandler—J. THOMAS, Kent-street, builder—W. KING, Edgeware road, cheesemonger—J. ROWLEY, Stourport, timber-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. B. SMITH, Bristol, linendraper—S. SQUIRES, Saint Alban's, saddler—R. DAWSON, Leeds, silk mercer—R. MIDDLETON, King-street, Rotherhithe, merchant—G. H. COCKER, Grenville-street, bill broker—J. HARRIES, Llandaroy, Carmarthen, dealer—J. PERCY and R. SAUNDERS, Birmingham, edge tool makers—H. RAMSDEN, Walworth, coach-master.

JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER.—A COMPLETE SET of this Paper, from the commencement to the present time, to be disposed of: with Title-page and Index to the two volumes which have been published. Price Nine Guineas.—Apply to Mr. Price No. 34, Craven-street.

STOLEN.—THIRTY POUNDS REWARD, (on conviction and recovery of property,) a flat duplex watch, name Desbois and Wheeler, No 2120, gold case; also a French silver repeater; also a French polished kingwood box, patent locks, bound with brass, containing a set of emeralds and diamonds; ditto of chrysopras; ditto ameth yets and pearls; a pair of diamond ear-rings, gold chains, and other jewellery. From where were stolen on the 13th inst. by James Clark, footman, from his master's house, 27, Berkeley-square. He is an Irishman, and a private in the 3d. Guards, and was in the band of the 21st Fusiliers, about five feet ten inches high, aged 25, fair complexion, wore powder, and had on a blue livery jacket, dark grey trowsers and boots.—Apply at No. 27, Berkeley-square.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Piccadilly.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris. Solean Avize, growers,) 41s. per doz.: CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE 63s. OLD PORT, 36s.: SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 42s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 24s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 18s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

Now landing (from the "Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES; first quality, PRIS AVIZE) 41. 4s. per dozen.

FULHAM, MIDDLESEX.—To be LET on LEASE Unfurnished a Good FAMILY RESIDENCE, with coach-house, stable, and coachman's room, a good walled garden, lofty court, and carriage drive. The premises have been recently substantially repaired. To be viewed with Tickets, between the hours of Twelve and Four.—Apply to Mr. Chawner, 82, Guildford-street, Russell square; Mr. Johnstone, upholsterer, 67, New Bond street; or Mr John Faulkener, King's road, near the Pulteney Bar.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Bruton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Weirn Ales, Dorcester Beer, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

CABINET FURNITURE, Chairs, &c.—C. MILLS, (from Messrs. Gillows,) begs to acquaint the public in general that he has for inspection at the Manufactory, No. 77, High-street, Mary-le-bone, opposite Devonshire-street, an assortment of goods in the above branch, manufactured in a style and manner peculiar to that house, and from the fall of price in the raw material is enabled to offer every article of the best description and quality at very reduced prices for ready money. C. M. by the desire of many ladies and gentlemen (who have expressed their disappointment at calling at the wrong House,) requests families inspecting the Warerooms to be particular in the number.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

LEATHER TRADE.—To be DISPOSED OF, on eligible terms, in consequence of the present Proprietor retiring altogether from Business, an excellent Concern in the above Line, with the advantage of an old-established BOOT MANUFACTORY, in one of the best Houses and principal situations in the Market place, Nottingham, with Yard and roomy Warehouses, and every requisite convenience for carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Business to any extent. The House contains—on the ground floor, two kitchens, parlour, shop, and counting-house; and on the second floor, a drawing-room, 18 ft. by 14, with 4 other rooms, lodging-room, and closets: the third floor contains three excellent lodging rooms, with three good attics over the same.—Further particulars may be known by application to Mr. Shepherd, Solicitor, 11, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bott and Co. Tutbury, Staffordshire, cotton-spinners—Mather and Briggs, Bolton-le-Moors, attorneys—Scofield and Rankeu, George lane, Exchcap, in-surance-brokers—Ball and Rolfe, Stoke, next Guildford, paper-manufacturers—Hingston and Dixon, Cirencester-place, St. Mary-le-bone, organ-builders—Tubin and Strutt, Birmingham, professors of architecture—T. and C. Appleton, Manchester, corn-dealers—J. and J. Yeomans, Sheffield, manufacturers of scissors—Pickering and Girtin, Lower-road, Islington, surgeons—Wickens and Tyssill, Little Friday street, druggist—Bellmer and Norton, Norwich, mill-sawyers—Warburton and Co. Limehouse, provision-merchants, and Cornhill, ship-brokers—Clarke and Fearey, Stoke Newington, farriers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. CHAMBERS, Wolverhampton, agricultural-machine-maker—J. NEETLETON, Sloane-square, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

T. JONES, St. John's street, West Smithfield, rag-merchant—J. BEART, Limehouse, timber-merchant—E. EVANS, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth, baker—J. SHORTHOSE, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware—R. H. AWTY, Liverpool, dealer.

DIVIDENDS.

Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—Sept. 2, J. B. Sharp, Queen street, Cheapside, Manchester-warehouseman—Sept. 2, J. Passmore, Farnham, linen-draper.

Aug. 27. J. Swith, Liverpool, leather-cutter, at the George, Liverpool—Sept. 5, J. Cattermole, Framlingham, Suffolk, merchant, at the Bear and Crown, Ipswich—Sept. 5, T. Bidwith, Stotesden, Shropshire, farmer, at the George, Bewdley, Worcestershire—Sept. 5, T. Cochran, York, glover, at Bridge's Hotel, York.

CERTIFICATES—Sept 2.

T. Graves, jun. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, butcher—T. Bailey, Shoreditch, stockman—H. Underwood, cheesefactor, builder—S. Burchell, Hurtles cum-Barnford, Lincolnshire, calico-printer—C. Gray, Upper Montague street, mouse-dealer T. Wilson, Carlisle, coach-master—J. Viney, Bristol, cabinet-maker—J. G. Grant, Oxford, bookseller.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—According to the Convention concluded on the 4th of this month, between General Molitor and Ballesteros, the general, and the troops under his command, acknowledges the authority of the Regency. General Ballesteros orders besides to the generals and governors of the strong places, in the extent of his command, to obey the Regency. Hostilities having ceased on each side, the army of Ballesteros, to the number of 7000 men, has entered the cantonments assigned to it.

We have received by an extraordinary conveyance Madrid Gazettes of the 7th. Cadiz becomes more and more surrounded; discontent begins to manifest itself not only among the inhabitants, but also amongst the troops.—We have heard of a new trait of revolutionary ferocity—the director of the post at St. Roche has been arrested and shot, by an order of the cruel Ordogaez, for having expressed the opinions of a Royalist.

GRAND HEAD-QUARTERS.—*(By an Extraordinary Courier.)*—LA CAROLINA, Aug. 6.—Count Molitor has concluded with Ballesteros a convention, in which the latter, as well as the troops which he commands, recognize the authority of the Regency. Gen. Ballesteros will also issue orders to the Governors of Carthagena, Alicant, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Penisrola, Los Penos de St. Pedro, Mozen, and Venasque, all placed within the circle of his jurisdiction, to recognize it equally. Provisional cantonments have been assigned to Gen. Molitor for the reception of the troops of Ballesteros, which consist of about 7000 old soldiers.—Ballesteros engaged afterwards to induce Gen. Zayas to follow his example, and no doubt he will be able to do so; the knowledge of this convention cannot fail to produce the greatest effect at Cadiz, and in every other place. This important event has been the result of the success obtained by the 2d corps d'armée.

The defection of General Ballesteros will deprive the factious of their last hope. This important event is due to the wise combination of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulene, seconded by the able movements of General Molitor, and by the bravery of our troops. After having marched several nights, in order to press the corps of Ballesteros between Molitor's division and his own, the Prince arrived at La Carolina, in the Sierra Morena, where he was immediately joined by the Count de la Rochefoucault, his Aid-de-Camp, who, after having overcome numerous obstacles, brought from Grenada the capitulation of Ballesteros. General Ballesteros, in his capitulation, stipulates for the preservation of his rank and titles. He made the same stipulation in favour of all the officers under him.

MADRID, JULY 30.—The journey of the Prince to Seville, and to the Camp before Cadiz, is one of the chief subjects of conversation here. Various opinions are entertained respecting his Royal Highness's manner of leaving the capital, but the general supposition is, that the Duke considered Madrid as a point of small importance under the present circumstances, and has preferred placing himself at the head of his army, where his presence may encourage his soldiers and save Cadiz, and where he may be able to attempt to negotiate with the Cortes, by the aid of Sir William A'Court, who is supposed to have some influence in the Prince's journey. It seems certain, that Cadiz is in a respectable state of defence, and has provisions for three months. The garrison consists of 6000 troops of the line, 8000 militia, half of whom are resolved to fight, and a civic guard of 25,000. It has also 60 gun-boats, which are a great support to the garrison. It seems certain that the Cortes are not inclined to accommodation, but will protract the resistance as much as possible; first, because they will not treat with the Regency; then, because they do not think the Prince can afford them a guarantee, since most violent re-actions take place even in the houses occupied by his troops; and lastly, because several of the Members do not yet despair of the triumph of their cause, according to the accounts they receive from different parts of the Peninsula, and especially Catalonia, where their commanders propose to defend themselves to the utmost. A plot, it is said, has been discovered at Barcelona and Cadiz, to make the inhabitants rise and carry off the King, proclaiming the overthrow of the Constitution. The time when the garrison had made a sally was to be taken advantage of for the execution of this plan, which had entirely failed; the loss of Galicia has greatly alarmed the Constitutional party.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—BULLETIN.—Lieut.-General Count Molitor has transmitted to his Royal Highness a report of his operations subsequent to the taking of Loreo. General Vincent having learnt that a column of 1,200 men had left Carthagena, in order to forage and levy contributions, put himself in march to attack it. He came up with the rear-guard of the enemy at the village of Roda and made prisoners of the whole, consisting of three Officers and 100 soldiers, all veterans of the regiment of Marine. General Molitor, on arriving at Guadix, on the 24th, with the advanced guard of the division Loverdo, ascertained that the enemy had at last taken up a position to wait for him. General Zayas, commanding a separate corps, was at Grenada; Ballesteros and Balanzar, with the main body and flower of the army, had advanced as secretly as possible from the environs of Grenada and Jaen, and had reached Guadelhuertuna, on the right of the road from Guadix to Grenada. Count Molitor made dispositions for attacking them on the following day. The enemy, who reckoned on his cavalry, composed of old soldiers, hastened to push forward 1200 horse in front of Guadalhuertuna; we had only at this point 400, who had marched 12 hours. After three regular charges on the Spanish squadrons stationed in front of the town, who opposed an obstinate resistance, they were overthrown; the enemy were driven from Guadalhuertuna, and pursued for two leagues beyond it. The enemy left the field of battle covered with dead and wounded; we have taken a standard, and made 200 prisoners, among whom are three Lieutenant-Colonels, and eight other officers. On our side two chasseurs have been killed and two Officers and eight Sub Officers have been wounded.

"After this glorious combat, Ballesteros having still about twelve thousand men, retired upon Huelma, and made many marches and counter marches. General Molitor followed all his movements, and having learnt, that on the 27th he had taken position in the steep mountains of Campilla de Arenas, and had resolved to defend himself there, he determined to march against him. Not being able to draw subsistence, except from Grenada, which was occupied by Zayas, he dispatched on the 27th, General Ordonneau, with five battalions and a regiment of cavalry, against that city. General Zayas retired at his approach, and agreed to leave there a battalion until our arrival, to maintain tranquillity; and when our troops appeared, his battalion joined them with cries of *Vive le Roi*.—The different detachments left by General Molitor on the line of communication, and that which he had moved forward to Grenada, had reduced his force to 14 battalions. The enemy had more than double this force, and among his troops were many veterans; but Count Molitor, full of confidence in the intrepidity of his men, assembled the whole on the morning of the 28th at Montelegicar. After an hour's march, General Molitor encountered a reconnoitring party of 150 horse, who, stationed on an eminence, fired at the head of the column. Captain Lauferna, of the 20th Chasseurs, who commanded his escort, fell immediately on the enemys and cut them in pieces. A Lieut.-Colonel, three officers, and ten men, remained pierced with wounds on the field of battle. We made fifteen prisoners, and shortly after thirty other cavaliers, as well mounted as officers, came and surrendered. The march of the columns was made with such accord, that they arrived and commenced the attack at the same time. The infantry of Ballesteros crowned all the heights, and his reserve immediately advanced to turn the right of General Loverdo. But this General had taken his measures. A battalion of voltigeurs, supported by the 1st and 11th line, in close column, drove back the left of the enemy with considerable loss, and occupied the position of Las Albuncles. At the same time General Bunnemains, with the 4th and 8th light, attacked, with great success, the mountains which command Campillo. On the left, where Count Molitor was stationed, the enemy endeavoured to defend the approaches to Campillo; but General St. Chamans, at the head of the 4th and 20th Chasseurs, made several brilliant charges, sabred and overthrew all who opposed him, and our troops entered Campillo amid the ringing of the bells and the acclamations of the inhabitants, who, under the fire of the enemy, came to point out the bye-ways by which we might attack and cut him off. The enemy, repulsed from Campillo, fled in disorder in the direction of Cambil, but, obliged to pass under the fire of the division of Loverdo.

"The fire was extremely brisk at all points, but principally on the part of the Revolutionary troops, who had the advantage of occupying the heights. On the side where the division Loverdo was posted, the enemy, after being broken, made great exertions to form again. It was then that the battalions of that division executed with intrepidity several charges with the bayonet, destroyed the greater part of the infantry regiments of Arragon and Valencia, and took their colours. All the positions were successively carried. The combat lasted till night put an end to the pursuit. The enemy only escaped being annihilated in consequence of the mountains saving them from the action of our cavalry. They fled in disorder as far as Cambil and beyond it, after having lost in the rocks from 400 to 500 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners, of whom 20 are officers. On our part we have lost 14 killed, of whom two are officers, and had 40 wounded."

[The Bulletin then proceeds to enumerate the Officers who distinguished themselves on the occasion.]

"The defeat of the 28th has so discouraged the enemy, that 1,500 of them deserted on the night of the 29th. General Zayas has been separated from Ballestros; the latter has plunged into the mountains, and occupied Quesada, Pazo, Alcon, and Cazorla. He has in front of him General Foissac Latour, who has pushed forward with all his troops at Baeza and Villa-Carito; and, as it is possible that he may endeavour to return into the kingdom of Murcia, Count Loverdo has retained with his division to Guadix, to observe his movements. Before the affair of the 28th, General Ballesteros had sent flags of truce with propositions, which were not accepted. There is every reason to believe at this moment he has sent anew to treat of submission to his Catholic Majesty.

"Major-General Count GUILLEMINOT.

"Head-quarters, Manzanares, 6th August, 1823."

BEFORE ST. SEBASTIAN, AUGUST 3.—Besieging artillery is arriving continually at Renani; 156 pieces of ordnance are about to invest the fortress of Pampelona, and will be followed by 24 companies of artillery. They speak of the assembly of 10,000 men under the walls of Pamplona, in order to commence operations. It is thought that the trenches will open towards the middle of September. Many copies of the capitulation of Ferral have been thrown into the fort of St. Sebastian, by order of the Lieut.-General commanding the blockade. A young soldier was appointed to place these papers on the ramparts. Having attached them to the end of a pole, he advanced, favoured by the night, to the foot of the glacis, and returned to his post without being perceived. He was distant forty paces only from the covered way.

SANTA MARTI, AUG 6.—BLOCKADE OF BARCELONA.—Twelve hundred infantry, 300 cavalry, and two pieces of cannon were sufficient to repulse the sortie on the 30th. Milans and Llobera are in a dangerous situation. Manso has submitted with about 2 or 3000 men, and going to give up Tarragona. This news, which I believe to be true, still wants confirmation.

VILLA FRANCA, AUGUST 2.—General Curial writes, that on the 30th day of July, at four o'clock in the morning, the enemy presented himself on the extreme left of the line of investment of Barcelona, with 5000 men, six pieces of cannon, and 80 horses. These forces were directed on St. Martt. Their right was supported by six gun-boats. A brisk fusillade took place from the sea-shore to the village of Clot. The 6th light regiment, seconded by the 23d Chasseurs, and two pieces of light artillery, attacked the enemy with their accustomed bravery. He was forced to make a retrograde movement on several points. Two pieces of artillery, under the orders of Lieutenant Carnal, advanced by the road of the shore within half-gun shot, and fired with constant success on the enemy's artillery and cavalry, and on the gun-boats. The firing was very brisk at Clot. General Curial tells me that he led a battalion of the 19th, which he caused to be preceded by his chosen companies. The enemy being thus taken in flank, was forced to give out on this point. Our soldiers pursued him to the very walls of the citadel. The battle lasted several hours; the enemy, repulsed with the greatest disorder, had 12 or 15 killed, and 100 wounded.—Our loss was four killed and 12 wounded.—According to all accounts, Mina, whose health is still bad, is yet at Barcelona. The investment of that fortress by land is complete. Milans and Llobera, who were moving rapidly by Mont Blanc towards Santa Colonna and the Col de Santa Christana, appear to have directed their march towards Tarragona, on being informed of ours on Igualda and Villa Franca. It is affirmed that a great desertion has taken place among the militia.

By the Prince Regent packet, a mail has arrived from the Brazils, communicating very important intelligence. The advices from Bahia reach down to the 24th of June, and it appears by them that the garrison of that place were suffering so much from the want of provisions, that preparations were making for the embarkation of the troops to Lisbon. General Madeira had fixed the 25th of June for their departure. It was imagined that the Brazilians would not allow him to take the squadron with him, but that it would be destined for the service of the Emperor.

DRESDEN, JULY 25.—An important investigation is carrying on in the University of Leipsig; a kind of pilgrimage made here by some students from Halle, excited suspicions of secret associations, and led to energetic measures; since that time an innkeeper of Stetteritz struck a Polish Gentleman, who was a student at Leipsig. A hundred students (only a small part of those who are at Leipsig) then went to Stetteritz, forced their way into the inn, which was barricadord, tore the billiard-table, broke the looking-glasses, and, in short, destroyed all the furniture; so that the damage is estimated at 500 crowns.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of May have arrived, they contain the message of the Government of that place to the Hall of Representatives. After congratulating the Hall, upon having preserved peace with all the American Continent, it says:—"The emancipation of Brazil has completed the independence of our Continent; but the policy which, unfortunately, appears to sway the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro, in respect to Montevideo, places obstacles in the way of that good and cordial friendship which ought to exist between nations, which, while they are neighbours, are equally engaged in the cause of their independence. An Envoy is ready to proceed to the coast of Brazil, with a view of establishing relations between both Governments, and of securing the integrity of the territory of our provinces, adopting such means as become just and truly civilised nations, at all events, the liberty of the province of Montevideo, no less from foreign violence than from domestic tyranny, will be always an object of preferable attention; but it will demand at the same time great prudence and circumspection." The Mission then developes in a perspicuous manner the increasing internal prosperity of that rising State.

A letter from Malta, dated June 24, says—"His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, by a Royal Decree, issued at Vienna on the 23d ult. and published at Naples on the 7th instant, has extended the provisions of his former Decree of the 28th of February last, prohibiting the importation of the manufactured cotton yarn of Malta, to all kinds of manufactured cotton yarn, from whatever country it may be imported."

CARLSRUHE, JULY 27.—Our Gazette contains an article, dated Augsburg, to the following effect:—"Letters which we receive from all quarters inform us, that the English Cabinet has made important overtures to those of Copenhagen and Stockholm. Denmark, it is said, enters entirely into the English policy. Sweden has not yet given a decided answer to the Note of the British Minister; but the Council of State has met several times to discuss his proposals, and the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has had conferences with the English Ambassador, the object of which is to draw still closer the bonds which unite the two countries.—On the other hand, a letter from Vienna gives us to understand that the East will shortly be the theatre of important events, as the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh at length perceives that the intervention of the English and Austrian Ministers at Constantinople has produced no satisfactory result. A report has already been circulated at Vienna, that the Porte has withdrawn the forces which it had assembled in Thessaly, to send them to the Banks of the Danube."

BERLIN, AUG. 5.—On the 2d his Majesty came from Toplitz, his birth-day being on the 3d, which he kept with his family in the *Pfaunerinsel* (Isle of Peacocks). The greatest sensation has been excited on this day, which is so dear to all Prussians, by the publication of the Bulletin of the Law, No. 13, which contains the following general law respecting the Provincial Assemblies:—"We, Frederick William, &c. to give our faithful subjects a new and desirable pledge of paternal favour and confidence have resolved to introduce Representative Assemblies into the Monarchy, and to that end to establish Provincial Assemblies in the spirit of the ancient German Constitution, such as the peculiar situation of the country and the spirit of the times require. A Committee, of which his Royal Highness the Crown Prince is President, has been appointed by his Majesty to prepare this measure, and consult upon it with experienced men from each province."

On the Report of this Committee, his Majesty gave the following, dated the 5th of June:—"I. Provincial Assemblies shall be called into action. II. Landed property is the basis of the Representation. III. The provincial estates are the legal organ of the various subordinate estates in each province.—According to the decision, his Majesty will—1. Cause to be put to them for their discussion, the project of laws, which shall concern the province only. 2. So long as there are no General Assemblies of the States, send to them for discussion such general projets of laws as relate to changes in the rights of persons and property, and to the taxes. 3. Receive from the Provincial Assemblies petitions and remonstrances which concern the special welfare and interest of the province, or a part of it; examine them, and decide upon them. 4. Leave it to them to decide on the commercial affairs of the province, with the reserve of his Majesty's approbation."

To the present law, which, however, is not applicable to Neufchatel and Vallingen, it is said will be added a special law for each province. Should his Majesty think that changes in these special laws will be useful or beneficial, he will not make them without the concurrence of the Provincial Assemblies. When a convocation of the general estates of the kingdom will be necessary, and how it shall *then proceed* for the provincial estates, remains for his Majesty, in his *paternal care*, to determine. The special laws, all dated July 1, relate principally to the provincial estates. 1. For the March of Brandenburgh and the Marquisate of Lower Lusatia. 2. Those of the Kingdom of Prussia, comprising *(a)* East Prussia, *(b)* Lithuania, *(c)* West Prussia, *(d)* Pomerania and Rugen.—The estates of the first province to meet at Berlin; of the second, at Konigsburg and Dantzic, alternately; and of the third at Holstein.—The special laws contain detailed regulations respecting the eligibility of the deputies, the right of election, the exercise of the right of estates, the convocation and the duration of the provincial assemblies, the communal assemblies, the assemblies of circles, &c.

LEGHORN, JULY 20.—Lord Byron arrived here on the 22d, and sailed the next day for Zante, on board the English brig Hercules, Captain Scott. He will immediately go to the Peloponnesus. He has several Greeks with him, and some English Officers, as well as ammunition, and 70,000 piastres for the Greeks. The King of Naples is expected here to-morrow, to embark on board the Neapolitan squadron, which is waiting to convey him home.

A vessel arrived from Bilboa brings intelligence, that by a recent order from Madrid, that port had been restored to the freedom of trade which existed previous to the establishment of the Constitutional Government.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated July 10, state that 15 Ipsarit armed vessels, accompanied by above 100 barks, appeared in the Bay of Adramit and Sandarly, landed some thousand men near the latter place, plundered the town, murdered the greater part of the inhabitants, and carried a great number of them into slavery; among whom was the Harem of Cara-Osman Oglou. After this they plundered and burnt all the villages and farms in the neighbourhood, and after a short action with some troops that were sent against them too late, and in which they lost about 30 men, returned to their ships laden with booty. So unexpected an attack filled the whole country with terror and with boundless rage. The consequence was, that in the town of Pergamo, which is not far from Sandarly, the Turkish inhabitants, united with some Turkish soldiers, fell on the Greek population; and notwithstanding all the exertions of the Cadi, a venerable old man, who is said to have received 18 wounds on this occasion, a dreadful massacre took place, in which about 1000 were killed.

The accounts from Salonichi are equally afflicting. *Abdallah* Pacha had sent twelve thousand men to the Gulf of Volo, to quell the insurrection that had broken out there. The Insurgents fled to Trikeri, but the Turks laid waste 24 of the Greek villages, on which occasion, according to the *Spectateur Oriental* of the 4th July, *3000 Greeks* perished. The women and children were carried into slavery.

IRELAND.

On Sunday evening as Margaret M'Kales, of Knocknakill, in the parish of Turlough, was digging potatoes in her own field, an altercation arose between her and a man named William *Hopkins* of that place, who several times struck her with a spade about the body. The woman, we are informed, cried for mercy, and Hopkins is reported to have said that "he would not quit the place until he'd finish her." This purpose he unfortunately accomplished, and absconded forthwith. The circumstance of a woman digging potatoes on a Sunday, in the foregoing paragraph, may appear strange to distant readers, but the practice is very common, and is even considered perfectly harmless amongst us.—*Mayo Con.*

On Sunday last, when a number of persons of the Protestant party (who had been charged at last Londonderry Assizes with various offences, arising out of the unfortunate transactions which *took place* at Maghera on the 12th June last), with their witnesses, had arrived at Dungiven, under military escort, on their return to Maghera from said Assizes, a mob assembled about them, and showed the strongest disposition to create riot and to assault and make an attack on said persons. From the very great appearance of riot and disturbance manifested on this occasion, it became necessary for Mr. Donnelly to take the military party, who had come from Derry along with his own detachment, as a protection for the said persons over the mountains, on their way from Dungiven to Maghera. On Tuesday last, being a fair day at Dungiven, a serious riot took place. Several strangers with bludgeons were observed coming into the town in the evening, and about the hour of six o'clock a violent attack was made by said persons on some of the Special Constables. The riot and disturbance rose to such a height, that it required the utmost exertions of Major Gibson, the resident Magistrate, aided by the said Mr. Donnelly and the military detachment stationed there, to restore tranquillity—nor was it until the Riot Act had been read three times by the Magistrate, the people could be prevailed on to disperse. At one period of the riot, when stones were thrown at the Special Constables and military, some person in the crowd called, "Fire, fire"—upon which two of the soldiers levelled their muskets, one of whom fired, by which a woman was wounded, but not dangerously. Several persons on their way home were waylaid and beat. The two soldiers have, of necessity, been committed to gaol.—*Belfast Commercial Chronicle.*

Callaghan, a Dublin patrol, died on Tuesday evening, in consequence of having received the stab of a needle in the ball of his thumb, which festered. He would not submit to an operation in time, although advised by many medical gentlemen, and died of a lock jaw.

Andrew Sullivan, Patrick Hennessy, sen. Patrick Hennessy, jun. John Finn, and David Magner, were executed this day, (Saturday, the 9th inst.) at Gallows-green, for setting fire to the mills and dwelling-house of Charles Hennessy, near Castletown, in this county, on the night of the 24th of April last. They declared their innocence at the gallows, through the medium of the Rev. Justin F. M'Namara, within the hearing of the unhappy men, and in the presence of the Sub-Sheriff and the multitude, the following words:—"These men now about to die, have severally and individually directed me to say, what in their presence I now say, that though these died with respect for the laws of their country; yet, injustice to their own characters, they think themselves bound, as before God they are in their conscience enabled to do, that they are innocent of this single transaction for which they are about to suffer."—Sullivan, moreover, added that Sheehan, who had been respited, was not at the burning of Hennessy's mills. The unhappy men were soon after launched into eternity. They died with little pain or struggle.—*Cork Pape.*

On Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, one J. Hopkins, Esq. of Cottage Terrace, Dublin, was discovered in his bed-chamber, actually in a blaze! It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had been reading in bed, and it is supposed that the candle had communicated with the sleeve of his shirt. He was found on the floor scorched in a terrible manner; and although medical aid was instantly procured, all efforts to save his life proved unavailing—he lingered till Wednesday, about two o'clock, when he expired.

ASSIZES.

GLOUCESTER.—John Poole was indicted for stealing in the dwelling-house of Mr. Isaac Brain, a shopkeeper, at Bitton, in this county, silver plate of the value of 12l. and 20l. in silver monies.—Harriet Hall, aged 16 years of age, stated that she lived with the prosecutor. On about 16 years of age, stated that she lived with the prosecutor. On Sunday, the 7th of October, two men entered her master's house, and one of them, named Britain, asked her for tobacco; she told him that her master did not sell tobacco on a Sunday; the other man, who was disguised by wearing a mask which entirely covered his face, she was positive was the prisoner at the bar. On witness refusing to supply Britain with tobacco, he seized her by the throat, and having nearly choaked her, threw her upon her back, and the prisoner ran up stairs and remained there about a quarter of an hour, during which time Britain stood guard over her, and attempted to force her into a coal cellar. On the prisoner coming down stairs Britain put her apron over her eyes, and therefore she did not see whether he had any property. In a few minutes after the prisoner left the house; Britain went away, and witness discovered that the boxes and trunks had been broken open, and their contents carried off.—George Hoskins, a constable, stated, that he was informed of the robbery on the day it took place, and on the following day the last witness informed him that Poole was the man who wore the mask. The reason Poole was not apprehended sooner was because the Magistrates wished to secure Britain first, and they knew that if Poole was taken Britain would never make his appearance. Britain had been convicted of another capital crime at the late Taunton assizes, and that was the reason of his not appearing to take his trial. Cross-examined.—Witness searched the prisoner's lodgings and found nothing.—This was the case for the prosecution.—For the defence—Sarah Hoskins was called, and she deposed, that on the Sunday afternoon in which the robbery was committed she passed by the prosecutor's house and saw the witness (Harriet Hall) crying at the door; witness asked her what was the matter, and she said her master's house had been robbed, and one of the men wore a mask. She said she knew the little one who held her and knocked her down, his name was Britain; but the big one, who went up stairs with a mask on, she did not know. On her cross-examination witness admitted that her husband and the prisoner had been both at Gloucester on some unpleasant business; they were both charged with the same offence.—Mr. Baron Bullock summed up the case, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty—Death.

Smith v. *Coxwell*.—This was an action brought by Mr. Stafford Smith, a druggist, of Cheltenham, against Miss Ann Coxwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Coxwell, of Cheltenham, for a breach of promise of marriage. The lady was above twenty-one years of age, and their first interview took place in the plaintiff's shop, at Cheltenham, where the defendant called to make purchases of lavender-water, eau de Cologne, &c. After this interview she frequently called to see the plaintiff, and always made her purchases at his shop; and they occasionally met in private. On one occasion the plaintiff met the defendant in private in the kitchen of her father's house. The following letters, addressed by the young lady to the druggist, were read:—

"26th Jan. 1823.—Should Mr. S. feel the slightest wish to be acquainted with Miss A. C. if he will attend the next public ball, he will be introduced by Mr. Marshall, master of the ceremonies, to Miss A. C."

Such was the overture made by the defendant; but it was not allowed at Cheltenham, that a resident tradesman should be admitted to the public balls, and therefore the parties took opportunities to meet in private, and on the morning after an interview in the father's kitchen, the plaintiff received the following letter:—

"Feb. 4th.—I am just returned from an unpleasant walk, and after what I have heard I cannot resist the impulse of my wretched heart to write to my dearly beloved Strephon, and relieve the sorrow I am overwhelmed with. I am sorry, my dearest love, at the bare idea of your shedding tears on my account, it gives me a deep pang, as I would sacrifice my life for your happiness, if I could only have a five minutes interview with you uninterruptedly. Many says you will not meet me again, where you did last night, in private. When will you meet me at the Ells? When shall I have the pleasure of meeting my beloved again? Will you wear a lock of my hair if I send it, as it may remind you of me when absent, and I will wear a lock of your hair if you send it? It is nearly dark, and my fingers are cold by writing. Send me a long letter, my dearest dear. Yours, &c. ANN."

The following evidence was then called:—Mary Turner sworn—In January last I was a servant in the family of the Rev. Mr. Coxwell, at Cheltenham—I was sent by Miss Ann Coxwell, in January last, to Mr. Smith's shop, to pay for cleaning and filling a vinegaret. Mr. Smith refused to receive the money—he said Miss Coxwell was a very *handsome young* lady, and if he had twenty thousand pounds he would *throw it at her feet*. I told Miss Ann what the plaintiff said on my return, and she said he was a nice young man. I took this letter to Mr. Smith from Miss Coxwell (the first letter above) after Mr. Smith had written three letters to my young lady. I brought the three letters from the plaintiff to the defendant. She threw the first on the ground, and would not open it. I persuaded her to read it. She said it was very impertinent in Mr. Smith to write to her. When I took the note about the ball, the plaintiff said he hoped I would do what I could for him. I said that I would. He said, if Miss Ann would give him some pledge or assurance of her meeting him at the ball, he would engage me. I went back home, and my young lady gave me a ring to give him, as a pledge of her meeting him, and he was to return the ring to her at the ball. I told him my lady said he was a nice young man. He said he would change his name, give up business, hire servants, and buy a new carriage, if she would have him. She said she would have him if he would do all this before her mother discovered it—and if he did not, he must not expect to have her. She carried this (the second) letter to Mr. Smith from Miss Ann. He said Mr. Marshall would introduce him to Miss Ann at the ball, or to any other lady. I thought Mr. Marshall would not, because he was a tradesman. After I gave him the ring, he said he would not go to the ball; but he would rather meet her at Mr. Lovesay's at Charlton. When I took the second letter, I told him that my young lady said she could not be introduced to him, except at the ball. I heard that he was going to a tradesman's ball at Cheltenham—on that night he visited my young lady, he was dressed for the ball. Mr. Smith had previously asked me if my young lady would see him at her home—I said I thought not—he then persuaded me to let him into the kitchen that night; but I was not to let Miss C. know of his coming. I let him into the kitchen, and went up stairs, and told defendant she was wanted in the kitchen. She came down stairs, and expressed her surprise at seeing him there, and was afterwards angry with me, because I let him in. He told the defendant in the kitchen, that he would meet her at the ball—he would change his name, buy a carriage, hire servants, and marry her. She said, if he would do that, she would marry him. He gave me a shilling, and told me to come next night at eight o'clock, and he would give me some riband. He gave me three yards of pink riband. I took the ring with me when I took the first note to the plaintiff. This was after his last resolution, that he would not go to the ball. No, it was when he would go, and then he would not; but he would come to the house. No, I had not the ring when I took the first note—he said he would meet her at the ball, if she sent him a pledge.——(This witness, who was very adverse to the plaintiff, was repeatedly called to order by the Judge, who asked her if she took the ring at the time or after the first letter.)

Witness continued—I did not take the ring till after I delivered the note about the ball—I did receive the pink ribands—my young lady did not say on what occasion I was to wear it—nothing about the marriage—I told Mr. Smith he might visit my mistress again in two nights after—my mistress told me to say so—my mistress consented to my entreaty—on the second visit in the kitchen, I was present all the time, and Mr. Smith said he would change his name, and do all he had promised—she said she would marry him if he did so before her mother discovered it—I can't say how old Miss Ann Coxwell is, I never heard her say she was of that age she could do as she liked, and she had an independence and expectations also from her aunt Rogers—I was to live servant, the defendant said, with them when they married, and the marriage was to take place when Mr. Smith had changed his name and done the rest he had promised—nothing was said about Oxford, or travelling, or any of these visits. No time was fixed for marrying, but it was to be after all he had said was done—Mr. Smith asked Miss Coxwell, if she would have a miniature likeness of him—she said yes, if he would get one done—I have seen a gold chain round her neck—this was on a night that she was going to Lady Faulkner's ball—I recollect seeing nothing else, though I dressed her on that occasion—of this I am positive. The witness here said that she did not recollect her pointing to a pin that was on a cushion upon her toilet while dressing—I never gave these particulars to Mr. Smith—on the night of Mr. Marshall's ball, I, at the desire of Miss Ann, told the plaintiff he might visit her—he did visit her—I can't say what was said, except his promising to change his name, take a house in London, get a place under Government, hire servants, and buy a carriage—he said nothing about my having her wardrobe on her marriage—I never heard her say, if she was a servant, and had not sixpence, what she would do as regards the plaintiff—Miss C. and Mr. S. met four times in the kitchen—they were five minutes together the first time, ten minutes the second, an hour the third, and about ten minutes on the last occasion, when Mrs. Coxwell, the defendant's mother, came accidentally into the kitchen and saw Mr. Smith—I do not know where they stood when the mother came—Mrs. C. ordered the plaintiff to quit the house, and never show his face there again—on the night after this discovery, the defendant sent a note to plaintiff, stating she could not now have him, and she was glad he had not sacrificed any thing for her.

Witness in continuation.—This letter I now remember to have taken to the plaintiff a week after the discovery—it contained a lock of her hair—the plaintiff said, if I got him a lock of my mistress's hair, he would never mention her name again. Cross-examined—When I told him my young lady would not have him, he said he was glad of it, for he had made no sacrifice for her, and if he had she would have served him like that d——d Miss S——, and not have married him after all.

Re-examined by the Judge—I am still in the Rev. Mr. Coxwell's service.

John Green, livery servant to the Rev. Mr. Coxwell, sworn—I was present at one of the interviews of the plaintiff with the defendant, and at his dismission from the house—I cannot recollect what Miss Ann Coxwell said—I told Mr. Smith next day—I don't recollect—I told Mr. Garnett, the attorney, and my master, but I can't recollect what at this time. This witness prevaricated so grossly that he was committed by the Judge. Miss Ann Rogers, the aunt of the defendant, was called, but failed to prove any thing like a breach of promise of marriage.

Miss Mary Coxwell, the sister of the defendant, was called—She said she had conversed with her sister, the defendant, about Mr. Smith, and she told her that she would marry Mr. Smith provided he would change his name, give up his business, obtain a situation under government, take a mansion in town, buy a carriage, hire servants, and have plenty of money.

Mr. Justice Parke, in various parts of the trial, said that no foundation had been laid for the action, and this witness's evidence being closed, stated that he could not find in his notes any case to go to the Jury, as a conditional promise was no promise whatever. Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Twiss, and Mr. Cross argued that there was evidence to go to the Jury, who might infer from the letters read, and the tokens of love sent by the lady, that there had been a "forgone conclusion," or an actual promise of marriage. Mr. Justice Parke still remained of his former expressed opinion, and, after observing in strong terms upon the evidence of the servants, and expressing his surprise that the Rev. Gentleman should keep them in his service after they had been guilty of such impropriety, directed a nonsuit.

POLICE.

THAMES POLICE.—On Thursday Thomas H. Harris was charged with stabbing and cutting Mr. Wm. Appling. Mrs. Appling stated that herself, her husband, and child, went down the river in the Royal Sovereign steam-boat, on Tuesday.—The prisoner was also a passenger. Upon their return, when near Gravesend, the prisoner pushed a lad with a basket against Mr. Appling, and afterwards against the child; upon which the witness gave the prisoner a slap on the face. The prisoner went away, and in about ten minutes returned, and struck her husband twice. Several of the passengers deposed, that there was a scuffle between the prisoner and a boy on board, and that the prisoner pushed the boy against Mrs. Appling's child. In about ten minutes afterwards the prisoner accosted a Mr. Westwood, one of the passengers, and said, "Where is the man who insulted me?" and turning quickly round to Mr. Appling, stabbed him twice in the face with a broken knife, over the right eye, and on the side of his nose. Mr. Appling is confined to his bed, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The prisoner was remanded.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Thursday, Mary Burns, the woman who has been some days in custody, charged with the murder of Mary Rowley, was brought before T. A. Roe, Esq. the Magistrate at this Office, for re-examination. The prisoner, who appeared in a state of the greatest agitation, with a child in her arms, being placed at the bar, Mr. Roe inquired what was the result of the Coroner's inquest? One of the Beadles of St. James's parish, in which the offence was charged, said, the verdict was—"That the deceased died of fever, caused by the blows given by Mary Burns." Mr. Roe said that this was a very indecisive sort of verdict, for although it tended to inculpate the prisoner either in murder or manslaughter, yet it was so indefinitely worded, that no proceedings could be taken upon it. She was remanded.

BOW-STREET.—On Wednesday the driver of the hackney-coach No. 51, appeared upon a summons to answer the complaint of a Gentleman. The defendant demanded five shillings as his regular fare from Vauxhall to Westminster, the fare being only two shillings. He was fined in the mitigated penalty of ten shillings.

One Kenny, an Irishman, was charged by his better half with intent to "murther her and knock her down." The Magistrate regretted the daily quarrels of man and wife, and asked Kenny what he had to say in his defence? to which the Hibernian replied, "Why, your Honour, this creetur is a very vixen, and, your Honour, I'm very awkwardly situated, being exposed and disposed, that is, your Worship, exposed in this office, and disposed to make it all up." But it appeared Mrs. Kenny was not so disposed, and poor Kenny was obliged to find sureties to keep the peace.

UNION HALL.—WEDNESDAY.—For some time past the officers of this establishment have been aware that a miscreant in the shape of a man has infested the Great Dover Road, leading from the Borough High-street to the Bricklayers' Arms in the Kent-road, and attacked several females in the most shameful manner; at length he fell into the hands of an officer, who conducted him before the Magistrates. He gave his name George Smith.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Roberts stated, that she was a resident in the family of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and lived at Barnet, the seat of Sir F. Burdett. Between four and five o'clock that afternoon, she was passing along the New Dover Road alone, when the prisoner attacked her in such a manner that she shuddered. He pursued her some distance, making use of bad language; he continued his importunities for some time, when he thought proper to depart and attack another lady, but who, fainting, fell to the ground. The villain then made his escape, but was pursued, and eventually delivered over to the constable.—Thomas Woodham, Esq. stated that he was driving down the road in his gig, and saw the prisoner ill-using the lady alluded to by the last witness in a most horrible manner. Witness heard her cry out, "Oh, good God, do assist me." He jumped out of his chaise for the purpose of arresting the villain, who retreated into Kent-street, where witness came up to him and secured him. Many vagabonds came round him to rescue, and would have succeeded in their object, had not the officer come up and conveyed him to the cage. Witness never saw such conduct pursued to a female as that adopted by the prisoner. The Magistrate consigned the wretch to the tread mill for three months.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Thursday, Sarah Hunter and J. Jones were put to the bar under the following charge. On Monday afternoon they went to the Vernon Arms, Pentonville, with two bundles, when the female said, she had just arrived by the coach from St. Alban's, and had never been in town before; and after having some refreshment, she requested to leave the bundles there. To this Mr. Cook, the landlord, agreed; and they both departed. In the evening Jones called, saying, the woman had procured a lodging in the City, and deputed him to fetch the bundles, which were given to him. The next morning, however, she applied for them, when she was told they were given to the man who came with her. On which she affected great surprize, saying he was a perfect stranger, whom she had met on the road, and had given sixpence to carry them for her, and as she had entrusted them to Mr. C. he must be responsible for the value, which was 37l. and enumerated several articles which they contained, besides apparel; among which were seven sovereigns and four silver spoons. Mr. C. however, persisted in not making any compensation, and she repaired to the Maidenhead at Battle Bridge, where the landlord, commiserating her story, recommended her to Mr. Colton, the constable, who invited her to breakfast with his family; during which he was sent for to take a charge, which proved to be no other than Mr. Jones, who, finding the bundles to contain merely dishclouts and other rubbish, had the honesty to return them to Mr. Cook, who caused him to be detained. The parties were of course much disconcerted at the sight of each other; and, instead of being strangers, it appeared they were old acquaintances, having slept together the preceding night. They were then brought to this office, where, after a long investigation, Sergeant Sellon expressed much regret, that as no crime had been actually committed, he could not detain them. In which regret we most sincerely join, as they are now turned loose on the public, whence, we fear, their next attempt may be more successful.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a long letter from LADY ——, *on the subject of* MR. IRVING; *and it appears that her defection from the Cross-street faction arises from having discovered that the preacher is a Tory. We honestly confess, from the* tone of her Ladyship's politics, *and the deep blue colouring which she has given to her letter, we do not much care about the good opinion of* "her set,"—*but as her Ladyship has thought proper to write harshly upon the* crime *we have committed in calling* MR. IRVING, DR. SQUINTUM, *we think it necessary to observe, that we quite agree with her Ladyship in thinking, that personal defects have nothing to do with principles or conduct—indeed it is a remark not sufficiently new to entitle her Ladyship to the merit of perfect originality—but we beg to observe, that we merely applied to* MR. IRVING *the nick-name of* SQUINTUM *at second-hand, it having been applied by all the contemporary writers of the late* MR. WHITFIELD *to that gentleman, whose visual organs were unfortunately defective in a similar degree.*

MR. GLOVER, *the new Archdeacon of the* BISHOP OF NORWICH, *has written to us,* disavowing all RADICAL principles—*denying that he had any hand in an Address to Parliament, which was rejected on account of its intemperate language—and calling upon us* to retract all we have said about him, *and to publish his letter. This last we will do next Sunday, together with such observations as may seem pithy, and a detail of such facts as may serve to illustrate the avowals and declarations which are contained in it.*

We have received a letter from a MR. TURNBULL, *North Bridge, Edinburgh, who is very angry at our remarks upon* MR. IRVING, *and declares he will never read our Paper again. To him, were we desirous of replying, we should make this answer*—"TURNBULL, *we are sorry you are displeased, but we must do our duty—you may think to "make us alter our tone by your anger, but you never will* TURN BULL."

We are sorry not to be able to notice the subject alluded to by our numerous correspondents at KIDDERMINSTER. *We never heard of the Paper in which the offensive paragraph appeared till they mentioned it, and in all probability never shall hear of it again. The trick of endeavouring to attract our notice, and thus get spoken of, has been too frequently played by the obscure radical prints to succeed now. We can assure our friends at* KIDDERMINSTER, *that they will suffer in no man's estimation by the scurrility of such opponents; but we regret that the rule we have established to ourselves, not to notice the publications which they conduct (and which are literally unknown and unnoticed in London) prevents our adopting a line of conduct which the loyal and respectable members of the* JOHN BULL *Club would otherwise be entitled to expect from us.*

We have made the necessary enquiries about MISS L.—*she is at* that *school. We can do no more in the affair, unless we were to communicate with* MRS. L. personally. *We have been told the disorder is not infectious—it may be contagious—and certainly a visit to the* Hague *is not likely to make the patient better.*

The letter on the subject of Prison Discipline, which was put into the post near Finsbury-square on Tuesday, will meet with the most serious attention—it is only because we wish to give it every care, that we delay taking up the subject till next Sunday. We beg to thank our correspondent.

The letter about the Haymarket Theatre does not appear suited to a public paper—whatever the inconvenience or apparent neglect may be, we have no doubt the Manager will readily lend his aid to correct it, and as for the private scandal of a Green-room, we really cannot take upon ourselves to enter into its merits—we quite agree upon the one point, and confess that the joint *support of the person in question is somewhat disgusting.*

A correspondent, some fortnight or three weeks since, wished for the name *of one of our friends whose views with respect to loyal associations coincide with his own. We believe there would be no objection to giving this information; and if our enquiring friend will favour us with "an address" which will find him, we will make his wishes known to our other friend, and thus bring them together.*

In answer to QUERIST, *we say*—MABERLY, SIR CLAUDIUS HUNTER, LORD NUGENT, SIR GERARD NOEL, MR. FAWKES, *the* DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, ALDERMAN WOOD, MR. PARKINS, DR. EADY, MR. KEAN, *the* REV. MR. SAYNG, MR. HUGHES BALL, MR. CHRISTOPHER HUTCHINSON, *and* MR. CLARENCE *of Covent Garden Theatre—and we will trouble him to find any more shrinking.*

MR. ROGERS *informs us that* MR. IRVING'S *preaching is said, in consequence of the manner in which he thumps his pulpit, frequently to remind his hearers of* KNOX!

The letter respecting LORD ELDON *appeared in the last number of our Wednesday's Evening Paper, the British Mercury, which will give it an extensive circulation.*

Our other friends must stand over.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

There has been considerable depression in the Money Market for the last three or four days, and Consols for the Account at one time were as low as 81⅞. Among various reports it was said that the Cortes of Spain had agreed to deliver up the King on the Duke D'Angoulême guaranteeing that their persons should be safe, and a free passage to England allowed them. On receipt of this intelligence in London Consols rose to 83⅛ buyers; and the Spanish Bonds were as high as 38. At the close of the Market Consols for Account were 82⅝.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 82⅝	India Bonds . . . . . 57 59 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols 82⅛ 3/4 ⅝	Excheq. Bills, . . 28 30 28 pm.
3½ per Cent. ditto . 26⅛	Ditto . . . . .
4 per Cent. . . . 100⅝ ⅞	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 101⅛ ⅞	Con. for Acc. 82⅛ 3⅛ 2⅛ ⅝
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A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock.*

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Mrs. Smith, and The Farmer.—Tuesday, The Africans, with Simpson and Co.—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with A Roland for an Oliver.—Thursday, The Young Quaker, with Simpson and Co.—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Family Jars.—Saturday, The Heir at Law, (never performed) a new Farce, called "Fish out of Water."

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—The new Grand Melo Drame of Antigone; or, the Theban Brothers, will be repeated every evening this week. Mrs. W. Barrymore, being engaged for a limited number of nights, will perform in the favourite Bagatelle of Wlening a Husband; or, Seven's the Main. After which, a new Swiss Divertisement, in which will be introduced a Comic Dance by the celebrated Flexmore. To conclude with a new farcical Burletta, called, Black and White; or, Which is Thomas?

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

IT is quite painful to be obliged to occupy one's time, or that of our readers, by an account of such super-eminent Tom-foolery, as that which SIR GERARD NOEL and a man of the name of TUCKER thought fit to play off at the Tavern in Great Queen-street on Thursday last.

These persons thought proper to convene a meeting, to take into consideration the *claims* of MRS. SERRES to be a Princess of England, and a Princess of Poland, and to raise a subscription to make her one or the other, or both, for all we know. Wwe remember a great laugh was raised at an account which appeared in the papers of the first march of three regiments of infantry to put a stop to the yellow fever which had broken out somewhere in Spain, but we think the notion of quelling an epidemic disease by force of arms is not so truly absurd as that of making MRS. SERRES a Princess by subscription.

The miserable appearance of poor old NOEL in the House of Commons, the unintelligible stuff the poor creature talked, and the deplorable exhibition he made when he brought forward MRS. SERRES's case, checked in a great degree the almost irresistible temptation to laugh at his egregious folly and credulity, and when MR. PEEL put the whole affair to rest, (as one would have thought for ever)—one really felt glad that it was over, and the poor victim of her cunning relieved from the extremely unpleasant position in which he had been induced to expose himself—little did we think that our pity would so soon be turned to disgust, or that the stupidity which could induce one exhibition of the sort would assume the character of obstinate pertinacity, after all belief in the woman's claims must entirely have vanished.

The meeting which these infatuated people called—(and for which even the Crown and Anchor room was refused)—was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, and consisted of about thirty shabby, dirty-looking fellows, exclusive of the gentlemen of the press and SIR BALAAM and *his Ass*—we mean SIR GERARD NOEL and DOCTOR TUCKER, who, it must be confessed, appeared a little abashed at the thin and dingy appearance of the assembly.

SIR BALAAM opened the *business* of the day by telling the people that the Princess's claim had been submitted to the consideration of the Commons House of Parliament—"her *Royalty* had been denied, but *no proofs* had been set up to invalidate the claim"—he drew a parallel between *her Highness's* case and that of the late QUEEN—talked of his opposition to the Bill of Pains and Penalties, and surmised, moreover, (which we must take leave to doubt) that if he had been bred a lawyer he should have been an eloquent man. After a few observations, however, he referred the company to his Ass-essor, DR. TUCKER, who thereupon began like the other Ass to speak for his master, and never certainly did man speak more Assishly.

He said if he did not make out MRS. SERRES's claims he would *blow his brains out*. Perhaps he meant shoot himself through the head. He declared that every branch of the Royal Family *knew she was a Princess*—though LORD SIDMOUTH and MR. PEEL had stigmatized her as an impostor. Moreover, the said Doctor observed, that the late DUKE OF KENT called her *cousin;* and moreover he knew she was a Princess Royal, because, by a day rule which came from her *cousin's bench*, she was recognized as Princess of Cumberland. This day-rule of the Clerk of the King's Bench certainly is a *staggering document*. The Doctor, who is her *Highness's legal* adviser, then observed, that while men were hanged every day for forging one pound notes, it was *very hard* that her Highness was not executed for having committed forgeries upon the Government to the amount of fifteen thousand pounds—evidently forgetting that, owing to the incredulity of the Government itself the crime was not complete, inasmuch as she had not obtained the money, and was, therefore, unfortunately not in a state to be hanged, as he appeared to wish. The Ass proceeded at great length to observe, that the DUKE OF SUSSEX had recognized her Highness, and that she was in a *direct line for the Crown*, and that she was undoubtedly the true and genuine daughter of the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, and so on.

Upon this, MR. SHERIFF PARKINS, who knows a thing or two, observed, that he believed no such thing; but added, that when SIR BALAAM'S ASS proved the fact to his satisfaction, he (that is, MR. SHERIFF PARKINS) would give her *five thousand pounds*.

MR. HUNT (who, it must be confessed, is one of the most active of the modern Whigs) was present, and praised the late QUEEN, and supported the object of the meeting. A decent-looking man here ventured to observe, that "morals ought to be considered in such subscriptions, and that more deserving objects of charity might be found;" upon which, at the word MORALS—and we believe VIRTUE was incautiously used—the hubbub was tremendous, and cries of "Shame, shame," resounded from the lips of those who had just cheered the vituperations of the Royal Family which fell from MESSRS. HUNT and PARKINS.

SIR BALAAM informed the company that, in addition to the testimonials of HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE THIRD—*now dead*, in favour of the Princess, he held in his hand those of the DUKE OF KENT, *deceased*—the EARL OF WARWICK, *now no more*—MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL DUNNING, *dead*—and the *late* DR. WILMOT, he knew that the *late* MR. NUGENT BELL, (whose name never was mentioned during his life time,) had a perfect conviction of the justice of her claims—to which the Ass added, that she was recognized at the Mansion House by SIR WATKIN LEWES, *defunct*—and that the gate-keepers at the Park had let her through, and that the Clerk of the Rules of the prison called her princess, and that *she paid no taxes!* and that to a *dead* certainty, she was *bond fide* a princess.

SIR BALAAM subscribed £20—HUNT, £5, (this latter person put down his name for £100 to the Spanish subscription, but refused to pay it in,) and PARKINS £5. SIR BALAAM'S *familiar*, the *Doctor*, was not such an Ass as to subscribe any thing—but SIR BALAAM, not satisfied with the absurdity of the affair as it stood, volunteered a speech about himself; conceive the poor man saying this:—

"I have no doubt of this matter's success because every-"thing I take in hand succeeds—I was engaged once, Gen-"tlemen, in a large banking concern, but it failed"—(*shouts of mirth*)—"aye, but all the debts were paid"—(OH, OH!)—"Gentlemen, I once raised a regiment—I defeated the Bill of "Pains and Penalties against the QUEEN"—(*Indeed!*)—"I "did, Gentlemen, and the thanks of all Mary-le-bone were "voted me at Cole's coach-house, in Portland-street, which vote "I have brought with me, and I hope you will allow me to "read it"—(*oh, certainly*)—Here SIR BALAAM read—actually read—a long string of flummery praises upon his noble, excellent, wise, and intrepid conduct—after which he said in addition, "Gentlemen, I am poor myself, but my son "is a peer, Gentlemen, and has five-and-twenty thousand "pounds per annum, Gentlemen."

Here the Ass whispered SIR BALAAM, that the people were going away without subscribing any thing. "Ah—indeed—said SIR BALAAM—that's worth thinking about?"—The sound was heard, and the meeting dissolved,

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision,"

leaving SIR BALAAM and his Ass behind—and so far as this part of the affair goes we are inclined to laugh as heartily as the unwashed artisans did who attended the meeting.

It really seems to require no further serious consideration, for in addition—were they necessary—to the deciding facts stated by MR. PEEL in Parliament, a reference to the columns of this paper will furnish facts and circumstances which must put the question of the unfortunate woman's claims at rest for ever.

We shall resume the subject should it again be pressed upon public attention, but for the present we think it is in the most safe and suitable possible keeping. A cause supported by the intellect of SIR GERARD NOEL—the industry of DR. TUCKER—the virtue and moderation of MR. HUNT, and the philanthropy and exactitude of MR. X.X.X. SHERIFF PARKINS, need only to be spoken of to be respected.

THERE is nothing so truly farcical as matter of fact—truth and nature beat fancy and fiction hollow—no wag who wished to ridicule the *cause* of Spain, and render the whole affair contemptible, could have succeeded half so well as the author of the following "*interesting*" letter, which appeared in the CHRONICLE of yesterday—it is worth one of BERNAL's eyes:

"VIGO, AUG. 2, 1823.—I left this place about the last of July, *along with* SIR ROBERT, and arrived in Corunna, after a pleasant journey of five days. When I had been there a week, I attached myself *along with* Lieut. WILKINSON and Capt. MATHERS, to the Foreign Legion forming there, commanded by a *French Count*. We were under arms all night of the 13th, expecting every moment to receive orders for marching next day. SIR ROBERT received the Decree of the Cortes, appointing him Lieut.-General of the Province, and giving him power to raise a foreign corps of 10,000 men; he *immediately sent for us three, and told us he would commission us to raise men*, and that he had hired a vessel for us. MATHERS to England, WILKINSON to Ireland, and I to Scotland. *We were to draw upon the London Committee for the expence. However, in the afternoon he changed his mind, as he was afraid the Committee would not pay the expences.* WILKINSON, however, was sent to Ireland, where I wish to God *he may succeed in getting men.* Capt. MATHERS and I *were just sat down* to dinner after seeing him off, when we were roused by the fire of musketry outside of the town; *I caught hold of a sword which was in the house*, and went out with the intention *of informing* SIR ROBERT; but I met him galloping to the field, whence I followed him; he was the first General officer in the field of action; General QUIROGA and the Governor soon followed. MATHERS and I *placed ourselves at the head of the Foreign Legion, which was just marching on the field when we got there.*—The following are the regiments belonging to the enemy before Corunna:—

Infantry.	Cavalry.
1 Legion	1 Regiment Hussars
15 Infantry	1 Legion Dragoons
22 Do.	Artillery.
37 Do.	8 Pieces of Light Calibre
38 Do.	In all 4,500 men.

"*They in the first place attacked the outposts*, drove them in, and then *attempted* to gain possession of the heights, *which they did* after a severe conflict well maintained by the Spaniards. The enemy was four times our number, *so it was impossible to keep our ground.* The Corunna Volunteers fought well. The enemy lost 700 men killed and wounded; and we lost 100 killed and wounded; among ours killed was a Spanish Officer, a brave man. COL. LIGHT, who came from England with SIR ROBERT WILSON, was commanding the advanced troop of the Spaniards, encouraging them by his brave conduct, and *length was obliged to retreat, and when endeavouring to get in here within the gates* a musket ball went through his right thigh; he fell just at my side. I carried him off the field *to the Consul house*, where I got a surgeon for him. I was *just returning back* to the field, when *I met them* carrying SIR ROBERT WILSON off also. He was wounded in the left thigh. *He shut the gates against the enemy himself.* The inhabitants were in a deplorable state about him, crying '*Oh! the Angel, the Angel, our Saviour is killed.*' He, however, was shouting 'Viva la liberta.' *His wound is not half so bad as* Col. LIGHT'S. The latter has been in 45 actions, and never was wounded till now. I was at the out-works the rest of that day and the next. On the 12th SIR ROBERT sent for me, and told me he was very well pleased with my conduct in the action, *that I was to be Lieutenant, and if he would to-morrow, he would make out my papers. He has done so, and I have got my commission as Lieutenant.* The enemy are erecting batteries on the heights, *but have not fired a great gun into town.* The enemy's sharp-shooters keep still firing into batteries and out-works, which we always repay with interest. A party of our soldiers made a sortie two nights before I came away, *burned the houses the enemy were in, went into the garden, brought so many vegetables into the town, that a basket-full was selling for one halfpenny next day.* SIR ROBERT embarked for Vigo on the 21st. He requested I would go along with him. We were in Vigo in 22 hours, *after sailing* 150 *miles.* We could not take poor LIGHT, he was so ill with his wound. I was very sorry to leave him behind, he has been *my* friend and companion since the first moment I saw him; he is a gentleman, a brave soldier, and a man of learning. When we came into the harbour of Vigo we saw the Royal George Steam Packet, *into which we got* SIR ROBERT, *as we were afraid that night of* MORILLO, but he came ashore next day. SIR JOHN DOYLE asked me to dinner on board the packet, *and never ate I at so splendid a one.* Forty persons were at dinner, and in the afternoon a number of the most respectable ladies in Vigo came *to keep us company.* The soldiers and inhabitants shout death to MORILLO, and success to WILSON. *I will be* in Scotland in two or three months. Give my compliments to all friends who may inquire. *Keep your mind quite easy*, for I am quite well. I am very happy as yet; affairs are not so bad as you appear to think. *I suppose* SIR ROBERT will go immediately to Cadiz, and *I suppose* I shall go with him."

This letter, (the writer of which is a native of Glasgow,) so completely eclipses all the famous despatches upon record, that it is worthy of preservation in the annals of Scotland.

The writer attaching himself, WILKINSON, and MATHERS to a *foreign legion*, forming under the command of a French Count, whose name he either does not know, or does not choose to *try to spell*. WILSON's sending for them, commissioning them to levy troops, and then changing his mind—the earnest wish the author expresses for WILKINSON's success in *getting men* in Ireland—the pathetic description of his having just *sat* down to dinner—the "catching hold of a sword" with the intention of informing SIR ROBERT of what, (considering the Corporal has ears as well and as long as his officers,) he must have perfectly known at the same moment, are all beautiful and animated touches of nature hardly to be surpassed.

The fact of the enemy having, in the *first place*, attacked the *outposts*, though a novelty to the writer, does not appear sufficiently important or extraordinary to demand a particular recital, but to say they "*attempted* to gain the heights" is an extraordinary mode of describing the fact that they "did gain the heights," which might have been stated in fewer words with equal effect.

The pathetic description of CAPTAIN LIGHT'S wound, who could get "*his horse within the gates*," ought to be a warning to all gallant adventurers in the cause, to suit their cattle to their circumstances, and not mount nags of too large a size to squeeze through door ways in cases of emergency.—It appears that WILSON himself "shut out the enemy," a very wise measure indeed, and prudent withal. Upon the nonsensical blasphemy which follows we make no comment, except as it may fix upon the Corporal the nick-name of ANGEL WILSON—however, as we anticipated, his wound is not half so bad as COLONEL LIGHT'S. It seems that the Ass who served the writer the same trick we foresee he will play LORD NUGENT—he made him a Lieutenant—*he has got his commission.* We remember a money-lender confessing on an examination before the Commissioners of Bankrupts, that he had discounted six thousand pounds *worth* of bills for a man who shall be nameless—"What did you get for your money?"—"His Lordship's *own* bills, I have them now!"—(great laughter)—Of what profession are you now Sir?"—"A money-lender"—(shouts of merriment).

Commissioner—A money-lender!—bless my soul!

We certainly do not mean to draw any comparison between the *real value* of the Lord's bills and the Lieutenant's Com-

ssed, but it is curious to see how strangely some men are
ngulged, and how easily they are satisfied.
The description of the *sortie* is, however, the best of the
ole affair. "The troops went into the garden, and brought
so many vegetables into the town that a basket-full was
selling for a halfpenny the next day."
Here is a *sortie* for you! We heard of this *sortie* before,
it never till we read this letter, ascertained its real object
its complete success. Conceive what ecstasies the ANGEL
ust have been in when a despatch was furnished him of this
ort:—
"EXCELLENT SIR,—I have the honour to inform your
Excellency, that last night after dark, I, together with the
gallant and undaunted troops under my command, burning
with ardour in the glorious cause for which we are all pre-
pared to die, sallied forth and proceeded along the high road
until we thought we were quite unobserved, when, halting for
a few minutes, to reconnoitre, we perceived a large body of
cabbages, flanked by two beds of cauliflowers, and a patch of
large radishes, on our left, under cover of a spring gun and
steel-trap—of which, however, due notice was given us by a
painted board.
"Perceiving with my glass that several of the cauliflowers
were running to seed, I thought no time was to be lost, and
by a pre-concerted signal, a movement *in echelon* was made,
by which we contrived to surround the whole garden, and
capture its contents.
"The zeal with which the arduous duty of pulling up the
plants, which had been set by a notorious royalist, was under-
taken and performed, I cannot adequately describe. I re-
ceived the greatest assistance from the officers recently arrived
from Great Britain, and succeeded to the fullest extent, not
only in clearing the garden, but in breaking the steel trap,
and in bringing off the spring gun, which, with very little
alteration, may be serviceably employed by our corps of ar-
tillery when it is raised.
"God preserve your Excellency many years. Your most
confiderate, AMORGANTO UMBOGO.
"P.S. I have the honour to enclose a list of prisoners taken
in the affair:—
" 6 dozen and three White Cabbages (large hearts)
" 48 Sprouts
" 19 Cauliflowers (excellent)
" 13 Do. (seedy and run)
" 1864 Onions, large
" 3741 Do. small, and Chalots
" 3 Pumpkins and 1 Gourd
" 85 Radishes
" 73 Turnip Do.
" 1 Spring-gun, 1 Rake, and 1 Dibble
" 1 Spade, damaged
" 1 Spud Handle (serviceable).
(Signed) "COUNT GARDENROBER,
" Dep. Adj.-Gen."

Such a despatch as *this* must indeed have been gratifying; and the fact that the booty was sold reasonably, marks the tender consideration of these heroes for their fellow sufferers when out of the field.

We cannot conclude our observations upon Sandy's "*interesting*" letter without remarking that the writer and the ANGEL himself admit that they were very much afraid of MORILLO; nor is it possible to quit the subject without referring to the account of SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE'S dinner—*we are free to admit*, to a young Scotsman transplanted to Vigo a steam packet ordinary might be the most splendid sight he ever beheld in the way of banquet, but blabbing the story of the ladies coming on board afterwards "*to keep them company*" is injudicious, and may injure the ROYAL GEORGE, inasmuch as it will bring down the hum-fums upon *her* and her gallant master to a certainty—the BETHEL UNION, which will not allow JACK a sweetheart on shore, will be outrageous at hearing that the VIGO ladies even go on board to "keep company" with him. We thank SANDY, however, for writing his letter—we thank his friends for letting it be printed, and we thank the CHRONICLE for aiding their laudable efforts to give so comical a production publicity.

A VERY disagreeable incident occurred to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER in travelling towards the Coast in France; his carriage was stopped by the *gens d'armerie*, who asked for his passport—(he called himself COUNT OF CONNAUGHT)—the simple WILLIAM had it not—his Royal Highness's ideas were in the coat pocket of his equerry, who was some miles in advance; the police were peremptory: when his Royal Highness attempted to make himself understood by them his efforts were melancholy, when he tried to play the dignified they became ludicrous—in short, all he did or tried to do was unavailing, and the scouts would accompany the carriage to the next post town, and accompany it they did.
This really was an unpleasant affair:—we do not mean to say that the FIELD MARSHAL was at all alarmed, but it was derogatory to his dignity, and what makes the matter really more galling, is the knowledge that a *tip* of half a dozen francs to the Thief takers would have set all to rights at once. The experiment of a trifling disbursement never entered his Royal Highness's head—his Royal Highness, however, is returned safe, in the full enjoyment of his health and talent.

WHERE is my LORD CASTLE-ROSSE?—We are really in want to know that nobody can give us any information, and since MR. WHITE, the Queen-square Magistrate, has kicked out the gentlemen of the press, we perhaps have less chance of hearing of his Lordship than ever.
No paper that we have seen, except the MORNING POST, has taken the least notice of this brilliant hoaxer, who, without the conditions circumstance of a good exterior to *carry it off*, we are told *carried it on* to an extraordinary length: cheating jockeys, or saddlers, or coffee-house keepers, is quite low when compared with his latter efforts, for to crown all his frolics, his Lordship having paid a visit to LORD HARRINGTON'S to endeavour to get into his regiment, actually dined at Harrington-house. LORD HARRINGTON, whatever dislike he might feel at having a man of my LORD CASTLE-ROSSE'S appearance in the Life Guards, having no objection to be civil and civil, and hospitable, which he proverbially is.
LORD CASTLE-ROSSE accepted the invitation, and met BRERSHAM and the DUKE OF LEINSTER; this last was somewhat an unfortunate rencontre—for the Duke, much to his credit, being a frequent resident in Ireland, happened to know a little more of his own country than many of his comrades, and in the course of conversation, having perhaps a little suspicion, he attacked his Lordship with sundry questions touching *his father*—the young Lord appeared at fault; and more observations upon his uncle absolutely put his "*head in chancery*," and the discovery that he never had been in Ireland at all—where "sure his Lordship was born" Duke and his brother-in-law soon discovered that his Lord-MORETON upon GUNTER, and who had ordered two roasted ducks for supper at an hotel—the "DUX *opus*" being my LORD HARRINGTON—who had the kindness—so like him—to allow the impostor to remain till he had "done his wine," conejectment. We have heard nothing of "my Lord" since, as we said before; but it may be no bad caution to people about to put them on their guard against a man so styling himself, whose address is quite *mediocre*, and whose appearance, even if he had been a Nobleman, would have excluded him from the 1st REGIMENT of LIFE GUARDS.

THE following account of MITCHAM Fair we copy from the MORNING POST of Thursday.

"MITCHAM FAIR.

"Yesterday being the second day of Mitcham Fair, the road leading thither presented a pleasingly animated scene. The crowd was not great, but the attendance was singularly respectable. RICHARDSON'S show, and a number of other booths were there, with the usual varieties of round-abouts, pony riding, and toy and refreshment stalls. But the most singular feature in the scene was furnished by a well-dressed individual, who went for the purpose of calling on the idlers, attracted by the amusements of the day, to withdraw their thoughts from them to think of eternity. The contrast thus furnished to the manner in which the majority of the crowd were occupied, can hardly be described. Several men of respectable appearance were with the preacher, and seemed to be known to him. *These assisted in the devout exercises to which he desired to call others*, and while the cries of "Walk in Ladies!"—"Show 'em up!"—"Nice gingerbread nuts," and similar exclamations, were heard severally and together, preceded or followed by bursts of laughter at the grimaces of a *scaramouch* or the antics of a *monkey*; on a sudden, to *the low tone of pious supplication, succeeded the bold strains of religious harmony. The friends of the minister sung a hymn*, the lines being given out, two at a time, by the preacher. *Their performance*, THOUGH IN SUCH A PLACE *it was* CALCULATED *to excite mirth, was too good to be laughed at*, and generally the crowd had more regard for decency than to sanction those indecorous interruptions which one or two foolish persons attempted.

"When the singing concluded, the individual who acted as Minister addressed those who had assembled round him *with much clearness, and without any of that extravagance* which might be expected from the eccentric zeal which led him there. He said 'the reception he might meet with was matter of uncertainty, but that his conscience would approve the effort which he was then making, in that moment which sooner or later must arrive, *when he must account to his Creator for his conduct*, was that of which he had no doubt; and he was confident that if those who were near him *would withdraw but one hour from those which they had designed to spend in what he and his friends considered unprofitable, useless, and soul-murdering practices*, to listen to the few and feeble remarks which he might offer, they would never regret such an appropriation of their time.' He then proceeded to his text and sermon in the midst of a holiday group *who seemed really attentive*. The Preacher *was young, well-looking, and wholly free from those indications of vulgarity and ignorance* which are usually the characteristics of an itinerant preacher. *These advantages*, though they do not prevent all interruption, caused the experiments of that kind to meet with an unfavourable reception, and several utterers of reprobate jokes, though unnoticed *by the patient and enduring preacher*, sneaked off ashamed of their speeches, which moved contempt where applause was expected. The majority of those who noticed him were unfriendly to outrage, and if they did not profit by the sermon, they had English feeling enough to admit that 'all was fair in fair time.'"

We differ very much from many of our correspondents upon the suppression of these suburban fairs. We are quite sure that the extinction of Brook-green Fair, West-end Fair, Parson's-green Fair, Barnes Fair (perhaps), and all those fairs which, from the rapid increase in size of the metropolis, have become equally vile and debased with Bartholomew Fair in Smithfield, having facilities for vice and immorality even beyond that, has been serviceable, and was in fact almost politically necessary to preserve the tranquillity of the vicinage of the metropolis—but we differ *toto cœlo* from the canting hypocrisy which would rob the poorer classes of their amusements. We loathe the stuff which is talked and written about the attention paid to Methodist *preachers at a wake*—if Harlequin were to mount the pulpit, the thing could not be more ridiculous. What earthly harm, what possible sin, what implied crime, can there be in the enjoyment of the sports of Mitcham Fair, or any other fair in England?—Was there any vice or sin in any of the fairs which have been suppressed which did *not exist out of them*, till thievery, and even murder, found their way into them from the very circumstance we have just noticed of their proximity to the metropolis?

Common sense, common sense, awaken from your slumber!—come into the world and shew yourself!—Why, in GOD'S name, and the appeal is sacred and serious—why are we to affect an unnatural puritanism?—Why are we to set ourselves up to despise, deride, or abhor the customs and manners of our ancestors?—Are they all condemned?—were they all vicious—all villainous—all profane, who for ages attended fairs and wakes, and danced and sang, and were merry and happy?

In the whole composition of the pure Protestant religion there is no such ingredient as gloom; the character of the religion is cheerfulness, and we cannot conceal our feelings towards the POST—not for its *active* co-operation with the canters who would subvert the state by sapping the foundations of the established Church—but for its *passive* admission into its columns of such detestable quackery as *that* which we have extracted in praise of the itinerant spouter at Mitcham.

There are times and seasons for all things. That our religious duties should occupy a portion of *every day* is most true; but that we should talk of nothing else, and think of nothing else than religion, is neither expected nor required; in fulfilling our moral duties, in our intercourse with this world (transitory as it is), it is absolutely necessary to our existence and well being, that much—very much of our time should be occupied in worldly pursuits; and although it is mighty fine, and sounds most marvellously pious, for saint-like ladies and gentlemen to sit upon their sofas and read sermons, and tell us that we are wicked, and vile, and base, because we presume to think of any thing but prayer and preaching, it is notorious and self-evident, as matter-of-fact incontrovertible and established, that if the brothers, husbands, sons and nephews of these very ladies and gentlemen, did not "labour in their vocations," and devote their minds to the business of this *dirty* and *vile* earth, they—the saint-like ladies and gentlemen—would have no sofas to sit upon, nor any opportunity to rail at the vices of their industrious neighbours.

The repentance which is produced on Mitcham Common in a fair day, after a good drink of strong ale, is not *that* which is likely to be really serviceable to MAN—it is at home in the closet—in the cabin, in the hut—in the sight of GOD—that the prayers, the promises, the professions of frail humanity are effectually made and graciously heard—it is in the solitude of the chamber, in the quietness of abstraction, that these daily duties are best performed—at the up-rising and the down lying hours the humble supplicate for the coming day's safety—the careful review of the past day's conduct, the repentance of foregone sin, the pious resolution of amendment—in these and in communion with his neighbour at public worship, upon the day wholly *set apart* for such devotion, the true, pure, and honest christian performs to the best of his finite power his duty to his Maker and his Redeemer—but when we find religion always upon the tongue, we doubt its presence in the heart, when the terms, nay, the very language of the holy scriptures, are adapted to the illustration of the most paltry acts of peddling exchange and groveling intercourse, when authorities form the sacred volume are quoted for the most insignificant acts and the commonest proceedings in life, we cannot choose but sneer at the pretension, and despise the affectation which taints and properties the conduct of those who make this outward shew.

Of this class, doubtless, were those mountebanks who preached at Mitcham fair—or they might have been of a class more innocent in their intentions, but not less mischievous in their acts—we mean those whose weakness of intellect exposes them to the artful machinations of designing talent, and who are made tools in the hands of directing knaves and, mole-like, carry on their undermining toils, themselves being entirely blind.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, and it was hailed with every demonstration of affection and respect for his Royal Highness. The various steeples displayed their flags *without*, while their bells rang merry peals within, and at night the several tradesmen of his Royal Highness displayed their taste and their attachment to his person by a tasteful display of illumination.

The gaieties were not confined to any particular class, for there was a REGATTA on the Thames, which was extremely amusing, where a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen from Fleet-street, Whitechapel-road, Aldermanbury, Fenchurch-street, and Bishopsgate, were packed, under the direction of sundry Civic Officers, into the MARIA WOOD, a vessel known ordinarily to the cockneys as the "Navigation Barge," and closely resembling the pictorial representations of Noah's Ark. In this machine they proceeded towards Teddington, and ate their way back to Kew in high spirits at the *elegance* of the *fête*, notwithstanding the damp which it encountered by the fall of rain towards its close.

Some of the beaux wore white kerseymere breeches.

No accounts have yet been received from LORD NUGENT, who has left his *seat* in Buckinghamshire for Spain, to give his *great personal weight* to the Constitutional cause. His Lordship's abandonment of *Lillies* is not surprising, considering his hostility to the BOURBONS, but we are somewhat puzzled to know in what manner his Lordship will be enabled to assist the great struggle for liberty—perhaps with his counsel, because he is not a good figure for running away. Should he be successful in his undertakings, WILSON will doubtlessly bestow some mark of his favour upon his Lordship, similar to that which was bestowed upon the "true love" of BILLY TAYLOR—who "followed after"

"All by the name of RICHARD CARR."

Lest our readers should have forgotten *w at* the Captain did for that disguised lady who shot her sweetheart, we will quote the concluding stanza, with a hope that the Right Hon. LORD NUGENT, who has "followed after" Corporal WILSON, under his own proper name and title, may meet with a similar reward for his invaluable services.—

"When the Captain he came for to know it,
"He very much applauded the deed he had done;
"And he made him first Lieutenant
"Of the gallant Thunder Bomb."

THE DOYLES.

WE have received the following letter from a friend of "all the DOYLES," to which we give a ready insertion. It only shews, that when one has got a character for any peculiar virtue, or vice (if ye will), how immediately every word and action which one says or does, is perverted into a proof of the existence of that pre-supposed pre-disposition.

In our observations upon the stupid Journal kept in the Royal George steam-boat, we meant not the slightest *attack* upon the DOYLES. We merely wished to call public attention *to a fact* which, we honestly confess, we feel to be annoying—we mean that a man of high rank in our army—a Knight Commander of the Bath, and of half-a-dozen other orders, should, under any circumstances, be placed in the situation of Master of a Steam-packet. JOLLIFFE'S connexion with steamers we do not consider quite respectable or orthodox in a Clergyman, but still he is purely a private individual, and if he chooses to build bridges, sell planks, or run boats, we have nothing to do with it. But when a man, known to the world in a distinguished rank, decorated with orders, which, our correspondent tells us, are the fruits of his honourable exploits in arms, becomes the ostensible, visible, tangible Master of a steamer, landing *his* passengers, and going through all the eighteen manœuvres of the regular packet-boat managers, it vexes us—and we said so; and we say that the Journal, published by the MORNING POST, is the most absurd stuff ever circulated, and that the history of KING FERDINAND *flying a kite* is the most absurd part of even this absurd stuff. We are, however, happy to let the friend of "*all the Doyles*" make his statement—observing that when he says that we are mistaken in saying that SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE is a K.S.P., he betrays a disposition towards *matter-of-factism* we could hardly have expected from *such a connexion*—especially as we took the trouble to explain that those letters might be added to all the ST. A.'s and ST. B.'s, and K.'s and C.'s, which we found appended to SIR JOHN'S name, because he was, as he is—K. S. P., KNIGHT OF THE STEAM PACKET. But for our friend—it is his turn now; and he shall have it all his own way—even to the figure about *Hercules!*

TO JOHN BULL.

Wimbledon, Aug. 8, 1823.

SIR,—When I recollect the pleasure which I have received from several of your expositions of bad taste, in a spirit that reminds us of the *old* Grecian comedy, I lament, on your own account, the insertion of an article in your last number, which mixes up men and things that are as distinct as possible, and thus enables the criminal to escape from your castigation.

As I have observed that agreeably to the true manly spirit, you have acknowledged an error into which you had been misled, I trouble you with a few facts and observations, with a conviction that you will not refuse some attention to them.

The journal, or rather semi-demi log-book, of a voyage to Cadiz, &c. is such wretched trash, so destitute of every requisite quality, and yet so offensive in every way, as to deserve that the writer, if he become known, as I presume he will soon make himself, should swing in effigy on your lowest literary gibbet all the days of his life.

I dare say you recollect the numerous "journals," and "sketches," and "letters" that pestered the DUKE of WELLINGTON'S campaigns in

the early period of his command in the Peninsula war; not a young ensign joined the army from school, (who could not in course see anything beyond the company of which he was in the rear,) who did not out-Cæsar Cæsar! Marvellous adventures and details of not only all that had been done, but all that LORD WELLINGTON must do *in future*, were transmitted home for publication, and as strangely, as in the case of the present journal, were published.

It was in vain that the Duke prohibited such disgraceful and injurious conduct; at length a CAPT. GRIFFITHS drew some excellent humourous sketches, in which he included a faithful portrait of a young officer reclined under a tree, with the title of, "*Johnny Newcome writing an Account of the Campaign for The Star!*" When it reached the great Commander, he at once said, "This will do more good than all the orders I can issue upon the subject." His Grace was right—and I trust you will accept the hint with regard to the JOHNNY NEWCOMES of WILSON.

That the eminent person whom you have so severely visited, could have no more to do with this "journal" than the DUKE OF WELLINGTON had with the others is quite obvious—if from nothing more than its *highly injurious tendency towards himself*, which, if it were not so impotent, would seem to have emanated from *malice* towards him rather than ignorance; perhaps both were united.

That you will be sorry to have treated the subject as you have done, is, I think, equally certain (for you have but rarely occasion to force your wit) when you find that your communication is erroneous in *fact*, as witness your K. S. P. and your estimation of the character of SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, all whose honours are derived from hard, extensive, and approved service in the field.

You have alluded to his youth: I remember a very good answer of MR. PITT, when his was objected to him in Parliament, "that if it were a fault it was one sure to grow less every day." The authority of the Royal Military Calendar will shew, that however young a man, SIR J. M. DOYLE is not a young soldier; since we find him Ensign in the 107th Foot, on the 31st May, 1794, between twenty-eight and twenty-nine years ago; and thence serving in Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, Sicily, Italy, on the Coasts of Africa, Asia, and in Egypt (where he received the Ottoman Knighthood of the Crescent); and from the beginning of 1809 throughout the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S campaigns in Portugal and Spain, where he commanded a Portuguese brigade in a manner which obtained him from that country the Knighthood of the Tower and Sword; as well as the honour of being mentioned in the despatches of the DUKE of WELLINGTON. Indeed he was rarely without the thanks of the Commanders under whom he served, down to the honourable mention in General Orders of MARSHAL LORD BEARSFORD, nearly at the close of the war. After it, he received from his own Sovereign British Knighthood, and subsequently the Knight Commandership of the Bath.—These facts, I am sure you will agree with me, require no comment.

When he could no longer be actively employed in his former rank, he became Inspector of Militia in one of the islands at the mouth of the channel.

When by the reduction of the forces he became on half-pay, his active enterprising mind would not suffer him to be indolent, and he continued fondly to visit Portugal and Spain—the scene of his former activity and glory.

In these visits he, in common with every intelligent traveller, lamented the condition of both countries, and the apathy of the people; and he contemplated rouzing those with whom he had so successfully associated in war, to acquire the arts of peace, and to public improvements. He deemed, and justly, that a great help to this project would be a more ready communication with England, the want of which was always felt, and which would also be beneficial to this country. Ardent in a just pacific object as in war, he immediately purchased a fine steam vessel, not dissimilar to a sloop of war, at his own expence, and named her in honour of his own beloved Sovereign; and was successful, in opposition to the fears of many, in crossing the Bay of Biscay for the first time by that navigation.

He is thus enabled to enjoy his enterprize by means of his own; while in course his vessel carries British and foreign mails and despatches, *and passengers*—of whose, while they hold the *passport of His Majesty's Government*, the Captain of the vessel, still less the mere owner, has no right to inquire the intentions. That agriculture, and civil engineering, were the objects of some, I can aver from my own knowledge. With the war this vessel has nothing to do; and I doubt not the King of Portugal himself would confirm my assertion.

I think I may be satisfied, that on a full examination, you will find nothing in all this either dishonourable, or in bad taste, or subject to ridicule; for I am sure your Aristophanes does not desire a Socratic immolation. I have only to add, therefore, that this communication is utterly unknown to *any person whatever* beyond the writer.

Your CONSTANT READER.

P.S. Of GENERAL SIR JOHN DOYLE, so gratuitously brought into the present question, most truly as a "make-weight," I have said nothing, lest I should be asked the Spartan question—"*Who ever blamed Hercules?*"—He was indeed "so long Governor of Guernsey" as will be much longer remembered by the inhabitants of that island, from the improvements which took place during his government, as well as its general character. But JOHN BULL would not, I am sure, willingly have it conceived that he did not know much more of one who commenced (according to the legitimate authority before quoted) in 1771, military services which subsequently extended to *every quarter of the world*, and always with a commendation (including the thanks of Parliament) only to be equalled by his moderation and every complacent quality, under the high honours which a recognizant king and grateful country have bestowed on him. Though I dare say he smiled at your article as much as yourself; or would at least throw it off "as dew drops from the lion's mane;" yet if, from constant attention, I can judge of your feelings, I think you would not willingly add even a puny thrust to the many wounds which have been received from the enemies of the country, by the justly exalted veteran of more than *half a century's* service.

With the Suffragan Bishop of Kildare, I have much less to do. How he came into "the steam boat" talk, with MISS LAEON in one hand and PRINCE HOHENLOHE on the other, I cannot, nor do I think you can, tell. From *your* having become their *chaperon*, however, I have read the account, and my wonder is, I confess, increased, to find *no letter of that ecclesiastic* put in evidence in support of the accusation, resting almost solely upon his bearing a certain name. On his having any thing to do with the question there is not even the slightest charge.

I have seen JOHN BULL reason thus, and have loved him for it: if he like not this humble imitation, let him throw it into his very outer office, so that the junior devil may on Monday, return it to

Z. R.

We must, however, add, in conclusion of this article, that a wag who came over in the ROYAL GEORGE with the runaway Constitutionalists and others returning from the disappointment; upon being asked how he liked his voyage during the bad weather, said, that the whole affair reminded him of the witches in Macbeth, for it was one continued scene of—

"Double, double, DOYLE, and trouble,
"Fire burn, and cauldron bubble."

THEATRICALS.

IN theatrical tactics, next in order of judgment to the production of good novelty stands the revival of old favourites, and we very much applaud the revivification of that mirth-moving *Farce*, called O'KEEFE'S *Comedy* of the YOUNG QUAKER, at the little Haymarket, last week. The *play* is well cast—LISTON is super-eminent, and MR. WILLIAMS, if he would not "split the ears of the groundlings" by an over-exertion of the most powerful voice with which little man was ever gifted, would add very much to his well-earned reputation by his performance of SHADRACK.

MR. TERRY disappointed us—he played CHRONICLE as if he did not like it—he was cold and stiff, and did not even warm in his interview with ARAMINTA, at which, considering who played it, we were not a little surprised. The aptly-named MISS LOVE was exactly what ARAMINTA should be.

We are not aware whether MR. O'KEEFE be still living—but whether he be or not, the length of time which has elapsed since he ceased to write for the stage has made his dramas matters of history, and we think of them and speak of them as of things of an age gone by, and canvass their merits as we do those of MURPHY, or GARRICK, or FOOTE.

With persons who are all for nature and probability in the world)—O'KEEFE farce—(and there are such ninnies in the world) has no chance of success, but in the art of laugh-rasing he stands unrivalled, where reason is not to interfere with the mirth—nothing on the stage can be more eminently ludicrous than his AGREEABLE SURPRIZE?—but where was there ever such a being as LINGO—what then?—one does not go to a farce to see *real* life—we go to see probability outraged, and nature caricatured, and in these particulars O'KEEFE excels his competitors—he is, or was the GILRAY of the theatre—wanting, however, the quaintness and wit of FOOTE, and the literary ability of GARRICK and MURPHY. Who but cockney editors would quarrel with a man for making a mouse-trap because it happened not to be a county jail. In WILD OATS, O'KEEFE tried comedy, but it was only a lengthened farce—in short he was a farce writer, and amongst his happiest efforts is that now acting as a comedy at the Haymarket.

MATHEWS is about to re-appear in London, and to-morrow commences a short engagement at the Lyceum. His return to public life after his Trans-Atlantic trip, will, we have no doubt, be hailed not only with rapturous applause, but by crowded houses, which is still more important: we have had no very clear account of the impression he made upon the Americans, but from several observations which we saw scattered through some of their papers, "WE GUESS" that they did not quite understand his entertainment—a fault certainly not imputable to the performer—we know that even here in London eight persons in every ten who go to see him fail to take half his jokes, for what hits one part of the audience falls still born upon the ears of another part, so that although a continued roar of laughter is kept up throughout, the labour of mirth is divided amongst different classes.

In America we can easily conceive that his admirable delineation of national manners and provincial dialects—his introduction of quaint sayings, cant phrases, and personal allusions, must have been strange and unintelligible in many parts—*here* he is really "*At Home*," and we quite rejoice at his return to the stage at this dull season—it will give a *fillip* to society, and enliven the hundred and fifty thousand wretched *nobodies*, who are left to polish the pavements while the world is in the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING.—On Tuesday, though the ANNIVERSARY of his Majesty's birth was not observed as a national day of rejoicing, it being kept as a festival, by command, on the 23d of April: the King, however, received the congratulations of the day from a private circle of the Nobility and persons of distinction. The King's Pages, and some of the principal domestics had an entertainment upon the occasion, which concluded with a ball, to which some of the Pages and the principal domestics of his Majesty's Royal Relatives were invited. Those now in waiting at the King's Palace, Pall-mall, had a dinner parties on the occasion. The theatres and the houses of the King's tradespeople were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the birth-day of his Majesty, who has now completed his sixty-first year.

Mr. Dykes, the King's Messenger, arrived in town on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, with despatches from Sir Wm. A'Court, but which were not so late by four days as those brought by Mr. Ward on Thursday; Mr. Dykes having been detained at sea by contrary winds.

The Anniversary of the King's Birth was celebrated on Tuesday evening at Vauxhall Gardens, with much splendour. Fifteen thousand extra lamps were displayed in various appropriate devices. Amongst these, beautifully arranged in lamps, were the words, "Long life to our Patron, the King." A superb musical temple was also erected in the saloon. There was a display of fire-works, in the course of which was seen a well-executed bust of his Majesty, surrounded by brilliant lights, with a motto, "Long life to our Patron." Upwards of ten thousand persons were present, many of them of distinction, and several Foreigners, who appeared highly delighted with the scene.

A very handsome monument is about to be erected in Weybridge Church, to the memory of her late ever-to-be-lamented Royal Highness the Duchess of York. Chantry has the execution of the work.

On Friday morning, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Prince Leopold and suite, proceeded to Ramsgate from the Tower Wharf, by the Hero Steam yacht. A guard of honour was in attendance, and their Royal Highnesses embarked under a salute of 21 guns.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 15.—Tuesday last, the birth-day of our most gracious Sovereign, being appointed for laying the first stone of the new quadrangle at Trinity College, the ceremony took place, attended by all those circumstances of pomp and splendour which belong to so interesting an occasion. His Majesty had previously been graciously pleased to signify to the College, in his capacity of visitor, his royal sanction to this important undertaking, and to accompany that sanction by a munificent donation of 1000l. in aid of the funds for carrying on this grand design, and to appoint the Speaker, as his proxy, to represent his royal person in laying the first stone. The ceremony took place at two o'clock, when the academic body, in full costume, proceeded to the ground, and the Speaker, having first addressed the Master of Trinity on the occasion, stated that the work in question was commenced in consequence of the present edifices of the University being inadequate and insufficient for the reception of the numerous students, who come from every part of the kingdom, with an anxious desire to be received within its walls. After the ceremony, at which many thousand spectators attended, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College gave a sumptuous dinner to about 150 Noblemen & Gentlemen.

A letter from Cheltenham, states, that the Duke of Wellington has been there for some time, and was called from thence to town to attend a Cabinet Council, and set off at 20 minutes before four o'clock on Thursday morning, previous to which he took the waters, and to the agreeable surprise of the promenaders, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, he again appeared on the walks; thus exhibiting a singular instance of a person partaking of the waters in Cheltenham two successive mornings, and travelling to and from London in the interim, including four hours which he employed in the metropolis, and six hours sleep which his Grace enjoyed at Oxford. We are happy to state he has derived most decided benefit from the use of the Spa.

Mr. Lionel Harvey, late Secretary of Legation at Madrid, is going out immediately, it is said, at the head of a commission to Mexico with powers which cannot fail from their extent and importance to put the British Government in possession of the actual state of that fertile country.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up, and thus stationed, viz.:—Lady Melville, Capt. Clifford; and William Fairlie, Capt. Smith, for Madras and China.—Macqueen, Capt. Walker; Duchess of Atholl, Capt. Daniell; and Berwickshire, Capt. Shepherd, for Bengal and China.—Sir David Scott, Capt. Hunter; Canning, Capt. Paterson; and Earl Balcarras, Capt. Cameron, for Bengal and China.—Thomas Coutts, Capt. Chrystie; Duke of York, Capt. Campbell; and Castle Huntly, Capt. Drummond, for Bombay and China.—Dunira, Capt. Hamilton; and Marquis Camden, Capt. Larkins, for Bombay and China.—General Harris, Capt. Welstead, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.—London, Capt. Sotheby, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.—Orwell, and Thames, Capt. Hayside, for China direct.

OXFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.—A Gold Cup, value 100gs, and 60gs, in specie. Four-yr olds.—Mr. Scaith's Nethefield, 4 yrs old, won Brown's ch. c. Brilliant.—The Noblemen and Gentlemens' Plate of 50l., three-yr olds, the winner to be sold for 200gs if demanded, was won by Scarpa, beating three others; there were three heats, but the superiority of Scarpa's running was such as to give little chance to his opponents, and the two last heats were won in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.—Nothing could be worse than the race of this day. The City Members' Plate of 50l. was won in two heats by Mr. D. Faulkner's Unfortunate, beating Mr. Weller's Waverley, Mr. Beechy's Man Friday, and Mr. Sheard's Emily. The Sweepstakes and 40l. added, were not run for, in consequence of lack of horses—the whole amusement of the day was two easy heats.

At the Goodwood races, on Tuesday, the Old Goodwood Plate was won by Lord Egremont's Elfrid, and the Portsdown Stakes by A. Berkeley's b. m. Little Mab. Lord Egremont's b. f. by Sir the Sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns, and the Sussex Sweepstakes by Mr. Whiteside's b. c. brother to Antonio, beating the Richmond's gr. c. Swap. The Duke of Richmond's gr. c. Jo won the Goodwood's Stakes (first year) of 20 sovereigns each. day, Mr. Scott's Brother to Antonio won the Waterloo Lord G. Lenox's Swindon, the Cocked Hat Stakes. Richmond's gr. f. Dandizette, won the Ladies' Plate Jones's Prosody won the Handicap Stakes.

Abingdon races were held Tuesday and Wednesday last; ther being very fine on both days, caused an influx among which was much of the beauty and fashion neighbourhood. The sport was very good, and liberal were entered into for next year.

At Huntingdon races, on Wednesday last, at the second was declared by the clerk to be a dead one), immediately vento had passed the winning post, he ran over a little had imprudently gone beyond the line of the people. cellar door was broken, and his legs much bruised; well. Although both the horse and rider went down neither of them sustained injury, and ultimately won the

Major Dundas, an officer who had been for several years the staff of the Duke of Wellington, and who frequently himself during the campaigns in the Peninsula, has Chief of Police in the county of Wexford.

On Tuesday afternoon a Prize Wherry, &c. was by the inhabitants of Lambeth in commemoration of Birth-day. The match to be decided in three heats for by eight pair of oars, by watermen belonging to the The prize wherry was won by C. Maynard, and J. Gr

In the city of Cork, at one delivery of the Debtors' Commissioners of the Insolvent Act, two-thirds of the found to have been incarcerated at the suit of the

A fight took place on Tuesday at Mousley Hurst, named Curtis and another fighter named Inglis. Harry Holt seconded Curtis, and Tom Jones and They fought 16 rounds; many exchanges took place, tained the scratch alternately. Inglis, although hit. Curtis was attended by a surgeon, bled, and thriving state. The match was for 10*l.* a-side well known in the ring, beat Harris, a waterman fight. Harris led in the first two rounds, but was fluence in less than 20 minutes over an abandoned

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The rapid increase of this Colony ascertained from the following statements of a Petition Commons, from the emancipated convicts.—The are 7556 in number; their children amount to land they possess 29,060 acres; of land yet uncultivated they occupy 1,200 houses in town, and double that try; they have 174,000 sheep, 415 horses, and of they have 215 colonial ships in constant employment; in trade a capital of 150,000*l.*

On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, the congregation in Newington Church, were interrupted by a mating, a gentlemanly appearance. The pew-opener assisted him in the middle of the prayers he jumped up, saying, "while we going." All was consternation, and the clergyman duties for some time. Many persons entreated the to leave the church, but he incoherently protested he beadle ejected him by force, and he was carried home friends in Great Suffolk-street, Borough.

Two men escaped from Chelmsford House of Correction evening. One of them is William Jones, who robbed at Ipswich; the other is George Stewart, for stealing dove-house at Garnish Hall, Margaret Roothing. They faring men.

On Saturday se'nnight, near Hyde Park Corner, S. Colney Hatch, having got out of his gig to speak to a friend, driving the contrary way, Mr. S.'s horse, a high spirited startled by a coach passing, ran away, and striking against posts of the turnpike-gate, was thrown down and instantly

On Thursday evening last, about ten o'clock, an alarm out at the house adjoining the Swan Inn, Lambeth which consumed six or seven houses; it is supposed to by incendiaries.

On Wednesday, a female, genteelly attired, and who turned out a teacher, took a hackney-coach at the stand in Leicester desired to be driven to Duke-street, Oxford-street. observed a melancholy air about her, and in Grosvenor stopped to inquire the number of the house, when he found less at the bottom of the coach. He immediately drove watch-house, when it was discovered by Mr. Tolly, a surgeon had taken a quantity of opium. Powerful remedies were which relieved the stomach from the nauseous draughts, life. She was conveyed to her relatives in Mary-le-bone very languid state, without the cause of the rash attempt

On Tuesday the Royal Sovereign Steam Packet was convey a party to Whitstable Bay, near Margate. On when near Gravesend, the passengers were thrown into consternation, by a young man stabbing a person in the young man, who is in custody, was, it is stated, a discarded a young lady on board, whom he accidentally met there and sent suitor. During the early part of the day words had tween the parties, which terminated in the dreadful stated. When the vessel arrived opposite the Tilbury the prisoner was given in custody to an officer of that

As Mr. Leverton, one of the Surrey Magistrates, was two ladies and a gentleman through Mitcham fair, on turnpike-road, a light cart was driven by a fellow so that the party were obliged to fall back close to the five ruffians pretended to save themselves from injury, passage between the ladies and gentlemen and the cart, rushing along, the ruffians robbed Mr. Leverton of a seal. Soon afterwards Mr. Leverton ascertained from street officers who were on duty at the fair, that four or as he described, had immediately after the robbery cart, which they turned round and drove towards greatest rapidity.

Two Irishmen, named Russell and Braidwell, who had to drive 50 head of cattle from Belfast to Hexham fair, with the cattle on Sunday evening, the 3d instant, within Hexham, on the west road, and were both seen late that servant man belonging to Langhope. About one o'clock obtained, they proceeded with lights to the place, about half west of the gate, and found Braidwell lying in a ditch —not dead, but unable to speak. The cattle were quantity of blood was also near him, which was afterwards considerable way further west. He died within ten minutes arrival of the people from the gate. Having removed Langhope, they removed the body to the Gate public-house, sell being suspected of murdering him, was taken into Tuesday an inquest was held before S. Reed, Esq. coroner, spectable Jury belonging to Hexham, and several witnesses amongst whom was Mr. J. H. Charlton, surgeon, who on examination of the body, he found no external marks of but a severe cut across the right cheek; on opening the breast bone was found to be fractured distinctly in two considerable quantity of coagulated blood beneath it, and ribs on each side broken, amounting in all to 14 or 15 mination of Russell, he stated that the cattle, at or near o'clock on the Sunday night, broke away suddenly—but to stop them, and succeeded in stopping a number, but passed him, and he then called out to Braidwell, "I have ceiving no answer, he went in search of him, and found with great difficulty. He then took him by the coat and but still receiving no answer, he became alarmed, and ance, which he procured at the gate as above mentioned, not say how the man sustained the injuries, but supposed tle attacked him. The inquest, which continued about held at the White Hart Inn, Hexham. The verdict was said James Braidwell came to his death by accidental means, no evidence appears."—*Newcastle Mercury.*

A woman, with a child in her arms, was secured by a day morning last, between one and two o'clock, at the was about plunging herself and child into a deep well, Gore. She was taken before a Magistrate, when she

...ception of still committing suicide, and murdering her child at ...ssary time. She admitted having attempted to get to the b...sin and ...ension-gardens for the dreadful purpose, but was prevented by a ...ge. The Magistrate sent for the unfortunate woman's hus... from what transpired, it would seem that jealousy was ...given, ...spire for so rash an attempt. After the mild admonition of the ...agistrate, and the affectionate conduct of her husband, she agreed to ...ome with him.

About three o'clock on Sunday morning, as a man named James ...was getting over the wall of the garden of Sir H Hawley, Bart. ...Hawkesbrune Grange, Maidstone, for the purpose of stealing fruit, he ...caught on the wire of a spring-gun, which went off, and lodged the ...contents in his legs. He fell down on the outside of the wall, and was ...not discovered till six o'clock, when he was bleeding profusely from his ...wounds. He was taken up and conveyed to the Wheatsheaf public-...house, where surgical assistance was promptly afforded him. His legs ...are much shattered. He had, it appears, on the same morning ...robbed the garden of the Hon. Col. Stratford, at Addington-place, of ...some melons and cucumbers.

The following inquests have been held during the week:—At the ...house of Warwick, Cross-lane, on the body of W. Watts, aged 10 years, ...who was playing on some barges off the Custom-house, when he fell ...overboard, and was drowned.—At St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body ...of Smith, a labourer, who, while standing by the turnpike, in the ...parish of Bermondsey, was thrown down by a horse in a large cart, ...which was without a driver, and so much hurt as to cause his death ...the next morning.—On the body of J. Hawkes, a painter, who was ...precipitated from a ladder by a cart running against it. The driver stated ...that he was leading his horse, but that in consequence of a descent the ...horse was going round, and came in contact with the ladder, ...which the cart swung round, and came in contact with the ladder, ...and he was out of his power to prevent.—At the Spotted Dog, in the ...parish of —— Clift, aged 18, who was in the service of ...Mr. Ackerman, and while bathing near Waterloo-bridge, got into a ...hole of considerable depth. A waterman saw him sink, and having ...received drops from the Toll-house, got the body up. It was taken ...to the Spotted Dog, where the abdomen was rubbed with brandy, and ...other methods used, but it was nearly half an hour before medical as-...sistance arrived. Verdicts—"Accidental Deaths." Some of the Jury ...expressed that as this dangerous spot was well known to the water-...men, a beacon should be erected on it as a caution to the unwary.—...At the Golden Lion, King-street, St. James's, upon the body of Mary ...——, reported to have been murdered. James Rowley, husband ...of the deceased, deposed, that he was in bed about the middle of the ...night, when he heard a scuffle between her and Mary Burns upon the ...stairs; his wife cried out murder, and soon after rushed into the room, ...followed by Burns, who kicked her in the lower part of the abdomen, ...and she fell upon the bed; he got up and turned out Burns; his wife ...remained of the kicks next day, and then she could not walk, and ...died of the injury she sustained would cause her death. Several wit-...nesses proved that the prisoner and the deceased were always quar-...relling. The inquest was adjourned till the following day, and then ...Mr. Rose, surgeon, stated, that he examined the body of the deceased: ...there was considerable swelling in the right thigh and leg, evidently ...the result of erysipelas inflammation; there was no trace whatever of ...any severe injury inflicted on the part, either bruise or extravasation of ...blood, or secretion, such as would follow any injury of consequence, ...and he considered the cause of her death to be fever and erysipelas. ...Mr. Armstrong, of the Fever Hospital, made several observations ...which were conducive to fever. There was inflammation in the skin, ...lungs, and brain, which were strong indications of her dying of the ...disease of fever, but he could not give any opinion of the cause of that ...fever; the state of the atmosphere, the confined air she breathed, ...or the injury she received, would in either instance produce fever. ...The Jury again retired, and in about half an hour returned. The ...foreman announced that they found a verdict—"The deceased died ...from fever, produced by the injury she received."

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Thursday arrived yesterday, bringing the following important intelligence, (which, however, it must be observed, must not be considered official!)

"*Telegraphic despatch arrived from Bayonne, dated Aug. 13, in the evening.*—The Commandant-General at Bayonne to his Excellency the Minister at War:—A letter from Madrid, dated the 10th inst., announces that they had received there the intelligence that the King is free, that the Cortes have embarked, and that hostilities have ceased before Cadiz. The courier who arrived from Madrid, positively assures me, that according to the same intelligence, rejoicings were taking place in that capital. The Director of Posts at Madrid, announces the same event; however, I have not yet received any official intelligence. A Spanish courier d'Estafette verbally brings the news that the King is free in Cadiz, that the Cortes are dissolved, that the revolutionary troops are all concentrated in the Isle of Leon, that at Cadiz they have closed the gates on the side of the Isle of Leon, and that they only wait the arrival of the Duke d'Angoulême to open those on the sea side, and thus finish the war in Spain.

An aide-de-camp from Madrid, dated Aug. 9 states, that a Spanish courier has arrived at the head-quarters of the Generalissimo from Cadiz, the King and his august family traversed the city in the midst of an immense crowd, who made the air echo with cries of joy. The 2d of this month their Majesties had permission to visit the Church of St. Francis, and what is still more extraordinary, to take a carriage airing beyond the land gates. A detachment of cavalry escorted them. Their residence is still at the Custom-house.

CAMP BEFORE CORUNNA, JULY 27.—A French frigate has arrived, and has already fired upon the town. We can discern here its flag. We obtain our artillery from Ferrol, where we found 1100 pieces. If the city does not surrender to-morrow, Gen. Bourck will bombard it the day after. Our brave soldiers are impatient for the assault; the whole army is indignant at the horrible spectacle presented to it by the ferocity of the contending Constitutionalists of Corunna. Sixty individuals (all ranks have been thrown into the sea, with their hands and feet tied, by the revolutionists of that city; we saw their dead bodies floating; two of them were cast on shore. It was ascertained by their dress that it was a Lieut.-Colonel and an ecclesiastic.

The Custom-house having some of its windows facing the sea, the French sailors, by means of their telescopes, had the gratification several times of beholding the Captive Monarch, who waving his handkerchief, saluted the Fleet of Louis XVIII. his august Defender, and his approaching Liberator.

Letters from Carolina of the 6th of August state that Ballesteros has written to the ministers and members of the Cortes at Cadiz, and that he is answerable that before 15 days the King will be at liberty. Madrid enjoys the greatest tranquility.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême continues his march towards Seville and enjoys the most perfect health. Lieut.-General Comte de Bourck writes that the French troops before Corunna are only waiting for heavy artillery to commence the bombardment. They are in position before the town. The garrison has not hitherto attempted any sortie. A French frigate and several other vessels of war cruize before the place and blockade it by sea.

The East India Company's outward-bound ship Royal George, was all well on the 4th of January, in lat. 2, 30, N. long. 30, 30, West.

On Friday a Gentoman in the service of Colonel Merrick, of 27, Berkeley square, absconded from his master, taking with him a valuable casket of jewels.

An inquest has been held on James Elliot, aged 11, who in fighting with a boy named Crutchley, received a blow which caused his death. Verdict accordingly, with this addition, that it did not proceed from malice.

GUILDHALL.—Yesterday Webb and Harris, who were remanded the other day upon a charge of felony, the former for stealing and the latter for receiving property from the warehouses of Mr. Fain, appeared to answer the charge this day; but at the instance of the solicitor were again remanded till Monday, Alderman Cox observing it was a case involving great interest in commerce, and most certainly he should commit them on that day.

BOW STREET.—The Office was crowded yesterday to hear the examination of R. Burfleet, who was brought up for the third time upon a charge of stealing some sacks, value 5s. The case excited considerable attention, the tables being turned completely in Burfleet's favour—for from what transpired during the examination, he was discharged, and a witness in the case. Robert Summers was ordered to the bar, and after an investigation of more than two hours, the parties were bound over to prosecute him at the next Sessions.

At Marlborough-street, yesterday, a number of informations filed at the instance of the City of London, against Mr. W. Poole, a coal-merchant, of Honduras Wharf, were heard before Mr. Dyer, the presiding magistrate. The informations charged him with sending out 56 shaldrons of coals to the residence of Col. Burroughs, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, without the vender's ticket, as required by the Act. Col. B. was induced by advertisements to agree with the defendant, who was to supply him with 25 chaldrons of Russell's Walls End coals, accordingly coals were delivered with a vender's ticket, stating they were Russell's Walls End, when, in fact, they were of an inferior quality, called Wellington's Mains, and the ticket was originally for the latter coals, (worth from 25 to 30s.,) but altered for the Russell's Wall's End, (worth 40 to 45s.,) Several witnesses proved the fact. The Magistrates convicted the defendant in penalties upon each information, amounting in the whole to several hundred pounds.

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains, besides several original articles of Interest Reviews and copious Extracts from the following new Works—Memoirs of Cavanova—The Hermit Abroad—Crimes and Horrors of Private Madhouses—An Account of some recent Discoveries in Hieroglyphical Literature and Egyptian Antiquities—The Fire Eater—On the Genius of the late Mrs. Radcliff—The Speculator; Steam Carriages, Steam Horses &c—Original Poetry—Foreign Correspondence—Foreign Literature—The Drama—University Intelligence—Arts and Sciences—Varieties, &c. &c.—Price 8d., or for its immediate transmission by the post, 10d. The Museum may also be had stamped, price 9d. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and News-venders in the Kingdom.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The arrangements for this great Meeting, to commence on the 7th of October under the gracious Patronage of his Majesty, are in a state of forwardness. The following principal vocal performers are already engaged, viz. Madame Catalani, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, and Miss Travis, Messrs. Braham, Vaughan, Knyvett, Bellamy, &c. and the names of others of distinguished talent are expected to be added to the list. Messrs. Cramer and Morl will be the Leaders of the Band, and Mr. Greatorex the Conductor; and from so fine a combination of talent, very superior musical effects may be expected. The Committee in their address to the public state that, in order to render the music as perfect as possible, they have engaged their Performers almost exclusively from the most celebrated London Orchestras; and in addition, by the gracious permission of their Royal Patron, they again obtain the aid of his Majesty's Household Band. Thus secure of the number of the first instrumental performers of the Metropolis, whose services can be obtained, they deem it expedient further to increase the numerical strength of the orchestra, as such addition could not be made without endangering that precision and correctness of execution it has ever been their object to attain.—The Committee have opened a public Register of Lodgings at the office of the Birmingham Gazette, and in anticipation of a large assemblage of Visitors from all parts of the united kingdom, the inhabitants are actively preparing for their reception; and from the judicious arrangements made, the most ample accommodation will be found, and upon moderate terms.

The accommodation afforded to travellers in this country was never greater than at present; the public stages generally are such as no other country can boast of, and if any thing were wanting to make them as snug and comfortable as a private carriage, it will certainly be found in the NEW MARLOW and MAIDENHEAD COACH, which started for the first time on Monday last. It leaves the Three Nuns Aldgate at half-past one, and Gloucester Coffee-house at half-past two, daily; and returns from Marlow every morning at seven o'clock, and arrives in London about 12 the same day.

The excessive heat arising from the burning influence of the Dog Star, is peculiarly detrimental to female beauty. It tans the fairest complexion, and frequently produces cutaneous eruptions. As an antidote to those effects, emanate from the causes above stated, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is especially recommended—its virtues being so admirably calculated to resist the depredations made either by heat or cold on female beauty as to surpass all eulogium, while its properties are so diversified as to render it eminently beneficial in numerous other effects.

WILLIAM JONES, (late Walsh,) Operative Chemist to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The Original GINGER SEEDS having for nearly 30 years been patronised by the Public and recommended by medical men of the first eminence, their beneficial effects have become fully established; in consequence of which many sorts have been offered for sale of a very inferior quality, which has, in a great measure, brought the above elegant preparation into great disrepute. The public are therefore informed, that they are prepared solely at the original Warehouse, No. 100, Strand, by WM. JONES, successor to the late Mr. Walsh.—Where are also to be had WALSH'S DINNER PILLS—DR. MORELEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—WALSH'S GOUT COBDIAL—And WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS. The efficacy of these Medicines being universally known, requires no recommendation.

On Wednesday next will be published, both in French and English, in crown 8vo. embellished with Portraits of Madame Pauman and of the Prince of Cobourg,

MEMOIRS of a GREEK YOUNG LADY, or MADAME PAULINE ADELAIDE ALEXANDRE PANAM, versus HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PIE REIGNING PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG—SERENE HIGHNESS PIE REIGNING PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG—This Volume presents very curious details of the manners and characters of the Court of Cobourg, and includes Letters from the Grand Duke Constantine, the Court of Cobourg, and includes Letters from the Grand Duke Constantine, the Court of Coburg, and includes Letters from the Grand Duke Constantine, the Court of Cobourg, and includes Letters from the Grand Duke Constantine, the Court of Cobourg, and includes Letters from the Grand Duke Constantine, the Court of Cobour

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 141. SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1823. Price 7d.

LAST WEEK OF VAUXHALL.

Under the especial Patronage of His Majesty.

THE Proprietors of the ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, most respectfully announce that the Repetition of the GRAND NAVAL FETE, in honor of the birth of His Royal Highness the DUKE of CLARENCE, Admiral of the Fleet, will take place TO-MORROW, Monday, being the Last Night but Twelfth Season. The Amusements will commence with a Superior Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in which appropriate Songs will be introduced. The much admired Grand Musical Pageant, Forty Feet in Length, will be produced. On this occasion the new Ballet will be repeated, called the Venetian Ball, composed, arranged, and produced by Monsieur Ballin, with new and splendid Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The other Entertainments will consist of the unequalled Fantocchini, by Mr. Grey, who nightly receives unbounded applause for his superior skill. The wonderful young American, Mr. Blackmore, will go through his surprising Performances on the Tight and Slack Rope. The Cosmoramas will be changed, so as to produce Four of the best Views yet exhibited, and a new Piece of Artificial Fire-works will likewise be shown. The Gymnastics will be on the most extensive scale. The pleasing Sky-sport known by the name of Harlequin in the Shades. The Revolving Event-ful Star: Illuminated Fountain: Mount Vesuvius, &c. &c., as on former Evenings. The Fire-works will be by that celebrated Artist, Madame Heugler. The Ascent on the Rope, by the undaunted young American, Mr. Blackmore, will be made in the midst of the most brilliant part of the Fire-works; and in the Descent on the Rope, Mr. Blackmore will wear a Cap, from which Fire-works will be exhibited, being similar to that first produced on Monday the 4th inst. which astonished the company, and drew forth applause unprecedented. The Illuminations will be on the greatest scale ever known, exhibiting, besides their usual brilliancy, upwards of 15,000 additional lamps! in appropriate Mottoes, Devices, &c. An Illuminated Ship will be exhibited, composed of variegated Lamps, with undulating Waves of Green Light, to resemble the Ocean.—The Doors will be opened at Seven.—Concert commences at eight.—Admission 3s. 6d.

Books of all Songs, with full descriptive particulars of the two Ballets, price 1s. The popular Duet of "Polly in public;" the Song of "The New Marriage Act and Comical Courtship, and Bread and Cheese and Kisses," and "Sly Fey at Lannan," are published, and may be had at the Gardens, price 1s. 6d. each.

NEW MUSIC.—The whole of the Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," composed by Henry R. Bishop, pr. 18s: or the admired Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" the rest of the Songs, Duets, and Glees, may be had separate; "County Guy," the words from Queen Dowward; "Lamp of my life, adieu;" and "Oh, sweet is the gale," the words from the poem of "Shore Affar," the Music by Henry R. Bishop, pr. 2s. each: "Home, sweet home!" is arranged respectively for harp, piano forte, and flute, by Boehm, Rawlings, and Nicholson; the Music in "Macbeth," as Duets for the harp and piano forte, pr. 7s; and Rossini's "Zelmira," for the same, in books, pr. 5s. each; and as Duets for Neapolitan forte, in books, pr. 4s. each, by J. F. Burrowes: "Introduzione ed Aria all' Desco," and Rondo en "Gia mi lice," by J. B. Cramer, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Rossini's Duet, "Come bitter, thou little Footpage," by F. Kalkbrenner, pr. 3s.; and the admired Duet, "As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s.—Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kennures on and awa," "There's nae luck about the house," "Carle, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Strain, price 4s.

SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s
SIXTH SET, " La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
FIFTH SET, " Il Turco in Italia, 4s.
FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
THIRD SET, or celebrated Hussars, with La Cenerillon, 3s.
FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of Le Carnaval de Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, A.M., resident on his Benefice, in a beautiful and healthy country, receives Four Pupils into his house, whom he prepares for the Universities and Learned Professions. The most respectable references can be given to Gentlemen who have entrusted their sons to him.—Apply to the Rev. B. Cole, Warbleton Parsonage, near Uckfield, Sussex.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS and GOVERNESSES.—The whole of the TWENTY-FOUR SETS of QUESTIONS, printed in THICK POST COPY BOOKS, being reprinted, persons who were disappointed in procuring the first editions, may now obtain them of all the Booksellers, at 2s. each, with 12 to the dozen.—It is unnecessary to observe, that these are the most useful practical auxiliaries of Education that ever appeared, and their publication will be hailed with satisfaction by all conductors of Schools.

Bridge-street, August 23.

SHADED MEDALLION WAFERS, in Boxes, containing One Hundred different Cameos, from Ancient and Modern Gems, 11. 1s.: Ditto, containing Fifty, 10s. 6d. The Works of Canova and Thorwaldsen; the Kings and Queens of England; the Napoleon Medals: the Cæsars, two sizes: the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. The above may be had of Messrs. THOMPSON, No. 1, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.—N. B. Shortly will be published, Portraits of the King and Lord Byron, from models by W. Barnett.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, Regent-street, five doors north of Conduit-street. The Gallery containing the Views of the magnificent Ruins of Palmyra, (or Tadmor in the Desart) will be changed on the 1st of September. The Views of Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, the interior of Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, the Gardens of Versailles, &c. in the other gallery still excite considerable interest. The present establishment having been constructed with the design of admitting day light, the illusion is considerably improved, and the galleries are now lightsome and airy. Admittance to each gallery 1s.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 7000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equitable Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will be met with implicit confidence and attention.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Idehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of dishonest people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions are purchased.

HODGE'S AMERICAN HAND BOARD, manufactured of paper, with one table pasted on, intended for Book-Keepers, may be had of Ann Rance, 19, Catherine-street, Strand; price 2s. 6d.; and also Several Tables separately, at various prices.

MESSRS. SAINSBURY and CO. Literary, Clerical, Scholastic, and General Agents, impressed with gratitude for the liberal share of public patronage they enjoy, beg to remind the Rev. the Clergy and Proprietors of Schools for both sexes, that they continue to execute every branch of respectable agency on moderate, and previously stated terms, making no charges whatever unless for services actually performed; prospectuses gratis. No. 11, Bell's Buildings, Salisbury-square.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, the teak Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, Burthen 500 tons, ALEXANDER BROWN, Commander, lying in the City Canal. Has the greatest part of her cargo on board; will leave Gravesend the 5th, and embark passengers at Portsmouth the 10th September.—Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at Messrs. Inglis, Forbes and Co. Mansion House place, to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin lane, or J. S. Brinley, 4, Birchin-lane.

BRITISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Conduit-street (Hanover-square.—Subscribers to this Library have the right of choosing from a most extensive and valuable Collection of the best Books in the various Languages whatever works they may require, which are regularly forwarded to all parts of England or the Continent: they also participate in the advantages arising from an immediate and abundant supply of New Publications, and new Library arrangements which render its accommodations superior to those of any private Collection, however large, and at a far less expense. The Catalogue will, Terms to be had on application.

Just published, the 3rd and 4th vols. of

THE HERMIT ABROAD. By the celebrated Author of "The Hermit in London," and "Hermit in the Country."—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street. Of whom may be had, lately published,

1. The HERMIT in LONDON, 4th Edition, comprised in 3 vols. 21s.
A few copies of vols. 4 and 5 may be had to complete the first edition, 12s.
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ISABELLA, a NOVEL. By the Author of "Rhoda, Plain Sense, and Things by Their Right Names."

"This is one of the few really good novels that make their appearance in a series of years, such as Celebs, Rhoda, Plain Sense. We know not how better to laud Isabella, than by saying it is the production of the Author of Rhoda and Plain Sense—each forms the eulogy of each. Isabella evinces the perfect triumph of virtue and good sense over every evil in life: the book is one that may be placed with the greatest advantage in the hands of every young female, married and unmarried.—The interest is powerfully kept up throughout."

London: Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

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DELMOUR; or, a TALE of a SYLPHID. A Poem, in 2 Parts. London: Printed for James Carpenter and Son, Old Bond street; also Deighton and Sons, Cambridge, and Parker, Oxford.

Just published, with a Map and Portrait, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 7s. in boards

THE MILITARY EXPLOITS, &c. &c. of Don JUAN MARTIN DIEZ, the EMPECINADO, who first commenced and then organized the System of Guerilla Warfare in Spain; which he added thus Chieftain's celebrated Representation to the King of Spain. Translated by a GENERAL OFFICER.—London: Printed for James Carpenter and Son, Old Bond-street. Where may be had,

The Conspiracy of the Spaniards against the Republic of Venice. Translated from the French of the Abbé St. Real. Price 5s. in boards.

In royal 8vo. price 21 2s. in boards, and in imperial 8vo. with proof impressions of the plates on India paper, price 31. 3s.

THE SOCIAL DAY; a Poem in Four Cantos. By PETER COXE. Illustrated by 32 beautiful Engravings from Designs by Wilkie, Smirke, Cooper, &c. &c.—Published by James Carpenter and Son, Old Bond-st.

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THE HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of HENGRAVE, in SUFFOLK. By JOHN PAGE, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, F.S.A. Illustrated with Thirty Engravings of Portraits, Views, &c. A few copies are printed on imperial paper, with proof impressions of the plates, price 7l. 7s.

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RAMBLES ABROAD; or, OBSERVATIONS on the CONTINENT: made during the Summers of the Years 1816, 1817, and 1818, in Excursions through part of the North of France, the Low Countries, and the Prussian Frontiers.

"Neither have I the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation, but a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples extracted from many objects, and indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often ruminations wraps in a most humourous sadness."—As you like it.

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Just published, both in French and English, neatly printed in crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. in extra boards, embellished with Portraits of Madame Panam and of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg,

MEMOIRS of a GREEK YOUNG LADY, or Madame Pauline Adelaide Alexandre Panam, versus His Serene Highness the reigning Prince of Saxe-Cobourg.—This volume presents very curious details of the manners and characters of the Court of Cobourg, and includes Letters from the Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince de Mexernich, the famous Prince de Lizne, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Cobourg, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, and several other distinguished Personages on the Continent. It has already excited great interest in both in France and Germany, and has been published, after the failure of a series of negociations for its suppression.—Printed for Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster-row.

IZAAK WALTON.—The LIFE of IZAAK WALTON, including Notices of his Contemporaries. By THOMAS ZOUCH, D.D. F.L.S. Prebendary of Durham. Embellished with 25 engravings of scenes described by Walton, wood cuts, &c. In foolscap 8vo. extra boards, 12s.; large paper, extra boards, 18s.—Published by Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel-st.

Just published, in 3 vols. post octavo, price 1l. 11s. 6d. boards, with plates, the Third Edition of

ROME in the NINETEENTH CENTURY; containing a complete account of the Ruins of the Ancient City, the Remains of the Middle Ages, and Monuments of Modern Times, with Remarks on the Fine Arts, on the State of Society, and on the Religious Ceremonies, Manners, and Customs of the Modern Romans. In a series of Letters, written during a residence at Rome in the years 1817 and 1818.—Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside, and Pall-mall, London.

CHEAP BOOK-BINDING.—JOHN SMITH, 49, Long-acre, begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he executes BOOK-BINDING of all descriptions, cheaper than any other house in London. Possessing the advantages which result from undertaking business on an extensive scale, he flatters himself that his terms will be found highly deserving the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen of the Learned Professions, whose extensive collections of Books may render economy in Binding an object of importance.

STEAM PACKET to CORUNNA, LISBON, SAN LUCAR, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR.—The new, large, and elegantly equipped Steam Packet "ROYAL GEORGE," F. O. Neil, Commander, of 270 tons burthen, and 80 horse power, lately returned from the above places, will start from Portsmouth on Monday the 1st of September, at 5 o'clock, P.M. touching at Guernsey and Vigo to land Passengers. Fares—From Portsmouth to Guernsey, 2l. 2s.—Corunna, 19l 19s.—Vigo, 21l.—Lisbon, 33l. 2s.—San Lucar and Cadiz, 31l. 10s. and Gibraltar, 34l. Children under 12 years and servants at half price. Provisions and Wine included. One cwt of baggage allowed to each Passenger; 10s. to be paid for every additional cwt. The voyage to Corunna in about 70 hours; from Corunna to Lisbon, 60 hours; from Lisbon to San Lucar and Cadiz, 36 hours; and from Cadiz to Gibraltar, seven hours. A Medical Gentleman of acknowledged talent will accompany the vessel.—For passage, freight, and further particulars apply to John Pirie and Co. 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill, or to John Lindegren, Portsmouth.

N.B. The saving to Passengers in both time and expence is so considerable as to have induced the Proprietors to dispatch the Vessel from Portsmouth instead of Falmouth. No Passengers can possibly be received on board without regular Passports; and Foreigners are particularly requested strictly to conform to the regulations of the Alien Office.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.—This Article, which is so justly entitled to the estimation it is held in, as a Preservative of the Teeth, is prepared of a very superior quality, by HOWARD STYLES, Chemist, &c. 228, Regent-street, London. One trial will convince Ladies and Gentlemen of its intelligent superiority over what is usually sold. Pints, 8s.; half pints, 4s. 6d.; quarter pints, perhaps over what is usually sold. Pints, 8s.; half pints, 4s. 6d.; quarter pints, 2s. 6d.—For the convenience of sending it to families now in the country, or those going abroad, it is also put up in cases, containing five half-pints for 20s. or six pints for 2l.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains his Majesty's permission to the 66th Regiment to bear the words "Douro and Peninsula," in addition to any other badges on their appointments.]

WAR OFFICE, August 22, 1823.

5th Reg. of Light Dragoons: Cornet H. S. Hodges to be Lieut. vice Wharton, who ret.; C. Pennonby, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Hodges.—31st Reg. of Foot: Capt. J. M. Foley to be Capt. vice Thorn, who exch.—47th Ditto: Lieut. J. T. Nagel to be Lieut. vice Evans, who exch.; Serj. Major J. Sarsons to be Quarter-master, vice Kivell, who ret.—51st Ditto: Capt. T. Shaw to be Capt. vice Hall, who exch.—53d Ditto: Capt. C. J. Touch to be Capt. vice Hewett.—79th Ditto: Lieut. J. W. Bouverie to be Lieut. vice Rhodes, who exch.—70th Ditto: Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. M'Gregor to be Lieut.-Col. vice Ottley, who ret.; Brevet Major R. Greene to be Major, vice M'Gregor; Lieut. J. Hunter to be Capt. vice Greene.—Rifle Brigade: Capt. W. Hewett to be Capt. vice Eaton, who ret.; Ensign J. J. Hamilton to be Sec. Lieut. vice Clinton, prom.

Commission in the Dorsetshire Reg. of Militia—H. F. Emery, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cook, promoted.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Rev. T. DRAIN, Much-Wenlock, manufacturer of earthenware.

BANKRUPTS.

J. and H. S. GRAVES, Langbourn Chambers, merchants—J. HUNTER, Halifax, dealer—J. HOWELL, Llanelly, Carmarthen, linen draper—W. BARNES, Newhall, Worcester, cow and cattle-dealer—R. HILL, Stafford, silversmith—W. MITCHELL, Norwich, silversmith—T. FOX, Great Surrey-street, woollen-draper—T. HARTWRIGHT, Kinver, Stafford, victualler—T. COGGER, Haymarker, glassman.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the discord which deficiency suffers from the imperfect way attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to one, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency.—115, Fleet-st.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (O. Pris. Soleau Aviez, growers,) 41 4s. per doz.: CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 30s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 16s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

Now landing (from the "Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES, first quality, PRIS AVIZE) 4l. 4s. per dozen.

VERY SUPERIOR LIBRARY FURNITURE, that must be parted with, and will be sold at half its value; consisting of four pair of real Spanish cloth curtains: 12 Spanish wood chairs, with real morocco seats, and Grecian couch to match them; a superior book-case of the same order: a very superior library table, with Bramah's locks, for ditto. To be seen at Nissa and Co., Agents, 32, Berner's-street, Oxford street.

CABINET FURNITURE, Chairs, &c.—C. MILLS, (from Messrs. Gillows,) begs to acquaint the public in general that he has for inspection at the Manufactory, No. 77, High-street, Mary-le-bone, opposite Devonshire-street, an assortment of goods in the above branch, manufactured in a style and manner peculiar to that house, and from the fall of price in the raw material is enabled to offer any article of the best description and quality at very reduced prices for ready money. C. M. by the desire of many ladies and gentlemen (who have expressed their disappointment at calling at the wrong House,) requests families inspecting the Warerooms to be particular in the number.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of ready seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profits shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a license from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuity, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds.

JOHN CLARE, Managing Director.

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THOMAS PARKE, Sec.

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Dark olive green	40s. per cwt.	White paint	40s. per cwt.
Superior ditto	56s.	Bright Red	36s.
Bright green	84s.	Dark ditto	24s.
Lead, slate, & stone colors	40s.	Dark brown	26s.
Chocolate	36s.	Pale yellow	36s.

Refined Coal Tar Paint, 15s. per cwt.

Upton and Co. most respectfully recommend these Paints for all work constantly or partially exposed to the effect of weather, as they give at the same time a very preserving and ornamental covering. They beg to add that they sell Painters' Oils and Colours of every kind, prepared for use, at prices that must give satisfaction, quality considered, the goodness of which, in paint and oil, is most essential, as it principally, if not wholly, constitutes their cheapness.—N.B. Genuine old ground white lead for superior in door work. Ditto for general purposes, 36s. to 42s. per cwt. Patent verdigris and grass greens, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Dublin, 6th August, 1823.

DR. F. HAHNEMANN gives NOTICE, that he is inclined to DISPOSE of his RECIPE for EPILEPSY. A sufficient Proof (free of the Trial-patients will be given.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette announces, that the King has appointed the Hon. W. Temple, now Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin; and G. H. Seymour, Esq. to succeed Mr. Temple at Frankfort.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fourness and Holland, Halifax, milliners—Akte and Co. York, corn-dealers—J. and G. Piper, Beverley, Worcestershire, joiners—Hadwen and Rawking, Gibraltar and London—Hall and Johnston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drapers—Cotterell and Slack, Wolverhampton, mercers—Gedward and Griffiths, Regent Circus, linen-drapers—Greens and Holloway, Preston, drapers, so far as regards J. Green, sen.—Littleton and Giltings, Coventry, joiners and Jennings and Co. Colebrook-row, Islington—Dangerfield and Howell, Bromyard, Herefordshire, attornies—Fraser and Moss, London—Moxon and Molyneux, Liverpool and the Brazils, merchants and agents

BANKRUPTS.

J. and H. S. GRAVES, Langbourn Chambers, merchants—T. REED, High Holborn, linen-draper—G. WIDBERLEY, Liverpool, merchant—B. TABBERELL, Monmouth, carrier—C. CRISP and J. HARRIS, Bristol, shoemakers.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Sept. 23, T. A. Minchin, W. G. Carter, and A. Kelly, jun. late of Portsmouth, bankers.

Sept. 10, S. Worrall, A. Pope, and J. Edmonds, bankers, at the Guildhall, Bristol—Sept. 16, G. Grove and H. Wilkinson, Liverpool, ironmongers, at the George, Dale street, Liverpool—Sept. 30, J. Wilsoom, Andover, linen-draper, at the George, Andover—Sept. 3, P. Robinson, Kendal, mercer, &c. at the King's Arms, Kendal—Sept. 10, Anthony Knowlesley, Yorkshire, vessel-builder and publican, at the Red Lion, Pontrefact—Sept. 10, W. Palfrey, Hinchwick, Gloucestershire, farmer, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham—Sept. 19, J. Wood, Walsall, factor, at the Littleton Arms, Penkridge.

CERTIFICATES—September 9.

W. C. Pearse, Braintree, grocer and draper—J. Turney, Sedgebrook, Lincolnshire, and W. Bates, Halifax, merchants—W. Webster, Bolton-le-Moors, ironmonger—R. J. Austin, late of Throgmorton-street and Rotherhithe, merchant—J. Pritchard, Rosemond street, Carpenter—T. Hewitt, Whitechurch, turrier and milliner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, AUG. 19.—Yesterday Monsieur, accompanied by Madame the Duchess of Berry, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the brother of the King of England, the Prince of Solms, and a brilliant Staff, repaired to the Champ de Mars to witness the review of the troops that were assembled, to the number of 9000 men. The troops defiled before them in great order.

MADRID, AUG. 13.—ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—*Report from Marshal the Duke of Reggio to the Secretary at War.*

"MONSEIGNEUR—Lieut.-General Count Bourck reports, that the artillery which he had brought from Ferrol are in battery, and that by the 6th of this month he would be ready to commence firing on Corunna. His plan was to summon the place anew before commencing the cannonade, which would take place immediately after the return of the flag of truce, if the Governor persisted in his refusal to surrender. Gen. Morillo, with Gen. Larochejacquelin, after having dispersed the Constitutional bands of Palarea and Rosello, Governor of Orense, entered Vigo, where they found a good deal of artillery. General Bourck only learnt this news on the 5th; he was informed also that Wilson and Quiroga, who had repaired to that city in the hope of raising the province of Trix, had embarked the same morning.—Not to give the enemy time to re-animate, Generals Morillo and Larochejacquelin marched on Bayonna, a small place on the sea coast, at the extremity of Galicia, which probably will not hold out longer than Vigo. Thence they will move on Tuy. Every march produces great desertion in the ranks of the Constitutionalists. Gen. Bourck proposes to make Gen. Marguerie march with his brigade, so as to arrive by St. Martin de Quiroga and la Puebla de Santa Bria, at Lugo on the 5th, whence he will fall back on Orense. By this means the enemy will be placed between two fires, and cannot reach Castile. General Marguerie will afterwards return to Ferrol with the 35th Regiment, destined to form the garrison of that place. The Captain-General of Old Castile (Charles O'Donnell) reports that 27 Royalist peasants of Villa de Ciervos, attacked, on the 27th July last, in the environs of that town, 42 cavalry of the Regiment of Algarve, commanded by a brother of the Empecinado, and, in spite of the resistance they opposed, took 36 of them prisoners, with their arms and horses. Two were killed, and the Chief, with three others, crossed into Portugal, where they were arrested. They have all been conducted to Valladolid. Marshal Commandant in Chief of the First Corps,

"GUDINOT, Duke of Reggio."

GENERAL ORDER.—His Royal Highness the General-in-Chief has witnessed with the most lively satisfaction the brilliant success that has been obtained in every rencontre with the enemy, and particularly on the 13th July at Lorca, on the 25th at Gundalhuertana, and on the 28th at Campillo de Arenas. The troops of all classes have proved that they know how to unite great valour to the most perfect discipline. His Royal Highness has also witnessed the zeal and the constancy which the Officers and the soldiers have never ceased to display during long and difficult marches; the compatriots, their Generals, and particularly the Commander-in-Chief, Count Molitor, who has so well justified the confidence the King has placed in his talent and his devotion.—Head-quarters Andujar, Aug. 9, 1823.

Major-General Count GUILLEMINOT.

IMPORTANT DECREE.—"We Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Infant of France, Duke d'Angoulême, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Pyrenees, considering that the occupation of Spain by the army under our command, places us under the indispensable obligation of watching over the tranquillity of that kingdom, and the security of our troops, have commanded, and do command, as follows:—1. The Spanish Authorities shall not make any prisoners without authority from the French Commanders of our troops.—2. The Commanders-in-Chief of the corps under our command shall demand the release of all persons who may have been imprisoned in an arbitrary manner for political motives, especially soldiers, that they may return to their homes, excepting such who, after liberation, shall give cause of complaint.—3. The Commanders-in-Chief of the corps are authorized to seize all such persons as shall disobey the present orders.—4. All publishers and periodical writings shall be under the direction of the Commanders of our troops.—5. The present Decree shall be printed, and made known all over the world.—Given in Andujar, Aug. 8, 1823.

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE.

"By command "GUILLEMINOT."

AUG. 14.—The Government has received news from Cadiz, dated the 8th inst., at which time the King and his august family enjoyed good health. Dearth and discord daily increase in Cadiz and the Isle of Leon. Advices from Ferrol state, that the Themis, English frigate, and El Vengador, Spanish brig of war, and two gun-boats, have left that port to cruize off Corunna, and thus complete the blockade of that place by sea as effectually as by land. Governor Novella has sent a flag of truce to General Bourck, proposing to him to sign the capitulation which had been offered to him some days previously. This proposal has been rejected. Gen. Novella, fearful of being taken by assault, was then reduced to the necessity of soliciting leave to send a Colonel to General Morillo to ask his advice. The answer of the Count of Carthaxena not being doubtful, the immediate reduction of the fortress may be regarded as certain. Quiroga, previous to his departure, caused 51 prisoners to embark in a vessel from Seville, under pretext of conveying them to a more secure place; but scarcely had these ill-fated persons reached the offing, when they were assassinated and thrown overboard. The first bodies picked up, were those of an Officer, and an Ecclesiastic, who were bound back to back, and had their throats cut with a sabre. The list of these 51 victims is published in the Gasette of this day.

BLOCKADE OF ST. SEBASTIAN, AUG. 12.—On Sunday we learnt the submission of General Balleateros: this news did not surprise us, as we expected it. We, however, view it as an important event towards the pacification of Spain. In rejoicing for this news our artillery fired 21 guns. In an instant the ramparts of the town of St. Sebastian were thronged with the Constitutional garrison. An officer of the 41st regiment was sent in with a flag of truce; he had a long interview with the officer who was appointed to receive him; but nothing has transpired respecting the conference.—To-day two cannon on the ramparts were fired upon the posts of the 20th of the line; no one was hurt.

LISBON, AUG. 9.—General Morillo and the French troops entered Vigo on the 4th of this month; in consequence of which Sir Robert Wilson, who has acquired a mournful notoriety by his adventures and intrigues in Galicia, and who had already been once obliged to quit the city of Oporto, has just arrived at this port, and is detained and strictly watched on board the schooner that brought him. When the French entered Vigo Sir Robert Wilson retired to the Island of Ozmus, at the entrance of Vigo Bay; from this situation, in which he was in much distress for want of provisions, he, with some companions, was relieved from the English brig Nassau, which arrived here on the 7th. The captain of this vessel reported himself for London, after thirty days voyage, having touched at Corunna and Vigo, to be laden with hale goods, and bound to Gibraltar, with passengers—Messrs. Wilson, Erskine, &c. The names of these gentlemen of course shewing who they were, the Government placed a guard over them, that Sir Robert might not have any communication with the shore. It having been signified to Mr. Ward, the British Charge d'Affaires here, that Sir Robert wanted a surgeon to dress his wounds, which had been exposed for some days, he having so hastily left Vigo, that all necessaries were left behind, the surgeon of the Arabella packet was immediately dispatched to him. The same letter mentions a report that Corunna had capitulated, and that three brigs of war had sailed from Cadiz and Seville, that part with stores for the French fleet and army at Cadiz and Seville. Letters from Gibraltar to the 31st ult. confirm the accounts of the recapture of San Roque by the Constitutional General Ordonnez, and that the garison had been made prisoners.

CORFU, July 16.—Sir Graham Moore, the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, arrived here in the Rochefort, of 80 guns, on the 11th, and sailed again on the 13th, taking with him the Euryalus, the Redpole, and Chanticleer. He is said to have gone to Patras for the purpose of demanding an explanation from the Capitan Pacha; and some go so far as to add, that the Admiral has received instructions to drive the Turkish fleet out of the Ionian sea altogether.

HALIFAX, (N.S.) JULY 29.—The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of North America, arrived here in the Nova Scotia Government brig Chebucto, on the 3rd inst. on a visit to his Excellency Sir James Kempt, and the province. His Lordship was attended by Captain Hay and Mr. Maule, Aides-de-Camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers; and Captain Packer, 68th Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster General. His Lordship has been received in the most affectionate and enthusiastic manner by all classes of people. His Majesty's ship Salisbury, Rear-Admiral Fahie, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, arrived here on the 20th. The Argus, Capt. Dundas, sailed on the 22d for Bermuda. The head-quarters of the 52d reg. arrived here in the Cato transport on the 15th, from Cork, and was followed on the 16th by a second detachment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Rowan, in the Vibelia; both ships sailed again on the 19th for St. John's, New Brunswick. The Brunswick transport, with troops for Halifax and Quebec, came in on the 16th, and sailed for her destination on the 20th. The left wing of the 2d battalion 60th regiment, are under orders to garrison Newfoundland, and to send a Captain's detachment to the island of Cape Breton; the head-quarters of the corps to be at Bermuda. When the several changes shall have taken place, the 52d regiment will occupy new Brunswick, and take all the detachments, as well there as in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, while the 74th and 81st regiments remain unbroken in the garrison of Halifax. These arrangements will delay the return of a part of the 62d some weeks, by employing the transports destined for their conveyance.

A Montreal paper of the 28th ult. says, "We regret to learn that there has been a very alarming and extensive fire in the Lower part of the province, which has laid waste an extent of five miles. It arose from accident on the grounds of Mr. Stuart, and extended its ravages to Cascapedia. Several settlers have had their houses destroyed, and the crops which lay within the action of the fire. It continued during 15 days."

IRELAND.

KERRY, TRALEE, AUG. 13.—A meeting of the Magistrates of this County took place on Monday last, to consider of the propriety of relieving the County from the operation of the Insurrection Act. After much discussion on the subject, conducted with the utmost harmony, it appeared that the variety of opinion on the prudence of the measure is confined to a division, notwithstanding the unanimous feeling on all sides, that the County at present enjoyed as much tranquillity as any part of the kingdom. The numbers were—For removing the Insurrection Act, 18—Retaining it, 16—Majority, 2.—An Address to the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the sentiments of the majority of the Meeting, was in consequence drawn up.

CORK, AUG. 15.—Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on the night of the 12th instant, a house, inhabited by Ambrose Daly, at Dromdeer, one mile and a half from Doneraile, was set on fire by persons unknown. The family was awakened by the smoke. The house was saved by Daly and his daughter, with little damage. On the same night a horse, the property of Mr. Arthur O'Keefe, of Marble Hill, a short distance from the above place, was stabbed by persons unknown.—On the same night the sentry of Flower Hill was fired at by persons unknown—the ball lodged in the sentry box.

CORK ASSIZES.—On Saturday, the 16th instant Mr. Connell, a pawnbroker, was called on the trial of three noted thieves, to give evidence respecting some stolen articles which had been pledged at his shop. On being put into the witness box, he declined being sworn on the grounds of religious scruples. Baron Pennefather—Are you a Quaker, Sir?—Mr. Connell—No, my Lord, but I have a scruple relative to the taking an oath. Baron Pennefather—The Court will recognize no such scruples—a pawnbroker should be the last person to have scruples for taking an oath, when so much depends on him in his line of life to detect persons. Mr. Connell appealed to the Rev. Dr. Quarry, who was sitting near his Lordship, and that Rev. Gentleman replied that he knew him to have those scruples, and knew him before to make objections. Baron Pennefather said he must commit him for contempt of Court, unless he gave testimony, as he had no idea of having public justice defeated in such a manner. Mr. Connell said he would be sorry to treat the Court with contempt, but would respectfully submit to whatever punishment his Lordship thought proper to inflict. Baron Pennefather—Instead of committing this person, let him be fined 100l.—*Cork Constitution.*

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.—On Thursday, Joseph Benjamin, and Margaret, his wife, were charged with a fraud. The female, dressed in a very dashing style, used to enter pawnbrokers' shops, with a child in her arms, and pulling a coral off its waist, offer it as a gold one, to pledge from 15s. to 30s. The test of aqua fortis it always withstood, being made of silver, well coated with gold; and she obtained such sums in a great many instances. An assay, however, discovered the trick, which was made known through the trade, and the female was stopped on Tuesday evening, offering to pledge for 1l. one of her "warranted gold" corals, at Robertson's, in the Borough: and her husband, who confesses himself to be the maker, was afterwards secured, on his applying to beg her off. The husband was remanded, and the female committed for trial.

On Friday, James Diggles was charged by Mr. George Drake with having stolen a travelling coat, belonging to himself and his partner, Mr. Woollett. On Wednesday last he had occasion to leave the counting house for a few minutes, and, on his return, met the prisoner, who had, in that short time, gone into the counting-house, taken the coat, and was walking off with it. He was immediately taken into custody, and given into the hands of an officer. The officer, in searching him, found upon him a petition, purporting to be under the auspices of "Mr. William Sykes, banker," which he had been in the habit of carrying about with him, supplicating assistance. The prisoner said he had a wife and two children, and being in great distress did not deny having been tempted to take the coat. He was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Friday, Wm. M'Quin, a private in the guards, was finally examined upon a charge of assaulting Eliza Taylor, a child about seven years of age, with an intent to violate her person. The child was attended by her father and mother; her father is a tradesman in Westminster. The soldier had been farmed out from his quarters on Friday last; he gained access to the house of the child's father; he met her in the yard, and enticed her into the water-closet, and then threatened to put her down the cess-pool if she made any alarm. The child, in a very intelligent manner, gave a detailed account of his brutality towards her. A sergeant from the regiment attended, and gave the prisoner a good character as a soldier; he had served 20 years in the regiment, but they now declined taking any part in his favour, leaving him to the civil power. The prisoner was fully committed.

MARLBONOUGH-STREET.—On Thursday, a person of the name of Phillips was brought to this office by the parish-officers of St. James's, charged with deserting his wife, and leaving her chargeable to that parish. Mrs. Phillips related a statement of her sufferings. She said that some time ago a sister of hers came on a visit to them from the country; and this sister her husband seduced, and was now living with, having turned her (the wife) out of doors, without any means of support. Under these circumstances, she was compelled to apply to the parish for relief. Phillips denied that he was now living with his sister, but could not deny turning his wife out of doors. The Magistrate said that he had no authority to enter into the case as regarded their separation; but Mr. Phillips must either take his wife home, or satisfied with 16s. a week. Phillips said he could not afford more than 14s. and if she did not find it sufficient, her husband should either allow her more, or else be sent to amuse himself for three months at the tread mill, and see how he would like that.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Bath Chronicle* says, "His Majesty has been pleased to grant the sum of 50l. to Sir W. Poic, Bart. for the relief of the widow of the late Major Hare, who was barbarously murdered in Ireland."

We understand that the Noblemen who constitute the Committee for conducting the King's Theatre next season, are the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Lowther, Lord Aylesford, Lord Mountcashel, and Count St. Antonio.

The Duke of Wellington departed on Wednesday for the Netherlands, to inspect the line of fortresses. His Grace was accompanied by Colonel Jones, and arrived at Dover about eleven o'clock at night. On Thursday morning, after viewing the works in and about the harbour and basin, his Grace embarked on board the Britannia steam vessel for Calais. When the vessel put off from the quay, the cannon on the heights fired a salute, and the crowds on shore cheered the illustrious hero with enthusiasm.

The ceremony of opening the new docks of Sheerness is now confidently expected to take place on or about the 5th or 6th of September next. Great preparations are making for the accommodation of the public.

The office of Master of the King's Hounds has, in consequence of the death of the Marquis Cornwallis, become vacant.

David Wilkie, Esq. R.A., is to have the appointment of Limner and Painter to his Majesty, for Scotland, vacant by the death of Sir H. Raeburn.—*Morning Paper.*

THE ARMY.—Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. Adjutant-General, &c. &c. has recently returned from Ireland, where he has been for several months superintending the instruction of the troops in that part of the United Kingdom, in his unproved system of the Formations, Field Exercise, and Movements, of his Majesty's Forces. The rules and regulations for carrying into immediate general practice this uniform system of discipline are now preparing for the press, and will, it is expected, be shortly promulgated by his Majesty's command, to the whole army.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of Plymouth, and the command of the Western District, which includes the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, except Bristol and its vicinity, held by the late Major-General Sir Thomas Pack, K.C.B., are still vacant. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Brunswick, which was held by the late Major General G. S. Keppel, remains also vacant.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus tinted, viz.:—For Bengal and China, Macqueen, Duchess of Athol, and Berwickshire; for Bombay and China, Thomas Coutts, Duke of York, and Castle Huntly; and for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China, the General Harris, to be afloat on the 18th of November, sail to Gravesend on the 24th of December, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs on the 8th of January, 1824; for Bengal and China, Sir David Scott, Cushing, and Balcarras; and St. Helena, Bombay, and China, the London, to be afloat on the 17th of December, sail to Gravesend on the 26th, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs on the 5th of February, 1824; for Bombay and China, Dunira and Marquis Camden; and Madagascar, China, Lady Melville and William Fairlie, to be afloat on the 31st of December, sail to Gravesend on the 15th of January, 1824, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs on the 20th of February; for China direct, Orwell and Thames, to be afloat on the 20th of February, 1824, sail to Gravesend on the 14th of March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs on the 13th of April.

Thursday morning, while the ship Ann, a West Indiaman, lying in the River Thames at Blackwall, was delivering her cargo, she was found of by the Hero, laden with rum and brandy, and thrown on her beam ends; her three masts snapped close to the board, and all her rigging, yards, &c. fell on shore; the ship immediately filled and filled with water.

Saturday se'nnight, as the Hero Birmingham and Bristol coach, when distant about a mile from Cheltenham, was passing a turnpike bay, the hinder seat came in contact with a projecting truss of the binding rope, and instantly separated the seat, whereon were sitting a lady and gentleman, from the coach. They were conveyed in a chaise to the Plough Hotel, where they lie in a very dangerous state.

On Friday se'nnight the Hibernia steam packet left Bristol for Dublin, with about 50 passengers, among whom were the Marquis of Bath and two noble Lords. In the course of the night, the wind blew fresh, one of the cranks of the engine broke, which compelled the Master to put into Tenby, where she remained until Saturday evening. On Sunday morning, parts of both her engines broke, and tore up the planks of the deck. Her situation was then alarming, and signs of distress were fired. Fortunately, the Palmerston War office steam packet hove in sight, and shortly came up to her assistance, took her in tow, and made Milford Haven, to the no small gratification of the passengers and crew.

A sample of new wheat was shown on Thursday in Bristol market; the quality good.

CAMBRIDGE.—The new quadrangle at Trinity college is to be called *The King's Court*, by his Majesty's gracious permission.—The following gentlemen of this university were ordained on the 10th inst. at Hereford, by the Lord Bishop of that diocese:—Deacons: C. Neild, B.A., S. Bache, B.A., and J. Jones, B.A. of St. John's college; and W. H. Hill, B.A. of Emmanuel college.—Priests: H. Hammond, B.A. King's college; T. Lavie, Magdalen college; R. Batterbi, B.A. and R. Thursfield, B.A. St. John's college.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 16.—On Thursday, one hundred and sixty convicts were transhipped from the Hulks at this port for the Guildford Johnson, bound to New South Wales.

The President of the United States has offered for sale his estate in Albemarles County, Virginia, including about 4,000 acres.

Wednesday evening, between five and six o'clock, as servant of Mr. Browne, butcher, in Whitechapel-market, was removing a bullock from thence to a slaughter-house, in Goulstone-street, the animal was rescued from him by a gang of ruffians. The animal proceeded in an infuriated state along the road, towards the London Hospital, chased by a motley group of desperadoes, amounting to several hundreds, and upset every person and thing with which it came in contact. On arriving opposite the gate of the hospital, it attacked a boy aged about five years, and tossed him. On the boy's alighting on the earth, the animal tossed him in a similar manner; on being picked up he was discovered to be lifeless!—In the fields behind the Hospital the old lady also lost her life in a similar manner. The Lambeth-street officers, accompanied by a party of the Bow-street patrole, by this time came up, and after having secured the bullock, captured some of the offenders, and lodged them in Whitechapel watch-house.

On Thursday afternoon a middle-aged woman, decently attired, was observed by a boy to climb over the paling at Colebrook-row, and jump into the New River. The boy gave the alarm, and she was taken out in about five minutes. She was carried to the Ship public-house in Camden-street, where the landlord prepared a bed for her. Surgical assistance was procured, and she was restored to life. She was afterwards removed to Islington workhouse, where she is at present. It was said she was a respectable tradesman's wife.

Tuesday afternoon, as the carriage of John Poyer, Esq. of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, was passing the end of King-gate-street, Holborn, and the coachman was endeavouring to pass a Bath and Bristol waggon, it came in contact with a hackney-coach on the spot. The carriage was overturned, the coachman was thrown under the wheel of the waggon, and had his leg and thigh broke, and one horse was killed on the spot.

On Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, the shop front and extensive blature of a glover's shop near Southampton-street, Strand, was blown into the street; an elderly man passing by at the time, was knocked down and his leg broken, and it is feared his thigh also. He was immediately placed in a coach, and conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Two men named Hutchins and Smart, lately took up their quarters at an inn at Kingston: they had been getting up informations against all the coal-merchants and coach-owners of the vicinity, a whole list of whom were summoned before the Magistrates; but most of the informations were quashed for want of evidence and informality. About of at least 2000 persons assembled, however, who seized upon Hutchins, on his coming out of the Sessions House, and pelted him with filth and stones, beat him, tore off his clothes, dragged him through the Thames, &c. till he was nearly dead, when he was rescued by the Magistrates and constables. He now lies in a very dangerous state.

A woman, whose name we understand to be Manning, most respectably connected, residing near Bangor-ferry, charged with the wilful murder of her husband, by cutting his throat with a razor, took her trial on Friday (the 15th), at the Assizes, and we understand that the result of it was—her acquittal.—*Chester Courant.*

ASSIZES.

LANCASTER.—Andrew Riding, aged 23, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously cutting Samuel Horrocks, Esq. with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, by wounding him with an iron cleaver, on Sunday the 27th of July, at Preston.—The first witness called was Samuel Horrocks, Esq. M.P.—I was at the Preston parish church on Sunday, the 27th July, and afterwards went to call upon Mr. Miller, my partner. This was near one o'clock in the day. The road I had to go was a gravel coach road; at Mr. Miller's there is a side gate for foot-passengers to go up to the house. I was in the act of opening the gate when I received a blow at the top of my head. Not suspecting any body, I thought something had fallen down from the place upon me; it was immediately followed by a tremendous blow at the back of my head. Finding myself then wounded I turned round to see my left, and saw the prisoner with an uplifted cleaver, ready to strike again; he said, "I'll kill you."

The prisoner.—My Lord, may I be allowed to ask him one question?

The Court—Not yet.

Mr. Horrocks resumed—He struck again with all his force, and I had just time to lift up my left arm; he struck three, if not four times after that, in all six or seven times. The latter blows fell on different parts of my arm, and one inside my left hand. I thought I had knocked the cleaver out of his hand, as it flew about two yards from him. He ran towards it, and attempted to take it up again, but I rushed forward and succeeded in getting it. He then looked round as if for another weapon, as I thought, and finding nothing on the spot, he ran away. I then called out to the people to stop him, and he was stopped before he got out of my sight; he was afterwards taken somewhere. I went in, bleeding very much, to Mr. Miller's house. I had the cleaver with me when he was taken, but I gave it away, to when I do not know, owing to the state of confusion into which the attack threw me.—The following letter was then handed to witness, and he said he received it on the 4th of April; it remained in his custody ever since. He threw it by as it was anonymous. The letter was as follows:—

"Sir,—If you do not advance the wages of cotton-spinning at least 20 per cent. you may expect your life to be taken away by a cotton-spinner, from Manchester. You was the cause of the falling of wages in Preston. Preston spinners are working more than 20 per cent. under Manchester, and I understand that the spinners at Bolton, and their masters, are at difference about dropping the wages there; the masters offer them more than you give; but I hope *the* will be obliged to give them the same that they had before. There are many cotton-masters who deserve to lose their lives; but you are, it is said, and I believe it is true, the worst of them all; therefore your life must go first, and the rest in rotation."

The post mark upon this letter was Manchester, April 3, 1823, and it was addressed to Samuel Horrocks, M.P., Lark-hill, Preston, Lancashire.

The witness underwent a long cross-examination by Mr. Jones, Counsel for the prisoner, in which he stated that he had no previous knowledge of the prisoner. Witness said, after I had secured the cleaver, he (prisoner) appeared to me to look about for some other weapon. He was taken before he quitted my sight. I did not hear him say, "Take me, take me," after he had run some yards. I thought he attempted to get on, and not stop, when he was about 20 yards from me. I cannot say that the man looked wild, but he was certainly very furious. I could suggest no motive at the instant for such an attack. There had been, two years last spring, what is called a "turn-out" of the spinners; but that had been settled at the time, and I am not aware of any recent quarrel of the same kind between master and man. When that turn-out took place, it was not confined to one class of workmen, but was general against all masters. I cannot say how many masters were affected; perhaps 15 or 16 different houses. The letter alluded to I received in April. I did not know it was written by the prisoner until he acknowledged it, and until I had compared it with the letters he had written to me since. The prisoner, the moment the letter was put into his hand in my bed-room on the day after, said it was his hand-writing.

Prisoner—Did you see the letter put into my hand?

Mr. Jones—Prisoner, stop; don't interrupt my examination.

Mr. Horrocks resumed—He certainly had the letter long enough in his hand to see what the nature of it was. His admission was in these words—"It is my writing, and I put it myself into the Manchester post-office." On the following day the prisoner was brought to my *bed-side. I was* then in a very distressing situation from my wounds; *but I don't know* that the prisoner exulted at my situation. My shirt and clothes, in the state in which they were from the effusion of blood, were not exhibited to him in my bed-room. The man was asked if he was not sorry for the condition in which he found me? He replied, "No, I am rather relieved." He was in the bed-room a quarter of an hour, but I don't recollect that he said any thing more; he did not in my presence refer to some passages in Scripture in justification of his attack, nor exhibit any wildness of manner; his appearance looked to me as sensible as that of any other man in the room. I did not see him since until Saturday last, when I accidentally saw him in the Castle. The cleaver was not very sharp, but still it cut; I don't apprehend that it had received any particular sharpening for use at the time.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—You say, Mr. Horrocks, that immediately after I struck you I said "I would kill you?"—I have answered that already.

After I struck you, did I not look at your head, and then down upon the ground, in this way? (The prisoner accompanied his words with significant gesture.)—When the prisoner rose, after attempting to regain the cleaver, he then looked at me, as well as I can recollect, and turned round, looking about him as I thought for something else to strike me with, as I had possession of the cleaver; he seemed to be searching for some other weapon, and none being there, he ran away.

After I struck at you, and the weapon fell from me, you saw me close, no doubt?—Yes, I did.

Then did I not look at you, first at your head, and then downwards on the ground, three or four times?—I do not recollect.

How long do you suppose the cleaver lay on the ground before you took it up?—A very few seconds.

Was it not 30 seconds?—No, nothing near that from first to last.

You did not see me attempt to take up the cleaver while it lay on the ground before you grasped it?—Yes; I did indeed.

Will you be so good, Mr. Horrocks, as to describe to his Lordship the manner in which you say that I tried to take up the cleaver. Pray do, Mr. Horrocks?—I can only describe it by going to the spot where the cleaver lay on the ground, about two yards where I stood, and then stooping as if to take it up.

Can you positively say that the cleaver lay two yards from you? Can you safely say it was more than one yard off?—I think, as near as possible, it was two yards.

Now, Mr. Horrocks, that is not an answer to my question. Can you safely say that it was more than one yard?—Yes, certainly, I can say it was more than one yard.

Did you attempt to catch the cleaver in your hand as it fell from mine?—I do not think it fell. I think I was more in the act of warding off a blow which you were making at me at the time.

How was you warding it off?—With my left hand, and I think by my action I knocked the cleaver out of your right hand.

You say you think; then you only think you did so?—That is all.

Do you think so now?—Yes; I am inclined to think so now.

Oh, then you are only inclined to think so! I think the cleaver lay there, Mr. Horrocks, for 30 seconds; and why do I think so? Because I saw it lying there for what I suppose to be that time; I looked at it several times; and let me ask you, did you not stand with your legs open at that moment?—I really cannot tell you how I stood exactly at the time.

Did you stand with one leg before, and one leg behind, cannot you tell that?—I really cannot say how I stood with such particularity.

Why, you were in your senses at the time, Mr. Horrocks, were you not?—Yes, I think I was.

How many seconds then passed before you took up the cleaver, can't you say that?—Half a dozen perhaps.

Did you run to take it up?—I made all the haste I could.

Did you run, or walk, or fly? You did not fly, I suppose, so you can say whether you ran or walked?—I went as quick as I could.

Did not your hand tremble as you took up the cleaver?—Yes, it might.

Could I not have rescued it from you if I pleased?—I think you would have had great difficulty in getting it from me after I had got it in my hands.—How did you hold it then in your hands?—I really cannot say; but I held it.

Then you were perhaps out of your mind?—I think not.

And yet you are describing what you say I did? Did I make any attempt whatever to rescue that cleaver from you?—I think you did.

Did I not stand before you some time before you took up the cleaver?—I do not think you did.——Speak positively, Mr. Horrocks, don't say you think?—I don't believe you did stand still.

As you say you were in your senses at the time, can't you speak positively, Mr. Horrocks, yes or no?—I can only say I think you did not.

Did I not stay some time before you, when you took up the cleaver, without attacking you?—Very few seconds.——A dozen seconds?—No.

Half a dozen, Mr. Horrocks?—I cannot say.

Four seconds, Sir?—I cannot say. I do not think it was more than four seconds.

A very short time was not that to look about for another weapon?—It was certainly a very little space of time.

When you say I shifted my position, as if to get at the cleaver when it fell, how did I move, was it this way, or that way? (The prisoner accompanied the interrogation by suitable gestures.)—Your body stooped, as I thought.

Did my feet shift, I have said yours did?—I don't know.

Then you mean to say you saw all my body move, but not my feet?—I have spoken of what I saw.

On your oath did I walk or run off, when I struck you—tell what I did—did I run?—I think you *ran*.

How far was I from you when you say you saw me run?—Five yards, perhaps.——Perhaps less?—Perhaps so; I cannot speak to a yard.

I walked first, and then I ran?—I think you did not walk more than three yards before you ran.

If I were a man wanting to commit wilful murder, could I not have got away much sooner?—I don't think you could.

Perhaps I could not in four hours sooner have got away?—The remainder of the cross-examination of Mr. Horrocks by the prisoner was immaterial.

The prisoner then referred to the *Preston Chronicle* of the 2d of August, which described him as having evinced no sign of feeling when he was brought before Mr. Horrocks, in his bed-room, but quite the contrary; and had reiterated his determination when Mr. Horrocks said, he had no ill will to him, and rejoined that he would rather have seen Mr. Horrocks "a corpse;" and he asked Mr. Horrocks, "Did I express any such feeling in your bed-room, or did you towards me?"

Mr. Horrocks—"You did not—nor did I say any thing of the kind."

Prisoner—And yet, my Lord, the *Preston Chronicle* has said all this, which is false.

Mr. Justice Bayley—We are not trying you for any thing which is said in the *Preston Chronicle*, and there is no necessity of dwelling upon that.

Prisoner—I only wish to ask Mr. Horrocks whether what is there inserted is true?——Mr. Horrocks—Certainly not.

Some examination then took place respecting the locality of Mr. Miller's gate; but it was immaterial for the purpose of general description.

Ann Johnson, Thomas Heald, and Edward Leyland proved the attack upon Mr. Horrocks, and the apprehension of the prisoner. On the cross examination of the last witness, he stated, that when the prisoner went to the lock-up-house, he complained of the irons being very cold which they were putting upon his legs. I saw him on the Tuesday after, in the House of Correction. Mr. Miller was there; a weight stood near him at his left hand, and the prisoner said—"If I knew that weight was loose, I'd have hit you (Mr. Miller) with it." It was Mr. Miller who ordered the weight to be removed, in consequence of his observing the prisoner's eyes once or twice steadily fixed upon it.

Thomas Walton, a constable, who apprehended the prisoner, said, "The prisoner told me, when I asked him if he was not sorry for what he had done, that he was not sorry at all."

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones—This discourse was in the lock-up-house, and he said he would have done the same to Mr. Miller; and this he volunteered saying of his own accord, in the presence of Mr. Miller, who had done nothing to offend him; the only reason he assigned for his hostility was, because these gentlemen had dropped the spinners, but that happened two years ago.

Dr. St. Clare, the medical attendant upon Mr. Horrocks, said, that he was called to attend that gentleman on the 27th of July, at one o'clock in the day. He found he had a very severe wound at the back of his head. It was a cut about an inch and a half in length, and through the scalp or skin that covers the skull, and an artery had been divided. The outer plate of the bone of the skull had been penetrated by the instrument which had inflicted the wound, and there was a great deal of local swelling. Upon the left arm there were four wounds, two cuts and two bruised wounds, and there was another inside the left hand.

Mr. Richard Palmer, solicitor, said—When the prisoner was shown the letter in Mr. Horrocks' bed-chamber, he was asked by one of the gentlemen present when he sent it; his reply was, "Look at the post mark." At the House of Correction, on the Tuesday, he was asked why he had not sharpened the cleaver: and his answer was, he was afraid that the people might have suspected something if he had done so; and his allusion was understood to apply to his father and mother, with whom he resided. At the conclusion of the examination of one of the witnesses, he was asked if it was correct; and the prisoner answered—"Yes it is true, I tried to split his skull."

In his cross-examination by the prisoner, he said, that he (prisoner) betrayed no symptoms of a "waking conscience" at the examinations; and on one of them, he inquired after Mr. Horrocks's health.

Prisoner remarked, that after he did the deed, and was taken to Mr. Miller's house, Mr. Miller said, when Mrs. Miller refused him a glass of water—"Oh, poor man, give him what he wants, for he has only a short time to live." He was here giving a history of his treatment in the lock-up house, when his Counsel (Mr. Jones) interposed, and begged him to refrain from general observations.

The prisoner begged his Counsel would allow him to choose for himself. He then proceeded to complain, in strong terms, of the treatment he had received in the lock-up house; and said, that when he was introduced into Mr. Horrocks's bed-chamber, he did not know whether Mr. Horrocks was dead or not; for he saw a white quilt on the bed, and a white sheet, which was like the way that the dead were laid out. Mr. Grimshaw asked him to look at Mr. Horrocks lying in his bed, and say, whether he was not sorry for what he had done. He replied, "Not much of that, Sir;" and then somebody, he thought Mr. Horrocks, said, "You villain, you'll soon be made sorry; you shall suffer for what you have done." This vexed him.

The Solicitor, in his further examination by the prisoner, admitted that he (prisoner) had never exulted in what he had done, while in the bed-chamber of Mr. Horrocks; that account as published in the Preston paper was altogether incorrect; he could not exactly say whether the prisoner, when the letter was produced to him, admitted that he *had* actually sent it, or only that he *might* have sent it; his impression was, that he had admitted having sent it. After the business of the letter in Mr. Horrocks' bed-room, witness proceeded to take that gentleman's deposition, which was afterwards read over to the prisoner, who admitted its correctness, not in a careless way, but after paying great attention to what was going on.

The prisoner—Did I not complain of not having justice done to me; that my neckcloth was taken away, and my braces?—Yes, you did; and Mr. Travers, the Magistrate, said, "You shall have justice done to you, my man." A chair was then got for you, and you seemed comfortable.

What were the words I used when speaking of Mr. Miller?—That you would shoot him.

Was I not agitated then?—No; you did not appear so; you seemed quite cool and collected.

The case for the prosecution being here closed, the prisoner was asked by Mr. Justice Bayley what he had to say in his defence.

He replied, "My Lord, I have a good deal to say; but I wish to ask when I can begin? Can I begin at the time when the first thought struck me, or can I begin when the act was done."

Mr. Justice Bayley.—You must not advise with me; you have your own counsel, and you can consult with him. Do so, and then you will be better prepared to enter upon your defence.

Prisoner.—My Lord, all I wish to know is this—can I begin my defence at the point of time I like?

The Court.—Certainly you can; consult with your counsel, and take your own time.——Prisoner.—Then gentlemen, I shall tell you the whole thing from the beginning.

The prisoner then entered into a history of grievances, or supposed grievances, which the workmen endured from their employers, and which he imagined was occasioned by Mr. Horrocks; he alluded particularly to three men. He said, "these men were tried at the sessions and punished with two months imprisonment in the House of Correction, where one of them now is; and although they were very poor, they were condemned to pay from 20*l.* to 50*l.* the costs of their prosecution. I determined to attack Mr. Horrocks as the cause of the evil, but how to do it was the question. I first thought of merely striking him with a stick, then I thought I would only hit him a slap with my fist; but then, considered I, for that I shall only be brought before the sessions at Preston, where justice I shall have none, as he is a rich man, and I a poor workman; it was that reflection which induced me to strike him with some weapon, which while it cut him would not risk his life. This treatment of my fellow workmen enraged me very much, and I thought it called for and deserved revenge in some way, for the wrongs it inflicted upon my fellow-creatures. I saw no justice for the poor man, though I had often heard that the law was equal for the poor and the rich. With this feeling strong on my mind, I took out the cleaver, not meaning to kill but to cut. I went to church, thinking I should see there Mr. Miller with the corporation. I did not expect to meet Mr. Horrocks, for I had heard he was confined to his bed, and so bad, indeed, as to have made his will. I felt the cleaver, and found it was not sharp. I said this won't kill, it will merely cut or bruise. It was what I wanted; for I really meant to do him some bodily harm, but not to kill or murder. Finding, on going to church, that Mr. Miller was not there, I came away, and on the church-terrace I met Mr. Horrocks. I was surprised; and to be sure it was him, I pushed a little before him on the terrace; and on satisfying myself that he was the man, I then followed him, but without any certain purpose. It is true, that I know very well what I have done, but I do not know what at the time I meant to have done. When we got nearly together at Mr. Miller's gate, I struck at him behind, not meaning to hit him on the back of the head, but only on the shoulder; however, he was hit on the head, though I did not mean it. You have heard from him what I did. I don't deny it; but after what I have told you, it is for you to say whether I am guilty of murder—whether I meant to sacrifice any man, as I am described to have meant in that indictment. My Lord and gentlemen, I shall trouble you no further, but to thank you, which I sincerely do, for the kind and patient hearing you have given me."

The prisoner in a few seconds said, "I beg pardon, my Lord, but can I see the cleaver? all I want is to see if it is now in the same condition as when I had it?"

The recollection of the violent threats imputed to the prisoner here elicited a murmur against the production of the instrument in the manner the prisoner required, from the closely packed crowd, barristers, and others, who, from the state of the Court, were enclosed within the small space immediately in front of the dock.

Mr. Justice Bayley here held up the cleaver on the bench, and said "Prisoner, can you not see it in my hand? You have certainly a right to be satisfied in your own way of the point you seek to know, and you shall be so satisfied; but the constable says it is exactly in the same state as when he got it."

The prisoner begged his Lordship's pardon, but said he really could not see the edge at that distance.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Then let it be shown to him, he can see it without having it in his hands.

The cleaver was then brought by the attorney for the prosecution close to the prisoner, to the evident uneasiness of the good folks in the front of the dock, more than one of whom held up their hands to catch some part of it, as if the solicitor's grasp was likely to be forced. Others at a more convenient distance evinced more confidence, and called out to let the prisoner see it. He merely looked at the edge, without attempting to put his hands upon the instrument, as he might have done, and said, "Really, my Lord, without meaning to charge any body, I think it looks sharper than when I had it—perhaps I am wrong."

The constable reiterated his declaration that it was exactly the same as when he got it.

Elizabeth Riding, the mother of the prisoner, was called to prove his insanity. She stated that when he was quite a young boy he had always a very bad head ache, and a kind of singing in his head; this showed itself when he was about twelve years old, and continued off and on. She mentioned many instances of his wanderings, in the course of which the prisoner, who had been attentively watching his mother for some time, ex laimed, "What is all this, why do you swear falsely?"

Mr. Justice Bayley—Prisoner, you must not interrupt your mother's testimony. You know she is your own witness.

The prisoner—My witness! my Lord, she is no such thing. I want truth, and she is speaking falsely. I don't say that she is doing it with intent, but still she is doing it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Prisoner, she is your witness, for she has been called in your behalf, by your counsel, and you must not go on in this manner. Trust to the discretion of your counsel.

The Prisoner—My Lord, if this is the way to go on, my counsel is false. I don't want him.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Stop a moment, prisoner, attend to me.

The prisoner—My Lord, I shall stop, if I am only allowed to cross-examine her.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Prisoner, you cannot be allowed to cross-examine your own witness; but attend to me for one moment. Do you wish your mother to be examined in your behalf? You see your counsel does. Do you wish to object to what his discretion suggests in your favour?

The prisoner—My Lord, I only want truth and justice. I don't care what my counsel suggests, if it is contrary to these.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Your counsel will do nothing but what is proper. If you, however, object to your mother's testimony, it is my duty to inform you, that you have a right to make that objection. Is it now then—and consider it calmly before you answer—your wish that your mother should be stopped here? If it is, I shall have to strike out all she has said (some of which is meant to make in your favour) as if it never was delivered in court?

The Prisoner.—Then, my Lord, I wish it all struck out, because it is false, and I must contradict her. My father will contradict her. She talks of insanity (looking at her with great earnestness,) who is not of herself. My father told me in the gaol that she is not of her own mind.

The mildness and suavity of the Judge, in addressing the prisoner, made an evident impression upon him, and his manner, which was previously excited and impassioned, became more calm, and he replied, "I really beg pardon, my Lord, but she went on at such a rate, that I could not but too her—pray allow me, if you please, my Lord, the cross-examination."

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Indeed I cannot. You had better pause, and consult your counsel; he will advise you for the best. It is not my province, sitting here, to give advice.

The Prisoner.—My counsel is there (pointing to the table;) I cannot go to him, I suppose; will he come to me?

Mr. Jones, who had evinced great zeal for his client, manifested no disposition to get into closer contact with him, but said that any gentleman nearer the dock could communicate between them.

The Judge informed the prisoner, that his solicitor could go near him, and inform his counsel of his wishes.

The prisoner whispered to some gentleman near him, but wished to enter into some irrelevant domestic story.

At length the order of proceeding was resumed and the examination of the mother continued by counsel. She said, that he had put on on Sunday morning two clean shirts, one over the other, and a clean pair of my stockings, in addition to his own; he blacked his shoes twice over; after he had finished and glossed them once, he went over them again. He then ran up and down the house very quick, and I begged him not to go to the church, but to accompany his brother to the chapel, where he would hear better. He then talked a great deal of nonsense to disturb his brother, who was reading a book. I did not see him after until he was taken up. I thought he had drowned himself. We were very uneasy about him on the Saturday, and followed him wherever he went. I kept my eye upon him all that day. My brother George died raving of a fever, and my son (the prisoner) was always like him. He was like him, often low, deaf, nervous, and not right.

The prisoner pressed very hard for permission to cross-examine his own mother. He denied that he had any particular complaint in the back of his head, or in his ears; it was true that he now and then had a noise in his ears, and that was all; the fever alluded to, he got from walking two long journies. Perhaps he might now and then have a head-ache.

Thomas Riding (a disabled seaman with a wooden leg) examined—I am the father of the prisoner.

The Court—Now here is your father, have you any objection to his being examined in your behalf?

Prisoner—No, my Lord, for I really believe that he is in his senses.

The father then confirmed the mother's testimony as to the insanity of the prisoner.

The Jury retired, and after 20 minutes consideration returned with a verdict of *Guilty*, but that the prisoner at the time was not of sound mind to know what he was about. Mr. Justice Bayley then said, that by a wholesome Act of Parliament, for the safety of the King's subjects, a person in the condition of the prisoner must be detained in custody at the pleasure of his Majesty, to prevent his doing further mischief. The prisoner appeared calm, and returned thanks in a very distinct manner to the Judge and jury, for their patient attention during his trial. The trial lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until about half-past nine o'clock at night, the court being, during the whole time, crowded almost to suffocation.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much disappointed in not hearing this week from our excellent correspondent PAUL POTTER.

The Barbadoes Gazette *shall be sent according to the address on Monday or Tuesday.*

ARCHDEACON GLOVER, *and his letter, must stand over till next week.*

We differ entirely with our correspondent upon the new Artists' Institution of which he speaks—we think the establishment will be highly serviceable to the arts, and may tend to reduce the affected consequence of certain academicians, whose conduct has in many instances wounded, disgusted, and driven from Somerset House men of character, talents, and consideration.

R. Y. A. *under-rates, as we think, the abilities of* DR. B. *and does not give sufficient credit to the success of his system—as to the merit of invention, we do not stickle for that, but the merit of application is at all events due to him.*

There is no need to insert the letter from a TEMPLAR—*the uncalled-for personal and vulgar attack upon the venerable and learned* DOCTOR RENNELL, *made by the* Chronicle *last week, must excite pity and contempt—the manner in which his Son is made to join in the abuse is shameful and illiberal; but as the paltry scurrility is only provoked by the talents and principles of both, it must give these persons a satisfaction proportionate to the disgust it has caused to those who have read it.*

The "Radical's Prophecy" *has been received—it will, in all probability, have a place in next Wednesday's* MERCURY.

Our remarks in last Wednesday's MERCURY *on the Spanish subscription, and the importance of appointing* Messrs WOOD, PARKINS, *and* SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH *trustees, to insure the proper distribution of the fund, have produced an enquiry from a friend for the names of the committee of the subscription for the Cenotaph of the late* PRINCESS CHARLOTTE—*and he further requests to know where the sums subscribed are deposited, and when the subscribers may expect to see the result of the subscription.*

FRANK HOMESPUN *treats the affair too jestingly—*

"*Things that are serious he turns to farce*"—

and we therefore must omit his letter.

We have received a printed article, cut from the morning papers, signed FRANCIS LEE, *and dated Albany House, enclosed in a letter with the same date and signature, requesting us to give it insertion. We are sorry that its length, and the fact of its having been previously printed in a newspaper, prevents our complying with the writer's wish.*

We are obliged to our friend PINSBURY SQUARE—*but by a very curious coincidence the book to which he referred us, and which we had not seen, was on the very day we received his letter transmitted to us by the author.*

We have to acknowledge the book, and note enclosed, and if we have not taken full advantage of our correspondent's remarks and information upon the subject, it arises from the difficulty of deciphering that which he evidently had, under the circumstances, great difficulty in writing—we are extremely obliged.

The subject of MR. N.'s *letter shall be attended to in our next.*

A correspondent suggests that the mode in which the persons employed are paving Piccadilly—for, gentle reader, we have driven the Hanover squarites into that—is ineffectual, and that the street will very shortly be in as bad a state as heretofore. Our correspondent observes, that if the street were laid nearly flat, with the channells close to the trottoir, the pavement would be infinitely better at first, and more durable eventually.—We throw out this hint as it has been given to us, in the hope of being of service.

We are apprehensive that no ultimate advantage would result from the introduction of our " enquiring correspondent*" to the other party.*

We are much obliged by the Ode of Horace, and the translation—but we fear it is hardly sufficiently pointed in its construction or applicable in its bearing to "things as they are."—The letter will be returned by post on Monday.

The critique on the Queen's Trial by PAYNE, *and a Song, intended for this day's paper, are unavoidably delayed by a press of other matter.*

The Advocate of the Church next week.

R. Y. L. *will see that the subject has not escaped us.*

Our other friends must remain unanswered.

For prices of Funds see last page.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Monday Evening and during the Week, A New Grand Romantic Melo-Drame, called, The Pedlars; or, a Slave's Revenge, with new scenery, dresses, &c. After which, a new Grand, Serious, Grecian Do-Drame called Antigone; or, the Theban Brothers. To conclude with a Farcical Burletta, called the Student; or, Love, War, Physic, and Latin.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Sweethearts and Wives, Matrimony, and Killing no Murder.—Tuesday, Young Quakey, and (never acted) Fish out of Water.—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with other Entertainments.—Thursday, The Highland Reel.—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives.—Saturday The Young Quaker.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

HIS MAJESTY continues to reside at his lodge in Windsor Park. On Wednesday the KING held his first Court in Windsor Castle, to which place he proceeded in state, with the usual formalities. His MAJESTY was loudly cheered in his progress through the streets of Windsor.

To persons unacquainted with the incessant workings of the papists in England, towards the subversion of the established Church, our frequent recurrence to the subject, in times of profound tranquillity, may appear unnecessary, and we may by such persons be accounted as over-zealous and even intolerant.—We are neither; but the toils of the papists are unwearying—not a day, not an hour passes in which some act, overt or covert, is done by these underminers of our religion, tending to the great object they have in view.

Amongst all the publications which they are daily publishing, and which require a constant looking after and refuting, we think we never have seen one of so decided a character, so utterly free from decency or truth, as a book called "A Sure Way to find out the True Religion, in a Conversation between a Father and his Son." This precious work is the production of a MR. BADDELEY, a popish priest, at Manchester. The ignorance it betrays, and the falsehoods with which it abounds, might, our readers would think, prevent it from being mischievous—but no—we know that it has its admirers and advocates, that it is recognized by the papists as orthodox and excellent, and therefore we shall transcribe some part of the dialogues of which it is made up, in order that the public may judge of the estimation in which those who differ with them in religion, are held by the Romanists.

In the first dialogue the father informs his son, that there is no religion except the Roman Catholic Religion—in the second and third, history is mis-quoted, statements are garbled, and falsehoods created, to stigmatize the Protestants, and then the circumstances of England *before the Reformation*, are contrasted with its state since. Thus, for instance, (p. 37.):—

"Before the Protestant religion began, there were no overseers, *no poors-rates, no workhouses.*" "The parish priests took care of the poor; but when the Protestants got possession of the churches, the lands, and the tythes, the poor were neglected, and thousands died for want of bread."

A list of martyrs is hereabout introduced, who were executed by ELIZABETH in Ireland. Of PATRICK O'KELLY, Bishop of Mayo, and DERMIT O'HURLE, Archbishop of Armagh, he says:—

"They suffered horrible torture previously to their execution—the former had his legs broken with hammers, and needles thrust under his finger nails, the other being obliged to wear for several days jack boots containing a quantity of quick lime and oil. *It was not unusual* to tear the nails from the fingers of the Catholic prisoners, or to batter the heads of the clergy with sticks and stones *till their brains appeared!*"

To all this the Son says—

"These are sad fruits of the Protestant religion indeed!"

To which the Father replies—(p. 55)

"Yes: but these are not all: they spoiled the good fruits they found, and they brought in many bad ones. For example, wakes were formerly festivals of the dedication of the parish churches, kept by the Catholics in devotion and penance. But every one knows that the *Protestants* have turned these times to riot, debauchery, profaneness, drunkenness *and every thing that is bad.* Moreover, the festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, &c. which the Catholics are taught to keep holy, have been kept up by the protestants, but in a very different manner from what they used to be. They are now nothing but times of idleness, cursing, swearing, fighting, and drunkenness; *has so* here let me tell you that this detestable vice, drunkenness, *has so much increased with the Protestant religion*, that J. WARNER says, that in 1688, there were more ale-houses in London alone, than in any ten Catholic towns in Europe, and *probably more* than served the whole kingdom in Catholic times."

This is a pretty specimen of Popish equivocation and Jesuitical quibbling—as for our fairs, what does MR. BADDELEY think of a carnival? We admit that there are ten times more ale-houses now in London than in Paris or in Rome, because ale is neither sold nor drank on the continent as it is here; but we will give him the full advantage of his juggle, and come to the following matter-of-fact statement:—(p. 56.)

"IT IS A FACT, that *every year* no less than twenty-five thousand pounds, *and the rents of several large estates, are spent by the* PROTESTANT GOVERNMENT for the purpose of BUYING UP poor *Catholic children*, who are transported from their parents, and *carried in covered drays*, who are transported from their parents, and *carried in covered waggons* from one end of the kingdom to the other, in order that *they may never see their parents any more, and be brought up in the Protestant religion.* This abominable practice tends to the violation of the *laws of God and of nature*: it breaks the ties of affection between parents and their children: and it may often happen, that these unfortunate children may when they are grown up, go back to their own native place *and marry their brothers and sisters, or even their own parents without knowing it!!!*

To say that this is false, considering that a pure, virtuous, and veracious Popish Priest says it is a fact, would be extremely ungenteel—but as we never happen to have heard of a single occurrence of the sort, we confess it would strengthen MR. BADDELEY'S case if he would mention an instance of any individual whose child has been so abstracted. We remember the case of MISS LOVEDAY at Paris, who was carried off by a Romish Priest and Governess, but we certainly cannot charge our memory with a similar event in England; nor did we ever meet any of the covered waggons in which the poor babes are carried, like calves from Essex, to be made Protestants and sinners.

The old gentleman proceeds to shew the great increase of crime, and of commitments to prison since the year 1805—in that year, he says, the number of commitments were 4605, in 1817, 13,932.

This exposition is somewhat unlucky, for it shews, if it shews anything, that crime has *increased* with the indulgencies granted to the Catholics, and the increase of power and numbers of Papists—and moreover it forces one to remember that hardly an execution is announced in the papers in which we do not perceive that one or more of the malefactors were Papists, and attended by a priest of their own persuasion—we have no record at hand to refer to, but the frequent recurrence of praises due to MR. DEVEREUX, a Roman Catholic Priest, for his services to the culprits before and at their execution, leads us to believe that a great proportion of our executed countrymen are Papists, which, considering the small proportion they bear to the general population of the country, renders the subject a delicate one, and a reference to it extremely injudicious.

At page 73 he informs us that LUTHER went and lived in adultery with CATHERINE BONE, a fallen nun, and that he was a *most excessive drunkard*—in so much so that they have this proverb in *Germany!* "*Bibamus Lutheranice.*"

Now, as everybody knows, this CATHERINE BONE was CATHERINE DE BORE, and so far from living in adultery with her, he married her on the 13th of June, 1525. It is true he was blamed for the marriage, which, however, it is said he entered into, to prove practically his dislike of the Popish tenets, and as a part of his great scheme of opposition to them. ERASMUS certainly traduced LUTHER'S wife in a letter he wrote to his friends, but he retracted what he had advanced, and shortly after declared the report of her having had a child soon after her marriage to be false.

Of CRANMER, the pious Papist says this:—

"*Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, martyr.* This man was *a most wicked and perjured wretch*; he was guilty of *blasphemy, perjury, incontinency, heresy, high-treason, rebellion, and murder!!*" and takes the following sweeping review of FOX'S book:—

"Thus, my child, I have gone through only six months of FOX'S martyrs, and I have not mentioned *one quarter of his lies*: the other six months are quite as bad. You see then what a book this is, which protestants so much brag of. These saints of his were nothing but a set of *deluded, rebellious, impious and blasphemous wretches, put to death by the law of the land for their crimes.* Many of them were condemned for their lewd lies, conspiracies, rebellion, and murder; *some were condemned for witchcraft and conjuring*: others for sacrilege and theft, and even for flatly denying Christ himself. In fact, as we read in history, 'to call a man one of FOX'S saints, is become the 'same as to call him a great rogue.' *What a pretty set of saints then these are to boast of! I should think every sensible protestant must be ashamed of the saints of his own church. So much then for this famous, or rather for this infamous book of martyrs.*"

MR. BADDELEY then proceeds to quote every unfortunate accident which has occurred to England *since the reformation*, as a proof of GOD'S displeasure. Some of the events which he records are new to us, and, independently of their ominous portent, are extremely interesting as *matters of fact*. We take one or two from pp. 84, 85.

In 1558, says the reverend gentleman, there was a storm at Nottingham, which

"beat down all the houses and churches in two towns thereabouts, cast the bells to the outside of the church-yard, and some sheets of lead, 400 feet. The river Trent running between the two towns, the water with the mud at the bottom of the river was carried a quarter of a mile, and dashed against the trees with so great violence, that the trees were torn up by the roots and cast 240 feet. *A child was blown out of a man's hand, raised 14 feet into the air, fell about 200 feet from the place and died on the spot.* In 1561 the spire of St. Paul's Cathedral, with all the roof, was destroyed by fire from heaven, and this year were many monstrous and hideous births, *both of men and cattle.* In 1564 a most dreadful pestilence raged through London, *and destroyed thousands.* In 1571 a dreadful earthquake happened at the east part of Herefordshire, near a little town called Kinaston. On the 17th of February, at six o'clock in the evening, the earth began to open, and a hill with a rock under it, making at first a most hideous bellowing noise, which was heard a long way of, *raised itself up a great height into the air, like a balloon, and then began to move forward. It took of sheep feeding there at the same time*; the whole field was about 20 acres. Passing along, *it overthrew a church standing in the way, removed a yew-tree* that was planted in the church-yard from the *west unto the east*; it likewise drove before it high-ways, hedges, and trees, moved in his way from Sunday, in the evening, till Monday at noon, it then stood still."—(Where it stopped we are not informed.)—"In 1573 *something like a ball of fire* appeared just above the moon, in the month of November, *and continued for* 16 *months.* In 1575, February 24th, being a great frost, after a flood, there came down the river Severn such a swarm of black flies and beetles *that the mills were choaked up with them for the space of four days, and then they were only cleansed by digging them out with shovels.* The Thames ebbed and flowed twice in one hour; and in November the *heavens seemed all on fire,*" &c. &c. &c.

These are but trifles compared with the other proofs which are adduced of the curse which is entailed upon protestantism—the consequences as they exist at this moment are enumerated with great feeling, in these words:—

"Alas! into what a miserable state has England fallen! *An insolvent nation and a* PEOPLE OF BANKRUPTS! Do not some of these facts *with the Protestant religion?* and how much he is *offended*

We are quite aware of our melancholy state, and of the bitter distress of the country—we are quite conscious of the tyranny of the Government, the barbarity of the King, the folly of his Ministers, and the misery of the times—we were not fully impressed with this conviction, a comparison of the odious oppressions under which we now labour, and the rigorous persecution of our Popish brethren at the present moment, with the mild and gentle reign of that exemplary Catholic and angelic QUEEN MARY, of pious memory, would at once open our eyes to the wretchedness of our condition, which forms a striking contrast indeed to the happiness which the nation, and especially the Protestants, enjoyed under her mild and conciliatory dominion.

At p. 102, the son, even after all these proofs, having still some little doubt upon his mind, puts the following questions, to which his father makes the following answers:—

"*Son.* Pray has not the Protestant Church the mark of Catholicity few countries, and it is not spread over the whole world.

"*Son.* But do not the Protestants say that *theirs* is the Holy Catholic *Church*, and *yours* the *Roman Catholic Church?*

"*Father. The persons say this is to blind the ignorant people, but this is not true. That the Protestant religion is not* HOLY, *I have sufficiently proved* in the second mark, *Holiness*; and that they are not *Catholic*, I shall prove to you by the following arguments:"

—which, though equally striking with the other parts of the work, we have not room to extract. At p. 112, he observes:—

"The Protestant church has not received her orders from the apostles or their lawful successors; *and therefore her persons are not sent, and consequently cannot be true ministers of the church of God.*"

He further adds, that there are neither BISHOPS nor PRIESTS in the Protestant Church of England. At p. 114, he says:—

"She has no power to administer the Sacrament or preach the word of GOD,"

—and winds up his remarks upon our Clergy thus:—

"All, who take the priestly office upon themselves, without being by this door, are declared by Christ himself *to be thieves and robbers.*" John 10. v. 1. From this short statement you will see that a man must have a lawful mission or jurisdiction, as well as orders, before he can act as a bishop or priest. *Now the Protestant pastors have no lawful mission whatever, and therefore* ——"

are "*thieves and robbers*" we suppose; but MR. BADDELEY only leaves us to infer *that*, and says, "therefore they cannot act as priests in the Church of God."

The Son, at (p. 123.) says—

"*I am quite satisfied* that the Protestant Church is not the church established by Christ, nor does it seem to me that it could be *such a church as God has chosen, for I fear that the Protestant Church, instead of leading men to heaven, will infallibly lead them to hell.*"

His Father piously replies—

"Ah! my child, these doubts, *I fear, are but too well founded*," particularly when we consider that Christ has made two things necessary to salvation, viz. true faith and good works, and as we have seen *before, that the protestant church has not the true faith, it is impossible that her works can save her.*"

The following is extremely good:—

"*Son.* But does not the catholic church forbid the people to read the Bible in English?

"*Father.* No; the catholic church *wishes the people to read the Bible*, but then it must be a true copy, and not THE PROTESTANT one WHICH IS FALSE AND CORRUPT, and moreover *they must read it with due submission to the catholic church, to whose alone the privilege belongs, to give the true meaning to the Bible.*"

It is not our intention to do more than call public notice to the author of this pious, tolerant, and amiable work—to observation upon it or its tendency must be needless—of decency we say little, of its veracity nothing; but whenever the reader is staggered by what appears to be a falsehood, let him recur to the fact that our government buy up children and carry them about the country in covered carts, which has so gravely recorded, and judge by that standard the authenticity of the rest of his work. It is the attempt which we notice, it is the spirit which it evinces, and which break out upon every occasion, and at all times and seasons, and which if suffered to obtain the ascendency it seeks, and to which it is gradually and insidiously attaining, would re-visit the land with acts of blood and barbarity at which, while reading the horrors of popish cruelty, the heart sickens, and the blood runs cold.

IT is said that the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS will succeed the late MARQUESS CORNWALLIS as Master of the Stag Hounds.

IT is with feelings of regret we find ourselves called upon to lay before the public a narrative of facts, full of horror and misery, which are daily and hourly occurring under the sanction of the law in the heart of this great metropolis. It is impossible that we should longer remain silent, and we do sincerely hope that the statement we have to make, will introduce MR. PEEL to call forthwith for official information upon the subject. To one whose goodness and amiability in all the relations of life are proverbial, we are convinced the appeal will not be made in vain.

The extraordinary, we will not say rash, patronage which the newly invented machine called the Tread Mill has met with from the highest, wisest, and mildest of those best calculated, one would think, to judge of its effect and advantages, has always startled us; but as our object at the present moment is not to argue as to its moral operation upon prisoners, nor even upon its physical results to them generally, we shall, at least for the present, waive the objection which we think we could effectually make to its introduction into prisons, and speak of that, which, while we are perusing the papers which have been submitted to us on the subject, fills us with horror, grief, and shame!

What the physical effects of this Tread Wheel *may be* upon men, it is even yet difficult to determine. In answer to the circular letter of MR. PEEL to the magistrates of counties where it has been in use, communications have been made and published, by which, generally speaking, it appears no serious consequences have yet resulted to the males; but our readers, we dare say, are not prepared to hear that this humane improvement of prison discipline is at this moment applied to *women* in the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, after the most decided and incontestible proofs have been afforded by experience of its destructive tendency to their constitutions.

SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY, who has very humanely interested himself upon the subject, has published a work on the subject, in which, at p. 95, he inserts a letter from DR. MASON GOODE, dated October 21, 1822, in which (for obvious reasons we do not quote it,) he describes the most dreadful consequences as *likely to result* from the labour of females on the Tread Mill.

In consequence of the straining and exertion, many of the females in Cold Bath Fields were frequently compelled suddenly to descend from their task, and so dreadful and degrading were the consequences, that they *were exempted* from the labour until answers had been received to the circular letter of the Secretary of State, *when they were again ordered* to partake of this repulsive discipline.

It is impossible to describe the state of the unhappy women at this moment—suffice it to say, that their hands are, in

first instance, blistered; that they then become hard and horny, and unfit for any of that work which is suited to the sex; that the results of the labour upon the constitutions of these poor sufferers are such as to render it necessary to erect screens, axle high, upon the wheels, and to change the taskmasters for matrons, who are necessitated to superintend this elaborated torture of their own sex, under circumstances of the most galling degradation.

Our information upon this subject is derived from the most authentic source, and we find the statements made to us, fully corroborated by SIR J. C. HIPPISLEY, at p. 33 of his work; and although we intend to-day to confine our observations to *female* discipline, the account of SIR JOHN'S visit to the House of Correction, as relates to both sexes, is extremely important and interesting; we therefore give it *nearly* entire.

"To ascertain, however, whether any actual change has in any way been produced in the effects complained of since our visit of last year, I have once more accepted of your invitation, and at the time of writing this, have just returned from the House of Correction at Cold Bath Fields, to which I had the honour of being accompanied both by yourself and Mr. COLE, who took a part in the examination we entered into, and to whom I appeal, as well as to yourself, for the accuracy of the following brief account of it. The wheels were at work on our arrival in all the yards, still idly expending their power, and that of their workers, *in the air*. The hour was half past eleven in the morning, the thermometer at 60 deg. Fahrenheit, with a cool and easy breeze, which many have complained of as being chilly, veering from north to south-west. We examined the subterranean machinery, which, with the ponderous fly above, was working at a fearfully rapid rate, notwithstanding the slow-paced motion of the principal shaft. The men were on duty on the wheels in their respective yards, *and the report is true that the shaft has again broken, forming a fifth instance of failure; and other workers been again thrown upon their backs on the inclined platform, and must in some instances have fallen through to the stone pavement, some ten or twelve feet below*, had not the present vigilant Governor, in anticipation of such an accident, prudently ordered the middle hatch-ways to be closed.* We inspected the men as they descended in rotation from the wheel, at the end of the *quarter of an hour's* task-work, and made room for fresh relays. Every one of them was perspiring, some in a dripping sweat. On asking them separately, and at a distance from each other, where was the chief stress of labour, they stated in succession, and without the least variation, that they suffered great pain in the calf of the leg, and in the ham; while most of them, though not all, complained of distress also in the instep. On examining the bottom of their shoes, it was manifest that the line of tread had not extended farther than from the extremity of the toes to about one-third of the bottom of the foot; for, in several instances the shoes were new, and between this line and the heel, altogether unsoiled: a fact, however, that was as obvious from the *position of the foot, while at work*, as from the appearance of the shoe at rest. Several of the workers seemed to aim at supporting their weight by bringing the heel into action, *the feet being twisted outwards*; and on inquiring why this was not oftener accomplished, the reply was, that though they could gain a little in this way, it was with so painful a stress on the knees, that they could only try it at occasionally. The palms of their hands, in consequence of holding tight to the rail, *were in every instance hardened, in many horny, in some blistered, and discharging water*. The keeper, who accompanied us, admitted the truth of all these statements, and added, *that it was the ordinary result of the labour*, and that *use did not seem to render it less severe; for those who had been confined long appeared to suffer nearly, or altogether as much as those who were new to the work*: thus confirming a remark I long since took the liberty of making to you, I mean that, when an organ is directed to any kind of labour, for which it is not naturally intended, no perseverance will ever give it facility of action, or take off the original distress.

"The *females* we found again at work upon the Wheel; for, with a strange countermanding of indulgence, they were again ordered to brave all the mischievous consequences which had been proved to ensue, and apparently to undergo a new set of experiments: while, as though *in full consciousness of what must follow*, the Visiting Magistrate had endeavoured to prepare against some of the indecency heretofore complained of, *by exchanging males for female keepers*, and raising a linen screen a few feet above the platform, so as to hide the ancles. Here also the same effects of perspiration, the same complaints of pain in the instep, calf of the legs and hams, were repeated *as in the male side*; to which the female keeper added a very horrible pain in the loins, that generally and very greatly distressed them; and which, she candidly told us, was in most cases the fore-runner of

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carried to an alarming excess, and productive of considerable weakness. The perspiration, however, existing among the females, is often very oppressive; and one of them, not long since, *fell down to the platform in a fainting fit*; the keeper herself seemed deeply to feel for them; her language was, that they often had not as dry thread belonging to them; and she added, you would be surprised, Sir, *at seeing how often the finest of them, after having been a few weeks at work, are worn down and emaciated*. I inquired whether even on this account she did not feel it necessary to recommend, at times, a few days relaxation, that they might recover themselves; and she admitted that she was not unfrequently compelled to do so. The palms of their hands here, as in the case of the males, *were hardened, or horny*, and in far more instances blistered, the leathery skin in some cases peeling off, and exposing a sore surface beneath. *For all kinds of needlework, and other delicate descriptions of manual labour, they seem to be completely unfitted, and the keeper allowed that they were almost always rendered useless for such purposes.*"

* "The hatch-ways are now removed to the end of the *galleries*. Among other smaller casualties, a *woman* fell down the hatch-way, having *previously* fallen *in a fit*, from the head of the wheel upon the floor."

We think we have said enough to rouse the feelings of those whose influence must have its effect—the subject actually haunts us. A woman, let it be recollected, is liable to the TREAD-MILL for walking in the public streets at night, for sleeping in the open air when she has no roof to shelter her, for the vice of *vagrancy*, or for the *crime of begging*—to see a poor creature set to such disproportioned labour, her delicate frame torn and worn down by excess of unnatural exertion, her constitution destroyed, and herself deprived even of the very means of obtaining an honest livelihood after her release, by a systematic, authorised, legalised torture, is indeed in England a sight so full of horror, that we do believe it needs only to be known to the Government to be abolished.

It is true the Tread Mill is the favourite child of *modern philanthropy*, and that names of the highest respectability are to be found in the list of its advocates. We shall resume the subject next week as relates to the SYSTEM GENERALLY, because of its legality or the moral effects of this terrible work upon prisoners we have no room here to treat; but in the mean time we call in a loud voice upon those who have the power and authority to investigate the facts which we have this day brought forward.

SLAVERY.

IN addition to the numerous letters which have been published—the proclamations which have been issued, and the remonstrances which have been made against the awful effects of the canting debates upon slavery, we have this day received the following from NEVIS:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEVIS, DATED JULY 5, 1823.

"The late discussions in Parliament on the question so momentous to all who have any concern in the colonies, has caused an agitation in the minds of every individual in this community which cannot easily be described. We are indeed on the brink of a volcano which threatens destruction to us all! Whatever may be the fate which awaits me, I reflect with consolation at this moment on the efforts which I have invariably made to render the situation of the Slaves who have been placed under my care as comfortable and happy as my means permitted. I have endeavoured to impress on my mind that the duties between master and slave were reciprocal, and I hope I can with propriety appeal to the evidence of the parties themselves to bear me out in the assertion of having for upwards of thirty years conducted myself towards them on the principle of a parent towards its child. In this I stand we are ready to meet the wishes of Government to the full extent of the resolutions passed in the House of Commons on the 15th of May last. I fear, however, that nothing short of the sacrifice of every white inhabitant, and thereby rendering these colonies a desolation, will satisfy the enthusiastic feelings of the infatuated and deluded people of England. To us the pillow affords no rest, and the couch gives only a fresh scope to the indulgence of our agonies and sufferings. May our fate be a warning to all those who in future repose any confidence in the sanctity of an Act of Parliament."

CHARGES of the most revolting and abominable nature have been made against a most popular *Evangelical* preacher. Had such circumstance occurred to involve a clergyman of the established church, the radical and opposition prints would have rung with them long before this. Will it be believed that this *Saint*, who has quitted his ordinary residence, is advertised to *preach* two sermons this very day?

WE have received the following letter, which we insert without hesitation. We know nothing of the circumstances further than as they are stated; and with our usual wish to be impartial, our next number will be equally open to any counter-statement or reply from the other parties to the affair.

As the case stands, we must be permitted, however, to observe, that the dismissal of a public servant from an office which he has for more than half a century filled with credit and satisfaction to every body interested, does appear to be a measure of unprecedented hardship, nor does the *manner of inflicting* so severe a blow at all deteriorate from its severity.

TO JOHN BULL.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at four score it is too late a week.

MR. EDITOR,—A matter is coming before the public, and I am anxious that truth should accompany the first impression.

MR. JAMES BRANDON, Boxkeeper at Covent Garden Theatre, since the close of the theatre has had orders from the lessees, MR. C. KEMBLE, MR. WILLETT, and CAPTAIN FORBES, to quit the situation he has held during fifty-five years, and also to leave his house, which is the property of the theatre. BUT, in consideration of his long services he was to be allowed an annuity of 140*l.* a year in addition to his salary, which was 60*l.* But it appears that this annuity was to come out of the pockets of the whole of the proprietors and not the lessees, beyond their own proportion in the property; consequently, MR. HARRIS would have to pay a hundred and twenty pounds, and MR. CONST another portion, leaving a mere trifle for MESSRS. FORBES, KEMBLE, and WILLETT to pay, who were the parties that had discharged him. On this MR. HARRIS remonstrated against the cruelty of turning a man at the age of three-score and ten into the world, who had ever devoted his heart and soul, it might be said, to the interest of the theatre (which is manifest to all who ever had occasion to know BRANDON.) He therefore refused to subscribe to an act to which he was decidedly averse, and begged of them, if he had any influence, to re-consider the matter, and keep the old man on the few years he had to live, which, according to the course of nature, could not be very long. This was refused on the ground that BRANDON had forfeited their confidence, and the place was promised to MR. ROBERTSON, the new treasurer. He was then told he must quit the house, and that without delay, which was written to BRANDON by the said MR. ROBERTSON, which induced BRANDON to go to his friend, MR. G. ROBINS, of Covent-garden, and state his grief's at length, which he had not done before; and the Messrs. KEMBLE, FORBES, and WILLET had any thing to charge against his conduct, to bring him before these gentlemen, and state to his face what he had done, and if he had deserved this treatment let them inflict it; if not, in God's name not to break his heart by thrusting him, at his time of life, into the world like a thief and a vagabond. MR. ROBINS did so; he saw MR. KEMBLE and CAPT. FORBES, who refused to bring any other charge against him, than that it was their wish that he should leave; and upon MR. ROBINS appealing to the hardship of the case, and that as they did not give him wages, at least but 60*l.* a year, that BRANDON was as much the servant of the public as theirs; and that the public might think so, as they had ordered MR. HARRIS to discharge this man on the memorable O. P. business, which was done; and he was also reinstated again by consent of the public; all of which appeared to make such an impression on the new managers as induced them to promise MR. ROBINS that they would re-consider his proposal, which was, that they should allow him 200*l.* out of their own pockets. This, for fifty-five years hard and faithful service, with a wife and three daughters to turn into the world with, was not thought too much, particularly when it was the sum first proposed by themselves, *if it had not been to come out of their own pockets*. A few days after, the said MR. ROBERTSON came to MR. G. ROBINS, and said they would allow MR. B. 150*l.* out of their own pockets, if he would quit the house within forty-eight hours, and give HIM *possession* of it. MR. ROBINS naturally asked for his authority for making the offer, and he had no other reply than his word. MR. ROBINS said he must treat with the principals, as was usual with him, and declined a reply till he had the means of doing so. But in the interim, MR. ROBERTSON, eager to possess himself of his new station, on seeing the door open, when BRANDON was from home yesterday, forced himself into the house, with several other men, and turned BRANDON'S servants into the street, holding full possession of the house, with poor JEM BRANDON'S bed, chairs, tables, clothes, and every thing he had in the world; and in this state he hung about the premises he once enjoyed as sole monarch in his way, till his friend, MR. ROBINS, opened his door to him, and finding access from the top of one house to the garret window of the other, (which the besiegers had incautiously left open) marched a party into the house, who came down stairs, turned the new box-keeper, MR. ROBERTSON, and his friends, into the street, and invested BRANDON with his bed, &c. for the night; and in this deplorable state, subject to these attacks, remains the veteran of Covent Garden Theatre, under the new management; and as it will doubtless bring the old man soon to his grave (for he is too old to transplant with MISS STEPHENS, LISTON, &c. to Drury Lane) let me hope that you will judge of him with charity, and if you find, upon investigation, that he deserves it, speak a kind word for him to the public, on whom it appears he must throw himself for support during the remnant, or, rather the fag end of an industrious, but not a fortunate life.—And am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

AN OLD RENTER OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Thursday, 21st Aug. 1823.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

WE have long witnessed, as it may be supposed with no small share of self-gratulation, the successful fruits of our exertions in the cause of ENGLISH PRINCIPLES, against the innovating spoilers, who, in their several scarcely distinguishable grades of LIBERAL, WHIG, JACOBIN, and RADICAL, have for some years past been toiling to undermine or root them out. We have truly enjoyed the confusion and consternation into which these men have been thrown, by the return into their own camp of the HAND-GRENADES, of which they considered themselves the patentees, with the exclusive right of hurling them at random against all who dissented from the creed of their faction.

We have gloried in making these exclusionists, whose watch-word was the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, as long as it was only exercised as a tyranny over the loyal and moral portion of the community, WINCE under the tortures they themselves had wantonly inflicted; and we could not "choose but laugh," when in the bitterness of their agony they began to declaim against the *licentiousness* of public writers, and to prose and moralise upon the *virulence of party journals!!*

All this we confess, and feel no shame in avowing—but we are too honest to claim a merit which does not belong to us. We cannot at this time of day be supposed to entertain any very exalted notions of WHIG MORALITY; but we could never have anticipated from a party, boasting individuals of high rank and birth, and of honourable character in their private relations, a dark, atrocious, and premeditated attempt to stigmatise a political opponent, whom they lacked spirit or ability to encounter in the open field, and to insinuate against him crimes at which human nature shudders, in order to disgust or frighten away his partisans and supporters from him! This we confess we could not have believed but from experience—although the boundaries of WHIG *hostility* and WHIG *calumny* have never been very nicely or distinctly defined. It affords, however, a delicious commentary upon the sensitive abhorrence which the party *now* express against "*the licentiousness of public writers, and the virulence of the party press!*"

But the failure of this "ASSASSINATION PLOT" has led to another exposure of WHIGGERY—which, we repeat, we could not, with all our experience of its *charlatanarie*—its *shifts* and *expedients*, have ventured to anticipate. We thought the rogues had enough of that "mother wit," which, with their conversance in the hacknied tricks of THE PRESS, would have been sufficient to guard them against an official acknowledgment of defeat, and too much *savoir vivre* to appear as suppliants, exhibiting their scars and wounds before the people in order to excite their commiseration, because they have no longer the power of lashing them into subjugation! All that could be done by their chronicles and ephemeral hirelings to vent their spleen upon finding their schemes frustrated, and their want of principle exposed, was naturally to be expected; and as in such productions all sorts of tools, from senators to shilling paragraphers, are employed, it was easy for the more aristocratic leaders of the party to shake off all apparent connection with their minor agents by a significant shrug of the shoulders, or a whispered disclaimer when the decencies of life were outraged—BUT that the main prop of the party—the official depository of their philosophical and political speculations—even in its state of decadence and aniility, should be made the vehicle of their complaints against the *Freedom of the Press*, because it has been effectual to their discomfiture—that the unfortunate MR. JEFFREY should be compelled by a Kensington edict to expose the alarms of the party, and pusillanimously disavow the VERY PRINCIPLES upon which his Review was founded in order to transfer the odium due to their original transgression to those whose only crime—if it be made out to *its uttermost extent*—is having taken out of their hands the weapons *they* first forged, and at length *turned them victoriously against* THEMSELVES.

This we are ready to admit was a "consummation most devoutly to be *wished*"—but which our most sanguine hopes had never ventured to anticipate.

But the mode of doing the thing exceeds even the weakness of doing it at all. It is, indeed, a portentous sign of approaching dissolution, and, if there were a grain of religious sentiment to be found among the fraternity, we might consider it as a sort of confession *in articulo mortis*, founded like too many graver confessions on the remorseful gnawings of conscience. The article itself, occupying *twenty-nine* close printed pages, is laboured with all the trickery of the art of reviewing—it has no specific work for critical analysis, its "heading" is as original as its object, and contains merely the titles of certain newspapers, magazines, &c., with "The Periodical Press" for its own running title.

With all this note of preparation, do our readers imagine that the "Periodical Press" is really the object of this article?—Not a whit of it—POOR JOHN BULL, who is studiously *unnamed*, is the WHOLE, SOLE, and EXCLUSIVE object contemplated from the beginning to the end.—Secrets are not well kept where so many under devils are employed—and the triumphant anticipations of "a review that was *to give the death blow to* BULL," found their way through Hyde Park Corner long ere the blue and yellow article was concocted by the little Scotch Advocate.

We confess, as we have before done, that we even doubted the truth of the report, though well authenticated—or at least conceived that "second thoughts," or a protest from poor JEFFREY, who was thus called upon to hang himself *in terrorem* against all future state libellers, would have prevented the final execution of so arrant a piece of folly.—All we can say further on this head is, that the WHIGS are greater fools than we took them for, and must be prepared to be laughed at accordingly.

To blind their readers to the primary, and indeed only object of their lucubrations, a prosy and sophistical essay is elaborated, to prove that because great works in literature, as well as the arts, exist in sufficient numbers to employ the intellect and excite the admiration of the existing generation, it is worse than folly for men in future either to cultivate genius or labour at improvement. They are only born to *criticise* what has been done before them—that is, they are to read nothing but the EDINBURGH REVIEW, because the editor comes to the notable conclusion that "periodical criticism is favourable to periodical criticism." Prodigious!

The unfortunate editor, drawing his inference from his associates in the Parliament Close, the Wynds of Auld Reekie, or the *bas bleu* coteries through which he is *lionized* once a year in the metropolis, represents social life in England as choaked up with metaphysical and didactic disputations, to the utter banishment of wit, and the livelier sallies of the festive board. Poor man, we pity him for the society he has been obliged to keep. If he had not early committed the sin of WHIGGERY, we could give him something happier, by way of specimen, among Tory *symposiasts*. But this is not all—we have index hunting explorations—and collations of criticisms upon French and English tragedy—all of which has as much to do with the list of newspapers and magazines at the head of the article as they have with original criticism—but, as usual, the reader was to be bothered, and led through a labyrinth terminating in a vista, to be suddenly exhibited, in order to increase its effect!

After ten pages of this abominable trash, from which even *playful* BLASPHEMY is not excluded, the editor is reminded of the task which yet remains to be performed—and as if by an effort to raise his courage "to the sticking-place," he turns from his solemn prosing with a sort of hop, step, and jump—as if he were at golf on his native links—and exclaiming—"Is not this life too, sweet—would we change it for the former if we could?"—But the great point is, that we cannot—*therefore* let REVIEWS flourish—(a fair advertisement!)—"let magazines increase and multiply—let the daily and weekly newspapers live for ever!" "WE—(that is, MR. JEFFREY and Co.)—are optimists in literature, and hold, WITH CERTAIN LIMITATIONS, that in this respect, whatever is, is right."

That even an Edinburgh Reviewer should have the effrontery to make his advances against what the WHIGS now call the licentiousness of the press, by the following admission, is sufficiently indicative of that contempt of consistency and principle, which we have so often had occasion to charge upon them:—

"It has been urged as one fatal objection against periodical criticism, *that it is too often made the engine of party spirit and party invective.*"

He infers the necessity of this consequence from the existing state of the press, but he evades the only real points at issue—namely, the causes which have contributed to place the

press in that state. We affirm, with proofs and documents ready to produce in evidence, that this distempered state is attributable to this very *man, Jeffrey, and his Whig employers*, and to them alone, who first originated in this country a system founded on the demoralizing and disorganizing principles of the FRENCH ENCYCLOPEDISTS, and under the form of a review, blending and interweaving their mischievous speculations in religion, government, and morals, with the general topics of the day—poisoned the very sources of literature, in order to penetrate and taint the sacredness and purity of private life!

Genius was blasted in its bud—talent depreciated—merit contemned, and virtue calumniated, if engrafted on a real love of country and our national institutions—what of that!—The novelty of the trick ensured it temporary success, and the prime plunderer of our principles and our purses boasts that "the only authors, who, as a class, are not starving are periodical essayists, as almost the only writers who can keep their reputation (qu. heads) above water, are anonymous critics!"—that is, the art of reviewing, with which he purposes to supersede all the efforts of original genius, is but a hollow cover for political and personal libel—and that its great recommendation is its enabling men who could not otherwise keep their heads—let it be reputation if he please—above water—to revel in all the enjoyments of life by becoming the purchased hirelings of a faction or a sect!

The poor man, however, in spite of this sensation of being safely above water, seems every moment to dread the plunge he is about to make, and enters a sort of *caveat* against being drawn into a repetition of it. "We consider this article however," (he exclaims) "*as an exception to our general rules of criticizing*, and *protest* against its being turned into a precedent! for, if our several contemporaries were to criticize ONE AUTHOR as a *constant habit*, there would be no end of repeated reflections," &c. This may also be taken as a protest against REVIEWERS being REVIEWED, and a very natural apprehension on the part of the writer may have suggested it:—but it may escape the casual reader, and must therefore be especially noted, that the expression of ONE AUTHOR—when no previous mention has been made of a *single individual*—when the review of the several editors of journals has not even been entered upon—when no suspicion of any ONE AUTHOR being in the eye of even the writer himself, could have insinuated itself into the mind of a reader, can be referred to nothing but the pre-occupied imagination of Mr. Reviewer, big and running over with the object he was now at last approaching—just like the poor girl who was warned not to mention noses before Mr. Such-a-one, who had been over bountifully supplied by nature with the article in question—and who, in her eagerness to avoid the fault, requested him to make a *long nose*, instead of a long arm, for something she wanted at table.

The ice is, however, at length broken. "The MORNING CHRONICLE" is described as a sort of luminary over which—on account of some recent purchase—the WHIGS are not quite sure of securing a paramount controul; and therefore an affectation of impartiality is exhibited, whilst ALL ITS PRINCIPLES are advocated. The TIMES, not being a sure card to the WHIGS, and being a more mercenary speculator, is not treated with much respect; and the NEW TIMES is, according to the Edinburgh system, allowed only sufficient merit to entitle it to utter reprobation for its mischievous principles—that is, for its loyalty to the Government and attachment to the Constitution. The COURIER is described as something quite beneath the criticism of this sovereign dispenser of public favour;—it has never blasphemed GOD—nor endeavoured to cover the advances of Jacobinism towards the Throne. Not so, "The EXAMINER." This ungrammatical auxiliary of Cockney liberalism and handmaid to my LORD BYRON, *stands next* to "COBBETT," whom the writer places *at the head* of the "weekly journalists," because, as he admits, the host of Edinburgh were not able to write him down, as they attempted to do, when he exposed the tricks of Whiggery, and made them a public laughing-stock in rejecting their alliance; *argal*—he must be the first of journalists! It is a happy expression, and ought not to be taken from this worthy reviewer. that the EXAMINER,—"next in talent to COBBETT, is much before him in MODERATION and STEADINESS OF PRINCIPLE!!!"

Our readers may now discern what the WHIGS mean by moderation! when it recommends this *moderate* and *steadily principled* journal as the "ablest and most respectable of the publications which issue from the weekly press." Why so shy, good Mr. JEFFREY, of the connexion? Why not add, that the contributors to this *most respectable* and *moderate* journal, are also contributors to the "EDINBURGH REVIEW," and certainly not the least respectable among them, when their cockneyisms and orthography are corrected under your superintending care!

Some more journals are named, but to be dismissed, but the smothered flame burst forth when the Editor "apprehends these are the chief of the weekly journals"—knowing, as he does, that THE ONE *he fears to name*, has a more extensive sale and circulation than any one he has enumerated, and three-fold—nay, ten-fold that, of the far greater part of them! But he adds—"there are others that have become notorious for qualities, that ought to have consigned them long ago to the hands of the common hangman."

This is the second advance, and in *decent language* for a reformer of scurrility, towards POOR BULL—but even here he starts back at the shade he has conjured up, and drugs himself and his readers, with some *facetiæ* of coarse domestic manufacture about "oysters and whiskey," in order more valiantly to enunciate the awful discovery so recently made, that "*the illiberality of the periodical press is the sin that most easily besits it.*"—The abuse, however, he goes on to say, "has grown to a height *that renders it desirable that it should be* CRUSHED, *if it cannot be corrected!!!*"

Now, we do *earnestly* request our readers to recollect that this is the *solemnly* and *deliberatly recorded* sentiment of the WHIGS—in whose hands, for nearly the whole of the last thirty years, have been centered and monopolized the *power and influence* of the PUBLIC PRESS—who in *this* VERY REVIEW have laboured not only to smother all the nobler feelings of our nature—all those sacred attachments which have bound us together as a nation of freemen and christian patriots, *but by all the combined art of* LIBEL, INTIMIDATION, and CALUMNY, have constantly pointed out specifically to public ridicule or execration *every individual* who has dared to *write, or think*, or *act* for himself, in opposition to *their new-fangled theories*. Let it be remarked, also, that the journals, which in the very article before us are selected, and extolled for their *moderation and principle*, have been repeatedly convicted for personal libels upon the highest characters in the state, that their columns are one continued register of calumny and vituperation against all who profess themselves the friends of Government, or the supporters of "things as they are"—that in no one instance has this Reviewer or his cabal ever stood forward to protest against, much less to arrest the progress of forward to protest against, much less to arrest the progress of this systematical depreciation of principles and morals UNTIL their own intemperate excesses roused a few honourable men from the general lethargy which despair of success against so well-organized a system had engendered—and returned the "poisoned chalice to their own lips."

Nay, is it not fresh in the recollection of all, that when the Government complained of the daring and outrageous—the blasphemous and disorganizing libels disseminated throughout the country, THESE VERY MEN—these WHIGS, who WINCE under *the first retort* upon their tyranny, reproached them for their apprehensions, and declared that THE PRESS was as open to one party as another, and that all restraint was unconstitutional, *where the means of counteraction were in the hands of those who chose to advocate the cause of Government and Religion!* What—let this Mr. JEFFREY answer—what would his employers, in or out of the House, have said, had my LORD LIVERPOOL or MR. CANNING risen in their places and observed, that "*the abuse had grown to a height that rendered it desirable that it should be crushed, if it could not be corrected!!!*"

But we have still much behind, and too little space before us to admit of finishing all we have to say to-day—the subject must be resumed—for although we can enjoy the laugh raised by the *fears*, and *trimming*, and *shirking* of these "DEPOSED DESPOTS," who absolve us from all feelings of pity by the abjectness of their conduct under a reverse of fortune, the public must be put on its guard against their arts and intrigues, which are daily and hourly at work REALLY TO CRUSH, if they cannot—as they have proved they cannot—WRITE IT DOWN.

THEATRICALS.

THE Haymarket managers at their old tricks again—advertizing pieces and not producing them on the night fixed—this has an air of imposition which we are liberal enough really to believe it is not intended to practise; we certainly know that these postponements are of serious inconvenience to persons in the country at short distances from London, who make their arrangements and take journies to enjoy the pleasures of a "first night;" those who are less considerate than we, imagine that the novelty is advertised to induce people to take places, which places, when taken, the managers presume to imagine they will come and fill whether the novelty is actually brought forward or not.

What we believe to be the truth is, that the manager, anxious to get out what is likely to produce money, hurries on, by every means in his power, the preparation of new pieces, and in order to shew that he is a man of authority, and moreover in earnest, he advertizes his farce for performance on a particular night—before the actors know a word of their parts, and in some instances before the parts are even written out. This is all bad—the premature exhibition of such a farce as "Fish out of Water," which is a translation from the French Cook and Secretary, would be its destruction; where dialogue and language are out of the question, and the fate of the drama hangs upon the expertness and collectedness of the players—if one of the *hits* hangs fire, or one of the situations gets *clubbed*, the whole affair falls to the ground.

The plot—as it is called—of "Fish out of Water," is founded upon the single incident of a nobleman's advertizing for a cook and a secretary at the same time; and the *incidents* arise out of their characters being confounded, and their avocations mistaken. We suppose MR. LUNN, the translator, will, to oblige the English audience, introduce a pair of pining lovers, for the purpose of warbling a couple of songs and a duett, and we have no doubt of its perfect success.

There have been off the stage "wars and rumours of wars" in the theatrical world, in which the monarchs of Drury Lane and the Haymarket have taken arms against the *Lyceum* republic. The crowned heads to which we allude, are of opinion that the republic in the Strand is outstepping the licence which was granted to it for playing operas and burlettas, by acting *a Farce*—it being specified, as some great authorities say, that every dramatic piece acted at the Lyceum, shall contain at least four or six (we cannot say which) pieces of music in each act, and it being a fact that the farce called MONSIEUR TONSON, so far from containing any thing like the requisite proportion of music, contains no music at all, and is moreover neither an opera nor a burletta, but *a Farce*.

Great and rigorous measures were spoken of in the cabinets of the Theatrical alliance, and KING ROBERT, of Drury, and KING DAVID, of the Haymarket, did fulminate threats of constables, Bow-street, and even the watch-house, against every man, woman, or child, who should conspire in the abominable crime of acting MONSIEUR TONSON. MATHEWS, it was supposed, would in lieu of imitating others, be compelled to *take himself off*, and the morning of Monday was expended in council. Such was the agitation that we expected serious results; but we were agreeably disappointed—MATHEWS appeared securely before a delighted audience, who received him with shouts of applause and welcome.

Since Monday he has repeated his various *Monopololugues* with the happiest effect, and undisturbed, except by TOM KING. MONSIEUR TONSON has made the sides of many a citizen ache with laughter. MATHEWS himself appears improved in health by his voyage, and certainly his spirits have recovered from the depression they were likely to suffer from the raging of fevers, the burning of towns, the falling of trees, and the blowing of hurricanes; we never saw him more active, more lively, more rapidly versatile, more perfectly joyous: his exertions have been repaid by the most gratifying marks of approbation.

In closing this article, and while upon the subject, in order to shew our readers the implicit reliance to be placed upon the reports and observations of the *gentlemen* of the press, we will extract two paragraphs which appeared on Friday—one in the TIMES, the other in the POST, not as bearing in the smallest degree upon MR. MATHEWS'S talents, nor upon the manner in which they say those talents are rewarded, but merely for the sake of calling public attention to the manner in which *the same fact* is stated in two different journals on the same day.

"ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—MATHEWS has started with his usual popularity. *The houses continue to be crowded, and brilliantly attended.* His performance of *M. Morbleu* is a master-piece.
MORNING POST, *Friday, Aug.* 22, 1823.

"ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—MR. MATHEWS last night appeared as the hero of the monopololugue *La Diligence*. He performed *seven* characters with very great spirit; *but we are sorry to say that but few spectators of his excellence.* If his merit were to be estimated *in proportion to the numbers which his performances on the first night have congregated*, we should at once declare him the first of mimics, and the least tolerable of actors. We, however, consider him as a man of very considerable comic genius, can only impute his *present non-attractibility to one of those changes* in the public atmosphere for which we feel it just as difficult to account as the variation of the needle."
TIMES, *same day.*

These are not bad specimens of that fidelity and impartiality, that independence and truth, which render the liberty of the press in England of such vital importance, and make the names and characters of the "*Gentlemen*" who conduct the public papers so extremely respectable all over the world.

The BALLOON affair, at White Conduit House, to be sure is not theatrical; but while we *are* on the subject of the journals, it may not be amiss to quote the account of the examination of that day's *sport* from the TIMES and CHRONICLE of Tuesday, which, while it will give our readers some idea of the *state of things* at ISLINGTON, will afford another proof of the undoubted advantages arising from the fashionable institutions of the periodical enlighteners of the national understanding, and the judicious directors of public taste.

"The uproar began with cries of 'Shame,' 'Hoax,' 'Sell,' and repeated vociferations for MR. GRAHAM. MR. GRAHAM appearing, the mob *proceeded to take summary vengeance* for their loss of time and disappointment. The field in which they stood, particularly that part of it which is opposite to the gardens, and between Penton-street and Richard-street, unhappily abounded with the fragments of old walls and new bricks, being in the immediate neighbourhood of some houses that have been pulled down, and others building. *At first the populace contented themselves with throwing bricks and mud at the fence* or palings; *but their irritation increased*, when they discovered how weak was the force of the police in. *Tremendous volleys of stones, brickbats, and rubbish* were then against the fence, and into the gardens. *Glass, tiles, &c. were shivered into fragments;* and three or four of the most active among the mob then cross ed a dry ditch that intervened between them and the gardens, *and began to tear down with the utmost fury the palings that surrounded the fence.* The fence itself began in many parts to the trees, for a long time resisted this assault; *ten or twelve men coming to the aid of the first assailant*, and grasping it altogether, by dint of continued exertion tore it backwards and forwards, soon brought a considerable portion to the ground. The breach that was now effected discovered a few stables who were placed behind the trees; and once or twice observed them make a sortie; but, to all appearances, very unsuccessfully, the immense numerical superiority of the mob compelled them hastily to retire. *Animated by the cheers and other expressions of exultation which proceeded from* those who were on the look-out, the boldest among the rioters now *renewed their work of destruction under cover of another tremendous volley*, which seemed for some time to *effect a complete clearance in the gardens.* Notwithstanding the assistance of the officers, and *some desperate conflicts* which took place with them, the mischievous perseverance of *the rioters was not to be quelled*; and sometimes renewing the attack, and at others desisting, they at length succeeded, we are sorry to state, in leaving *the whole of the fence opposite the fields, and some young trees then attached to them. Never was destruction more complete. The path now rushed in, pell-mell,*" &c. &c. &c.

Thus saith the TIMES, and, strange to say, saith truth—let us observe what the CHRONICLE gives us on the same *subject*.

"The amazing concourse of persons outside *amused themselves throughout the day in the best manner they could. It certainly reflects much credit upon their patience and forbearance*, that after a disappointment so unlooked for and so grievous, those assembled thousands *separated without any breach of the peace*, and without any expression of *discontent*, but what, under the circumstances, were conjured *mild and temperate.*"

We only ask, is not this quite perfect?—and yet *this sort* of thing happens every day, if people would only give themselves the trouble to detect it.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Through your efficient mediation, I feel confident I shall not plead in vain to the liberality of the Court of Directors of the honourable East India Company, in behalf of a small body of their military servants, whose deserts are too well known to require panegyric here—more instance alone, do they appear to have escaped that notice, which weight and length of service seldom fail to attain from their opulent and generous employers.

I allude to that class of officers, who, through ill health and infirmities consequent on service in India, have been compelled to relinquish their prospects there, and retire to England on the pittance of half-pay. Will it be believed, MR. EDITOR, that this allowance to the Company's officers remains the same as was established for the King's service *a century ago?* Will it be credited, that the munificent East India Company have not accorded to their prematurely worn out officers the increase that His Majesty so graciously conceded to his, some years since? Captains, after twenty years hard service in India, are still receiving the old half-pay of *five shillings* per diem, when by the last regulation it is fixed by Government at SEVEN. This difference may perhaps arise from an oversight of the Honourable Court, and which will become apparent, when, in accordance with the late Act of Parliament, they become the paymasters for retired allowances, &c. to the King's officers who have served in India—when it will devolve upon the Court to pay seven shillings to a Captain in that service, (perhaps seven years a soldier), and to their own of equal rank, but under degree of servitude, they will be dispensing FIVE!

Did the act of justice now strenuously, but respectfully solicited from the Honourable Court, (the equalization of the half-pay), cause any seriously increased charge on their well-filled treasury, the directors might consider it their duty to consult the Proprietary at large; but when it is known that the number of their retired officers does not exceed four hundred, (150 Captains, the remainder Field officers and Subalterns), the annual difference of expence will be below the consideration of a General Court, but certainly the highest boon in store for those individuals, whose services to the Company have rendered them prematurely disqualified them for other duties.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

Chatham, Aug. 12, 1823. AN INDIA VETERAN.

On Thursday the King held a Court at Windsor, which was attended by the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, the Master of the Mint, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, Sir Charles Long, Mr. Freemantle, &c. His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Greville attended as clerk, of which a report

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☞ In an Advertisement inserted in our Paper of the 3d instant, instead of "soiled damaged table cloths," it should have been—soiled DAMASK table cloths.

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CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique Invention with confidence as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremour in nervous affection, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess of over exertion, weakness from age or otherwise, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT, the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good penman, and materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable professional Gentlemen. A few minutes practice will prove its efficacy, and it has this advantage over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s. each.—Sold for the Patentee, by T. Pearce and Co. No. 258, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, Strand. Letters from any part of the country, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

D. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon, Man-Midwife, Son, and Assistant, of the late Martin Van Butchell, recommended by persons of distinction (references are given with permission), continues to cure Fistulæ, Piles, &c. by the improved method so long and successfully practised by his father, without Confinement, Cutting, Caustic, or Risk; for suitable fees.—No. 49, South-street, Berkeley-square, London. At home till one daily. No remuneration required from persons of respectability, until they have satisfied a cure has been performed.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to yesterday arrived last night by express. An article from Paris dated Friday says:—"At the moment of the departure of the last courier from Madrid, a proclamation, by the Prince Generalissimo, of high importance, was printing in that capital. It is affirmed, that it contains details relative to all the arrangements with the various Spanish Generals, and, further, a severe reprobation of the principles and conduct of the Regency at Madrid since its election. It is confidently said, that the Generals Counts Molitor, Commandant of the 3d Corps), Guilleminot (Major-General), Bourdesoult, Tirlet, Barack, Bourmont, and Loverdo are about to be elevated to the Peerage."

A private letter from Madrid of the 14th inst. in the *Journal des Debats*, states, that the official intelligence of the capitulation of Balesteros was known at Cadiz on the 9th. "No mention," it is added, "is made of what effect this event had produced; but hopes are entertained that upon the arrival of the Duke d'Angoulême at Port St. Mary, great events would result."

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—SAN CUDAT, Aug. 15.—Milans and Lioberas having united their forces (forming about 6,000 men) at Montblanch, at first appeared to manœuvre with the design of retaking La Seo d'Urgel, but a change of direction made it presumable that their intention was either to succour Figueras or to annoy the troops blockading Barcelona. General Tromelin was following the enemy's track. Having united himself with the troops under Baron d'Eroles, he came up with the Constitutionalists at the bridge of Cambriana on the 14th. Being vigorously attacked the enemy retired, and took a strong position at Caldes, which they obstinately defended against the 16th regiment of the line. 1,200 men of the corps of the Baron d'Eroles, and two squadrons of cavalry, who at first maintained themselves unaided against the entire force of the enemy; but two battalions of the 60th regiment having arrived on the field of battle, vigorously attacked the enemy on both flanks. Their efforts were fully successful, the Constitutional troops gave way, and were encouraged to rally at Moya, from whence they precipitately retired upon Lestang. We are in active pursuit of them.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The submission of Zayas appears certain. Ciudad Rodrigo has, it is said, surrendered to the summons of Don Carlos O'Donnel. The few troops which remain in Estremadura are about to follow the example of Badajoz. At Ecija, the Duke of Angoulême was received with indescribable enthusiasm. It is affirmed that the Cortes has dissolved itself, and that there exists no other power than a commission nominated extraordinarily. Letters, which are this instant arrived, announce that Carthagena has opened its gates to our troops.

A letter from Mataro, dated August 15, says:—"The negotiations relative to the capitulation of Milans and Lioberas, appear to be suspended. These two Chiefs with the troops under their command, have abandoned their position, and proceeded towards Seo d'Urgel. M. the Marshal, has despatched troops in pursuit of them, and has quitted Villa Franca to remove his head-quarters to Mansera. The Baron d'Eroles manœuvres on the flanks of the enemy. The administrations attached to this corps have arrived at Mataro."

The Third Anniversary of the Suffolk Pitt Club was held on Thursday at Ipswich. T. S. Gooch, Esq. M.P. filled the Chair. The company was numerous.

On Friday night, Mr. Arbuthnot, jun. left town with despatches for Paris, Vienna, Constantinople, &c.

ARMY.—The following is the distribution of the three regiments of Foot Guards, commencing the 25th of August, for the ensuing six months:—1st Regiment—1st Battalion, King's Mews; 2d ditto, Portman Barracks; 3d ditto, Tower of London.—2d Regiment, or Coldstream—1st Battalion, Ireland; 2d ditto, Westminster Quarters.—3d Regiment—1st Battalion, Knightsbridge; 2d ditto, Plymouth.

A few nights since an old man belonging to the Town's Hospital of Paisley, while taking some tripe with a friend, put too great a portion of it into his mouth at once, and the tripe sticking in his throat, he expired.

BOXING.—A match between Johnson, the Black, and Nixon, the Nottingham Butcher, was fought on Thursday, on Marshfield Common, near Aylesbury, for one hundred guineas aside. The seconds were Wheeler, of Birmingham, for the Black, and Carr for the butcher. They fought nine rounds. In the seventh round the butcher came drowsy to the scratch as if awoke from a dream, was floored easy, and in the other two rounds he fell of himself, and the Black kept his hands off. Of the four beads three were sewed up. The Black, although a winner, had but one discernible eye, and his adversary cut up well, but he must not try for the championship.—*Morning Paper.*

At Guildhall, yesterday, great interest was excited in the examination of a young woman, upon a charge of child-murder; she had been three or four times remanded, and was brought up for a final examination. The case involved the several parties concerned in great mystery, the prisoner having stated to the officer in whose custody she had remained, that she had been delivered of a child in the house of Mr. Hicks, hatter, Cheapside, and that she had thrown the infant down the water closet. The prisoner was found by a watchman of Castle Baynard, wandering the streets at the hour of three o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, she had a bundle, refused to give any account of herself, and was then taken into the watch-house; and upon being searched, amongst a variety of articles found upon her, was a shawl, very bloody. Upon the testimony of Mr. Holmes, a surgeon, who had examined the girl, it appeared that a miscarriage had taken place, which was the more apparent from the place at first mentioned being searched and nothing found to corroborate the story the girl had stated, which story appeared the more strong as she asked the constable whether, if the infant was not found, it would not hang her. A whole mass of evidence was heard in support of the original charge, but the Magistrate relying upon the opinion of Mr. Holmes, and the evidence of the girl's master, who said that the morning she left her place she appeared nearly deranged, discharged her, lamenting the awkward situation she had placed herself in by concealing the state she was in; he also desired a coach might be fetched to convey her to her friends, who are highly respectable. She is above eighteen, and of a very prepossessing appearance.

Yesterday, an inquisition was taken at one o'clock, at the King's Head, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street, on the body of a young lady unknown, dressed in a white bonnet, a green poplin gown, white silk stockings, and black shoes, with a thin muslin handkerchief about her neck, and she appears to be about 19 years of age; nothing was found upon her person that could in any way lead to a discovery of her name. On the Jury returning to their room, the following evidence was elicited:—William Shepherd, waterman, deposed, that on Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, he was told that a female lay under a barge near Swan Stairs. The water had just left her: she laid on her side, and could not be removed until the tide flowed. A pail of water was got, and thrown over her face, so that her countenance could be clearly distinguished. About 12 o'clock the tide flowed, and witness removed her. She had also a shawl on, and did not appear to have been in the water above four or five hours. Verdict—"Found drowned, but how or by what means she came so this Jury cannot say."

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The British Money Market throughout the week has not fluctuated very materially, nor in the Foreign Market has any thing of very great moment occurred. Consols for Account, opened at 82¾ 83, and are now 83. Spanish Bonds have been advancing, this day they are about one per cent above yesterday, being done at 38. Chili Bonds have also been advancing, but other Securities are pretty steady.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 83¾	India Bonds . . . . 59 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols 82¾ 3	Excheq. Bills, . . 30 32 pm.
3¼ per Cent. Ditto . .	Ditto . . . . .
4 per Cent. 100¾	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 101¾ ¾	Con. for Acc. 82¾ 3¼ 3
Long Annuities . 21¾ 5-16ths	

Aug. 20, French Five per Cents. - - - 92-90

A NEW SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—We have no hesitation in recommending to general attention the above-mentioned work, a third edition of which has just appeared, comprising ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES, adapted to Families of every description. These Estimates will doubtless be found extremely acceptable to the Public, as the only systematic attempt ever yet made to point out the means by which the various attainments of honourable industry, and of the gifts of fortune, in their several gradations, may be made to administer, with superior advantage, to the amelioration of the necessities of some, to the augmentation of the comforts of others, and to the more refined and more perfect enjoyment of the pleasures and elegancies of those of superior rank in life. They embrace a range of Incomes and Expenditures, from One Guinea per week to 5000l. a year, and upwards; and, though the first of them are adapted to very low Incomes, yet no apology need be offered for their introduction; on the contrary they are peculiarly applicable to the extraordinary circumstances of the present times.

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains, besides several original articles of interest, Reviews and copious extracts from the following New Works:—View of the past and present State of Jamaica—Memoirs of the Baron de Roll, relative to his Secret Mission to 1810, for liberating Ferdinand VII. from captivity at Valançay—Christianity and Morals in India, the Abbé J. Dubois, and Wm. Ward, of Serampore—Australasia, Cambridge Prize Poems, by W. M. Praed, and W. C. Wentworth—The Picture Book; Banks of the Thames—Notices of the less known Italian Writers; Parini—Original Poetry—Foreign Correspondence—Foreign Literature—the Drama—University Intelligence—Arts and Sciences—Varieties, &c. &c—Price 8d., or 9d. in its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s.—Published by John Warren, No. 7, Bridges-street, Covent-garden; and to be had of all booksellers and news-venders in the kingdom.

MILES and EDWARDS'S splendid Stock of London Chintz Furnitures, Spanish Damasks, Cashmere Chintzes, Morreens, &c. is, without exception, the largest, the most select, and the cheapest in the kingdom. This immense assortment having been entirely manufactured since the extraordinary diminution in the value, the proprietors are enabled and determined to sell them full one third below the regular prices of old establishments. M. and E. are aware that by this innovation upon the system of the trade, they have incurred the animosity of other houses, but the unprecedented encouragement experienced from the principal Nobility and Gentry is an ample compensation and a sufficient inducement for them to adhere to their present plan. In fitting up Drawing Room and Dining-Room Curtains, Four post and French Beds, &c. Families may, in many instances, effect a saving of nearly one-half by inspecting this matchless stock.—Miles and Edwards's only establishment is at No. 154, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 53, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably adapted for the Furniture of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are first reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 190 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, a most desirable RESIDENCE, at Melton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. The House, consisting of a Dining, drawing, and breakfast room, four bed-rooms on the first floor, and five on the second. Furnished, and replete with every convenience, is beautifully situated in an eminence, commanding extensive views of the river Deben, and the interesting surrounding country; a sloping lawn of 11 acres in front, skirted by seven acres of Plantation in full beauty, and connected with an excellent Garden and Orchard. In a large paved court adjoining the house are a double coach-house, 5-stalled stable, stone pigeon-house, and other requisite out-buildings. Exclusively of the Pleasure Grounds, there are about 60 acres of Arable and Pasture Land, in a high state of cultivation; a good Farm-house at a short distance from the Mansion, with suitable appurtenances; the whole within a few miles, in a delightfully retired situation, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood, where excellent partridge shooting may be obtained.—For particulars, and tickets to view the Estate, application may be made to Mr. Colchester, Woodbridge. Letters to be post-paid.

SIDMOUTH, DEVON.—FREEHOLD and FOUR ACRES of LAND to be DISPOSED OF.—ALTA VILLA, situate from the town of Sidmouth three-quarters of a mile, commanding unrivalled and most extensive views of the surrounding country and the British channel. The house is brick built, and erected since 1817, and, being cemented, has the appearance of stone; it contains seven excellent rooms, two attics, two kitchens, cellars, &c.; convenient out houses, stabling, coach-house, &c. The gardens are laid out with a profusion of choice fruit-trees. Also, the household furniture to be disposed of, which, with the premises, is held exempt from all incumbrances. Possession may be had immediately. There are also four acres, comprised of orchard and pasture land, adjoining, held on lease, at a rental of 20l. per annum, which might be taken at the option of the purchaser, or a greater quantity may be had if required. Every particular may be known on application to W. D. C. 28, Great Winchester-street, London.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorcester Beer, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.

ARROWSMITH and CO. TROPICAL CLOTHIERS, &c. (late Finch and Arrowsmith.) No. 3, Cornhill, near the Mansion House, beg leave to apprize their Friends and the Public in general that they conduct the Business of that long established House upon the same broad principle which has already obtained for it their distinguished support, viz. combining the interests of the vender and purchaser, by the sale of the best articles upon terms reciprocally advantageous. Cadets, and passengers to India and elsewhere, furnished with every necessary article of equipment, so arranged as to form a supply upon their arrival.—Information respecting East India Ships given as usual.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public when purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above; a general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following cautions,—some are in appearance at first sight, "The Genuine," but without any name or address:—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the Label on previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 167, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—(The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

CAUTION.—In consequence of the great disappointment many persons have experienced from purchasing inferior Trusses, SALMON, ODY, and CO. most respectfully solicit the attention of Medical Gentlemen and the public to observe, that the true PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS has "Salmon, Ody, and Co. 292, Strand, London," marked upon the leather case, without which they are of the spurious kind. Salmon, Ody, and Co. the inventors and patentees, have since upwards of 50,000 of their Patent Trusses, and still continue to have the recommendations of all the most eminent surgeons in town and country.—☞ Persons in the country are requested to send the circumference of the body an inch below the hips. Sold by one or more druggists in every principal town in the united kingdoms.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who feel experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, J. T. RIGGE must particularly recommend his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he ensures will produce as keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Chery-side and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

SARSAPARILLA SYRUP, Concentrated.—Two table spoonsfull of this preparation are equal to a pint of the decoction. It is particularly convenient to persons in the country, or travellers, as it will keep good for years. Mr. Fisher introduced this preparation into practice three years since, and it has met with such decided approbation from most of the Physicians and Surgeons of eminence, that persons are now vending an imitation of it.—Observe, that W. H. Fisher and Co. 193, Condit-street, Hanover-square, London, is printed on the label of each bottle.—Sold also by appointment by Mr. Compiln, chemist, 41, Bishopsgate-street-within, London.

BALDNESS or GREY HAIR will now sure not be seen. In short, Ladies and Gentlemen may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey, by using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, as it is so long proved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the Universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, infancy to old age, and when dressing with it will always keep the Head and Hair clean and beautiful, and in curl. Even Medical Gentlemen have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the use in the thickening, strengthening, and recoring it, if there is the least sign of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits; therefore Ladies and Gentlemen ought to be particular and have it of a respectable person. Ask for Prince's fine quality Russia Oil, as saying. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; Messrs. Hendrie, Dickhorne-street; Sanger, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Tutt, Royal Exchange; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, sending a remittance, it will be forwarded immediately by coach. It is so prepared as to keep in all climates; the older the better.—Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Mansion Heriots, Quit Rents, &c. to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manor nearly 50 miles in circumference well stocked with Game, and 471 Acres of Freehold Land; and a Rich Pasture over 900 Acres of Unimclosed Land; with suitable Farm Houses, &c. situate along the Turnpike Road, midway between London and Brighton, and about 5 miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, and surrounded by Shrubberies, and Plantations, in a Park of 100 acres, commanding extensive Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. There are also a kitchen garden, farm-house, stables, coach-house, and other requisite offices; a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, and kennels for the same; the farm-house have been built within these twenty years. Poor rates and assessed taxes low. The Parish, all other rates low. The unwholesomeness of being near a large World renders the situation peculiarly suited to the lovers of rural retirement. To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, may be had of Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 59 Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same: a plan of the estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had at the Libraries in Reigate, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford. Letters to be post-paid.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT, NORFOLK, on the Borders of Suffolk.—SHOTFORD HALL—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of about 600 good Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Land, lying within a ring fence, and about only 62 acres are subject to tithe. Also the improprietor's Corn Tithes of 1,100 acres, 1,100 of which are also subject to vicarial tithes, and about 15 acres of Wood, viz. three coppices or allotments, and a rookery, with the advowson of the Rectory, and the perpetual Curacy of Needham, which can be made tenantable. The house is nearly in the centre of the estate, and peculiarly adapted to a person of agricultural pursuits. The out buildings are suitable to the property, and are in good repair, situate within one mile of the market town of Harleston, through which coaches pass every day from London to Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Waverney runs within 100 yards of the house, is well stocked with fish, supplies about 90 acres of the adjoining grazing land with water. Poor rates and other outgoings are very reasonable. Particulars will be ready for delivery about the middle of September, and may be had of Mr. Vaux, land surveyor, 59, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where Plans may be seen, and of whom printed Particulars may be had as soon as the Surveys can be completed, which notice will be given in future advertisements.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CHADACRE HALL, Shimpling, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. This most desirable Residence, possessing every requisite for a Family of Fortune, with 520 ACRES, more or less, of productive Rich Arable and Wood Land, lying within a ring fence (a few acres excepted), with its extensive Manor, Farm Houses, and Cottages, will be SOLD by AUCTION, the latter end of this, or the beginning of next Month, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract. The whole may be viewed, or any lot separately, by a written or personal application to Robert Mapletoft, Esq. Shimpling Hall, Stanstead; or the Rev. Thomas Fiske, residing in the parish; Trustees of the said Estate. The valuable Collection of Prints, Paintings, and Books; Furniture, and other Effects, will also be shortly submitted to Public Sale, which, and of the Estate, further particulars will appear in future advertisements.—No attention will be given to letters unless their postage be paid. Address—Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

Hants.—Complete and most desirable Freehold Residence, with immediate possession.—NEW PLACE, pleasantly removed from the bustle and dust of New Alresford, about six miles from Winchester, 18 from Southampton, and 58 from London, on the Mail Road.

MESSRS. MANT and SON respectfully inform the Public that they will have the honour to submit by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the ensuing month, in Lots, unless an acceptable offer is made by Private Contract, which one notice will be given, that substantial yet built, truly desirable and distinguished FREEHOLD MANSION, in excellent repair, replete with every domestic office, conveniently arranged; superior stabling and coach-house and requisite out-buildings; walled-in kitchen garden of capital an acre, hot-house, shrubberies, lawn, and pleasure-ground, with the front and productive enclosure about one mile in length, in the centre of the Hampshire Hunt, and convenient with every field sport. Also the several inclosures of Arable and Water Meadow Land adjoining, of the first quality, containing in the whole about One Hundred and Five Acres, forming together a most compact and highly valuable Farm, the residence and property of John Rawlinson, Esq. The mansion and premises may be viewed any day between the hours of Twelve and Three o'clock (Saturdays excepted), by Tickets only; and for Land, by leave of the Tenant.

For Tickets for viewing, and further particulars, apply at 39, Russell-square, London; or to the Auctioneers, Winchester, where a plan of the Estate may be seen.

George's Coffee-House, Coventry street, opposite the Haymarket.—Sale of Modern Plate, about Five Thousand Ounces, Cellar of choice Old Wines, about Three Hundred Dozen, a capital Chariot, Gelding, a handsome Dessert and a Four wheeled Chaise, Harness, &c.—By Mr ROBINS, (of Warwick House, Regent street,) on the Premises, George's Coffee House, Coventry street, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1823, at Eleven o'Clock; by order of Mr. Joseph Curt, retiring from Business.

THE CAPITAL MODERN PLATE; comprising Twenty-four dishes, nine dozen plates, soup and sauce tureens, cake and cream ewers, bread baskets, salvers, soup and sauce boats, fish carvers, dressing cases, plated ware, and various other articles.—The CELLAR of CHOICE OLD WINES, are peculiarly fine, and have been selected with the utmost judgment from the most approved Vintages; consisting of very fine Old Pale Sherry, Claret, Cote Rote, Red Hermitage, Burgundy, curious Frontignac, Rich Peray, and Sauterne, superior Old Hock, Rhenish, Moselle, Hubert, and Mountain; a few fine Cordials, Preserves, &c.—A capital Grey Gelding, and some Dennet and Four-wheel Chaise and Harness, &c.

Mr. Curt assures the Public that the whole of the Genuine Property of Mr. Joseph Curt; and the Wines are the choice Stock of a Gentleman of the first respectability, who have patronised the above Establishment for upwards of Twenty Years.—The Plate to be viewed on Tuesday preceding the Sale; the Wines, (of which samples may be had by application) may be tasted on the Morning of Sale.—Catalogues to be had on the Premises; and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street.——N.B. The excellent Household Furniture will be Sold on the 10th September, and following Day.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	225½	226	226	226½	228	228
3 per Cent. Reduced	83¼	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	83¾
3 per Cent. Consols	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	83	83
3¼ per Cent. Consols	—	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Consols for Account	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	83	83
4 per Cent. Consols	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—	—
New 4 per Cent.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Bank Long Annuities	22	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
India Bonds	58 p	58 p	58 p	58 p	58 p	58 p
Exchequer Bills, £100	30 p	30 p	30 p	31 p	31 p	31 p
Ditto, £500	— p	31 p	31 p	— p	31 p	31 p
Small Ditto	— p	31 p	34 p	— p	31 p	31 p

BIRTHS.

Aug. 19, in Portland place, the lady of W. Curtis, Esq. of a daughter.—Sunday last, at Beckenham-place, Kent, the lady of John Coker, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 17th, the Lady Sophia Macdonald, of a daughter.—On Aug. 22d, the lady of H. Hughes, Esq. Manager of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, at Chingford Church, Essex, Frederick Clarkson, Esq. of the Middle Commons, to Frances Hodgkins, the only surviving daughter of the late George Hodgkins, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.—On Thursday, the 14th, the Rev. John Butt, B.A. of Upper Seymour-street, to Mary, daughter of the late John Eddy, M.A. Vicar of Toddington, and of Didbrook, Gloucestershire, and Rector of Whaddon, Wilts.—At Bermuda, on the 12th ult. Rear-Admiral C.B., K.S.F. to Mary Esther, daughter of A. W. Harvey, M.D.—Lieut. R.N. to Harriot Agusta Kohler.—Capt. Franklin, R.N. to Eleanor Anne, daughter of the late W. Porden, Esq.

DIED.

At Chertsey, on the 21st inst. the infant son of Capt. James A. Montgomery.—On Tuesday, at Shefford, Bedfordshire, in his 57th year, Robert Bloomfield, author of the "Farmer's Boy," &c.—On the 19th instant, in Great Portland-street, Sophia, the wife of Mr. Edmund Hodgson.

LONDON: Printed and Published by J. SHACKELL, at *JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET*, where all communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 142. SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1823. Price 7d.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The Proprietors most respectfully announce that in consequence of the very favourable change in the Weather, and the numerous applications that have been made by Parties which the late prevailing rains have prevented visiting Vauxhall, they are induced to keep the Garden open a few Evenings longer; and to meet the convenience of the Public, TO-MORROW Evening, Monday, September 1.—The various Entertainments will begin and finish One Hour Earlier than usual! The Doors will open at Six o'clock. The Concert will commence at Seven o'clock. All the other Entertainments in succession. To Finish with the Fireworks at 11 o'clock. The Amusements will commence with a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Grand Musical Temple, Forty Feet in Height, will again be exhibited. The much admired new Ballet will be repeated, called the Venetian Ball, with new and splendid Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Slack Wire Light and Slack Rope; Cosmoramas; Hydraulics; Harlequin in the Clouds; Revolving Evening Star; Illuminated Fountain; Mount Vesuvius, Fire-works; and Ascent on the Rope, &c. &c., will all be on the same magnificent scale as on former evenings.—Admission, 3s. 6d.

Books of all the Songs, with full descriptive particulars of the two Ballets, price 1s. The popular Duet of "Polly Hopkins," the Songs of "The New Marriage Act" & "Conical Courtship, and Bread and Cheese and Kisses," and "Sir Peep at Lannon," are published, and may be had at the Gardens, price 1s. 6d. each.

NEW FOREIGN FLUTE MUSIC.—Mayseder's favourite Divertimento for the Flute and Piano forte, arranged by Charles Saust, 4s.—Rossini's Cavatina "Comme dolce all alma mia," from Tancredi, arranged for do. by Tolbu, 3s.—Published by R. Cocks and Co. Importers of all the choice compositions of every celebrated foreign composer, 20, Princes street, Hanover square, where may be had Tulou's Three last Sets of Duets Concertante, for two Flutes, op. 31, 33, and 34.—Ditto's the Cries of Paris, as a Fantasia for the Flute and Piano, op. 30.—Ditto's Air varied for ditto. op. 29. Also, all the best works of Berbiguier, Vern, and Gabrielsky for the Flute. A very considerable discount allowed for ready money.

To-morrow will be published, price 2s. 6d. with a portrait of Handel, to be continued monthly,

THE HARMONICON, No. IX. Contents:—I. Quadrille Rondo, or Dance movement, in the modern style, Moscheles—II. Canzonet, Himself; words by David Carey—III. Song, Dr. Turner; words by Tom D'Urfey—IV. Aria, Rossini, from Zelmira—V. Song, Linley; words from Shakespeare—VI. Romance for the Piano-forte, Haydn. Memoir of Handel, with a Portrait. State of the Opera in Italy. Some account of Morlacchi and his Works. On the Music of the Modern Greeks. Account of Mayer. Musica Medica. Thoughts on Music. The Drama. Intelligence and Correspondence. Copious Review of New Music, with Extracts. Portion of the Lexicon of Music, &c. &c.—Published by W. Pinnock, 267, Strand; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-court; Blackwood, Edinburgh; Milliken, Dublin, and all book and music sellers.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

SHADED MEDALLION WAFERS, in Boxes, containing One Hundred different Copies, from Ancient and Modern Gems, 11. 1s.; Ditto, containing Fifty, 10s. 6d. The Works of Canova and Thorwaldsen; the Kings and Queens of England; the Napoleon Medals: the Cæsars, two sizes: the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. The above may be had of Messrs. THOMPSON, No. 1, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.—N. B. Shortly will be published, Portraits of the King and Lord Byron, from models by W. Garnett.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the FOURTH, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of DONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least a Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, A.M., resident on his Benefice, in a beautiful and healthy country, receives Four Pupils into his house, whom he prepares for the Universities and Learned Professions. The most respectable references can be given to Gentlemen who have entrusted their sons to his care.—Apply to the Rev. B. Cole, Warbleton Parsonage, near Uckfield, Sussex.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady who has had considerable experience in Private Tuition, is desirous of giving instruction in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, who may require her daily or occasional attendance. She professes to teach the Piano-Forte (with thorough bass), French and English grammatically, Geography, History, Writing, and Arithmetic, &c.; has a general knowledge of polite literature.—References unexceptionable.—Letters (post paid) Y. Z. Messrs. Hodgson's, Booksellers, Great Mary-le-bone Street, will meet immediate attention.

PRIVATE EDUCATION; particularly recommended to the attention of Guardians and the Friends of young Ladies from the East and West Indies. The Lady of a Clergyman of the established Church, having two Daughters to Educate, proposes taking a small select number of young Ladies, who will participate in every advantage and attention bestowed upon her own children, and who, if required, may find a comfortable and permanent home. The establishment will be conducted upon the entire plan of private education. The situation is both healthy and pleasant; and from its vicinity to a large city, derives the advantage of the very best masters of every description. The most careful attention will be paid to health, morals, and manners; and the most respectable references given. For further particulars, address by letter, (post paid) to A. D. No. 8, Regent-street, London.

MORTGAGE.—Wanted immediately, SECURITY on adequate FREEHOLD PROPERTY, for £2,000, or for a sum not exceeding £10,000, if a first charge. As the money is under settlement, it would not be disturbed for a number of years.—Apply, post-paid, to M. Comport, Solicitor, Rochford, Essex.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 7000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life hold, Funded, Church Living, or other ample Security, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Lisle-Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions purchased and Bills discounted.

WANTED a respectable and well educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to a SURGEON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. practising the three branches of the Profession at the West-end of the Town. He will have the advantage of witnessing the Practice of a Public Charity during the whole time of his Apprenticeship; his domestic comforts will be particularly attended to, and in every respect treated as one of the family.—For cards of address apply to Messrs. Callow & Wilson, Medical Booksellers, Prince's-st., Soho.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED by a SURGEON and Apothecary of established practice; premium 150 Guineas. Address, post paid, Messrs. Spark and Evans, Druggists, 14, St. Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. W. BEACALL, SURGEON-DENTIST, 13, Newman street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence, long made the Science of artificial Teeth, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, his peculiar study, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every Operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from 10 till 4.—☞ A Vacancy for a Young Gentleman as an Apprentice.

GUNS, PISTOLS, PLATE, and PLATED GOODS, are selling off at WILSON'S old-established Warehouses, Nos. 1 and 2, Vigo lane, Regent-street, the premises being about to be re-built, agreeably to the New Street Act.—Mrs. Wilson feels that she would be wanting in gratitude to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, were she not to return them her best thanks for the kind patronage and support with which she has so long been honoured. She also respectfully solicits their attention, without loss of time, to an extensive and choice stock of Guns and Pistols, by the best London makers, many of them being on the most approved detonating principles, with all the requisite apparatus, together with a choice stock of plate and Plated Goods, consisting of every article calculated either for the table or sideboard. Canteens for officers and travellers continue to be fitted up on the shortest notice. The whole will be sold at reduced prices for ready money.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No Charges are made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a license from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuity secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds. JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

GUILFORD-STREET, RUSSEL-SQUARE.—The Lease of a House, in excellent repair, and at a moderate rent, to be disposed of; or to be let furnished for a shorter period.—Apply to Mr. Samuel Kell, 35, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

PUDLICOTE HOUSE, OXFORDSHIRE.—TO LET, completely Furnished, in a fine Sporting part of the country, situated five miles from Chipping Norton, seven from Burford, and contiguous to Wychwood Forest; consisting of an excellent Stone Mansion, of modern elevation, with Offices of every description, Lawn, Shrubbery, and walled Kitchen Garden, and with or without Land. The right of sporting over the Manor and Fishery.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Manor, Heriots, Quit Rents, &c. to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manor nearly 50 miles in circumference, well stocked with Game, and 474 Acres of Freehold Land, and a Right of Pasture over 900 Acres of Unenclosed Land; with suitable Farm Houses, &c. lying along the Turnpike Road, midway between London and Brighton, and only six miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, surrounded by Shrubberies, and Plantations, in a Park of 100 acres, commanding extensive Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. There is a good kitchen garden, farm-house, stables, coach-house, and kennel proper for a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, all of which except the farm-house have been built within twenty years. Poor rates under 2s. 6d. in the pound, all other rates low. The neighbourhood being noted in the Sporting World renders the situation peculiarly suited to the lovers of field sports.—To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, may be had of Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 58 Great Russel street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same; a plan of the estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had at the Libraries Brighton, Plough, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford. Letters to be post paid.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT, NORFOLK, on the Borders of Suffolk — SHOTFORD HALL. To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of 400 acres of good Arable, Meadow and Pasture Land, lying within a ring fence, of which only 62 acres are subject to tithe. Also the impropriate Corn Tithes of 2,345 acres. 1,100 of which are also subject to vicarial tithes, and about 1,806 are arable, with the Profits arising from the Manor, which is well stocked with Game, viz. fines on death or alienation, quit rents, &c., with the advowson or presentation to the perpetual Curacy of Needham, which can be made immediately. The house is nearly in the centre of the estate, and peculiarly adapted to a gentleman of agricultural pursuits. The out buildings are suitable to the extent of land, and are in good repair, situate within one mile of the market town of Harleston, through which coaches pass every day from London to Yarmouth, &c. The river Waverney runs within 100 yards of the house, is well stocked with fish, and supplies about 90 acres of the adjoining grazing land with water. Poor rates, and other outgoings are very reasonable.—Particulars will be ready for delivery about the middle of next month, and may be had of Mr. Vaux, Land surveyor, 58, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorised to treat for the sale of this estate.—Letters to be post-paid.

MISERDINE PARK, ten miles from Cheltenham, CHADLINGTON, near Blenheim, and 14 miles from Oxford.—TO BE SOLD early in the ensuing Spring, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause, "Orchard v. Sandys, Bart." The FREEHOLD MANSION and ESTATE called MISERDINE PARK, containing about 2000 Acres, with Manors and Manorial Rights, extending over the Parishes of Miserdine, Winstone, Brimsfield, and Cranham; also the perpetual Advowsons of Miserdine and Winstone.—The CHADLINGTON ESTATE consists of about 2000 Acres, situate in the Hamlets of Chadlington West, Puddicot, Gilkes, and Shuthampton, with the Manors and Rights belonging thereto; also the Rectorial Tithes of Shorthampton. The Freehold Meadows called Fullingmill Hams, near the City of Oxford, in the Parish of St. Thomas.—May be viewed on application to Messrs. T. and W. Orchard, Solicitors, 15, Hatton garden; Messrs. Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Solicitors, 62, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 58, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where Plans may be seen, and of whom printed Particulars may be had as soon as the Surveys can be made, of which notice will be given in future advertisements.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, a most desirable RESIDENCE, at Melton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. The House, consisting of a dining, drawing, and breakfast room, four bed-rooms on the first floor, and five on the second, Furnished, and replete with every convenience, is beautifully situate on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the river Deben, and the interesting country around; a sloping lawn of 11 acres in front, skirted by seven acres of Plantation in full beauty, and connected with an excellent Garden and Orchard. In a large paved court adjoining the house are a double coach-house, 5-stalled stable, stone pigeon-house, and other requisite out-buildings. Exclusively of the Pleasure Grounds, there are about 60 acres of Arable and Pasture Land, in a high state of cultivation; a good farm-house at a short distance from the Mansion, with suitable appurtenances; the whole within a ring fence, in a delightfully retired situation, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood, where excellent partridge shooting may be obtained.—For particulars, and tickets to view the Estate, application may be made to Mr. Colchester, Woodbridge. Letters to be post-paid.

LEATHER TRADE.—To be DISPOSED OF, on eligible terms, in consequence of the present Proprietor retiring altogether from Business, an excellent concern in the above Line, with the advantage of an old established BOOT MANUFACTORY, in one of the best Houses and principal situations in the Market-place, Nottingham, with Yard and roomy Warehouses, and every requisite convenience for carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Business to any extent. The House contains—on the ground floor, two kitchens, pantry, parlour, shop and counting-house; and on the second floor, a drawing-room, 18 ft. by 14, with store room, lodging-room, and closets: the third floor contains three excellent lodging rooms, with three good attics over the same.—Further particulars may be known by application to Mr. Shepherd, Solicitor, 11, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

VERY SUPERIOR LIBRARY FURNITURE, that must be parted with, and will be sold at half its value; consisting of real Spanish cloth curtains; 12 Spanish wood chairs, with real morocco seats and rosewood couch to match them; a superior bookcase of the same order; a very superior library table, with Brunell's locks, for ditto. To be seen at Nos and Co.'s, Agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

CABINET FURNITURE, Chairs, &c.—C. MILLS, (from Messrs. Gillows,) begs to acquaint the public in general, that he has for Inspection at the Manufactory, No. 77, High-street, Mary-le-bone, opposite Devonshire-street, an assortment of goods in the above branch, manufactured in a style and manner peculiar to that house, and from the fall of price in the raw material is enabled to offer every article of the best description and quality at very reduced prices for ready money. C. M. by the desire of many ladies and gentlemen (who have expressed their disappointment at calling at the wrong House,) requests families inspecting the Warerooms to be particular in the number.

STAYS and ELASTIC BELTS.—ROBINSON and VISTRIN submit to Ladies their fashionable CORSETS, warranted to fit in an elegant and superior manner, however difficult the figure.—ELASTIC BELTS, which reduce corpulency, visceral enlargement, umbilical hernia, local dropsy, relieve and strengthen abdominal debility, and give comfortable support before and after accouchement.—Their PATENT STAYS counteract and rectify spinal curvatures, and support and cure persons awry, making the form appear perfectly straight and shapely, without any pernicious steel, padding, or pressure.—Country residents instructed to send measures. Be very correct in the names, and number of the house.—65, New Bond-street, London.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE VISCERA.

DR. DRUMGOLD (late Army Medical Staff,) may be consulted in Gastric and Hepatic Diseases (to which he limits his Practice) daily, from 9 till 11 in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the evening, at his house, No. 79, Dean street, Soho.—A residence of several years in tropical climates has afforded Dr. D. extensive experience in the treatment of this class of disorders.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 21, 1823.

2d Reg. of Life Guards:—Hon. J. Dutton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Hamilton, ret.—1st Reg. of Drag. Guards: Lieut. and Adj. A. J. Stanmeretz to be Lieut. vice Westenra, exch.—7th Reg. of Light Drags: J. J. White, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Phillipps, prom.—8th Ditto: Lieut. Hon. C. Westenra, to be Adj. and Lieut. vice Stanmeretz, exch.—10th Ditto: Lieut. W. Wood to be Lieut. vice Wood, exch.—15th Ditto: Lieut. C. Phillipps to be Lieut. vice Jolliffe, exch.—10th Reg. of Foot: Capt. E. Bloomfield to be paymaster, vice Dive, exch.—62d Ditto: Capt. J. J. Anderson to be Paymaster, vice Campbell, exch.—82d Ditto: Capt. C. Levinge to be Capt. vice Douglas.—91th Ditto: Lieut. J. Gammellie to be Lieut. vice Walford, exch.—69th Ditto: J. Lord Elphinstone to be Ens. vice Hamilton, prom.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.: Lieut. B. Hartley to be Lieut. vice O'Connell.—Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of Renfrew: J. C. Porterfield, Esq. and W. Cunninghame, Esq. to be Dep. Lieuts.—Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of Westmorland: W. W. Atkinson, Esq. and J. Wilson, Esq. to be Dep.-Lieus.—Commissions in the Royal Ayr Militia, signed by the Lord Lieut:—J. Bell, Esq. to be Capt.: John Clerk, Gent. to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTS.

J. H. LOWNDES, Liverpool, merchant.—P. ALDERSEY, Liverpool, grocer.—R. and R. RIGG, Whitehaven, common-brewers.—J. BILES, Cranborne, blacksmith.—J. W. HONE, Brixton, draper.—J. SMITH, Doncaster, grocer.—E. KNOWLES, Brightholmstone, stable-keeper.—R. and F. WILSON, Oxford-street, linen-drapers.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's mews opposite the Horse and Thatched Tavern, Queen Catherine, London, has for Sale CHAMPAGNE, ROUGE ET BLANC, first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pris. Soleau Avize, growers,) 41.4s. per doz.: CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE, 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 30s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen: OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2 dozen.

New landing (from the "Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES, first quality, PRIS AVIZE) 41. 4s. per dozen.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 34, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

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Great and peculiar advantages are given to young and middle aged persons insuring with this Institution;—for, not being burdened with the heavy charge for agency, and avoiding other unnecessary expences, the Society is enabled to reduce the premiums on such lives, 15 and 20 per Cent. below those usually required; and that persons in the early periods of life may not be deterred from insuring, by a consideration that default in payment of any Premium would subject them to the loss of their Policy and Payments, the Society give a LEGAL CONTRACT to purchase Policies at their TRUE VALUE, or to lend two-thirds of that amount, at the option of the Assured; the scale of value, from year to year, being indorsed on the Policy itself at the time it is granted.

Three-fourths of the savings and profits are given to the Assured, until the Shareholders are paid off, and thenceforth the whole will be added to the Policies; interest is applied in reduction of Premiums in the mean time. The Assured by having the sum secured divided into several Policies, may, after four years, still further reduce their future Premiums by sale of their Interest to the Society or any one Policy, whilst the addition of Profits made to the other Policies will probably increase their amount to nearly the gross sum originally insured.

A precautionary Capital of 200,000l. protects the interests of the Assured until they shall be entitled to the whole Profits; and a permanent surplus Capital of 200,000l. will be maintained in the reserve.

Proposals from the Country to be sent to the Resident Director, who will give all proper information; and the parties, by appearing before one of the Medical Referees, will not be subject to any additional charge for non-appearance before the Board of Directors.

A MADEIRA MERCHANT offers the product of his own estates, excellent MADEIRA WINE, at 42l. per Hogshead, or 42s. per dozen. Having limited connections in England, he resorts to an advertisement, but trusts the prejudices existing against it will be removed, when he assures the public he has satisfactorily supplied royalty and many gentlemen of rank (through the same medium), to whom he can refer, or he will cheerfully grant to a respectable purchaser a reasonable time to satisfy himself before payment that the lot purchased corresponds with the samples. To be tasted at Messrs. Fox and Co.'s, No. 3, Poland-street, Oxford-street. Also some peculiarly fine Sherry and Port, at 42s. 44s. and 50s. per dozen.

ROAD TOOLS upon Mr. M'Adam's IMPROVED SYSTEM, shovels, grafting tools, sieves, mattocks, mud scrapers, and rakes of every description, barrows with iron wheels, &c. The tools are well steeled, and will be found much more durable than the generality of these articles. Surveyors requiring large quantities will be supplied at 25 per cent. under the usual prices. Gunpowder, patent shot, refined cart grease, and paints, oils, and colours of every description. Manufactured and sold by Robinson, Taylor, and Co. (successors to M'Adam and Co.), Willow-wharf, 87, Bankside, Southwark.

DRY ROT.—Messrs. Rodwell and Martin, Booksellers, 46, New Bond street, have the few unsold copies of the Essay on DRY ROT, wherein the causes of the Dry Rot are fully explained, and the means of preventing that evil, or completely removing its destructive effects, are clearly and practically prescribed by ROBERT M'WILLIAM, Architect.

Just published, both in French and English, neatly printed in crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. in extra boards, embellished with portraits of Madame Panam, and of the Prince of Coburg,

MEMOIRS of a GREEK YOUNG LADY, or Madame Pauline Adelaide Alexandre Panam, versus His Serene Highness the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg. This volume presents very curious details of the manners and characters of the Court of Coburg, and includes Letters from the Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince de Metternich, the famous Prince de Ligne, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and several other distinguished Personages of the Continent. It has already excited great attention both in France and Germany, and has been published, after the failure of a series of negociations for its suppression.—Printed for Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster-row, and J. Wood, 43, New Bond-street.

Just published in 8vo. price 3s. with five Portraits, by Cruikshank,

THE TRIAL of the REV. EDWARD IRVING, M.A.—Published by E. Byne, 4, Butcher-hall-lane, Newgate-street; and sold by all Booksellers.

FOX'S MARTYRS.—CATHOLIC CLAIMS!!!

To-morrow will be published, price 1s. containing 80 pages of closely printed matter, embellished with five engravings on wood, Part I. of

FOX'S BOOK of MARTYRS, with important Additions relative to the late Persecutions of the Protestants in France, communicated expressly for this work by several eminent Protestants, who were eye-witnesses of the horrors which they describe. To be completed in about 12 Parts. Part 2. on Oct. 4. In presenting this new edition of Fox's Book of Martyrs to the public, the proprietors are solely actuated by a sincere desire to afford to all classes of their fellow-christians a cheap defence against the insidious arts of the advocates of what is termed Catholic Emancipation; and to arouse the Protestant consense of his danger, by shewing him that, in complying with their demands, he is granting power to a sect by whom it has invariably been exercised in the persecution of all who dissent from its tenets, or exposed its abuses. They rejoice to find that their efforts for the diffusion of this interesting work have been met on the part of the public with an ardour far beyond their most sanguine expectations. It is already eagerly sought for in every part of the kingdom; and the sale of more than 10,000 copies within a month from the appearance of the first weekly number, affords a sufficient proof that that attachment to the pure faith which inspired our forefathers, yet glows in the breasts of their descendants.—The work is also published in Weekly Numbers, price only Two-pence each, embellished with elegant engravings.—London: Printed for the Proprietors, published at 57, Skinner street, and sold by all booksellers and newsvenders.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 22, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander Earl of Caithness to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Caithness, in the room of the Earl of Caithness, deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant—North Devon Regular Militia: W. Hole, Esq. to be Capt. vice Bassett, res.—Tavistock Regt. of Local Militia: J. Carpenter, Esq. to be Lieut. Colonel, vice A. Kelly, jun. dec.—Plymouth Dock Regiment of Local Militia: W. Langmead, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, vice J. Elford, jun. deceased—East Devon Legion Yeomanry Cavalry: W. Leigh, Gent. to be Cornet; J. Helmore, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon—East Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: Hon. Charles Rodolphus Trefusis to be Captain, vice G. Brooke, res.: W. Loyde, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Hodge, res.—Devon Guides Yeomanry Cavalry: S. Crapp, Esq. to be Capt. vice E. Luscombe, res.: H. J. Holdsworth, Gent. to be Adjutant; W. Langworthy, Gent. to be Surgeon—South Hams Yeomanry Cavalry: C. B. Calmady, Esq. to be Captain, vice Hon. P. B. Pellew, res.; H. Tonkin, Gent. to be Lieut.—1st or East Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: Major the Right Hon. Lord Graves to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice J. Worth, dec.—Commission in the 1st Christchurch Troop of the South Hants Yeomanry Cavalry: C. P. Rose, Esq. to be Captain.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Burtt and Fuller, Clifton, innholders—Gray and Burrows, East Stonehouse, Devon, surgeons—Page and Noble, London and Oporto—Lowes and Campbell, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, wine merchants—Crossland and Hides, Sheffield, scissor-manufacturers—Wilkinson and Frederick, Hanway-street, hatter—Turrell and Badams, Birmingham and Little Britain, merchants—Greenway and Potter, Manchester and Darwen, merchants—Westacott and Heywood, Bristol, chemists—Larkin and Galon, Strand, hat-manufacturers—Marsh and Co. ironmonger-lane, warehousemen—Edwards and Arnold, Holland-street, hat manufacturers—Phillipps and Davidson, Little Tower-street, Custom House Agents.

BANKRUPTS.

R. FLEMING, Great Yarmouth, wine-merchant—P. F. BATTERBEE, Norton, Suffolk, brandy-merchant—P. P. ANDREW, Brighton, grocer—W. MADDY, Leeds, linen-draper—J. JENNINGS, Keynsham, saddler—R. BROUGHALL, Little Ness, Shropshire, farmer—D. PHILLIPS, Cold Blow, Pembrokeshire, victualler—E. SKILLER, Rochester, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Sept. 23. J. Harvey, Leadenhall market, poultery—Sept. 16, J. Rangeroft, Bingfield, Berks, grazier.

Sept. 17. T. Hind, late of Liverpool and Frodsham, at the George, Liverpool—Sept. Roundell, late of Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer, at the Devonshire Hotel, —Sept. 16, W. Saunders, Beckington, schoolmaster, at the Wheat —Frome Selwood—Oct. 21. J. Cotterell, Worcester, timber-merchant, at Pole, Worcester.

CERTIFICATES.—Sept. 16.

t, Carnaby-street, victualler—J. Terman, Dawlish, Devonshire, Brandon, Kent-street, builder—W. Furlong, Bristol, haberdasher Wilmington-square, surgeon—E. Lucas, Shepherd's-market, dealer

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A telegraphic despatch was received on Monday, which brought the news of the Pope's death. The deceased Pontiff was named Barnabi Chiaramonti, born at Cesena, in the Romagna, on the 14th of August, 1742, and elected Pope, at Venice, on the 14th March, 1800. He was therefore at the time of his decease in the 82d year of his age, and in the 24th of his Pontificate.—Monday last being the Fete of St. Louis, the *Moniteur* was the only French paper that was allowed to be printed.

M. Margat, the Aëronaut, took his departure from the Champ de Mars on Sunday (the 17th), at a quarter before nine in the evening. The air was calm, and the coloured lamps (which formed a crown) below the balloon, permitted the spectators to follow it with their eyes for a long time. Arrived in the upper regions, M. Margat experienced an intense cold, the gas in dilating left a humidity which was soon converted into ice, and which gave the Aëronaut much trouble in managing the valve. He succeeded, however, in overcoming this obstacle, and proceeded without accident through a very thick fog to the forest of Villers-Coterets in the Commune of Fleury, 25 leagues from Paris. At midnight he effected his descent, and found himself perched upon a tree, which served as a base for his wandering edifice. There M. Margat passed the night, notwithstanding the rain, which fell in abundance. The astonishment may be conceived of the Sieur Debary, Keeper to the Duke of Orleans, when at four in the morning, on going his round, he perceived on the top of a tree our aërial voyager, and his immense baggage. M. Margat praises the conduct of this Keeper, from whom he received every kind of aid; he was also very well received by the Mayor of Fleury, by the Curé, and by all the inhabitants of the village who flocked to see him.

The *Moniteur* contains a letter from Madrid, which is but an echo of Marshal Oudinot's despatch, relative to the attack on Corunna, and of several reports, which had previously appeared in another form. One of the French brigs is said to have captured a vessel, on board of which were thirty nine French Refugees, who were flying from Corunna. They have been landed and placed in the prison of Tuy, where they await their sentence.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—Report from Marshal Duke de Reggio to the Minister of War, dated Madrid, Aug. 20:—"Lieut.-Gen. Count Bourck renders me an account of the 13th, of his operations on Corunna; by a letter to the following purport:—In the night of the 10th and 11th the garrison of Corunna fired briskly on our troops; but fortunately did not do us much harm; several houses were damaged about our head quarters, the magazine of tobacco caught fire, but was soon extinguished. About eight in the morning a white flag was seen hoisted on the covered way, and a flag of truce came to us breathing peace, though at the same time exhibiting high pretensions; but I must confess they have done their duty and submitted to Ferdinand VII. They wished to put themselves under the protection of the Duc d'Angoulême, but they would not hear a word about the Regency of Madrid; they wished to remain until the issue of the affair of Cadiz and the orders of the King of Spain were known. The whole of the day of yesterday was taken up in parleying.—(*Pour parler.*)—I sent them my ultimatum, that I would enter Corunna, either as friend or enemy. A person invested with power has this moment arrived, after having had a conference in this town, and I am persuaded that the garrison of Corunna will put themselves under the orders of General Morillo. Two officers of the garrison have been sent to that General to inform him of what has been agreed upon; until their return there will be suspension of hostilities, which may last four or five days, owing to the distance of Count de Carthagena. The Captain-General of Old Castile, Charles O'Donnel, also sends accounts from Salamanca, of the 16th of this month, that two squadrons of the regiment of the Queen's arrived on the 13th in the environs of Zamora, and joined his troops, and recognized the Regency. This reinforcement of cavalry will be of great service in Estremadura.

(Signed) "Marshal Duke REGGIO.

"P.S. I hope the moment I am writing to your Excellency, that the capitulation of Corunna is settled. I have given orders to General Bourck that the moment he takes possession of Corunna he will leave a regiment there and proceed with his main force to Astorga, and send the brigade of Laroche Jaquelin to Estremadura, where the Constitutionalists have shown themselves in some force."

Letters from Cadiz of the 8th, mention that a great quantity of wheat and flour had arrived, and they expected not to feel any want of all kinds of provisions.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Count Bulgari is again appointed Charge d'Affaires from his Majesty the Emperor to his Catholic Majesty. So long as this Monarch shall continue a prisoner, he will be accredited to the Regency of Spain. The *Conservateur Impartial* has an article, dated Frankfort on the Maine, 21st of last month, to the following effect:—"English, French, and German Journals have repeated, on the credit of the *Bremen Gazette*, an article dated from St. Petersburgh, June 12, which is relative to the affairs of Spain, and to the manner in which the Russian Cabinet considers its influence on the rest of Europe. As none of the St. Petersburgh Journals have published this article, we have reason to believe that, far from having any official character, as the *Journal des Debats*, of the 17th of July, affirms, it is a fabrication from beginning to end." The Emperor is expected at Moscow on the 2d of next month. According to an opinion confirmed by his Majesty, all Monks are, at their request, allowed to leave their convents; they return to their former temporal situations, but lose the rank, property, and honorary distinctions, which they had before they took the vows. Prince Radziville, Viceroy for the King of Prussia, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, is arrived here. Lord Douglas, who is attached to the British Embassy, has left this city.

NAPLES, Aug. 6.—His Majesty our Sovereign arrived yesterday in this port, after a prosperous voyage, at half past ten in the morning, in company with his Royal Highness the Duke of Calabria, who went to meet him, and landed at Monosiglio with the Duchess of Florida. The sea was covered with boats, and the numerous spectators loudly welcomed our beloved Sovereign, while repeated salutes of artillery and the ringing of the bells announced to the capital the happy news. The city was finely illuminated in the evening, and the public enthusiasm was without bounds on the appearance of his Majesty at the theatre of San Carlos.

GHENT, Aug. 23.—The Duke of Wellington arrived here at five o'clock in the afternoon, coming from Oudenarde. Before his Grace entered the city he examined the works of the new citadel out of the Courtray gate. The Duke, when he left Ghent, proceeded to Termonde, to inspect the fortifications, and thence to Antwerp, where he arrived yesterday at noon. After having examined the fortifications his Grace set out for Brussels, where he arrived at six o'clock in the afternoon.

His Majesty has issued a decree, dated 20th August, in consequence of repeated representations, addressed to him by the Chamber of Commerce, and provisional assemblies, requesting him to make use of the prerogative reserved to him to impose higher duties, or wholly to prohibit certain articles, the produce of France. Various ordinances, successively issued in France, having imposed great restraints on the commercial relations with this kingdom, though they are favoured by the Laws of the Netherlands, being charged with excessive duties, or the Laws of the Netherlands, being charged with excessive duties, or wholly prohibited in France, and all his Majesty's endeavours to make an arrangement equitable to both parties having failed, his Majesty orders:—

Art. I.—The following articles, so far as they are of French origin, or imported from France into our kingdom, shall be liable to the following import duties:—Porcelain, white or painted, per 100lbs. 20 fr.; fayence of all kinds, 20 fr.; earthenware, 15 per cent.; stockings, caps, mittens, and other articles of wearing apparel of cotton, wool, or thread, either knit or wool, 20 per cent.; slates, per 1,000, 3 fr.

Art. II.—The following articles, of French origin, or imported from France, are prohibited:—glasses and glass ware of all kinds, except looking glasses; cloths and kerseymeres; muriatic acid; nitric acid; vitriolic acid; brandy distilled from grain.

Art. III.—The following articles coming from France shall not be imported, except by sea. The distilled liquors:—vinegar (of wine, beer, and artificial vinegar), and wine.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 1.—It is understood that the Diet would break up in the course of this month. It had been agreed on to increase the revenue of the King and Prince considerably, and 2,000l. had been granted yearly to the wife of Prince Oscar, as pin money. The Queen lives in a very retired manner, and holds no Court. The King and Family have removed to the country Palace of Drottingholm. The English are treated with particular respect in this country.

IRELAND.

CORK COUNTY COURT.—John Sullivan and Charles Sullivan were indicted for administering an unlawful oath to Cornelius Shine.—Cornelius Shine identified the prisoners, and recollects a night in November, was returning to Ballyheen from Kilbrin, by a short cut through a field near the prisoners' house, when he heard a whistle, and went up, where he saw five men: and among them were the prisoners and a man named Cotter. They then introduced the United business, and they swore the witness—it was the man named Cotter who swore him, and the prisoner John Sullivan was present at the time; three of the party went off at a short distance. The prisoner Charles came up before he had finished the oath—the oath was, to be loyal and true to the society, and to be always ready to attend when called on; after witness was sworn, he went home.—For the defence, John Roche was called—is a carpenter by trade, and knows the witness Shine, and also the prisoners; he and his brothers bought a horse, for which they passed their note, but they were not able to pay the amount; on going to give some excuse about it, he met with Shine, whom he told of the circumstance, and Shine said if he would join him in informations, as the Sullivans refused to do so, and that if they succeeded, he would easily pay his rent after; he also said he would either hang or transport the Sullivans.—Dennis Driman knows the witness Shine, who is related to him by his wife; had a conversation with him in the Ball-alley; the witness was coming out, and Shine followed him, and said he was ashamed about his conduct, and he (witness said, "So you ought, for bringing in such respectable gentlemen as the Messrs. Nash;" to which he replied, that he had nothing against them, but that Sullivan came for a gun to him in the day time in their names; he said that he never would proceed, only Sullivan informed against his (Shine's) father, for having a gun in his possession; the witness further said, that there was a report that he got 50l. and was forgiven six years' rent by his landlord for prosecuting; to which he replied, that he might be sure he would not do so unless he was paid.—The defence here closed, and his Lordship said he would leave it to the Jury to decide on the evidence, for he believed they had made their minds up before that stage of the trial.—Foreman—We have, indeed, my Lord.—A verdict of Not Guilty was then returned.

James Nash and Michael Nash, respectable young gentlemen, were then charged with being found in arms, with divers other persons unlawfully assembled, at Ballyheen, in this county.—Mr. Bellew, Wexford was called for the prosecution, upon which Mr. Freeman inquired if he had any evidence to give of his personal knowledge; to which he replied that he had not, only what he was told by Sullivan. There being only the first witness on the previous trial (Shine) to sustain the indictment, his Lordship directed the issue to be handed to the jury, who instantly found a verdict of Not Guilty.

BELFAST, Aug. 22.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst. five cows and two horses, the property of John Kyle, a tenant on the estate of Hugh Kennedy, Esq. in the townland of Corroreagh, on the mail coach road from Belfast to Newtownards, were maliciously houghed.

KILKENNY, Aug. 23.—Before day-break on the morning of Saturday last, the 17th inst. nine persons went to the house of James Brenan, farmer, at Sart, in this county, and rapped at his door. He inquired what they wanted, on which they demanded to know why he took the farm of Balyntarsnah, telling him that his stock was driven off it, and that if he drove them back again, he would not get them so easily another time. Brenan refused to open the door, on which they broke a pane of glass, and put in at the window a threatening notice, of which the following is a copy:—"James Brenan.—You shall immediately resign the farm Ballyntarsnah Or it will be the mains of Burning Your House and place unto ashes and you deceiver of man Kind will be shot without mercy So Now loose no time or Blame Yourselfe."

CHARGE OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—On Thursday (21st inst.) his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel held his Triennial Visitation for this diocese at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel. The attendance of Clergymen was very numerous. In addressing the Bishop, and Clergy of the Diocese, his Grace the Archbishop, in the commencement of his Charge, took occasion to pay a high, and well-merited eulogium to his predecessor, for his activity and zeal in the discharge of every duty imposed on his situation, and for the other virtues which adorned his course through life. For himself, he said, that although, from the course of nature, the recurrence of many triennial occasions not likely to occur—yet he would feel it, at all times, one of his most pleasing duties to attend to the interests and communications of his Clerical Brethren. His Grace next adverted to the several theoretical arguments extant for the suppression or abolition of tithes and the alienation of Church property; but these he censured as mere popular experiments, which, if acted upon, while they would sink the tithes in the pockets of the land proprietor, mostly an absentee, would not relieve that class upon whom they fall with the heaviest weight, and who should pay a full equivalent for every thing they received from the landlord; besides, while many of the lords of the soil were squandering the money drawn from Ireland among other nations, the beneficed Clergy, residing, with few exceptions, among the communities from whom they derived their support, spent there the produce of their tithes to the advantage of these communities; and, by their example and advice, it was to be hoped, contributed to the welfare of the country. He considered Church property a right as inalienably inherent in the Clergy for their support as that of any other property which could possibly be possessed by any individual whatever; it was not only guarded by the law, and sanctioned by what was termed immemorial usage—but was a right which invaded no other right; for it was chargeable on the lands of their possessors. He next adverted to the Bill lately he went through, and which he seemed to approve, as calculated to alleviate the burdens of those who complain, while it equally regarded what was due to the interests and support of the clerical profession; and his Grace recommended it to the adoption of his Clergy accordingly. He alluded to the Dissenters and Roman Catholics in terms not only of kindness and conciliation, but of genuine liberality—indicating to his Clergy the propriety of, at all times, duly considering and making allowance for the circumstances under which they were placed. He spoke at such considerable length, that we cannot enter here into any of his Grace's charge;—but this is of the less consequence, as we understand it is to be published after his circuit in the Archdiocese shall have been completed.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

ASSIZES.

CHESTER.—Joseph Dale, who attained the age of 18 years on the 4th of July, was charged with the wilful murder of William Wood, cotton-factor, on the 16th of July, at Whaley, by means of stones thrown at the back part of his head, by which a mortal wound was inflicted of the size of half an inch in length, and one inch in breadth. John Mellor, of Whaley, farming servant—was coming from Bullock-Smithy with his cart on the 16th of July, the old road; on his return from Disbley to Whaley (by the new roads), between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., found a man near the bottom of a wall, dead, twelve or sixteen yards from the wall—Disbley to Whaley is three miles—he came one mile from Disbley alone—stopped at Edmund Potts and John Mellor, his uncle, came up—the name of Wood—on the back of his head was a wound, on the forehead two wounds—appeared inflicted with stones—many stones were near the body, which were brickstone stones—a vast quantity of blood under his head—did not observe the pockets, the body was not cold—put it into Edmund Potts's cart—there were three carters and three drivers present—grass and wall was sprinkled with blood, but much blood about. Edmund Potts was on the road on the 16th of July last, between 7 and eight P. M.; saw J. Mellor; knows Joseph Hatfield lives; Mellor stood by Wood on the Disbley side; passed Hatfield-house on the Whaley side; distance from a quarter half a mile; examined the body, which was warm; corroborates former witness with regard to stones and blood; took the body in cart to the Cock in Whaley; was present before the Coroner when inquiry took place; examined pockets of the deceased; inspected breeches pockets, in which were an old penny, pocket handkerchief and top of an umbrella. Mary Bradshaw knows late Mr. Wood—saw him at Manchester on the 15th of July, between six and seven o'clock A.M. going to Manchester, at Holly-green; saw the body the day after at the Cock. William Howarth, of Disbley, examined on the 17th of July, near Hatfield-house; found stones left-hand side of the road, 26 yards from boundary, between Hatfield's and Mosley's house. Four stones were here produced clotted with blood and hair, both extremely visible and appalling, and the stones large—the stones were what they make walls with. Jonathan Cheatham, stone-mason, at Stockport. Saw Wood at Stockport between two and three o'clock on the 16th of July (Wednesday)—paid him 48l. and some silver—8l. in 1l. country bank notes, two 5l. Derby notes, the rest Bank of England notes of 5l. each, except one 10l. Knew the exact number of several—one a 5l. Bank of England, No. 72, 2d October, 1822, which he copied; recognized the tear in it. Stockport was about six miles from the murder. In answer to a question from Sergeant Marshall—Recollects the note produced is what he received on Monday, and put it into the tin box, out of which he took no note but to Wood. John Johnson, of Disbley, stone-mason, saw on the evening, two young men pass on the road by him, in colours dress one young man, and one middle-aged followed, 20 yards distance—light coloured coats and drab gaiters—the middle-aged man in a light coloured—saw deceased at the Cock, who had dark drab coat and gaiters—the young man was dressed in a pair of trowsers and jacket, light drab. The last man of the three, taller than the other, was going towards Whaley—saw them near the foundry, going towards Joseph Hatfield's—Joseph Hatfield lives between Disbley and Whaley, on the old road, between a quarter and half a mile from the boundary—saw at seven o'clock a man pass, and directly afterwards three men followed him. The first had gaiters rather black—the three men followed him a few minutes afterwards. The first had an umbrella in his hand, a basket or bundle in his left, going towards Whaley. Question by the Court—Saw the dead body, had on leggings the same as the man who passed his door.—Thomas Etchings, of Stone-edge, between Whaley and Disbley, remembers being on the road on the 16th of July—between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the evening of Wednesday—observed two young men on the road, between two and three yards distance—ran with him about 40 yards; walked up to him—one of them asked his way to Chapel-le-Frith—told them four miles—they thanked him, and ran again soon out of sight—two dressed with coats, and the third a dark coloured jacket, trowsers of the same—observed marks on the person with light coloured jacket, four or five inches broad, between his left shoulder and his elbow. This was half a mile distant from the boundary of Disbley and Whaley—saw three young men running as fast as they could at the top of the hill—came into Whaley, stopped before they reached the toll-bar, they passed it not, walked sharply over the bridge—one turned at the public-house door, but could not tell whether he went in—two turned to the Rising-sun. Wm. Beard, of Whaley, was on the turnpike-road 16th July, about eight. These men were turning towards the toll-gate leading to Buxton, which they went through. Verdict—*Guilty*, but (very unusual in cases of murder) Chief Justice Warren would not pass sentence till Wednesday, in consequence of the arguments in arrest of judgment by Messrs. Law and Jones, the prisoner's counsel.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Thursday, J. Smith, a lad of 19, apprentice with Mr. Arding, of Dorset-street, was charged with robbing his master. The nurse observed him go out early on Sunday morning with a few of old squares of glass, his master on the next evening charged him with the robbery, but the prisoner denied it; on hearing, however, afterwards, that his master had sent for an officer, he became frightened, and said he would tell all; if Mr. A. would forgive him. His master agreed any such terms, and the prisoner confessed to the officer the stealing, but refused to say to whom he had sold the property. A letter, the prisoner sent from the Compter was intercepted, however, which gave the latter information; but the person who had bought it having given a fair price, he was now made a witness, and the prisoner was committed.

J. Nowlan, who had been but four days in the employ of Mr. Sanders, bookseller, Bartholomew-close, was charged with stealing 15 numbers of a periodical work. Being observed to go out with a bag in the morning he was watched, and seen to load his pockets with the numbers in question. He would not tell what the bag contained. He was committed.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Thursday, —— Hawker, a private in the 1st Guards, was brought to this office, charged with attempting to ravish the person of a little girl, named Holmes, only five years of age. The child lives at No. 3, Delap-court, Westminster, the prisoner lodges in the same house, and is a married man. On Wednesday he enticed her into his room, and in a short time afterwards, the child came crying to witness, and described to her the nature of the outrage which the prisoner had committed. The prisoner was committed for trial.

HATTON-GARDEN.—The activity of the officers intrusted with warrants for searching the premises of the bakers within this district, has led to another detection. A baker of the name of Robert James was convicted of having alum in his possession, and fined 4l. and costs.

MARY-LE-BONE-OFFICE.—FATAL PUGILISTIC RENCONTRE.—A number of dustmen were drinking before the Red Lion public-house, Bryanstone, on Thursday evening, and three soldiers of the Foot Guards passing by, the dustmen challenged them to play at skittles, and also to pitch and toss, but the soldiers declined. The dustmen called them cowards, and the youngest soldier, about 21 years of age, challenged to fight either of the dustmen. Considerable altercation ensued, and one of the dustmen, named John Norman, used abusive epithets towards them, and they returned, and the youngest soldier shook his fist at Norman's face, and this led to a fight. They fought three rounds; but there was merely an exchange of blows, when the dustman missed and fell. There were cries of "foul," and it was observed that the soldier gave his opponent an abdominal blow, which is contrary to the pugilistic tactics. After the dustman received this blow, he never spoke or breathed. A surgeon was instantly sent for, and he said that life was quite extinct. The soldier was taken into custody, examined at this office, and remanded.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a man named Sherman and his wife were charged, the former with having stolen three diamond rings, the latter with having pawned them, knowing them to be stolen property. Mr. Williams, of the Auction Mart, stated, that the male prisoner was employed as a porter at the Mart. The different articles of jewellery were arranged by the male prisoner, a small parcel, containing three diamond rings, estimated at about 20l. was missing. Sherman he stated at first, but at length he confessed that he had pawned the rings at Sadler's, in Bishopsgate-street. It turned out upon further enquiry, that his wife had sold the rings to the pawnbroker, at a price not the fortieth part of their value. Mr. Sadler's shopman stated, that the woman brought the rings to him for sale as base articles. Mrs. Sherman agreed to take 10s. for them, provided the party for whom she sold them would be satisfied at such a price, but they were to be returned if the price was considered inadequate.

The Lord Mayor—Do you know the difference between a diamond ring and paste ring.

Shopman—I am not at all a good judge, but if they were offered to me as diamond rings, I should have had the woman taken up—

He said he positively believed them to be nothing but paste. The rings were the property of a Mr. Isaacs.

On Tuesday the case had been ordered to stand over for Mr. Sadler to attend, who accordingly made his appearance, when he stated that when the rings were purchased he was from home; on his return he asked from whom his shopman had bought them, when he received for answer, that they were purchased of Mr. Isaacs. He considered there was no imputation against him-self, but he wished to exculpate his young man, who, if he bought a paste, but he wished to exculpate his young man, who, if he bought a diamond for 10s. worth 10,000l. would not be a gainer, as he was no partner. Mr. Sadler then produced some very handsome rings, and said, "Mr. Isaacs, you say you are a judge of diamonds, point out those in that parcel which are diamonds." Mr. Isaacs immediately took two rings from the parcel, and said they were diamonds. Mr. Sadler said here was a proof that even good judges might be deceived. All those beautiful diamonds were paste.—Mr. Isaacs said he was not a professed judge, and complained of being taken by surprise.—Some pawnbrokers who were present said, that a species of quartz was made up by the French so closely to resemble diamonds that the first judges in the trade had been defrauded by them.—The only direct evidence against the male prisoner was his own confession. The depositions were taken for his commitment, and that of his wife, when, upon the examination of Mr. Isaacs, that gentleman stated, that he had told the male prisoner that he would save a great deal of trouble if he would confess. The prisoner then confessed.—The Lord Mayor considered, under these circumstances, that the confession could not be evidence. His Lordship then discharged both prisoners with an admonition.

Union Hall.—On Tuesday, a man named Beeman, who has been for some time in the employment of Messrs. Bensley, printers, in Bolt-court, and a bookseller named Cahuac, who resides in the Borough, were charged, the former with having committed a robbery, and the latter with having knowingly purchased the stolen property. Messrs. Bensley have been engaged in printing Dr. Lingard's History of England, and were to strike off 1000 copies. It reached the ears of Mr. B. Bensley, that copies were to be had at Cahuac's shop at 21. 10s., each, whereas the trade price was no less than 3l. 15s. Mr. Bensley caused an examination to be made in his premises with respect to that particular book, and soon learned that ten copies were missing—he followed that they must have been stolen by some person who had constant employment in the establishment. Beeman was taken into custody. He denied that he knew any thing about the plundered copies. Mr. Cooper, bookseller, at Whitefriars, stated, that some days ago he purchased at Cahuac's shop, in Blackman-street, six copies of Lingard's History of England, at 21. 10s. a copy, and gave to Cahuac a bill at four months for the whole of the sum, upon his promise that the six sets should be delivered in due time. Six copies were accordingly received by witness, but three of them were very imperfect, and of course no more than three sets of them were kept. Cahuac took back the rest with a list of the deficiencies in witness's hand-writing, but the deficiencies were never supplied. Mr. Mawman's clerk stated, that he and Mr. Bensley went to Cahuac's shop, and mentioned to him that they understood he had been selling Lingard's History of England considerably under the trade price. Cahuac replied, that he had sold two copies, but upon being told that his dealing with Mr. Cooper about the six copies was no secret, he admitted that he had sold that number of copies to Mr. Cooper, at the sum specified. Witness recollected that Cahuac had been present at Mr. Mawman's trade sale; that he had made no purchase of Lingard's History of England there, and that he was acquainted with the trade price. Mr. Bensley caused the lodgings of Beeman to be searched by an officer, who in a short time put his hands upon the identical list of deficiencies of the History of England, which list Mr. Cooper had delivered to Cahuac, and which it was presumed Cahuac had transmitted to Beeman, for the purpose of having them corrected. The Counsel who attended for Cahuac, asked Mr. Mawman's clerk, whether he could swear that those copies which Mr. Cooper had purchased of Cahuac had not been purchased at Mr. Mawman's shop, out of the 400 copies which had been delivered by Mr. Bensley. The reply was in the negative. The counsel then contended, that the evidence did not bring home the robbery to Beeman, and of course Cahuac was not chargeable with any offence. Besides there had been no proof of dealing between Cahuac and Beeman.

The prisoners were brought up again on Wednesday, when, in addition to the former evidence, a dictionary, called "Walker's Abridgement," was produced, which was found in Cahuac's shop. Mr. Bensley stated that, to the best of his belief, the copy of the dictionary was his property, and had been stolen from his premises. Clapperton, the warehouseman to Mr. Bensley, said, that about 14 months since, several copies of the above work were missed; on that occasion he (witness) deposited two of the remaining copies in a particular place on the premises; however, on examining that place yesterday, he found that one of the copies had been taken away, and he had no doubt the copy now produced was the same that had disappeared. The Magistrate fully committed them both for trial.

Bow-street.—On Tuesday, Silas Stephens, the driver of a waggon, was charged with wantonly and cruelly ill treating a horse. Mr. R. Martin, M.P. was driving through Covent Garden, and saw the defendant, who had the charge of a team of horses, whipping one of them as he conceived in a cruel and unnecessary manner; and the whipping was so violent that Mr. Martin heard the lashes before he came in sight of the offender. Mr. Martin's groom corroborated his master's statement as to the cruel and unnecessary severity with which the horse was beaten. The defence set up was, that the horse was wrung in the withers, and would not stand still. The defendant, who was refunding the cart, had got out twice to steady the horse, and, on its being restive a third time, got out and gave it several cuts with a whip, but in no respect answering the description of Mr. Martin. They were inflicted with a view to make the horse stand still; and with moderation suitable to that purpose. Mr. Minshull said that he thought the present case did not come within the act, as the words expressed therein were, "Whoever shall wantonly and cruelly beat," &c. He said, if the words were "wantonly or cruelly," he should have no difficulty in deciding; but a thing might be done cruelly without being done wantonly.

Sir R. Birnie—But was this beating necessary? I think not, and if a horse is beaten with such severity as in the present instance, unnecessarily, I think it is cruel and wanton.

Mr. Minshull—If there be no apparent wantonness, I think a man must be permitted to exercise his own judgment as to the extent of chastisement he may inflict on his horse.

Mr. Martin—O, by G—, if a man is to be the judge in his own case, there's an end of everything.

Sir R. Birnie—I must fine you 5s. for swearing.

Mr. Martin—I am sworn already.

Mr. Minshull—Yes, but you have sworn an unnecessary oath.

Mr. Martin—Well, I'll pay.

Sir R. Birnie—No, I will not enforce it this time. I was joking only.

Mr. Martin, at considerable length, contended for a conviction, but Mr. Minshull said he was not authorised to convict under the circumstances.

Mr. Martin seemed to lose all forbearance at this decision, and passionately exclaimed, "Time has been, that when the brains were out the man would die."

Mr. Minshull replied, "Never mind about my brains, Mr. Martin, I shall not lose my temper because you do so."

Mr. Martin—"I really think that you should be relieved from the honour of your situation."

Mr. Minshull—I dismiss the case.

Mr. Martin, with warmth, said, I shall certainly move that all persons who have been convicted for offences under this act be pardoned.

The Army.—The detachments belonging to the 2d Battalion of the 60th, 76th, and 81st Foot, which embarked at Cowes on the 3d of April, have disembarked at Halifax. The detachments of the 49th and 66th Regiments of Infantry, which embarked at Cowes the 27th of January, have disembarked at the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut.-General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B. and G.C.H. who succeeded the late Lieutenant-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. as Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, has also been appointed a Commissioner of the Royal Military College, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military Asylum. The appointment held by the late Lieut.-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. at the Consolidated Board of General Officers, for the Inspection and Regulation of the Clothing of the Army, for the investigation of Claims for Losses, and for all Duties heretofore exercised by the Clothing Board, Board of Claims, and other Boards of General Officers, has not been filled up.

Widows Pensions.—The Widows Pensions due the 24th inst. will be in course of payment on the 10th of next month.

On Tuesday night Mr. Ruff, the King's Messenger, left town with despatches for Paris.

The Duke of York will leave Brighton in a day or two for Belvoir Castle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Ghent on Saturday evening last. Before entering the town, the Noble Duke visited the works of the new citadel without the Courtray gate.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is expected to return to town on the 4th of next month.

Despatches have been received by Government from Sir C. Stuart, at Paris, which are thought to be of importance, as they were sent over from Boulogne, when they arrived there, in a galley by the British Consul.

On Thursday a respectable meeting of the most distinguished commercial men in the City was held at the London Tavern, to consider the state of the law between Principal and Factor. Mr. J. Smith having taken the Chair, proceeded to state the course which had been taken with regard to the Bill, by the Committee appointed by the last Meeting, and by himself and those who actively supported it in Parliament. They were all acquainted with the grievances which arose out of the operation of the existing law between Merchant and Factor. He was desirous that the Committee should stand well with the Meeting, and lamented that they had met with an opposition so formidable from some of the most distinguished individuals in the profession of the law, as to be obliged to give up a great portion of what they asked, in order to secure something. It had been objected to this, that by accepting the smaller part they had given up the greater; but he was of a decidedly different opinion. Having the grand principle conceded to them, he knew not upon what ground their opponents would stand when they came to refuse the rest. After acknowledging the zealous and able attention which had been paid to the subject by Lord Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Wallace, the Hon. Gentleman said he would call the attention of the Meeting to another subject not wholly disconnected with the especial object for which they had assembled. The commercial interest was certainly most important, he liked not to say the most important, to the welfare of the country. Its prosperity was undoubtedly bound up with the general prosperity of the empire. He would therefore suggest, whether it would not be worthy of consideration that some permanent body should be established for attending to the interests and remedying the grievances of commerce in general. All other countries possessed such institutions, and had derived benefit from them: was it therefore proper that this, the greatest commercial state upon the earth, should remain without them? The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, "That the Report be read," and entreated that strict attention might be paid to it. The Report was then read to the Meeting. Mr. Hall and Mr. Sheriff Thompson briefly expressed their concurrence with the report of the Committee, and it was moved and seconded by them, "That the said Report be printed and distributed amongst those Gentlemen who signed the Petition to Parliament." The resolution was unanimously agreed to.—It was moved and carried that copies of the Report be presented to Lord Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Wallace, as the best means of showing the respect and gratitude of the meeting.

Many of the landholders in Wilts, Dorset, and adjacent counties, have determined not to shoot until the 15th of September.

The East India Company's ship Thames is reported to have arrived at Penang on the 3d April.

The Woodmen of the Forest of Arden held their Grand Annual Wardmote lately. The Master Forester's Gold Medal was won by the Rev. T. C. Adams, and the Senior Verderer's Silver Medal by the Rev. C. Palmer; the Rev. T. C. Adams being Lieutenant of the Target. The Silver Arrow was won by Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. The Silver Bugle was shot for, at 10½ score yards, and won by the Earl of Aylesford. The Digbean Gold Medal was adjudged to the Earl of Aylesford as Captain, and the Silver Digbean Medal to the Rev. T. C. Adams, as Lieutenant of Numbers.—The fortunate Ladies in the Lottery were Lady Emily Fielding and Miss Crawford; the former having drawn the Silver Arrow, and the latter the Gold Bugle.—The Earl of Aylesford, as winner of the bugle, was decorated with a beautiful silver medal, presented to the Woodmen of Arden by Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart.; design, a bugle, in relief—motto, "Win me and wear me;" on the reverse, *Fabunæ qui wernit ferat*. And Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. wore a very elegant silver shield, given in like manner by the Rev. T. C. Adams; design, an arrow, in relief—motto, *Nec temere nec timide*; on the reverse, *Pudor est noscire sagittas*.—The Lord Warden, the Earl of Aylesford, presented a very handsome chased silver cup to the best shot at the target, on Wednesday, which was won by the Rev. H. W. Sitwell, and a similar one to the best shot at the target, on Friday, which was won by the Rev. C. Palmer. The balls on Wednesday and Friday evenings, in the Forest Hall, were very brilliantly attended; there being assembled much of the beauty and fashion of this and the adjoining counties.

A most warmly contested election for the vicarage of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, was decided on Wednesday by a majority of 2, in favour of the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B. D. and Secretary to the Church Missionary Society; the numbers being—Rev. Josiah Pratt, 97—Rev. Richard Fayle, 95—Rev. James Hearn, 71.

Races.—At the Newmarket First October Meeting (first day), the Marquis of Exeter's Apparition (3 years old, 8st.) is matched against Mr. Udney's Tarandus (2 years old. 8st.), for 100 sovs. h. ft.—The Duke of Grafton's Hampden (4 years old, 8st. 7lb.) is matched on the 4th day of the same meeting, against Lord G. H. Cavendish's c. by Orville, (3 years old, 7st.), for 500 guineas, h. ft.—Same day, the Marquis of Exeter's Athenian, (6 years old, 8st. 11lb.) is matched against Mr. W. Powlett's Whig, (4 years old, 9st.), for 100 sovereigns.—Lord Dunwich's horse Swap (4 years old), is matched against Mr. Tyrwhitt Jones's c. by Prossdy (5 years old), 8st. 4lb. each, at the next Houghton Newmarket Meeting, for 100 guineas, h. ft.

Egham.—In consequence of the Cup and Sweepstakes not having filled, the Meeting will not take place this year.—The Meeting for Egham Races, 1824, is fixed for the 25th of August.

Bridgewater.—On Tuesday, the Sweepstakes of 5gs. each, with 25gs added from the fund, two miles, was won by Mr. Fellowes's b. m. Escape, 5 yrs old.—The County Members' Plate of 50l. for all ages, was won by Mr. West's br. f. by Pioneer, 3 yrs old.—On Wednesday the Borough Members' Plate of 50l. was won by Mr. Fellowes's b. m. Escape, 5 yrs old.—Town Plate of 50l. was won by Col. Tynte's gr. g. Grimace, 6 yrs old.

Kendal.—On Wednesday the gold cup, value 100gs., three miles, was won by Mr. Ferguson's b. c. Wanton, 4 yrs old, beating Mr. Wardrop's ch. m. Eliza Leeds.—The Town Plate of 70l. for all ages, two mile heats, was won by Mr. Hudson's b. g. Sir Henry, 4 yrs.

Hop Intelligence—Maidstone.—Not the least improvement whatever has taken place in the plantations in this neighbourhood during the last week. What effects the present warm, sunshiny weather will have upon the plant it is impossible to say; but a few days will determine. It is the general opinion that the clear grounds will be much benefitted by a continuance of the present weather, while it will have a contrary effect on those that are foul and diseased. There are a few grounds in the parish of Loose that look very well, and are likely to produce from three to four bags per acre.

Canterbury.—Some few of the grounds about here look very good for the year, and are expected to yield from three to four bags an acre; but the far greater proportion will not pay for picking, unless some extraordinary change takes place, of which there is but little prospect.

Beckley.—The grounds in this neighbourhood that have escaped the vermin, of which there are a few, are certainly improving and fast coming into hop. All those that have been diseased are evidently getting worse; upon the whole, it is expected that this parish may average two bags per acre.

Essex.—The plantations in this country were not ameliorated during the past week. The accounts are, if possible, more unfavourable. The best grounds, it is thought, will fall short of the low expectations which were given about a fortnight ago.

Worcester.—It is now pretty generally believed that the plantations in this district are in such a wretched state as not to admit of recovery. The duty for the Worcester collection is laid at 200l., last year it exceeded 20,000l.

At the distribution of academical prizes, Monday se'nnight, by the University of France, at the Sorborne, Paris, singular to say, the first prize for French composition was adjudged to a Charles Neate, an English student, second son of the Rev. Thos. Neate, of Alvescot, Oxfordshire.

On Monday, at dusk, two well dressed men took a coach off the stand at Charing Cross, and desired to be driven to South Lambeth. On their arrival at the road on the right, half a mile on the London side of Brixton, they directed the coachman up it. They had not gone above three hundred yards, when the string was pulled, and Calcot the coachman, was asked his fare, and at the same moment one of them stole his watch from his pocket, and 18s. in silver. With a pistol at his head, the coachman was put into the coach, when the thieves cut the traces and made off. Information was given yesterday that the men answering the description of the robbers were taken near Kingston turnpike on the same night, for another robbery.

BRITISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Conduit-street Hanover-square.—Subscribers to this Library have the right of choosing from a most extensive and valuable Collection of the best Books in the various Languages whatever works they may desire, which are regularly forwarded to all parts of England or the Continent; they also participate in the advantages arising from an immediate and abundant supply of New Publications, and may direct the purchase of any work of general interest not previously added to the Library, arrangements which render its accommodations superior to those of any private Collection, however large, and at a far less expense. The Catalogue with Terms to be had on application.

Just published, the 3rd and 4th vols. of

THE HERMIT ABROAD. By the celebrated Author of "The Hermit in London," and "Hermit in the Country."—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street. Of whom may be had, lately published,

1. The HERMIT in LONDON, 4th Edition, comprised in 3 vols. 21s.
A few copies of vols. 4 and 5 may be had to complete the first edition, 12s.
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A few copies of the 4th vol. may be had to complete the first edition, 7s.

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ISABELLA, a NOVEL. By the Author of "Rhoda, Plain Sense, and Things by Their Right Names."

"This is one of the few really good novels that make their appearance in a series of years, such as Cœlebs, Rhoda, Plain Sense. We know not how better to laud Isabella, than by saying it is the production of the Author of Rhoda and Plain Sense—each forms the eulogy of each. Isabella evinces the perfect triumph of virtue and good sense, over every evil in life; the book is one that may be placed with the greatest advantage in the hands of every young female, married and unmarried—the interest is powerfully kept up throughout."
London: Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

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HISTORICAL VIEW of the LITERATURE of the SOUTH of EUROPE. By M. DE SISMONDI. Translated from the Original, with Notes. By Thomas Roscoe, Esq.

"This is a valuable and interesting Work. It presents a broad and general view of the rise and progress of modern Literature, which will be read by those who are uninformed on the subject with equal gratification and improvement. The work, indeed, of some sketch of the History of European Literature has been felt by all who desired information, but we were unwilling to wade through the voluminous productions from which alone that information could be gained."—New Times.

London: Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

MISS STEPHENS.—To-morrow will be published,

LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE, or Court and Fashionable Magazine, No 179, embellished with a beautifully engraved Portrait of Miss Stephens, from an original drawing, and two elegant full length coloured figures of the fashionable costume for September;—and containing a Biographical Memoir of Miss Stephens, and several interesting and entertaining articles in General Literature—Records of the Beau Monde—Reviews of New Books—New Music; English and French Theatricals Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. CHAPEAU DE PAILLE, and MISS STEPHENS.—Early impressions of these plates may be had on large paper at 2s. 6d. each, or proofs on India paper at 3s. 6d.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-lane; and may be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

FRANKENSTEIN

Just published, in 2 vols. 12mo. price 14s. in boards, a New Edition of FRANKENSTEIN; or, The Modern Prometheus. By MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria lane. Also, lately published, by the same Author,

VALPERGA; or, The Life and Adventures of Castruccio, Prince of Lucca. In Three Volumes. 12mo. price 21s. boards

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"What doth it cost? Not much, upon my word.
"How much, pray? Why, two pence. Two pence! O Lord!"
Cbeech.

THE LITERARY EXPOSE and FASHIONABLE PROTEUS. In the Literary Expose of Wednesday last will be found an original Letter from Mr. Wm. Oxberry, of Drury Lane, addressed to the Editor of The English-man, respecting a false and garbled statement which appeared in that paper of Sunday last, together with the Editor's remarks.—This elegant trifle, embellished with curious designs, is published every Wednesday morning, price two-pence, by J. Miller, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 2s.

A VOICE from JAMAICA; in Reply to WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. By the Rev. GEORGE WILSON BRIDGES, B.A. of Trinity College, Oxford; and Rector of the Parish of Manchester, Jamaica. To be applied in aid of the Funds of the Jamaica District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London.

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PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Thursday was the settling day on the August account, which passed off without any defaulter being declared. A great panic has seized the holders of the Colombian Bonds this morning, in consequence of a notice posted at the Foreign Stock Exchange that an act relative to the Colombian Loan had passed the Chamber of Representativesat Bogota, and had been transmitted to the senate; the first clause wholly disavows Mr. Zea's authority and proceedings; but the second article contains a full and perfect recognition of the debt. They opened at 68¾, have been done at 49, and are now 50. Chili Bonds have also fallen 2 per cent. in consequence.

3per Cent. Red. . . 83¾ ⅜	India Bonds . . . . 65 66 pm.
3per Cent. Consols 82⅝ ⅜	Exchcq. Bills, . . 35 37 pm.
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4per Cent. . . . 101¼	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 101¼ ⅜	Con. for Acc. 83¼
Long Annuities . 21 5-16ths ⅜ ⅜	

Aug. 28, French Five per Cents. - - - 93

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to the numerous calls of our friends for the promised review of Mr. Irving's *Orations, we beg to say, that upon a consideration of the subject it appeared to us difficult to treat his book with adequate severity, without in some degree injuring the sacred cause of religion itself. We can, however, safely recommend our readers to an article on the subject in* Blackwood's *Magazine for the present month (No. 79,) where they will also find a communication from* Mr. Tickler *on the* Edinburgh Review, *equally worthy their notice.*

We return our best acknowledgments for the packet from our respected correspondent at the Isle of Wight: it shall be attended to.

Our continuation of observations upon the Tread Mill *are unavoidably delayed, in compliance with the numerous applications we have received to read some voluminous documents on the subject which have been transmitted to us.*

We have received many letters upon the subject of Dr. Collyer—*his explanation appears to our numerous correspondents most unsatisfactory—he tells the public that his time is occupied in* giving medical advice, *and yet* he *of all men alive dares not to go into a warm bath without a* medical adviser. *If* Doctor Collyer Will Name *the medical man who was* his companion in the bath, *he will do more service to himself than by any other measure he can take. The examination of the* porter *previous to recommendation, and the* porter's *statement of that circumstance, we shall delay, in hopes that the Doctor will simply do the easiest possible thing for him to do—answer the question we have just put.*

We are much obliged for the communication from Prince's-st. Bank.

We beg to assure N. *that we never felt the least offended with him.*

We cannot lay our hands at the moment on the Barbadoe. Gazette—*the instant it is found it will be transmitted.*

For want of room, we have been obliged to transfer several original articles to our last page.

A Monday's Edition, containing the Latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock.*

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Sweethearts and Wives, Matrimony, with Fish out of Water.—Tuesday, Match-making, with the Highland Reel, and Fish out of Water.—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Fish out of Water.—Thursday, the Young Quaker, and Fish out of Water.—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives, and Fish out of Water.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—To-morrow Evening will be presented an entirely new and original Melo-Drame, entitled, "DR. FRANKENSTEIN,"—in which Miss Tunstall will make her first appearance. After which the popular Melo Drama of ANTIGONE; or, The Theban Brothers.—And to conclude with the favourite piece called "The POULAHRS; or, A Slave's Revenge."—Places for the Boxes may be taken of Mr. Rosauer, at the new Box-office in the Theatre, of whom may be had private boxes nightly.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 31.

As perhaps all our readers do not see our Wednesday's paper, the British Mercury, it may be worthy of remark, as illustrative of the *indolence* of Spanish affairs, that the following observations, which we made upon the state of things in the middle of last week, are equally applicable to day:—

"The country is still left in a state of blessed uncertainty as to Spanish affairs—the Opposition papers tell us that the cause "*looks up*," forgetting that in every proof they attempt to bring of the prosperity of the patriots, they are furnishing fresh matter of accusation against Quiroga and Wilson, who, if what they now tell us be true, ran away long before there was any necessity for flight.

"In the absence of positive information, the *illuminati* of the Strand and Blackfriars exert their whole force of ingenuity to invent *facts*, and thence draw conclusions; but the real truth is, that they *know nothing*, and that in guessing or reasoning, they may be outdone by any of those venerable priestesses of Pomona, who dispense her bounties from barrows and stalls along the line of their own territories.

"It is quite clear, whatever difficulties the Duke d'Angoulême may have to encounter with the Regency, that the Constitutionalists are perfectly in despair. The officers in the army of Ballesteros, even those most warmly attached to the Constitutional cause, are daily and hourly following his example, not from having abandoned their principles, but from the absolute hopelessness of the cause altogether—to this utter hopelessness alone can be attributed the premature retreat of Quiroga and Wilson—the simple *apprehension* of the fall of Corunna—the mere risque of personal danger to themselves we are quite sure would not have forced these rival heroes to take to their heels, one to England and the other to a desert island—it must have been a perfect knowledge of the certain result alone which could have induced such extraordinary and precipitate movements.—We anxiously expect an arrival."

It is not because the Pope is dead—for infallibility will fail in its own person—that we venture to call the attention of our readers to the contemptible Humbug of Prince Hohenhlohe and Mrs. Stuart. The history of this mountebank priest and this new *pretender*, is, as we anticipated in our Mercury of last Wednesday, laid open to public contempt by *one holding their own faith.*

Mrs. Stuart, it appears, was frightened one night with an alarm of fire in the Convent to which she belonged, and some new Machilligut, more gallantly than his predecessor, rescued her from her danger and her warm bed, and without any thing to cover her, popped her down upon some wet grass, by which, as the pious body herself tells us, she got cold and consequent rheumatism.

We are not quite prepared to state whether this is the identical lady who told Mr. James Smith, the jocose lawyer, (who, before we knew who he was, disowned us! in the cockney Times,) that she was troubled with the rheumatiz, and to whom he replied, "Why not try the essence of Mustardism, Madam?"—but whether it were she or whether it were not, this Stuart and pretender vowed and swore, first to the Reverend Prince Hohenhlohe (or as he is called by the Irish Papists in St. Giles's, Prince High and Low,) and afterwards *of* him, that she was cured by his prayers in a manner more wonderful than St. Martin Van Butchell, with his beard and his hat, or Doctor Eady with his *blacking* and his *whitening*, ever cured anybody upon the face of the earth.

"Sir," said Mrs. Stuart (as we have been told) to Sam Rogers, whom she met accidentally, "by the powers, I "lost the use of my limbs by the *dew* of the *grass*."—"Ma'am," says the wag, "then now you have recovered them by the *grace de Dieu*"—which, though smattering of levity, our facetious friend Sam could not resist under the absurdity of the stories which had been told of her restoration, and which in fact tend more powerfully to the depreciation of true religion than anything in the world. Nevertheless every body who believed in miracles believed in Prince High and Low and the whole affair, and the monks, and the *padres*, and the confessors, got a set of popish doctors and apothecaries to put their names as witnesses to the miraculous recovery of our old friend, till, as we said in the Mercury, the market was overstocked with miracles, and the papists themselves became alarmed at the glut.

Now, only let us look at what Doctor Cheyne, one of the subscribing *witnesses to the miracle*, says, when pressed a little upon the subject—he knows Pope Pius is dead, and out comes truth, or else he has sufficient good sense to throw priestcraft overboard—Let us hear him—remembering that his name is to the miracle in the first instance, and never forgetting that he is a Papist at this present moment, and moreover an eminent physician, and too shrewd to be deceived by artful contrivances. A letter was addressed to him requesting his opinion on two points—namely, whether there was anything miraculous in the change which took place in Mrs. Stuart's health, and whether it could be explained on natural principles? It was certainly taking much liberty with Dr. Cheyne's character to put such questions to him, because none could suppose that he would ascribe the partial recovery of this lady's health to a miraculous cause, and such is the imperfection of medical science, that he might not be able to account for the change on natural principles; but, it seems, he felt no difficulty in answering the queries, and the following is the reply to the letter which was addressed to him; and it must satisfy any man but a superstitious bigot, that the pretended miracle is a shameful deception:

"Dublin, Aug. 22, 1823.

"Dear Sir—I felt it necessary to see Dr. Mills and Mr. Macnamara before I could answer your letter of the 20th. Considering that the friends of Mrs. Stuart, of Ranelagh Convent, might not think it expedient to publish our certificates relative to the state of her health, *we resolved not to give an opinion on the subject, and not in any way to commit ourselves individually.*

"These certificates having been published, I have, in consequence of your letter, waited upon Dr. Mills and Mr. Macnamara; and as they leave me to the exercise of my own discretion, *I am have no hesitation in answering your questions.* To the first I reply, that there was not, in my opinion, any thing miraculous in the change which took place in Mrs. Stuart's health; to the second, that her case can to my entire satisfaction, be accounted for on natural principles.—I am, dear Sir, yours. "J. CHEYNE.

"Rev. Robert Daly, &c."

We think this exposition, to which we alluded in the Mercury of Wednesday, coming from a Papist, will be sufficient to put the miracles of the mountebank priest, Prince Hohenhlohe, exactly in their proper place.

The Morning Chronicle has changed masters—the Perry people have very judiciously got rid of it. As a specimen of its improved wit and good taste, gentlemanly allusion and elegant satire, our readers will permit us to quote the following incomparable *jeu d'esprit*, which appeared in its columns on Monday last:—

"'Naturam expelles furcâ, tamen atque recurret.'

"Thursday, when Mr. Alderman Scholey alighted from his horse, near the house of Lord Bexley, *with whom he had been taking a ride*, he found the inside-facing of the lappet of his coat and the pocket had been *incised* (query excised), and a parcel of inconsiderable value extracted, together with a bunch of keys. On further investigation he discovered that the pockets of his breeches had been turned inside out, and his loose money taken away. Fortunately for the Worthy Alderman his pocket-book, containing valuable property, was in his side pocket, which the thieves did not attempt to rifle.

"*Ah! Van, Van, at thy old tricks again!* 'What's bred in the bone'—the proverb's rather musty. This adventure reminds us of the story of the cat in the fairy tale, who was turned into a beautiful Princess, and married to a very grand and amiable young Prince. The day, however, when sitting at table, feasting, a mouse ran across the apartment, when the Princess, to the amazement of the whole Court, commenced an active pursuit; and, to the infinite scandal of the Grandees, captured, and dined on the little quadruped."

It has been hinted to us, that this "right merrie jest" was contributed to the leading Whig journal by Sir James Mackintosh, but *we have reason to know* that the report is entirely false.

Some nautical wag has succeeded in hoaxing the Master of the Lord Exmouth merchant ship, who picked up at sea, in a bottle covered with barnacles, a paper, of which the following is a copy:—

"North Polar Expedition, January 7, 1822.—This bottle *was sent adrift* in the North Polar Sea by the Officers of the North Polar Expedition, *being then frozen up*, five degrees West of Melville Island.—All well."

Human credulity is unbounded; but that a *hoax* so palpable as that of *sending a bottle adrift* on a day *when they were frozen up*, should have humbugged a sailor, is really hard to be believed.—How the marines *will* chuckle!

MR. ARCHDEACON GLOVER.

This gentleman, who has recently been promoted to an archdeaconry by the Bishop of Norwich, through the coquetting of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, and of whom we have occasionally taken notice, has addressed to us the following letter:

Sir,—As Editor of the newspaper called John Bull, you thought proper some time ago to devote a portion of its columns to remarks upon my character and conduct. Every sentence of those remarks contained a distinct falsehood; I forebore, however, at that period to take any notice of the libel, but as the greatest forbearance has still its limits, and as the remarks you have again published upon my appointment to the Archdeconry of Sudbury, are of the same malignant character, and evidently intended to create unfavourable impressions towards me amongst a body of my clerical brethren to whom I have been hitherto a stranger; I now feel myself compelled to call upon you for an immediate retractation of both these libels, and to give to their contradiction the same publicity you have given to their circulation. I am neither a "political farmer," nor any farmer at all beyond the cultivation of a very few acres of my own glebe for the uses of a large family. The petition rejected by the House of Commons, of which you asserted me to be the author, I never *saw* or even *heard* of till it had been presented. The archdeaconry was conferred upon me by the Bishop of Norwich, not "in preference to his own son," but in fulfilment of a promise made some years before that son was in orders. To the principles, whether of *Radicals* in politics or *Ranters* in religion, I have never been less opposed than yourself. GEO. GLOVER.

P.S. As my chance of seeing your paper is purely accidental, I hope I am not asking too much in requesting you to send me a copy of the number in which your retractation is made, should you think it expedient to make any. If no such number reaches me in the course of the next three weeks you will not blame me for want of due notice of such ulterior proceedings as I may deem it necessary to adopt. As a part of any retractation I shall expect the insertion of this letter.

Norfolk, Aug. 7, 1823.

It appears by this letter that we have been *guilty of two libels*, for which Mr. Archdeacon Glover, now that he has gotten rank, is to punish us in the most exemplary manner. Now, what are they?

Why, first we called him a farmer—we certainly plead guilty to an *error of the press* in some of the *early-printed* copies of the number to which the Reverend Gentleman alludes. We should be surprised, however, if he thought the appellation libellous, considering the tendency of his patron, Mr. Coke, that way; indeed, in disowning the charge of farming, he gives as a reason why he is not a farmer, the fact that he has no land to cultivate—poor Glover!—we are mightily sorry for him; but not so much upon this account as because he did not take the trouble to enquire a little more about this *libellous* aspersion before he blustered. We are ready to call him farmer instead of reformer now, if he like, and we do not think he will suffer by the mistake; that it was a mistake, (which we know he would not give us credit for, if we could not prove it) he may assure himself by referring to the Monday edition of the same number, indeed, after seven or eight thousand papers had been worked off, the error of "Farmer" for "Reformer" was discovered and corrected, as he may see if he takes the trouble to look—and *this* is a libel—

"Oh! give Jane Glover,
"And tell her I love her!"

But do not come upon us, Archdeacon George, and talk about libels—we have stood heavy batteries—we are not to be frightened by *minor canons*—No;—nor by Sudbury Archdeacons (made by the Bishop of Norwich!)—neither!

The second libel consists in our having said that the venerable Archdeacon of Sudbury, drew up the petition from Norfolk, which was rejected by the House of Commons on account of the *intemperance of its language!*—at this charge the venerable Archdeacon is irate—denies that he framed the petition—and shudders at the idea of *intemperate language.*

Our readers should be told that this mealy-mouthed spirit was the person—being a clergyman, and exempt from consequences—who in the most violent, and in the simplest, singsong manner, unadorned and undecorated, gave Mr. Wodehouse the lie upon the public hustings at the last general election—that this is any indication of "opposition to the principles of *Radicals* in *politics*" we do not certainly presume to say, but we state a fact, which since the venerable Archdeacon sent a report of his speech at that meeting to the Norwich Mercury, we are inclined to imagine he will not "*contradict.*"

Upon that occasion we published a letter addressed to Mr. Glover by Mr. Atkinson, a Lawyer of Norwich, in which is the following paragraph.

"And was it for a man of God, a preacher of peace and good will, a skulk under the safeguard of his holy profession, and utter insinuations that no layman, nor beneath Mr. Wodehouse's notice, either did or dared to utter? As long, Sir, as you confined yourself to your arguments (if arguments they might be called) we only laughed. The ridiculous light in which you exhibited *your new patron*, while you were clearly proving that a *party man* cannot be *independent*, afforded us infinite amusement. Nor, Sir, did we fail to duly appreciate the good sense and the good taste of the *ci-devant* Chaplain, who only to other day *vilified his old patron*, or of the Reverend Manager of the Cromer Meeting that censured Mr. Wodehouse in his absence, while this holy vituperator was abusing the same Mr. W. for daring to reply to charges that had been brought against him in his absence by a gentleman who, perchance, *might* not be present at this meeting. But Sir, when you gave Mr. Wodehouse the lie, as you repeatedly did, in an ungentlemanly manner, and opposed your own veracity to his, you excited very different feelings, and threw your dice upon a fearful venture, we could not but call to mind who the *accused* is. He is one of the brightest ornaments of an honourable family, that, from the days of Agincourt, has, in no instance, by word or deed, tarnished the brilliant laurels it gathered on that glorious field. Nor could we help asking who the *accuser* is? The writer of letters signed *Verax, when Quæstion first detected*—the identical *Verax* whom the Rev. R. Forby caught *culling* simples, *and exposed in an iron cage*—the "egregious" *Verax* whom the Rev. G. Burges lashed *till he labored with rage and vexation*; the same *Verax* whom a worthy Alderman of this City *drove from the field only by shewing him a copy of his own tenance in the mirror of truth*; the very *Verax* (*mirabile dictu*) who at our last County Meeting detected *himself* through Mr. E. Wodehouse's instrumentality.—*Hinc Ira—hæ Lacrymæ!*—I am, Rev. Sir, your very obedient humble servant, "J. F. G. ATKINSON.

Norwich, May 6, 1822."

We merely re-publish this, to shew what the general opinion of Mr. Glover's political principles are, and to shew that when a, *real* adversary stands forward in *propriâ personâ*, Mr. Glover is by no means so high and mighty in his conduct as he is towards us poor printers; he knows that if he replied to Mr. Atkinson's "*pop-gun*," (as that gentleman calls it), he would have a four-and-twenty pounder opened upon him forthwith!

It should not be forgotten, that with Mr. Atkinson's letter before him, the Reverend Gentleman made a similar attack upon the Norfolk Chronicle, from which he got nothing more than *we* mean to give him, which is a "civil answer."

Mr. Archdeacon Glover says, that as to the "petition rejected by the House of Commons of which you asserted me to be the author, *I never saw or ever heard of it 'till it had been presented.*"—We would ask Mr. Glover whether he did not say himself upon one occasion—"*I never saw the petition which was not laid before the public*," and in asking this question, however ready we may be to take the Reverend Gentleman's word that he did not write the petition, we must be permitted to observe, not in the language the Reverend Gentleman himself used to Mr. Wodehouse, but in gentle terms, that since he now disavows to us having seen the petition which he once said he saw, (at least so we believe,) he may have forgotten that he wrote it.

We, however, are extremely glad to find that the Archdeacon—now he is Archdeacon—so directly and pointedly disavows and disclaims *radical principles*—it is indeed a great satisfaction to find that he perceives his error even thus late, and previously to visiting his clergy makes an avowal, by which we give every due publicity, of his reformation.

But still we are malevolent—because we say the Bishop of Norwich has made him Archdeacon of Sudbury in preference to his own son. Where is the malevolence or malignity in this?—It is true—if his son were not in orders several years ago—he is in orders now, and eligible for the Archdeaconry. We know that Mr. Robert Bathurst is universally esteemed and respected—we know that he is more over a Tory, and we know that Coke did—as the Archdeacon truly says—get a promise of the Archdeaconry from the Bishop for him (Glover)—that we know all this we have proved by stating it months and years since—and where the malignity or the falsehood is we are at a loss to discover.

We believe that the great cause of the Archdeacon's pre-

great displeasure against us, is our having bought and annihilated the favourite paper of the party, the "NORWICH COURIER," in which the wits and wags of Holkham used to circulate their political *jeux d'esprits*. We publish his letter, nevertheless, with the greatest pleasure; but as for sending him a copy of BULL—poor man! why should we? Now that he has gotten preferment, he can afford, even with his large family and small glebe, to pay sevenpence for the gratification of reading—if not our remarks—his own epistle. We repeat, that we are extremely glad to have induced his recantation, which we have no doubt, will do him more effectual service with his clerical brethren, than any thing *we* could say or do for HIM, or *he* could say or do against US.

It is whispered that MRS. SERRES is likely to put in her claim to the vacant Papal Chair; rumour adds that she has in her possession a letter from the *late* POPE, mentioning it as the last wish of his life that she should be his successor. Two waiters at a Coffee-house in St. George's-fields are ready to swear to the hand-writing of his late Eminence.

DIURNALIA.

We are requested to say that the announcement of gaieties at TIXALL to celebrate the coming of age of MR. HAYNE is wholly without foundation.

We are requested to say that the statement of the case of MR. FARMER, at Clapham, as given in the MORNING CHRONICLE of Thursday, is full of mistakes and misrepresentations. We do not pretend to say that the CHRONICLE, in waging war against the Church, intentionally mistakes facts relating *even to a Dissenter*, but from the large space the account of the affair occupied in that paper, and the size of the type employed in printing it, we should be inclined to suspect a desire to *degrade the cloth*, which suspicion the official detection of the inaccuracies in the detail does by no means tend to weaken.

We are requested to say, that SHERMAN, the porter examined on a charge of stealing diamond rings, stated by the TIMES of Friday to be the porter of the Auction Mart, neither is, nor ever was in that situation.

MR. THOMAS EVANS, late clerk to Messrs. BOND, SONS, and PATTISALL, begs to inform the Editor of the TIMES, that the history of his suicide, detailed at length in that ingenious journal, is untrue. Better authority for such a refutation cannot be found.

THE DISPERSION.

A NEW SONG.

Tune—"*Away with this pouting and sadness.*"

Away with this spouting and madness,
Of speaking and moving—no more,
For this is the season of gladness—
The Parliament Session is o'er!
The lawyers, the soldiers, the sailors,
The Whigs—those who vote for the Crown—
The bankers, Jews, saints, army tailors—
In short the whole WORLD'S out of town.
Then away, &c.

Pale BROUGHAM on the Circuit is fagging,
With SCARLETT, and DENMAN, and RAINE;
Wise WOOD in his buggy's gone bagging,
While CONGREVE goes dancing for SPAIN;
BURDETT is at home, growing older,
CAM HOBHOUSE is murdering Greek;
And HEBER, in private, grown bolder,
On Popery ventures to speak.
Then away, &c.

MANNERS SUTTON, promoter of knowledge,
Abandons the bath and the beach,
To lay the first stone of a college,
And make a "right *national*" speech;
WILL LAMB has come posting from Brocket,
To speak in behalf of his dear;
LORD JOHN has run down by the "Rocket,"
To sniff the fresh air on Ryde Pier.
Then away, &c.

SIR GERARD, a great friend of BILLY'S,
Has set up DAME SERRES again;
LORD NUGENT has set off from LILLIES,
To set down the LILIES in Spain.
LORD DEERHURST has gone out a yachting;
SIR RONALD to Durham's run down;
MICHAEL ANGELO'S pickling and potting
For next winter's dinners in town.
Then away, &c.

There's TWISS turned a hitter and stopper,
There's PEEL getting ready his gun,
Old PASCOE is counting his copper,
And PALMERSTON counting on fun;
Bomb GORDON is just come from Paris,
BOB WILSON is gone to the war,
NED ELLICE still fetches and carries,
And MAR's at the King-street BAZAAR.
Then away &c.

Grim LAMBTON is bleaching the yellow,
Of which very much has been sung;
WRIXON BEECHER is visiting Mallow;
GABY BENNET is holding his tongue.
While HUME finds his pleasure in labours,
And still at his "*estimates*" fags,
TOM CREEVEY'S abusing his neighbours,
And SEFTON is grooming his nags.
Then away, &c.

Fat MAULE sends his heir half a guinea;
DICK MARTIN stays rescuing dogs;
MACDONALD still looks like a ninny;
SPRING RICE has set off for the bogs.
PETER MOORE is gone steaming from Dover,
To visit his favourite son:
DUNCANNON gives dinners in clover,
Rejoiced that his labours are done.
Then away, &c.

Where TIERNEY is, seeme quite a mystery,
Where DAVIES is, nobody cares;
SIR JAMIE projecting his hist'ry,
Lists of subscribers prepares;
But why waste the time to count noses,
To find them all out would be vain,
Just wait till the present year closes,
They'll be ready for *working* again.
Then away with their spouting and madness,
Of speaking and moving no more,
For this is the season of gladness—
The Parliament Session is o'er!

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

(Continued from our last Number.)

WE ought to apologise to our readers for occupying so much of their attention with a worn-out weapon of WHIGGERY, such as MR. JEFFREY'S "blue and yellow" CATAMARAN—but in proportion as it descends to decrepitude, the symptoms of decadence and anility are more peculiarly exhibited in garrulity; and the confessions of so old an offender cannot fail to benefit the cause of morality, by exposing the means which have been so long too successfully employed in undermining it.

Who would have supposed, after the importation and successful establishment in this country of the FRENCH SYSTEM of attacking social and political establishments, through the medium of a work professing to be exclusively devoted to literary criticism, these men should in their dotage even be weak enough to confess that the mind, thus drawn from higher pursuits, can obtain through its means only "*a smattering of every "thing and a mastery of none*," or that they should now avow that "*half the cant of criticism is envy of the moderns, rather "than admiration of the ancients.*" This is all true, and has been repeatedly affirmed by their opponents—but why should they be fools enough to acknowledge it?

The fact is, the unfortunate editor was bewildered; and we have already shewn the awkwardness of the predicament in which the "Kensington decree" of *writing us down* had placed him. HE certainly ought not in fairness to have been made the "LION'S MOUTH" for depositions against *libellers* and *defamers!*—He could not eat his own words, which had fed and clothed him for so many years—they were recorded and stitched, and in some instances half-bound, in the ante-libraries of his subscribers!

It was equally out of the question that, even in the "tearful and remorseful mood," he should kneel down and express contrition, or promise amendment—for "OTHELLO'S occupation" then would indeed "be gone!" Nothing was left to the poor man but to take up, in obedience to his masters, a more than ordinary complement of the "true Corinthian brass"—to forget, in the hope his readers would also forget, all his own transgressions *in that line*—and to dash boldly into "a wilderness of speculation," which, whilst it confounded right and wrong—foreign literature—dramatic criticism—arts—sciences—hypercriticism—local ribaldry and uncouth playfulness should leave the unwary or confounded reader to infer generally, that a WHIG libel is meritorious, by *long prescriptive right*—whilst a TORY libel, being a mere usurpation, ought to be "CRUSHED" by "a vigour beyond the law!"

"It has been urged," this unhappy personage is made to say, "as one fatal objection against periodical criticism, that "*it is too often made the engine of party spirit and party invec-"tive!* This is AN ABUSE OF IT GREATLY TO BE LAMENTED!" Ingenuous MR. JEFFREY—what an effort it must have cost the poor gentleman to make the required admission, even *en passant*—but the lamentation over the abuse, was by a turn of the pen easily converted into a defence of it, leaving the general expression for *future* use and *the qualification of it* for the present purpose of justifying the exclusive practice among THE WHIGS. For, "in fact," he goes on to say "it only shews the *extent* and *importance* of *this branch of "literature*." He had previously indeed told us its importance in keeping the heads of the writers "above water," whilst it imbues the public mind with a "smattering of every "thing and a mastery in none!" "It has become *the "organ*," he adds, "*of every thing else*, HOWEVER ALIEN TO "IT;" or, in other terms, this *festering* POISON, which has been insidiously made to penetrate into every department of social and private life, which has loosened the bonds of society, impaired the sanctity of moral obligation, detached the feelings of the people from those affections which bound them to the institutions of their fathers, and sacrificed religion itself to the objects of political expediency or party interests, is WHOLLY and SOLELY to be attributed to the system adopted by the adventurers in the Edinburgh Review as the imitators and compurgators of the *French* PHILOSOPHISTS and REVOLUTIONISTS!!

But let us hear their plea of *necessity*—the *natural consequence* of *political* LIBEL, resulting from their system—"The "current of *political* and *individual obloquy*," says the Reviewer, "has run into this channel, BECAUSE it has absorbed "every topic"—that *is*, these flippant philosophists have, by the adoption of an unprincipled, anti-social scheme, not only rendered personal and political libel *necessary*—but *indigenous in the system itself*. "It is *necessary*," he says, "to in-"sert politics in a sort of sandwich of literature, *in order to "make them at all palatable* to the ordinary taste."—Why not at once say, it is necessary to corrupt the public miad in order to bend it to the purposes of faction!—"A WHIG or a "TORY *tirade*"—(mark the liberal conjunction!)—"on a po-"litical question—THE ABUSE OF A PUBLIC CHARACTER—"now stands side by side in a FASHIONABLE REVIEW with "a disquisition on ancient coins, or is introduced in the mid-"dle of an analysis of the principles of taste."

To be sure it does—and it is this unnatural association—this subtle means of propagating political poison—this subversion of principle, and these *false pretences* for insidious attack upon public and private character, which we charge upon the WHIGS—and this Frenchified scheme of demoralization, which corrupting literature at its sources, has enabled them to circulate, through every channel, INFIDEL and UNENGLISH principles, concurrently with their *abuse and defamation* of GREAT and ELEVATED individuals!

"It is found necessary," he goes on stumbling in his confession, "to POISON or SOUR *the public mind, by going to the "well head of polite literature and periodical criticism*, which "shews plainly how *many drink at that fountain*, and will *drink "at no other!*"—Oh Balaam, Balaam!—That MR. JEFFREY and the WHIGS have found it necessary to "*poison* or *sour* "the public mind," in order to give currency to their tenets, we are fully prepared to admit, from the repellent qualities of those tenets in their native form—but that they should in a hapless moment have "let out" that this lamentable state of literary degradation is the work of their own hands, is, we repeat, more than we could expect, or rationally hope—there is an impudence and boldness in the avowal which, considering their crest-fallen state, is worthy our admiration, could we forget that had not the course of this systematic corruption been impeded, and its triumphant march arrested in its mid career, by a rival review on a similar plan, but *on diametrically opposite principles*, the mischief which has partially extended itself over certain classes of society would have prevailed *universally*—and what France is, would have been a fate "most devoutly to be wished for," rather than what WE *should have been*.

Such are, by this man's own confession, the inevitable consequences of the system originated and acted upon for a long series of years by the WHIGS. Why then, we are entitled to ask, is it not a consequence as natural and allowable to the irritated and galled feelings of the long suffering Tory, as to those of the domineering WHIGS?—We are ready to grant them the *full credit* of the invention or the importation, and all the advantages of their patent for a course of years—but such general declaimers against monopolies and exclusive rights, can hardly have supposed that they were *never* to encounter competition, or that they were to be left in undisturbed possession of a privilege, capable of *overthrowing every other privilege worth securing in life!*—as we have *always*, and THEY *only* NOW, admit!

The *Quarterly Review* met them on their own ground, and with their own weapons—and has fairly beaten them out of their strong holds; but in proportion as they were compelled to retreat they became less choice in their means of carrying on the war. As their quarterly efforts became fainter and weaker, the daily and weekly press were called in as auxiliaries, who could "*poison* and *sour* the public mind" infinitely more adroitly, in proportion to the rapid succession of its supplies from the "*well head*." The CHRONICLE quoted the REVIEW—and the REVIEW tickled the CHRONICLE. The Sunday press, venting its libels upon all who were not the enemies of church and state, is even now represented as "*moderate*, and of *consistent principles*," and the weekly libellers are admitted *ad eundem* to the privilege of writing articles for the REVIEW, because MR. BROUGHAM and his original coadjutors can "keep their heads above water" more swimmingly in a circuit than in the stagnating pool—the "well-head" destined to "poison or sour the public mind!"

Be that as it may—the system is acknowledged—its consequences detailed, and offending TORIES—that is, all who prefer the monarchy of England, its old-fashioned morality, its old-fashioned attachments, and its grateful acknowledgements for benefits bestowed, and happiness secured, to the constitutional speculations of the ABBE SIEYES, down to RIEGO, ARGUELLES, and QUIROGA—are directly pointed out as the only legitimate objects of SYSTEMATIC SCURRILITY and WHIG OBLOQUY!

In working the system, let it never be forgotten, no bounds were set to the licentiousness of their attacks, whilst the press flowed in one channel, and was able to overbear all impediments to its full current. The TORIES were held up to additional contempt for their unresisting submission to WHIG *talent and superiority!*—"Why don't you *write again*—why "run away from *your arms*—why whimper and whine about "the *licentiousness of the popular press? Have you not pens*—"*have you not wits—have you not money?*" These were some of the many taunts returned to men smarting under the lash of mental persecution—to sons who would have resented the opprobrium cast upon a parent's name—upon husbands who would avert the calumnious insinuations against their wives—to the public officer, who, conscious in integrity, beheld himself pilloried in the face of the people as an *abettor* or *leader of* CORRUPTION!!

CORBETT was the first man who frightened them, by turning upon them the coarsest weapons their new vocabulary had supplied him with; and finding they could not cope with him, *they end by praising him!* LORD BYRON was the first who exposed their criticisms to contempt, and the persons to ridicule—and him they laud as the *master-spirit of the age*. And it is only in the immediate agony of suffering that their senseless and harmless execrations against OURSELF have been indiscreetly uttered! They have repented it ere this, we suspect—and we should not be surprised hereafter to find them bestowing a panegyric, or at least an acknowledgement of "the fellow having some fun and point about him."—Hey, MR. JEFFREY! For the present, anger and indignation are the order of the day.

After the candid exposure of their scheme, it is rather extraordinary that the WHIGS should only now have discovered that "illiberality is the sin which most easily besets the periodical press!" Words are of importance in the discussion of things—and there is a very valid reason on the part of the Reviewer for substituting "*illiberality*" for "*licentiousness*" on the present occasion. Liberality we too well know is the generic term among the initiated for all the essential doctrines of WHIGGERY and RADICALISM upon questions of Government, religion, and public morals—*illiberality*, therefore, may be considered the extreme point of difference, and consequently *the extreme point of* OUR *delinquency*. But hear the gentleman out: "The abuse, however, has grown to a height "that renders it desirable that it should be CRUSHED *if it can-"not be corrected*—for it threatens to overlay not only *criticism* "and *letters* (the Edinburgh system!) but to root out all com-"mon honesty and common sense from works of the greatest "excellence, upon large classes of society!"

Wonderful it is, we repeat, that the discovery had not been sooner made, and still more that it should so late be acknowledged! "All character, all decency—the plainest matters "of fact or deductions of reason are made the sport of a *nick-"name*, an *innenda*, or a bold and *direct falsehood*." What say the worthies of the MORNING CHRONICLE and the old TIMES to this? What must the witty phalanx of Holland House feel at this encroachment upon the "merry doings" of *nick-namery*, and the *facetiæ* of TOMMY MOORE and his Bacchanalian chorus? A sly fellow this, Mr. Editor, to give a back hand stroke at his task masters!

But the poor man could not sustain this tone without turning the whole thing into such palpable ridicule that he is obliged to make a new start, and admit that "both the extreme "parties in the state, the ULTRA WHIGS as well as the ULTRA "ROYALISTS, have *occasionally* trespassed on the *borders* of "this ENORMITY!—BUT," and now comes the grand attack—"it is only the *worst part* of the *Ministerial press* that has had "the *temptation*, the *hardihood*, or the COWARDICE to make "literature *the mere tool* and *creature of party spirit*—and in "the *sacredness of the cause* in which it was embarked, to dis-"regard entirely the profligacy of the means."

Mighty well, this, for an Edinburgh Reviewer as far as the theatrical rant of mock indignation goes; but may we be permitted to ask what is meant by making "literature the mere tool and creature of party spirit"—or what are the Reviewer's modes of distinction between this and going to "the well head of polite literature" to seek for "POISON" to *sour* the public mind? It appears, as far as we can judge, to consist only in the difference of the *waters* which supply it, and that the only question really at issue, is, whether it be lawful

to convey *an antidote* through the same channel which is acknowledged to have been hitherto saturated only with POISON?

The Reviewer, *by a lapse*, has admitted the "sacredness of OUR cause," and if there be any *profligacy* in the means of supporting it, he and his coadjutors and abettors are alone entitled *to the* STIGMA of *having supplied them!*—Why, the man, lost in the halo of his hallucination, runs into a defence of our zeal, at the very moment he professes to stigmatise it—and Balaam-like again praises where he meant to curse! One might be led to suppose the veteran professer were instructing a Tyro in the mysteries of his profession, when he says, "The cry of no Popery," or "the Constitution in danger," was an answer to all cavils—he should have said to all "traitors." "Who would hesitate" (he asks) "*about the weapons* he used to *repel an attack* on ALL THAT WAS DEAR and VALUABLE IN CIVIL INSTITUTIONS." Bravo, Sir! We answer, *no true lover of his country*—and further, that so far from "no Popery" or "the Constitution in danger" being cries without meaning—the WHIGS, if suffered to remain the monopolists of the press, and thus enabled to force their way into power, stand committed to questions so *vitally hostile* to both the PROTESTANT INTEREST, and the CONSTITUTION of KING, LORDS, and COMMONS, that they *must* either *put the axe to the root of both*, or acknowledge themselves the *most unprincipled and dishonourable hypocrites* that ever laboured to "POISON or SOUR" the public mind!!

We cannot quote more at large upon the subject, but the Book is in circulation, and we may now safely recommend it to the perusal of our readers, where they will find at page 372, all the means—*literally* and *identically* adopted by the WHIG journals for the last twenty or thirty years—advocated by the worthy Editor himself. They will see the most active among the traders in sedition and calumny lauded for their "*moderate principles* and *consistent politics*"—whilst he has the effrontery to impute as enormous and inexpiable crimes to the loyal press of the country what he treats as virtuous and patriotic in THEM!—Then follows what the writer must have known to be false, from the notorious neglect of which Ministers and the friends of the Crown have been guilty towards literary men, and public writers. One of the first acts of a WHIG MINISTRY was, indeed, to raise MR. PERRY, the official editor of their own journal, to Government office, and to reward their laureat, TOMMY MOORE, with a place;—but let the WHIGS point out a single instance of such selection among the writers on the *loyal side of the question*, so that the empty declamation about only "one royal road to reputation!"—"the manner of court favour"—is mere gratuitous vapouring, to *poison* and sour the public mind by a known and insidious falsehood, in the face of facts staring them in the face.

The WHIGS *do pay*, as MR. JEFFREY knows, and pay well—they have their hireling—their sycophants—their dinners—their coteries—they have their subscriptions too, and whilst an impudent and too successful attack was made upon some men of rank in Scotland for contributing funds to support the cause of loyalty and sound principles, the WHIG ARISTOCRACY are not only in the regular habit of supporting by their funds or credit (heaven save the mark!) *the most violent Opposition journals*, but of contributing *to the establishment of new ones!* All this is according to the regular creed and practice of WHIGGERY, and it is natural that men who supposed themselves in possession of an exclusive right by long usage, should fret and fume at finding themselves not only dispossessed of it, but in danger of sinking under the effects of a system which debars them from all appeal to a merciful exercise of the retribution which has dismayed them;—but that they should have the impudence—a more qualified term we would have used could we have found one sufficiently applicable to the purpose—to accumulate a list of crimes, *peculiarly* and *properly* their own, and endeavour to invest their successful opponents with them, is as truly ludicrous as it is essentially base!

Still we might really be brought to commiserate the wailings and whimperings of these WOUNDED WHIGS, if we could forget their former exultations when they stood in the market places, and brandished their whips in triumph over their unresisting opponents—We might feel something like pity even for this organ of WHIGGERY, with a white pocket-handkerchief displayed before his eyes, when he tells the public, that "WE"—that is, the upper party *now*—"assume a natural superiority over them (the WHIGS), as if being of a different party, they were of *an inferior species*, and justly liable "to be *tortured, worried and hunted, to death* like any OTHER "vermin!"—Poor things!—But then, before we can yield to these appeals to our sensibility, up starts a new instance of their jesuitical dealing, and betrays in disgusting colours the cant and hypocrisy of the old system:—"You are an enthusiast in the cause of liberty," the Reviewer says, "does it "not follow you must be a bad poet? You are against Ministers—is it to be supposed that you can write a line of prose "without repeated offences against sense and grammar!"—Now, the man has already confessed, that this is the very *necessity* which arises out of the WHIG SYSTEM, upon which this very Review was first established—and our readers have nothing to do but to turn to its pages, from the *very commencement* of its career, to ascertain the fact that *every writer in* PROSE *or* POETRY, who has come under the ordeal of this literary band of critical despots, has been judged *invariably*, and we may say without exception, according to his POLITICAL PRINCIPLES, instead of his *intellectual merits or attainments*.—QED!

In following the wailings and Jeremiads of this poor man, one might really be led to suppose that the laws of the land had been subverted, and that the Government had graduated through the various successions of Jacobinical improvement, and at length arrived at the *natural summit* of a MILITARY DESPOTISM. "This system," he says, "is intended to "amount, and, in fact, *does amount* to a PROHIBITION to authors to write, and the public to read, any works *that have not "the Government mark upon them*. Their professed object is *to "gag the one and hoodwink the others*, and to persuade the "world that all taste, elegance, science, liberality, and virtue are confined to a few *hack writers* and their employers. "One would think *the public would resent* this gross attempt to "impose on their understandings, and *encroach on their liberty "of private judgment*—when a gentleman is reading a new "work, of which he is *beginning to form a favourable opinion*, "*is it to be borne* that he should *have it snatched out of his "hands, and tossed in the dirt by a retainer of the* LITERARY "POLICE!"

Why, my masters, a foreigner—nay, any matter-of-fact country gentleman, would suppose that Government had really established public offices for the apprehension and punishment of WHIG writers, and that MESSRS. TOWNSEND and LAVENDER were invested with new powers to arrest MR. JEFFREY, or MR. HUNT, or MR. MOORE, whenever they attempted to bribe an unfortunate publisher into printing their works! Could it be supposed—could it have been anticipated that such language should ever be *extorted*, even in the last agony, from the EDINBURGH REVIEW and the WHIGS, as applying to the "LIBERTY OF THE PRESS?" Could the bitterest of their opponents have ever suggested so galling, so terest of their opponents have ever suggested so galling, so biting a libel as that published to the world by their own *whining, whimpering*, and *doleful* lamentations over their *lost power*—their more than feminine weakness in deprecating the penalty of their crimes through the very instrument they have constantly and contemptuously pointed out to their opponents as the only legitimate means of retort upon them?

Would not any man who remembers the state of the press *only three years ago*, suppose that it could only be some loyal subject labouring under the obloquy of the WHIG and RADICAL libellers who thus expressed himself—

"It used to be the boast of English gentlemen, that their political contentions were conducted in a spirit, not merely of personal fairness, but of mutual courtesy and urbanity," &c. &c. "We trust that this spirit is not yet extinguished amongst us, and that it will speedily assert itself by *trampling under foot* that *base system of* MEAN *and* MALIGNANT *defamation by which our periodical press has recently been polluted and disgraced!*"

Such a man—a loyalist we mean—in such circumstances, would have produced, in proof of the just grounds of this exclamation, the ransacking of the KING'S or REGENT'S private closet, for the means of propagating treasonable, infamous, and calumnious misrepresentations!—the servants of public men bribed to betray the secrets of their masters—to give an air of truth to imputations, destined to arm the ignorant rabble against their houses or persons! He would have pointed *to the assassination of one* MINISTER, and the *projected murder of* A WHOLE CABINET, *travestied* and made the food of WHIG MERRIMENT and RADICAL RIBALDRY. He would have put his finger upon THE MOST DIRECT LIE ever propagated in a civilized country—known to be such *on the recorded judgment of those who pledged their* HONOUR and REPUTATION in support of it—lighted up as a beacon to "*poison* and *sour*" and irritate the public mind, and to summon the people to the overthrow of the throne and constitution! He would have opened to view the exulting pages of the EDINBURGH REVIEW—the shameless profligacy of the MORNING CHRONICLE—the WHIG contributions towards the defamation of *female honour!*—and the "Twopenny Post Bags," and "all the Fudges" of Holland House; and the justice of his complaint that the days of chivalry were past, would have been as clear as the sun at noon-day—but that such a canting demi-Palinodea—such a pretext to bewail an evil, *wholly* and *exclusively* derived from the more than barbarian tyranny of a prostituted press, should come from the lips or the pen of this CORYPHÆUS of the band, is so offensive, so revolting, so insulting to the best feelings of our nature, that we are compelled to draw off from the subject, lest we should speak in stronger terms than, for our own sakes, we are willing to do, of the *rank* and *degrading* HYPOCRISY of which this man is made to be the representative and butt, by his employers and paymasters! We have said, that the *whole* and *sole* object of this impolitic article, was to *write down* JOHN BULL. Poor MR JEFFREY!

We rest not upon the notoriety of the attempt—but even at the risk of tiring our readers, we will prove the fact by internal evidence from the article itself—"WE would avoid *naming* "works that desire nothing so much as notoriety," &c. says the editor. Does the good man really suppose that the public—who, by the bye, are lectured with little less severity than ourselves, for reading what we write—does he, in sober truth, imagine that his annunciation or silence upon the name of a work like BULL, can produce the most remote effect upon it?—or, if he do, can he really be weak enough to calculate that any man of common sense could read the article without at once perceiving the drift of it, without having a written finger-post for his information?—Has none of the inflation of WHIG VANITY dispersed during the mortifying process of its degradation?—No—it is a melancholy fact—some people will never learn, or this person might have known, that there could be "no desire to be known" which had not amply been gratified in OUR case—and that if we had not ten times the circulation of the Review itself, in its fallen state, we never should have been selected as a mark against which to fire his literary popgun!—But enough of this.

His specific charges against us are unluckily selected—because in the case of FYSHE PALMER no action whatever was *brought against us*. In the case of WAITHMAN, we were excluded from justifying by a rule of practice, contrary to the opinion given by our able Counsel, MR. SERJEANT VAUGHAN and MR. PULLER. In the case of LADY CAROLINE WROTTESLEY, whatever might have been its merits, we were also *precluded from justifying* by the form of process which was chosen by the plaintiff. As for the QUEEN, if what we said of HER MAJESTY were libels, why libels let them be—they were not the less true for that.

We shall conclude this long—and we fear, from the subject of it—tedious article, in the words which the Reviewer admits to have "put him out of breath in concocting," an effect, at which we are by no means astonished, when a man is forced on the attempt to eat his own words, and to deny the efficacy of the panacea to which he owes life and subsistence—"*a cold-blooded, mercenary calculation of the profits* "*which idle curiosity* and *the vulgar appetite for* SLANDER" have enabled him to derive from it!

"For ourselves at least, we do not hesitate to acknowledge, that, when we find an author SAVAGELY and PERSEVERINGLY *attacked by this gang of literary retainers*, we immediately feel assured not only that he is a *good writer*, but an *honest man*; and if a *Statesman* is once selected as the butt of *outrageous abuse*, in the same quarter, WE consider it as a *satisfactory proof* that he has lately rendered *some signal service to his country*, or aimed *some deadly blow at* CORRUPTION!"

This is *really* and *literally* an extract from the EDINBURGH REVIEW!

The public will decide at once in whose mouth such a sentence is to be most appropriately placed—and adopt it for their own. The attacks, even in the number of the EDINBURGH REVIEW before us, upon such a man as LORD ELDON, *as a lawyer*, by *the pigmy advocates of* EDINBURGH, and upon SIR WILLIAM GELL'S knowledge of Greece, by men who have never migrated from the smoky wynds of Edinburgh—will afford a very decent illustration of the justice with which we have borrowed the tripping and flippant language of the Scotch critic, in taking our leave of him.

One word to the public—our pages are open to the world—we desire only a comparison between what we have written in DEFENCE of all that is legitimately praise-worthy in PRINCIPLE—*moral, political* and *religious*—and the OFFENSIVE *warfare* against ALL THESE, with which the country had been overrun before we entered the field—through the united efforts of the WHIGS and RADICALS—where *systematic* CLOSES and *jesuitical* INSINUATION have been employed by the one *undermine* and BLAST *the character and reputation of* MEN AND *women* wherever they appeared to choak up any avenue to their ambition, or were too highly distinguished for their *virtue* or *probity*—WE have generally preferred to submit to pretensions of artful or silly pretenders, to the *test of* RIDICULE—and in no instance have we ever gravely impeached criminality to individuals, who have not courted and justified the charge by glaring and audacious trespasses upon social order or the institutions of the country.

These men cannot conceive the possibility of public writers acting upon PRINCIPLE, and being in effect "hireling" themselves, and well paid hirelings—charge upon us the selfish and narrow views which they conceive to be the only motives to action, when a man possesses any talent worth purchasing. We can only pity them for their slavish and mercenary prejudices—but we cannot withhold our contempt from their employers, who, failing to meet us in the open field, sicken from fair and open competition, and galled by the exposure of their principles, and the detection of their machiavelian policy—first endeavour to "*poison* and *sour* the public mind against us, by imputing their own motives and schemes to us—then seek by the basest and most atrocious instruments that ever degraded the heart of man, to alarm our readers, and finally charge us with adopting a system, which, in a single moment, and in their vapouring vanity, they acknowledge to be THEIR OWN.

We are ready to admit, that it was impossible to adopt their system without compromising some of those principles which we should be the last men in the world to defend *abstractedly* —but the VICE was *inherent in the* ORIGINAL SCHEME, as they NOW acknowledge; and in turning their weapons against themselves, it was impossible for us to extract *the sting*, for the mere purpose of rendering it inefficacious in the work of retribution. But when they avow that their scheme embraced the perversion of all principle—that they drew from the "well-head" of literature a supply for the *express purpose* of POISONING and SOURING the public mind, we may fairly boast, in the face of our countrymen, of our successful efforts in raising at once the angry passions of such men, and hurling effectually contributed to supply an antidote to their "poisons" and a *sweetener* to their BITTERNESS!

THEATRICALS.

THE postponed farce, called "FISH OUT OF WATER," was really produced at the Haymarket on Tuesday, and met, as we anticipated, perfect success—the natural humour of the piece, which the CHRONICLE is "*inclined to believe* to be a translation from the French," and which has not only excited infinite mirth in Paris, but even in London, (having been before this translated and adapted to the English stage at one of the minor theatres,) is admirably heightened by the present translator; and LISTON gives to the whole a comic interest seldom equalled in modern pieces of a similar nature.

We have hardly ever seen a thing *act* better, and while it does great credit to its father-in-law, (whose name is LUNN) it affords LISTON an opportunity of adding another to the list of characters so peculiarly and entirely his own.

It appears just and right that in this department of our paper we should publish the letters which have been *written* by the parties concerned in the affair of MR. BRANDON'S dismissal, we therefore insert the communications from both sides."

"SIR—In consequence of an erroneous statement which has appeared in the police reports, relative to the dismissal of MR. JAMES HARRIS from Covent-garden Theatre, I am directed by the Managers to acquaint you with the exact circumstances and to request your insertion of them.

"The misconduct of MR. BRANDON rendered it quite imperative upon them, both with regard to the security of their property and the accommodation of the public, to remove him from his situation; but, in consideration of his age, and the length of time he had been in the Theatre, they were unwilling to make public the particular circumstances which led to their determination, and are still anxious, on his account, to withhold the same, unless they should find it necessary to detail them. It was proposed to give him a retired allowance of 30*l.* per annum, if MR. HARRIS and MR. CONST, the other proprietors, consented to it; and it was considered that MR. HARRIS, though not at present concerned in the management of the Theatre, would speak to his proportion of the annuity, as MR. BRANDON'S claims, if any, were on those under whom he had served. MR. HARRIS absolutely declined, alleging as his reason, that he thought highly of MR. BRANDON'S services, and totally disapproved of dismissing him. MR. CONST, upon hearing the grounds upon which the present Managers determined on that measure, altogether refused to bear any part of the expence, considering MR. BRANDON as not entitled to any allowance whatever. Notwithstanding these circumstances, they felt unwilling to discharge a person of his age without some allowance, and therefore of themselves, although he had no claims whatever upon them, offered him an annuity for life of 150*l.* per annum out of their own private purses, on condition that he quietly quitted their premises; but this he declined altogether.

"The subsequent proceedings it is unnecessary to repeat, they have already been detailed in the police reports.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, "HENRY ROBERTSON.

"Theatre Royal Covent-garden, Aug. 28, 1823."

To which MR. BRANDON thus replies:—

"SIR,—I am very reluctant to trespass on your columns, or intrude myself upon the public; but from the kindness I have already experienced, I persuade myself you will not deny me the opportunity of refuting the assertions, or rather the insinuations of MR. ROBERTSON, contained in his letter to you of the 23d inst.; for, upon this will depend whether or not I am to continue in the enjoyment of the good opinion of my friends. As the whole proceeding will of necessity hereafter come before the public, I shall, for the present, confine myself to correct the mis-statement of MR. ROBERTSON: first, he states that he is 'directed by the managers' to publish the letter to which I allude. Now it so happens, that MR. KEMBLE is at Birmingham, and MR. WILLETT and CAPTAIN FORBES are both out of town. So much for his venturing to assert that he has their authority. If, however, any thing else were wanting to convince me he has acted upon his own counsel, it is the manner in which he has introduced the name of MR. ROBINS, as connected with Drury-lane. The Covent-garden Management, in their capacity of gentlemen, could not have lent their sanction to any thing so little minded, as to suppose MR. ROBINS' kind interference to obtain a knowledge of the nature of the charge which might be urged against me, could by possibility have any connexion with his situation as a member of the sub-committee of Drury-lane. I therefore treat the whole as originating in this gentleman, who it is now currently reported has purchased my situation of the new Board of Management. But to the point: he has the temerity to assert, that 'my misconduct rendered it quite imperative with regard to the security of their property, and the accommodation of the public, that I should be removed from my situation.' It is easy to make assertions, but the public will, however, do me the justice to suspend their opinion until they have something more solid than MR. ROBERTSON'S bare assertions. When it was hinted to MR. KEMBLE, some three weeks since, by MR. ROBINS, that he had heard reports injurious to my character, and upon which (without giving me the opportunity of defending myself) they had thought it right to dismiss me, MR. ROBINS did, after much importunity, prevail on MR. KEMBLE to allow me

the opportunity of facing my accusers. I went to the committee with Mr. Romaxs, and the first salute I received was a request that I would leave the room, as they preferred communicating alone with Mr. Romaxs. The result I learnt through the latter, viz. that though they had several things to complain of, they did not choose to explain the nature or extent of them, unless a public appeal became necessary. Upon which Mr. Robins said, if they could prefer a charge of dishonesty or misconduct, and substantiate it, that he would no longer lend me the advantage of his friendly assistance, and therefore he challenged them to the proof: that was again declined, and upon the meeting broke up. I now call upon those gentlemen forthwith to make the public acquainted with the nature of their complaint; and I only entreat of them, out of kindness to a very old servant, not to keep their opinion upon it until I make my reply. The next and only point in Mr. Romaxsoy's letter is, his declaration that 'Mr. Cosser, upon hearing the grounds on which I was dismissed, refused to bear any part of the expense, considering I was not entitled to any allowance whatever.' A report of this nature reached me some three weeks since, and I immediately went to Mr. Cosser. I stated the injury I must sustain if he had been induced to join in the oppressive act of the new management, and required of him to sanction or disavow it. I will give you the very words of Mr. Cosser's reply:—'These men,' (meaning Mr. Kendle, Captain Ferdes, and Mr. Willett,) 'will do or say any thing to answer their purpose.'—'Have they not sworn in their affidavit, in answer to my application to the Court of Chancery, that I recommended the dismissal of your brother, and the appointment of Mr. Dees in his place? Which is as great a falsehood as ever was uttered.' Mr. Cosser added, 'that if I had been guilty of the charge made against me, instead of an annuity they ought to have commenced a prosecution.' After this, it is not too much to expect the public will at least do me the justice to receive with caution any report unfavourable to myself, and originating from such a quarter. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Harris, who has for the last 13 years presided over the management, will give the strongest testimonials in my favour, if any mis-statement of the present committee should render this appeal necessary. Entreating your pardon for intruding so much on your time and patience, I am your's and the public's most obliged and devoted servant, "J. W. BRANDON.

"Box-office, Hart-street, Covent-garden, Aug. 26."

MR. HONE, THE BARRISTER.

The following letter has been transmitted to us with a request to give it publicity, with which we most willingly comply; it is, as our readers will perceive, a "Circular," addressed to the gentlemen of the law, but as it appears to our correspondent, the application it contains need not to be confined to that profession exclusively.

Sir—We take the liberty of transmitting to you the following statement, which we have already laid before several gentlemen at the Bar.

Mr. Hone, is (as you are probably aware) a Barrister, of ten years standing, who pursued his profession at first on the Midland Circuit, and more lately in the Court of Chancery. For several years he obtained by this means such an income as was sufficient for the support of his family in comfort and independence. He is the brother of Mr. William Hone, the bookseller, who became known to the public by the parodies on the Liturgy, for which he was prosecuted by the Attorney-General. As soon as the relationship between Mr. Hone and the Author of these publications became generally known, *it produced the most calamitous effects upon the professional prospects of the former.* The disapprobation which had been *generally excited* by the publication of the parodies was, by a natural, though a most unjust prejudice, transferred to the innocent brother of the publisher. It was taken for granted, that the two brothers held the same *religious* and *political* opinions, and Mr. Hone was gradually *deserted by his clients, until he found himself deprived of his whole professional income.* In the hope of diverting this prejudice against his character, he applied to the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice Chancellor, and the twelve Judges, to subscribe to a book on Conveyancing which he proposed to publish, and he received from them the most kind and condescending attention, with their permission to place their names at the head of his list of subscribers. He obtained a similar permission from the greater part of the gentlemen within the Bar at the Court of Chancery, from some of the leaders of his own Circuit, and many other members of his profession. Distress and poverty, however, have prevented the completion of this design. It is painful to state that Mr. Hone, and his wife and children, have frequently been reduced to the actual want of the common necessaries of life, and he has with difficulty preserved a sufficiency of raiment to appear in the situation of a gentleman.

All this weight of misfortune has been as unmerited as distressing. So far is Mr. Hone from adopting his brother's religious or political opinions, *that he actually abandoned his society, after having repeatedly made the most affectionate and earnest, though unavailing protests against his proceedings.*—They are the children of a religious and virtuous father, to whose principles and maxims of conduct is to be ascribed the resignation and fortitude with which Mr. Hone has borne the heavy calamity under which he has been suffering.

An opportunity has been found for enabling Mr. Hone to emigrate to one of the colonies, with a fair prospect of maintaining himself and family by his profession. The difficulty of his availing himself of this escape from want, consists in his inability to purchase the necessary outfit for himself and family, and to defray the expences of the voyage. On the most moderate estimate seven or eight hundred pounds will be required for this purpose. In the hope of raising this sum, several gentlemen at the bar have opened a subscription: and Messrs. Hoares, in Fleet-street, will receive any money which may be collected. If you should feel disposed to assist in this object, you will perhaps have the goodness to contribute as expeditiously as possible, as it is of the *utmost importance* that Mr. Hone should not lose the opportunity of sailing in the present autumn.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servants,

JOHN RAITHBY,
Lincoln's-Inn, JAMES STEPHEN, Jun.
5th August, 1823. J. H. KOE.

This measure is sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor; and the Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Best, Mr. Attorney-General, &c. &c. have subscribed.

It is impossible to read this letter without feeling, beyond the interest and compassion which it is well calculated to excite, a proud sentiment of satisfaction and of respect for our countrymen.

When it is thus ascertained and publicly proclaimed that the very *family connexion* of a respectable man with an avowed apostate of Radicalism and blasphemy has the effect of blighting his prospects, ruining his hopes, and destroying his fortunes, the real value at which such principles as those of Mr. Hone, the publisher, are held in society may be pretty fairly estimated.

TO JOHN BULL.

Dear John,—A few days ago I went into the Cathedral of St. Paul, during divine service, my attention was attracted by a board at the entrance of the choir, on which was painted—"Ordered by the Dean and Chapter, that for the more decent solemnity during the performance of divine service, the gates of the choir will be shut immediately before the Psalms, and not opened before the conclusion of the service." Now, all this is extremely proper, as the church, as well as the entrance of the choir, had become a *fashionable promenade*. It is extremely amusing to see how these Reverend sticklers for decency and humanity can perceive the mote which is in the eye of the public, and not discern the beam which is in their own. I allude to the disgraceful practice of showing the Church, and thronging the doors of the Whispering Gallery during the service. Surely the sale of taking money at the doors should be abolished. Nothing can equal the disgust which every honest man feels on entering the Church, by the insolent conduct of the door-keepers, who surround him eagerly enquire if you would wish to see the Whispering Gallery, the New Ball, the Vaults, &c., for each of which you pay two-pence: and if you see all the curiosities it will cost about 2s. 6d. each. I could compare the conduct of these men to nothing but the teasing annoyance of the Jew orange boys about the Exchange, who scarcely take a denial. When I think of the liberal manner in which public buildings are shown abroad, I feel heartily ashamed of this exhibition, and trust that some public-spirited individual will bring it before Parliament at the next session. Pray excuse my tedious letter.

I am, Dear John, Aug. 25, 1823. J. R.

Just published, by J. Walker, 44, Paternoster Row, No. II. price 1s.

THE FAMILY ORACLE of HEALTH, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, Medicine, and Good Living, for all ranks of society; by Dr. Cirell and Mr. Wallace. Among nearly 40 useful articles are Family Training applied to strengthen the weak and nervous: Effects of Malt Liquor on Health: on Vegetables, by P. B. Shelly, Esq.: Qualities and Effects of sugar, salads, broiled meat, ginger beer, champaign, venison, bruised turkey, &c. Chemical Principles of Easy Shaving: Gout and Rheumatism: Nonsense Medical and Poetical, by Dr. Pring, T. Moore, Esq. &c. The inspired Medical Quaker: Advice of Longman and Co.'s Grandmother: Dinner Pills, &c. &c.—In No. I. for August, are Medical Effects of Oysters in Declines, by Dr. Kitchener: Effects on Health of smoking, opium, eating, blood letting, roast meat, &c.: sparring between Mr. Earle and Sir A. Cooper; Quackery of Dr. Eady; Mr. Whitlow; Prince Hoffman, &c. To be had (by order) of all Booksellers and Newsmen.—No. III. on the 1st October.

Published by H. Fisher, 38, Newgate-street, London, and sold by all Booksellers.

DR. GREGORY'S THE IMPERIAL MAGAZINE, or Compendium of Religious, Moral, and Philosophical Knowledge, for SEPTEMBER, 1823; containing—a Memoir of Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich—Memoir of that distinguished French Philosopher and Christian, Charles Bonnet, concluded——Remarks on Mental Affections; a Series of Letters (written exclusively for the Imperial) forming a most interesting Treatise on Insanity, and the general Treatment it receives in Public and Private Asylums, by a Gentleman of long experience in that arduous branch of Medical Practice—the Language and Style—on a Body falling to the Earth's Centre—on Astronomical Books—on preventing the Injury of Fruit-trees by Caterpillars—on the Mohammedanism of the Koran—on the Reasoning Powers of Animals—Poetry—Review of the Rev. E. Irving's Orations, and other recent Publications—Gleanings; Religious, Literary, Scientific, &c.—Notices of New Books—Queries to Correspondents, &c. &c.—With an Elegant and Striking Portrait of Dr. Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. Price 1s.

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The Proprietors and Publishers disclaim every intention to defraud, as insinuated by their opponent, and hope, that their known respectability will convince the Public that they are influenced by no other motives than those of the most open and uncompromising integrity; and that the Book now presented to them is the genuine original work of the said Charles Persius, nor have they mutilated it in any way whatever from the original Manuscripts.—London, Aug. 26, 1823.

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BALDNESS or GREY HAIR will now sure not be seen. In short, Ladies and Gentlemen may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey, by using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, as it is to be improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the Universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey, and in such a manner as to restore the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and be sure to clear the scurf, from Hair clean and beautiful, and in curl. Every Medical Gentleman will see mention in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair and will do in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done by its thickening, strengthening, and restoring it, if there is the least sign of roots. It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as there have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits; therefore Ladies and Gentlemen ought to be particular and have it of a respectable person. Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil. The ounce bottle five shillings, a large bottle, containing five ounces, two pound, is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 6, Pelham's-walk, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; Messrs. Hendrie, Tichbourne-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 228, Strand; Davison, 59, Fleet street; Rigge, 85, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Tutt, Royal Exchange; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country, sending a remittance, it will be forwarded immediately by coach. It is so prepared as to keep in all climates; the older the better.—Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

If men, when they take it into their heads to review works, select certain passages for animadversion, their enemies may charge them with partiality, and allege that they have chosen to pick out the "only bad bits" in the book, in order to justify their attack and prejudice the public. Far be it from us to give a handle to such adversaries.

Lord Byron has *done*—we cannot say *written*—three more cantos of Don Juan; and from those three cantos his friends in the Morning Chronicle have selected the following stanzas, as a specimen of the performance in general. His friends, gentle reader, have done this. For once, we will give our aid to their amicable intentions, and copy from the "*leading*" Whig Journal the extract it has so judiciously given to the world.—

"DON JUAN'S ENTRY INTO LONDON.

["FROM THE CANTOS ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED.]

"Don Juan had got out on Shooter's-hill,
"Sun-set the time, the place the same *decliviy*
"Which *looks along* that vale of good and ill
"Where London streets ferment in full activity;
"While every thing around was calm and still,
"Except the creak of wheels, which on their pivot he
"Heard—and that bee-like, bubbling, busy hum
"Of cities, that boil over with their scum.

"I say, Don Juan, wrapt in contemplation,
"Walked on behind his carriage, o'er the summit,
"And lost in wonder of so great a nation,
"Gave way to't, since he could not overcome it.
"'And here,' he cried, 'is Freedom's chosen station;
"'Here peals the people's voice, nor can *entomb it*
"'Racks, prisons, inquisitions; resurrection
"'Awaits it, each new meeting or election.

"'Here are chaste wives, pure lives; here people pay
"'But what they please; and if that things be dear,
"''Tis only that they love to throw away
"'Their cash, to show how much they have *a-year*.
"'Here laws are all inviolate; none lay
"'Traps for the traveller; every highway's clear,
"'Here'—he was interrupted by a knife,
"With, '*D—n your eyes!* your money or your life!'

"These freeborn sounds proceeded from four pads
"In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
"Behind his carriage; and like handy lads,
"Had seized the lucky hour to reconnoitre,
"In which the heedless gentleman who gads
"Upon the road, unless he prove a fighter,
"May find himself within that isle of riches
"Exposed to lose his life as well as breeches.

"Juan, who did not understand a word
"Of English, save their shibboleth, '*God d—n!*'
"And even that he had so rarely heard,
"He sometimes thought 'twas only their 'Salam,'
"Or 'God be with you!'—and 'tis not absurd
"To think so; *for half English as I am!!!*
"*(To my misfortune)* never can I say
"I heard them wish 'God with you,' save that way;—

"Juan yet quickly understood their gesture,
"And being somewhat choleric and sudden,
"Drew forth a pocket pistol from his vesture,
"And fired it into one assailant's pudding—
"Who fell, as rolls an ox o'er in his pasture,
"And roared out, as he writhed his native mud in,
"Unto his nearest follower or henchman,
"'Oh, Jack! *I'm floored by that 'ere b——y Frenchman!*'
" • • • • •

"But ere they could perform this pious duty,
"The dying man cried, '*Hold! I've got my gruel!*
"'Oh! for a glass of *max!* We've missed our booty—
"'Let me die *here*—once I am!'" And as the fuel
Of life shrunk in his heart, and thick and sooty
"The drops fell from his death-wound, and he *drew ill*
"His breath—he from his swelling throat untied
"A kerchief, crying, '*Give Sal* that!' and died."

What this once popular Poet can mean by degrading and debasing himself in this manner, we cannot understand. That he is, to "his misfortune," "half-English," we are nearly as sorry as he can be; but that this extract has been made by his *quondam* friends, the Hunts, we must attribute to the change which has taken place in their affections for each other.

Byron has discarded Hunt, who exclaims bitterly against his Lordship. He says he has disappointed his hopes—broken promises which he made—and, in short, "used him ungenteely." The knot, in short, is dissolved. The widow of the wretched Shelley is compassionated by her father-in-law, who, it is said, relieves Byron of the charge of keeping a whole family, and Hunt has withdrawn himself (at least, so the Chronicle, which knows the movements of such people, tells us) to Genoa, where, that paper says, "The Poet"—THE POET!!!—"intends for the future to reside." One thing is certain, that Byron will write no more for the Liberal Magazine.

The feeling with respect to the mischief accruing from the *laudable* exertions of the saints in parliament appears to be general in all the West India Islands; in addition to the extract of a letter which we published last week from Nevis, we lay before our readers an extract from a letter arrived from St. Kitts:—it is really melancholy to see these theorists still busying themselves in every part of the kingdom in efforts to subvert and undermine the Government and property of our colonies. In Wilberforce it arises from the senile love of *doing*—in Buxton, from perfect ignorance of his subject—in Zachary Macauley, who acts with his eyes open, *who was himself* an overseer, it is a hope of popularity and notoriety. But to the extract.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ST. KITTS, DATED 8TH JUNE, 1823.

"The measures taken by Messrs. Buxton, Wilberforce, &c. on the subject of emancipating the Negroes in these islands, have excited much alarm. Neglected as we are by the Government; maligned by the *canters* about humanity in the House of Commons, and drained not only of our last guinea, but to the last point of our credit, our total extinction from society appears to be near at hand.

"Surely such an example of injustice, as well as impolicy, as is at this moment exhibiting to the world, against West Indians, never before was displayed on the part of an enlightened Government!

"One cannot help suspecting the *motives* of that man who arrogates to himself a superior degree of philanthropic feeling to the rest of the world, and who, in his mad and ignorant career, cries '*Ruat cœlum*,' and overturns all discretion and every principle of justice! It will soon, probably, be too late to lament the consequences of the present measures—when the fire is once kindled, its extinction will be impracticable, and the objects of these Gentlemen's wild, and wholly impracticable, humanity will, themselves, be amongst the first victims of its progress. And will Great Britain wilfully sacrifice a revenue of many millions of money, lose no small portion of her commerce; and, what is still more important than all, dry up the source of half her maritime strength? This is no exaggeration; and every man who thinks dispassionately, will, in a moment, see that it is not.

"The condition of the slaves in our colonies may be ameliorated by instilling into their minds the principles of morality and religion, but not by making their present condition and their masters equally hateful to them. You, who have been in this country, and have been for yourself, will fully concur in these sentiments and convictions; and I heartily wish that we and our poor Negroes could legislate for Messrs. Buxton, Wilberforce, &c. and compel them to come hither for a few months, and see how *totally ignorant* they are of the deep and difficult subject of Negro Slavery and Freedom."

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday arrived yesterday by express. The *Moniteur* contains the following report from the Duke of Reggio to the *Moniteur* contains the following report from the Duke of Reggio to the Minister of War, which is of considerable importance. It is dated Madrid, Aug. 21.

"M. the Marshal—Gen. Bourck informs me, under date the 17th inst. that the Count de Carthagena has sent one of his officers to the Regency, to announce to them that the garrison of Corunna has re-inst. that the Count de Carthagena has sent one of his officers to the Regency, to announce to them that the garrison of Corunna has resolved to capitulate, and confides to them the care of placed itself under their command, and confides to them the care of placed itself under their command, and the conditions upon stipulating for its interests with Gen. Bourck, and the conditions upon which they ought to open the gates to our troops. I have received the which they ought to open the gates to our troops. I have received the same advice from Gen. Morillo, who adds, that since he has long been same advice from Gen. Morillo, who adds, that since he has long been in accordance with us, the discussions will be promptly terminated.—in accordance with us, the discussions will be promptly terminated.—It is probable that at the moment that I am writing to your Excellency, It is probable that at the moment that I am writing to your Excellency our troops occupy Corunna. I shall hasten to inform your Excellency our troops occupy Corunna. I shall hasten to inform your Excellency of the end of this affair as soon as Gen. Bourck has communicated to of the end of this affair as soon as Gen. Bourck has communicated to the conditions of the reduction of this important fortress.—Receive, M. the Marshal, the assurances of my high consideration. The Mar-me the conditions of the reduction of this important fortress.—Receive, me the Marshal, the assurances of my high consideration. The Marshal Commandant in Chief of the 1st Corps.

(Signed) "The Marshal Duke de REGGIO."

The *Moniteur* also contains a Report, dated the 18th inst. addressed to the Minister of Marine by Admiral Hamelin, including another Report from Capt. Lemarant, commanding the ship of the line La Guerriere, in which he details his operations for the reduction of Aigesiras, which, after a simultaneous attack and bombardment by the combined land and sea forces, capitulated on the 14th inst. It was M. de Lauriston, son of the Marshal, who commanded the former.

General Morillo writes, under date of the 15th inst. that the garrison of Corunna having recognised his authority, he sends his second Adjutant to Madrid to carry the submission of that city to the Regency. By a letter of the 17th, General Bourck informs us that he was about to make his entry into Corunna; that he intended to leave there four battalions, and that the maritime force was ordered to proceed to Cadiz. Mina was trying to escape. M. the Duke de l'Infantado, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Znes, set off on the 19th inst. for Port St. Mary. The *portefeuille* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is *ad interim* confided to the Minister of Marine.

It is understood that the *Pilote* of Friday has reached town, and that it contains 27 Articles, proposed by the Duke d'Angouleme, for the consideration of the King and Cortes, as well as the names of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the French Commander-in-Chief. The Cortes, it is said, adopted 20 of the articles, but rejected the remainder.

A letter from Port St. Mary, dated Aug. 18, says, "Every one at Cadiz is expecting the conclusion of affairs. The King does not seem to doubt that his liberation is approaching. A letter of the 15th states that the Count de la Puebla has received orders from the King to proceed to San Lucar, to prepare the means for his Majesty's own entry into that town. In a few hours after his deliverance, his Majesty will embark. From San Lucar, the King will go it is said to Seville by water; and then without any delay set forth on his return to Madrid by regular journies. An Aid-de-Camp of the Duke d' Angouleme, who was sent into Cadiz, to carry a letter from the Prince Generalissimo to the King of Spain, returned this morning after having fulfilled his mission. He was received at Cadiz with enthusiasm.

Capt. O'Donnell's troop of the 15th Hussars marched into Ipswich Barracks on Thursday, the 28th inst. from Norwich, to which place the head-quarters of the 8th Hussars are now removed.

On Friday Sir Herbert Taylor held a levee, as Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief, at his office in the Horse Guards.

A most useful volume, the New Mercantile Assistant, has just appeared, and cannot fail of proving highly acceptable to those who have calculations to make, either of interest, wages, or any other mercantile transaction. It is doubly valuable on account of the facility of reference, and as a general cheque book.

At Bow-street yesterday, two hackney coach cases occupied the Magistrate's attention. The first was a charge preferred against two carmen, for breaking a pane of glass. It appeared that they had hired the coach from the Adelphi, Strand, to St. Paul's Church-yard; during the drive one of the front panes of glass was broken, but they positively denied having broken it, and the coachman declining to swear that they had really broken it, the case was dismissed.—The second was a summons against a gentleman for refusing to pay 12s. the regular charge for waiting four hours and twenty minutes outside of the Lyceum. The particulars are uninteresting, and of no moment to the public, further than if they hire a coach, and do not pay the instant they quit that coach, they are liable to pay for such time until they settle finally, which the gentleman was obliged to do, with the additional costs.

At Guildhall, yesterday, Rebecca Watson, John Smith, and Charles Silvester, appeared at the bar, to answer the following charge. From the statement of a watchman upon duty on Friday night in Shoe-lane, it appeared that a coach stopped opposite to Merlin's-court, from which a quantity of property was taken out, and carried into a house in the court, consisting of a bed, blankets, several pieces of Irish sheeting, and a roll of silk. Suspecting all was not right, he obtained the assistance of a constable, and searched the house, which is in the occupation of Peter Rigg, a well-known character, when he discovered the property, which the prisoner Watson said she had bought of a Jew in Rosemary-lane to furnish her apartments with. The other prisoner, Smith, was seen by two women to go backwards and forwards into the house with bundles from the coach. Nothing appearing upon evidence to implicate Silvester, he was discharged—but the other two were remanded till Saturday next.

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains, besides several original articles of interest, Reviews, and copious Extracts from the following New Works—the Seventh and Eighth Parts of Las Cases' Journal—Mémoires of Mde. Pauline A. A. Panam, versus, His Most Serene Highness the reigning Prince of Saxe Cobourg—the Mise en Lumieres, on the Celebration of Magna Charta—Sylva, Poems by Chandos Leigh, Esq.—Christianity and Morals in India—French Miseries—Country Lodgings versus St. Swithin—Biographical Memoir of Robert Bloomfield—Original Poetry—Foreign Correspondence—the Drama—Arts and Sciences—Varieties, &c. &c. &c.—Price 8d. or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges street, Covent Garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—The Annals of Sporting for September is embellished with a beautiful Plate, engraved by Landseer in his best manner, of Pointers hunting for Game on the Moors of Yorkshire. The Plate is from a Painting by Reinagle, formerly part of the Thornton collection, and the Dog making the point is a faithful portrait of a favourite of the late Colonel's, well known in the North of England. This interesting and entertaining Magazine continues to be conducted in the very superior style, in point of being enriched with communications from all parts of the kingdom, and the subjects treated of extending throughout the whole range of Field Sports. Another division of the Work records all the Sporting Occurrences of the Month, with such Notices of Varieties in Natural History as pertain to the Chase, the Turf, the Stud, and the Ring, and such other intelligence as may interest the lover of Athletic Sports generally; the whole forming a very gratifying miscellany, and furnishing the reader, for half-a-crown a month, with the collective information of as many experienced Sportsmen in all quarters of the kingdom. This elegant work, in fact, has created nothing of the spirit with which it set out in January, 1822, since which time Three Half-yearly Volumes have been published, forming a complete Register of Sporting Subjects, and embellished with Thirty-six Cabinet Engravings, besides numerous illustrative Cuts.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Worcester Beer, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SAVING.—Two Thousand Dresses, of various kinds, now selling full 25 per Cent. under their present value.—J. JAY begs to inform those Ladies on the point of purchasing Dresses, they will find the present an advantageous opportunity, the above quantity being the remaining part of a Bankrupt's Stock, and must positively be turned into immediate cash. The following prices will prove this statement to be correct:—Ladies' book muslin dresses, 2s. 6d. each; towa printed do., 7s.; 84 Spanish stripe and check do. 6s. worth 10s. 6d.; 73 colonnade do. 12s., usual price, 18s.; 48 beautiful Cyprus crape do. 16s. regularly sold at 2os.; rich do. 18s.; 36 superb figured do., never offered before under 30s.; 76 Paris cord ditto, 23s., usual price 31s. 6d.; 100 Braganza shawls, from 6s. 6d. each; 60 dozen French cambric handkerchiefs, from 23s. to 42s., worth from 31s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; 2000 yards of sheeting of every description, from 6d. to 1s. per yard, cheaper than any house in London. The present stock being a consignment from a distressed manufacturer, must be sold without reserve at the following low prices:—Full yard-wide linen ditto, 5d. per yard, very strong, 7d.; excellent, for servants' wear, 10d. and 1s., regular 2s.; very fine ditto, 20d.; 73 pieces of the finest make, 22d., which cannot be matched by any house in the metropolis under from 2s. 6d. to 3s.; 27 places of beautiful long cloth (for which his house is noted) full 5d. per yard below their present value.—250, Regent-street, 2 doors from the Circus, south of Oxford-street. N.B. An immense stock of Irish Linens, Table Linens, French Cambrics, and Muslins, at unheard-of low prices.—3000 Shawls, correct copies of India, at nearly half price.

PLAIN, STRAIGHT-FORWARD GOLD STERLING LOTTERY, having more Prizes than Blanks! 19 Capitals of £10,000, and 34 other Capitals, of £2,000, £1,000, £500, &c. All to BEGIN 25th SEPTEMBER. £19,000 for the first drawn Ticket. Tickets put into the Wheel at once, and drawn out singly, each ticket each deciding its own fate and no other; and the Tickets, as to their intrinsic value as the last nor any former Lottery, selling more cheaper—for instance, a Whole Ticket now, 14l. 14s.; last Lottery, Half now 6l. 2s.; last Lottery, 12l 5s.—A Quarter now, 4l. 4s.; last Lottery, —An Eighth now, 2l. 2s 6d.; last Lottery, 3s. 2s. 6d.—A Sixteenth now, last Lottery, 1. 11s 6d. On sale at HISS's, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing success of whose Offices is so proverbial, that to particularize is needless, the last Lottery alone he sold 25 Capital Prizes.

HANTS.—Hill-place, near Droxford.—To be LET, for eight years, and entered on immediately, a Capital Modern on a moderate scale, the property and residence of the late Rich Esq. comprising an elegant built, well-proportioned eating, breakfa ing rooms, and library. On the first floor there are six bed chamb apartments in the attics, replete with domestic offices of every des tached dairy, brew and wash houses, laundry, &c.; coach house, for 15 horses, with grooms' chambers, carpenter's shop, pig-sties, part houses, and dog kennels; delightful pleasure ground, with hot and green houses; together with or without 63 acres of rich pasture land. The situation is particularly dry and healthy, commanding most picturesque scenery of Waltham Chase, in a neighbourhood unrivalled. A capital pack of hounds constantly hunt the country. The from London passes every day, and the roads in every direction are Further particulars may be known by application, post paid, to Esq. Bishop's Waltham; or to Mr. White, Fairice Cottage, Clifton, Bri

FOR SALE.—The MANOR of OXENWOOD, the FREEHOLD ESTATE, of 420 Acres of Land, Tithe Free, Land Tax Redeemed.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Freehold Estate of Oxenwood, situate in the Parish of Shalbourne, borders of the several Counties of Wilts and Berks, and the Borough LING HOUSE, with veranda in front, walled gardens, shrubbery, kit stables, extensive barns, granaries, rick house, threshing machine, conveniences, the property, residence, and lately in the occupation Henry Rendall, Esq. deceased, who farmed the lands for the last years, and until his death in May last.—The Estate is situate in the ference, nearly adjoining to the turnpike road from Hungerford to Inclosure Acts from the Kennet and Avon Canal; is distant from Hu miles, Marlborough 10, Andover 11, Newbury 12, (all excellent mar and from Great Bedwin (the post town) three miles; with which there is a direct communication by turnpike or parish roads. Acres of excellent Meadow, Pasture, Down, Arable, and Wood, in high state of cultivation and perfect repair. The Dwelling House buildings are of substantial and superior kind. The barns are thatched, and the barn floors newly laid or repaired within the last Shrubbery, Garden, and Orchard, abounding with choice Fruit and Fruit Trees, and the whole may be entered on by the purchaser necessity of the smallest extra expenditure. The Poor Rates, on the last three years, have been four shillings in the pound, and it they will be reduced. The Land Tax has been redeemed. The Lease extends over the estate, and upwards of 600 adjoining Acres, in with Game, and owing to its being bounded by the strict Sheets of of Aylesbury and Silvanus Bevan, Esq. is effectually preserved with of the proprietor.

The Rectorial Tithes of the Estate may be purchased on fair terms with or without those of other lands adjoining, for the residue of a wards of Seventeen Years of which are unexpired, together with future renewals. The Vicarial Tithes may be bought on similar the life of the present incumbent. There are upwards of 1800 rods upon the Estate of different ages, nearly one half of which have been to the living ornamental borders and plantations, and the residue removed into such situations as may suit the purchaser. All the Hamlet of Oxenwood, except two, are appendant to the Estate. them are occupied by yearly tenants, labourers on the farm, and no leases. The Rental of the Cottages exceeds 45l. per annum. The crops, and farming stock, all in full work, and the furniture of the be taken by valuation or not. The timber and timber-trees, are to be estimation, unless otherwise especially agreed upon. The whole term The most compact, improved, and improving Estates, which has ever mitted to the Public, and is equally adapted for the residence of a Private the investment of the capitalist, or the culture of the farmer. The purchase be accommodated for Ten Years, or any shorter period, with the fourths of the Purchase Money, on Mortgage of the Property.—The Rent be viewed by applying at the Dwelling-house of the late Charles Heard, Esq. Oxenwood, near Great Bedwin: and Particulars of Tenty may sonal application at the same place, or by Letter, (post paid), address Rev. George Salmon, Coleshill, near Birmingham: to Mr. Selle, Mar Great Bedwin; to Mr. Edward Salmon, Rectory House, Charlemont, or to Richard Woodhouse, Esq. Inner Temple, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CHADACRE HALL, Shimpling, near Bury St. Edmunds, folk. This most desirable Residence, possessing every requisite Family of Fortune, with 520 ACRES, more or less, of productive Arable and Wood Land, lying within a ring fence (a few acres only excepted) with its extensive Manor, Farm, Houses, and Cottages, will be SOLD BY AUCTION, the latter end of this, or the beginning of next month, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract. The whole may be viewed, and information obtained, by a written or personal application to Robert Mapletoft, Esq. Hall, Stanstead; or the Rev. Thomas Fiske, residing in the parish; To the said Estate. The valuable Collection of Prints, Paintings, and Books, Furniture, and other Effects, will also be shortly submitted to Public Sale, which, and of the Estate, further particulars will appear in future advertisements.—No attention will be given to letters unless their postage is paid. Address—Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

Arlingham Court and Domain, Gloucestershire, on the Banks of the Severn, at an easy distance from Berkeley. By Mr. JOSEPH BANKS, at the Station House, Bartholomew-lane, London, in the ensuing month of September early in October following.

THE valuable REVERSIONARY INTEREST in the above excellent EDIFICE and ESTATE, which embraces an extensive Manor several Farms, right of Salmon Fishery, and various other advantages. The property is entirely Freehold, and includes upwards of 700 Acres of rich Land, pleasantly diversified with a considerable quantity of Wood. There are many antique and valuable Heir-Looms now upon the Estate, which will be included in the purchase. The Reversion will be sold subject to the life of a lady, and is particularly adapted for the consideration of a Nobleman or Gentleman in quest of a rural and retired country-seat, with immediate possession.—Printed Particulars will be ready for delivery at least 14 days prior to the sale, and will be distributed at the principal Inns in the counties of Worcester, Oxford, Berks, &c.: in London at the Offices of Messrs. Freeman and Heathcote, Solicitors, 47, Coleman street; Mr. Bates, 6, Ironmonger row; and of Mr. Joseph Banks, Land and Timber Surveyor and Auctioneer, Prince's-street, Bank, Auction Mart, and Hackney, Middlesex.

George's Coffee House, Coventry-street, opposite the Haymarket.—To Club-house, Tavern-keepers, and others. Genuine Furniture, superior forte, capital elosks and dials, china and glass, excellent coffee-room bar, capital mahogany tables, or mulu chandeliers, and the requisite stoves, copper, presses, &c. By Mr. ROBINS, of Warwick House, Bedstreet, with the premises, George's Coffee House, Coventry street, and on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of SEPTEMBER, 1823, and following day 11 o'clock, by order of Mr. Joseph Curt, retiring from business.

THE Excellent FURNITURE of all Descriptions, Plate and Cl ney glasses, a square piano-forte, capital clocks and dials, superb secretaires and cabinets, chests and drawers, dressing glasses, and a fine canopy bedstead, ornamented in rich chased or-molu, china and glass, coffee-room fixtures, in settles and benches, the requisite fittings up with counter, &c. handsome or-molu chandeliers, with the apparatus for gas; stoves and ranges, soppers, stewing stoves, ovens, joint hot meat screen, kitchen requisites, and other effects.—May be viewed on Monday Tuesday preceding the sale, and catalogues had on the premises, and of Robins, No. 170, Regent-street.

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock	226	226	226	226	226
3 per Cent. Reduced	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 per Cent. Consols	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Consols for Account	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	101	101
4 per Cent. Consols	101	100¾	100¾	101	101
New 4 per Cent.	102	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Bank Long Annuities	21¼	21¼	21⅛	—	21⅛
India Bonds	64 p.	61 p.	61 p.	63 p.	63 p.
Exchequer Bills, £100	32 p.	32 p.	32 p.	34 p.	35 p.
Ditto, £500	35 p.	33 p.	33 p.	— p.	35 p.
Small Ditto	35 p.	35 p.	35 p.	— p.	35 p.

BIRTHS.

Birth of another Russian Princess. The Lady of the celebrated Prince.—At Heckfield-place, on Tuesday, the Lady of C. S. Lefevre, Esq. daughter.

MARRIED.

At Croydon, on Wednesday the 27th inst. Mr. R. Davies, jun. Solicitor, Holborn Hill, to Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Hooker, Esq. of Tetsfield, Hants.—On Tuesday last, at Northwood Church, Isle of Wight, W. A. Montague, of the Royal Navy, to Ann, third daughter of Sir G. Bart.—Aug. 23, Captain R. Kent, R.N., to Miss Kent.—On the 26th ult. Devon, Henry Jenkinson, Esq. Capt. R.N., to Miss Acland, daughter of T. D. Acland, Bart.

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JOHN BULL.

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

No. 143. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1823. Price 7d.

VAUXHALL.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, (SEPT 8th, 10th, and 12th) POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THIS SEASON.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Miss Paton having brought her engagement with this Theatre, and undertaken to sing at several provincial concerts, &c. by which the public here are disappointed, and this establishment materially injured, the proprietors feel themselves compelled in their own justification by this statement to account for her name not appearing in the bills of this evening.

To-morrow, Gay Deceivers, Sweethearts and Wives, with Fish Out of Water.

Tuesday, Matrimony, the Young Quaker, with (never acted) The Great Unknown —Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with other Entertainments.—Thursday, a Favourite Opera.—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives.—Saturday, The Heir at Law.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Monday, and During the Week, The Maid of Genoa; or, The Bandit Merchant. Incidental to the Piece, the much admired Drunken Combat, by Messrs. Blanchard and Auld. Mr John Reeve is engaged for a limited number of Nights, and will make his First Appearance at this Theatre in the favourite Burletta of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, by Adversary and Thomas. The Characters of Harry Alias, Sir Peter Teazle, Dr. Rudall, Sam Dabis, An Actor, Monsieur La Tripoe, by Mr. J. Reeve. In which he will introduce the celebrated Mock Italian Extravaganza, called "First Vid De Grace Extraordinaire." To conclude with The Foulahs; or, a Slave's Revenge.

NEW MUSIC.—The whole of the Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," composed by Henry R. Bishop, pr. 18s; or the admired Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" the rest of the Songs, Duets, and Glees, may be had separate: "County Guy," the words from Quentin Durward; "Lamp of my life, return;" and "Oh, sweet is the gale," the words from the poem of "Shere Afkun," the Music by Henry R. Bishop, pr. 2s. each: "Home, sweet home!" is arranged respectively for harp, piano forte, and flute, by Boehsa, Rawlings, and Nicholson; the Music in "Macbeth," as Duets for the harp and piano-forte, pr. 7s; and Rossini's "Zelmira," for the same, in books, pr. 5s. each; and as Duets for the piano forte, in books, pr. 4s. each, by J. F. Burrowes: "Introduzione ed aria all'inglese," and Rondo on "Go my love," by J. B. Cramer, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on the Duet "Come with'er, thou little Footpage," by F. Kalkbrenner, pr. 2s.; and on the admired Duet, "As it fell upon a day," by F. Ries, pr. 3s.—Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC.—The Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," pr. 18s.; or the admired Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" the Songs, Duets, &c. may be had separate; "Isabel," the words by J. Bayly, Esq. pr. 2s.; "O sweet is the gale," and "Lamp of my life," the words from "Shere Afkun," pr. 2s. each; "County Guy," the words from "Quentin Durward," pr 1s. 6d. all composed by Henry R. Bishop. "Home! sweet home!" is respectively varied for the harp, piano-forte, and flute, by Boehsa, Rawlings, and Nicholson. "Introduzione ed Aria all'inglese," and Rondo on "Go, my love, go," by J. B. Cramer, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on the Duet "As it fell upon a day," and variations on the admired air "Isabel," by F. Ries, pr. 3s. each; "When Orpheus tuned," and "Yes, thou art gone!" pr. 2s. each, composed by G. Kialkmark; the popular Song, "Mister Goose," composed by J. Parry, pr. 1s. 6d and the Second Number of the "London Glees" in readiness.—London: published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, POTTER, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC for the use of SCHOOLS and PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Published by CLEMENTI and CO., 26, Cheapside.

For the PIANO FORTE.—HOLST'S easy Rondos and Airs, with Variations. Nos. 1 to 6, each 2s.—No. 1. Tyrolese Air; 2. Scots wha ha'; 3. Sul margine d'un Ruscelletto; 4. Le Vaisseau; 5. Le Vaisseau; 6. Di tanti palpiti.—(To be completed.)

VOCAL.—A series of MORAL SONGS, written by W. F. COLLARD, the Music composed and arranged by I. C. CLIFTON, each 1s. 6d.—No. 1. The Sensitive Plant; 2. My pretty Anne, good night! 3 Awake, Oh sleeper, sweet, awake! 4. The poor heart's cheerful smile; 5. Oh! the eye that's bright; 6. The Wandering Minstrel; 7. Of coquetting, Oh, never delay the hour; 8. The dear Delights of Duty; 9. The Swan; 10. The Nightingale; 11. The Weather Glass.

This series of MORAL SONGS will be continued, avoiding the objection, so justly made, against the subject of passion, and cultivating those moral, cheerful, and affectionate feelings, which are equally calculated for musical expression.

NEW MUSIC.—This day is published, "Oh, soft on the stillness of night," a Serenade, written and composed, and dedicated to Miss Richardson, by her Cousin W. H. B. The above song may be had of the Publisher Mr. Geo. Rodall, 8, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and at all the principal music shops.

NEW MUSIC, published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kenmures-on and awa,' "There's nae luck about the house," "Charlie, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart. price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to call for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Waltz, price 4s.

SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita. 4s
SIXTH SET, La Gazza Ladra. 4s.
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BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL FOR MARRIED WOMEN, Brownlow-street, Long-acre.—The very decayed state of the various Buildings belonging to this old-established and highly patronised Institution, having been considered it requisite for a very extensive repair of its wards and back premises to take place, by which a considerable debt has been already contracted, and which must of necessity be immediately greatly increased by the extensive repair of its front House and Premises; and the Funds of this Institution, which, from increased re-admissions, being annually found scarcely sufficient to defray the current expenses of the same, an extra Subscription has been in consequence set on foot amongst its Governors, Friends, and Supporters, in which the charitable Humane in general are hereby most earnestly invited to join, in order to add to the existing a fund sufficient to discharge such extra debt, upon the success of which alone more this almost truly valuable Institution must alone depend for the continuance of its continuance, undiminished, of its accustomed activity and zeal, to the great comfort of several hundred patients in a year, many of whom, it is but justice to add, have, would, in recent instances, have been lost under ordinary care, and with ordinary accommodations.—Signed, by order of a Special General Court,

YEWD and TRUWHITT, Secretaries.

Donations already received:—

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Subscriptions and donations received by the Treasurers, Messrs. Hoare and Co. Fleet-street; Messrs. Barnett and Co Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co. Strand; by the Committee at the Hospital, every Friday; and by the Secretaries, 2, Cook's court, Lincoln's-inn.

MUSIC published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, No. 246 Regent-street.

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

WEBER'S OVERTURE to the celebrated Opera Del Freyschu'z, arranged by H. Mullenez, price 3s.—Di Scenery, a Spanish Air, with Variations, by T. A. Rawlings, 3s.—"La donna, ah dolce il core," as a Rondo, by J. B. Cramer 3s.—Allegro Grolea, with a grand Introduction, by Ries, 4s.—A Second Polonaise, as a Duet, op 93, by Ries, 4s.—"Cinto di nuove," from the Opera of Riccardo e Zoraide, as a Duet, by D. Crotch, price 2s.—Crud' sorte, from the same Opera, by ditto, 3s.—A Selection of Scotch Airs, arranged from Mr. Hawes's Scotch Songs, as duets, by J. W. Hobler, 2 books, each 2s. 6d.—"Hark! 'tis the whistling wind," a celebrated Bacchus Glee, composed by T. Welsh, 3s.—The Night is Rainy, Glee for three voices, composed by T. Welsh, price 2s. 6d.—Cease your Funning, Variations, by Boehsa, price 4s.—Fall of Paris as a Rondo, by Boehsa, 3s.—Charlie is my Darling, by Chipp, 2s. 6d.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

COSMORAMA.—A CHANGE having taken place on Monday, the 1st inst. in the Gallery of Asia and Africa, it now contains Views of Jerusalem; the Colossal Statues on the Plain of Thebes; Ruins of the Tomb of Osymandias, commonly called the Memnonium; the City of Antioch, and some others. The other Gallery contains Mont Blanc; the Gardens of Versailles; Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, and three others. The admission of day-light on the View considerably improves the illusion, and obviates the heat and obscurity so much complained of at St James's street.—Admittance to each Gallery One Shilling.—209, Regent-street, Oxford street.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE TREATY, the next Presentation to a Rectory in Yorkshire; Income about 900l a year; age of the Incumbent 77 years.—Further particulars may be known by applying (post-paid) to Mr Nixon, at the Post office, Leek, Staffordshire.

A GRADUATE of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, in full orders, in desirous of undertaking the Curacy of a large and populous Parish.—For particulars apply (by letter only) post-paid to R. B., Ilbery's British and Foreign Library, Great Titchfield-street, Cavendish-square.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married Clergyman, graduated at Oxford, resident in an excellent Parsonage within easy distance from Town, receives SIX PUPILS, to prepare for either of the universities. Most satisfactory references to parents of pupils and others in town or country may be had on application to Mr Souter, 73, St. Paul's Church-yard.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, A.M., resident on his Benefice, in a beautiful and healthy country, receives Four Pupils into his house, whom he prepares for the Universities and Learned Professions. The most respectable references can be given to Gentlemen who have entrusted their sons to his care.—Apply to the Rev. B. Cole, Warbleton Parsonage, near Uckfield, Sussex.

PRIVATE EDUCATION; particularly recommended to the attention of Guardians and the Friends of young Ladies from the East and West Indies. The Lady of a Clergyman of the Established Church, having two daughters to Educate, proposes taking a small select number of young Ladies, who will participate in every advantage and attention bestowed upon her own children, and who, if required, may find a comfortable and permanent home. The establishment will be conducted upon the entire plan of private education. The situation is both healthy and pleasant; and from its vicinity to a large city, derives the advantage of the very best masters of every description. The most earnest attention will be paid to health, morals, and manners; and the most respectable references given. For further particulars, address by letter, (post paid) to A.B. No. 8, Regent street, London.

EDUCATION.—A Member of the University of Cambridge, highly Graduated, who has long educated young gentlemen, will have VACANCIES for THREE PUPILS at Michaelmas. Terms, including Latin, Greek, Versions, Composition, Mathematics, French, German, Italian, Books, Stationery, &c. 100 Guineas, and five guineas entrance. Pupils received into this school from Harrow, Charterhouse, &c. to finish their education have, in every instance, been two or three years behind pupils received early. But as references will be given that will satisfy the most intelligent and anxious enquirers, it is only necessary to say this school is conducted on a plan that supplies pupils with the means of obtaining a classical, mathematical, and scientific education but little inferior to our Universities, and with domestic comforts equal to home. Letters only post paid, will meet attention, if addressed to D. D. Andrews, Library, 167, New Bond-street.

DR. GOLDING, Physician Accoucheur to the Royal West London Infirmary, and to the Western Dispensary, will commence an Autumnal Course of Lectures upon the Principles and Practice of MIDWIFERY, at the Theatre of the former Institution, 28, Villiers-street, Charing cross, where particulars may be had, or at the residence of Dr. Golding, 77, St. Martin's-lane.

THEATRE of ANATOMY and MEDICINE, Webb-street, Maze Pond, Borough, October, 1823.

The following LECTURES are delivered at this Theatre:—On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. Edward Grainger, daily at a quarter past 11, commencing on Wednesday morning, October 1st.

Dissections and Examinations as usual.

On the Principles and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Armstrong, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past four in the afternoon; commences on Wednesday, October 1.

On Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. D. D. Davis, daily at eight in the morning; commences on Monday, October 6.

On Materia Medica, by Dr. Armstrong, every Saturday afternoon, at half-past four; commences on Saturday, October 4.

On Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Mr. Richard Phillips, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a quarter before ten in the morning; commences on Thursday, October 2.

The inconvenience experienced last season has been removed by the erection of a commodious Theatre.—For particulars apply at the Theatre, or to S. Highley, Medical Bookseller, 174, Fleet-street.

THE REV. EDWARD IRVING.—To-morrow will be published, THE only PORTRAIT for which MR. IRVING ever consented to sit; engraved by H. Meyer, from a Drawing by A. Robertson; price 12s. 6d. proofs, 25s. Published by J. Nisbet, bookseller, No. 21, Berners street, Oxford-street; and may also be had through the medium of any respectable book or print-seller.

A MERICAN ALOE in BLOOM, nearly 20 feet high, to be seen at the Argyll Rooms, Regent street, Oxford-street. This extraordinary beautiful and stupendous plant flowers but once in one hundred years, and has at present 2000 blossoms. Admittance 1s.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS who are in the habit of getting their Newspapers from London by the early Morning Coaches. The MORNING CHRONICLE is regularly published to the Newsmen at the early hour of five o'clock every morning, except during the sitting of Parliament.—Office of the Morning Chronicle, No 4, Norfolk-street, Strand.

INSANITY.—In consequence of the great increase of Insanity in this country, a Medical Gentleman, residing about 35 miles from London, a Member of the College of Surgeons, has made it his particular study for the last 12 years, and during that time has, in the course of his private practice, been most successful in its treatment and cure; he has, therefore, determined to receive into his house two or three PATIENTS, who will have every attention paid to their comfort, and a mild and improved system adopted for their cure. For address, &c. application may be made to Mr. R. B. Burleigh, Wine Merchant, Bishopsgate street.

STRAND, near Charing-Cross.—To LET, or the LEASE to be SOLD, of very desirable and extensive premises, in complete repair, and fit for immediate occupation; they are well adapted for any business requiring room and shew.—Apply at 476, Strand.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life hold, Funded, Church Estates, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, reputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, inner Temple-lane, Fleet street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had—Reversions purchased and Bills discounted.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 7000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

(This Gazette contains the appointment of James Lord Montagu as Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Selkirk, in the room of Francis Lord Napier, dec.; and of Major Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. to be Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.)

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1823.

1st Drag. Gds.: Capt. J. P. Sweny to be Major, v. Turner; Lieut. F. Pulhill to be Capt. vice Sweny; To be Lieuts.: Cornet R. Heaviside, vice Pulhill: Lieut. H. Master, vice Stammers, who exch.; To be Cornet: Gent. Cadet H. Wilson, vice Heaviside.—13th Reg. of Light Drag.: Cornet W. Elton to be Lieut. vice Foster.—17th Ditto: To be Lieuts.: Lieut. G. F. Clarke, vice R. Curtayne, who exch.; Lieut. G. Robbins, vice Blake, who exch.; Lieutenant Wm. Dangan—Royal Waggon Train: —Lieut. J. Macdowal to be Lieut. vice Smith, exch.—24 Reg. of Foot: Lieut. H. Waring to be Capt. vice Power, ret.; Ensign G. C. Mundy to be Lieut. vice Waring.—40th Ditto: Lieut. A. J. Saumarez to be Lieut. vice Master, exch.—57th Ditto: To be Ensigns.—Wm. W. D. Fergusson, vice Shewell, exch.; Ensign J. S. Gore, vice Hower.—61st Ditto: Ens. T. B. Hower to be Lieut. vice Berkeley.—73d Ditto: Lieut. J. Reynolds to be Lieut. vice Pook, exch.—Ceylon Reg.: Lieut. A. Robertson to be Lieut. vice Hammond, exch.—Cape Corps (Infantry): Lieut. E. H. Foster to be Adj. and Lieut.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

A. DANIELS, Prescott-street, diamond-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

R. HOLMAN, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, hatter.—J. and J. WORTH, Trump-street, warehousemen.—T. WATSON, Longsight, Lancaster, dealer.—C. UNDERWOOD, Cheltenham, builder.—R. FUNSTON, Cambridge, dealer.

ONE COPY OF THE VERY FIRST EDITION.

JOHN BULL.—To be SOLD, a COPY of this excellent PAPER, of the very first Edition to the present time. The first Two Volumes, with Title-pages and Index, have just been neatly half bound; the lowest price Ten Guineas. Apply at 56, Pancbruck street

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now loading CHAMPAGNE, ROUGE ET BLANC, the first quality, brilliant condition, (G. Pde. Saileau Avize, grower,) 41.4s. per doz.: CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.: SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 42s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines, bottles, &c for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM 15s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—The present Secondary of the Custom-house, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

New landing (from the "Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES, first quality, PRISAVIZE) 41.4s. per dozen.

PUBLIC LECTURE, at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on Wednesday Evening, the 10th of September, at 7 o'clock.—MR HAMILTON, relinquishing the testimony of several thousand pupils formed in an enlightened nation, is desirous of submitting to the judgment of a British Audience his pretensions to the merit of a successful Innovator. It is intended to demonstrate in this Lecture the Efficacy of the Hamiltonian System, by enabling every lady and gentleman, who may honour it with their presence, to read several verses of the Greek and French Testaments, to pronounce the words of them with the same propriety as the Lecturer, and to translate them with the utmost accuracy of grammatical analysis, in the short space of one hour and a half. Every person will be invited to verify, by experiment, the reality of the talent thus instantaneously communicated, and the compliance or a certain number will afford a perfect idea of the facility, expedition, and celerity with which a language may be thus acquired.—Admittance Two Shillings.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

AN ALTERATION having taken place in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of this Journal, the following will be the FUTURE SCALE for ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Morning Chronicle Newspaper:—

Eight Lines (in Nonpareil type) Seven Shillings.
All above Eight Lines Sixpence each Line.
Paragraphs, One Shilling each Line.
Servants Wanting Places Five Shillings each.
Births, Marriages, or Deaths, Half a Guinea each.
Office of the Morning Chronicle, No. 4, Norfolk-street, London.

A FARM.—Wanted to RENT, a FARM, from one to two hundred acres, not exceeding 15 miles from London, with possession at Michaelmas or Christmas next; all grass land would be preferred, but some arable, if a good dry soil, will not be objected to; a comfortable Farm House, with necessary out-buildings, with good water, will be required.—Letters addressed, post paid, to Mr. Vaus, 59, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, will be duly attended to.—No office keeper need apply.

TO LET on LEASE for 21 years, an Excellent FAMILY HOUSE, replete with every convenience, and a Garden behind. For further particulars enquire on the premises, No. 34, High-street, Manchester-square, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, when the proprietor will attend.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the immediate vicinity of London, within half an hour's drive of Hyde Park corner, to be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Freehold and Furniture Sold, which latter is of the most modern description, being quite new. The House is perfectly retired and secluded from the road, and surrounded with pleasure grounds and ornamental timber, and beautified with shrubberies and extensive fish-pond, well-supplied with fish of different descriptions. The detached offices are most convenient for brewing, baking, washing &c. and well calculated for the reception of a family of distinction. It is at present occupied by a nobleman's family, whose term is about to expire, and immediate possession may be obtained if required. In addition to the pleasure Grounds, several Acres of rich Meadow Land, and most productive Gardens, with Melon Grounds, Green-houses, &c. form part of the premises.—All further particulars may be obtained upon application to C. A. Tibbelton, Esq. 4, Whitehall.

HANTS.—Hill-place, near Droxford.—To be LET, for a term of eight years, and entered on immediately, a Capital Modern MANSION, on a moderate scale, the property and residence of the late Richard Goodlad, Esq., comprising an elegant hall, well-proportioned eating breakfast, and drawing rooms, and library on the first floor; there are also bed chambers, and secret apartments in the attics, replete with accommodations of every description, detached dairy, brew and wash houses, laundry, &c.; coach houses, and stabling for 15 horses, with grooms' chambers, carpenter's shop, poultry yard, barns, cart houses, and dog kennels; delightful pleasure grounds; walled gardens, hot and green houses; together with or without 63 acres of arable and pasture land. The situation is particularly dry and healthy, commanding the most picturesque scenery of Wickham Chase, in a neighbourhood highly respectable. A capital pack of hounds constantly hunt the country; the coach to and from London passes every day, and the roads in every direction are excellent.—Further particulars may be known by application, post paid, to W. Gunner, Esq. Bishop's Waltham; or to Mr. White, Fairlee Cottage, Clifton, Bristol.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—To be LET, with immediate possession, an excellent FAMILY HOUSE, situate 30 miles from London, nine miles from St. Albans, and three from Hatfield. The House is in an extensive shrubbery, and consists of a spacious entrance hall, breakfast-room, dining-room 20 feet by 18, drawing room 27 feet by 18, five principal bed chambers, with dressing-rooms, convenient kitchens, servants' hall, butler's pantry, and other offices, coach-house, stabling, and gardens. The tenant may be accommodated with any quantity of land, and the exclusive right of sporting over 1000 acres of land, well stocked with game.—Further particulars may be known on application (post paid) to Messrs. Eade and Hawkins' Solicitors, Hitchin, Herts.

FONTHILL ABBEY.—The Nobility and Gentry who intend visiting the approaching SALE at FONTHILL ABBEY, are most respectfully informed, that the remaining wing of the old Mansion, now called the Pavilion, is fitting up in a most superior manner for their accommodation during the View and Sale.—The whole will be under the immediate arrangement of Mr. HARRINGTON, of the Black Horse Inn, Salisbury, who will undertake to furnish the Visitors with excellent beds, and every other comfort on the most reasonable terms. The Pavilion is beautifully situate in the Old Park, about one mile from the Abbey, and is now open for the reception of Visitors. Carriages will be provided for the conveyance of Visitors to and from the Abbey, and beds may be secured, in any number, for any time, by application to Mr Harrington, at the Black Horse, Salisbury, or at the Pavilion, Fonthill.

☞ The following prices will be strictly adhered to at the Pavilion:

Breakfast, including Eggs and Meat..	2s. 9d.—Each.
Chops, Steak, or Cold Dinner.....	2s. 6d.
Ditto, with Fish.....	3s. 6d.
Superior Pale Sherry, 6s. 6d. per bottle,	
Bucellas.....	6s. 6d. ditto.
Good Old Port.....	6s. 6d. ditto.
French Wines of the first description.	
Tea or Coffee.....	1s. 6d.—Each.
Grogs and Negus.....	1s. 6d.
Beds.....	3s. 6d

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Winwoods and Bond, Bristol, steam-engine-manufacturers—Jerseyand Lovell, Island of Guernsey, & St. George's, Somersetshire, surveyors—Bostron & Booth, Reddish, Lancashire, bleachers—Molyneux and Devonshire, Green Lettuce-lane, sponge-merchants—J. J. and W. Quare, Nantwich, brewers—Clinton and Hodson, Burton-upon-Trent, coal merchants—Clark and Myers, Tooley street, hop-merchants—Stokes and Walter, Bristol, merchants—Matthews and Palmer, Regent-street, milliners—J. and J. Russell, Wednesbury, gas-tube-manufacturers—Minet and Hooton, London and Madeira—Bill and Strickland, Greek-street, shoemakers—Jones and Lewis, Camden Town, linen-drapers—Griffiths and Fox, Winchester, flour and malt-dealers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

ROBERT SIMPSON, late of Watling-street, warehouseman, from Sept. 9 to Oct. 28; and R. NORTON, jun. late of Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square, paper-hanger, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 11.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Sept. 23, J. and H. Bird, Poultry, and Bartlett's-buildings, jewellers and silversmiths.

Sept. 25, W. Wilson, late of Bridgefield, Lancashire, tanner and slate merchant, at the Sun, Liverpool—Sept. 27, E. Edwards, late of Conway, Carnarvonshire, merchant, at the George, Dale-street, Liverpool—Sept. 24, R. Kitchen and J. Emery, Liverpool, tailors and drapers, at the George, Dale-street, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES - Sept. 23.

S. Scott and J. Smith, Ashford, Kent, grocers and tallow-chandlers—B. Stinton, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer—W. Gray, Birmingham, mill factor—S. Toope and H. Marshall, Nottingham, wharfingers and coal-dealers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 2.—The Duke of Angoulême, in virtue of the powers with which he is invested, has appointed Count Molitor a Commander of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis.—By a sentence passed last month, the Chamber of Correctional Police of the Tribunal of Bourdeaux has condemned the Sieur Scolan, a Captain of long standing in the Navy, to be deprived of his rank, and prohibited from exercising his profession, for being engaged in the Slave Trade.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Monday evening:—"The reply of Ferdinand to the communication of the Duke d'Angoulême, has been looked for here with great anxiety. It appears that this answer destroys all hope of arrangement. It was given on the 23d, the last day of the term granted by his Royal Highness, and, it is said, is couched in very strong language. The King, who wrote it with his own hand, declares, if we are accurately informed—1. That he had never ceased to enjoy personal liberty until the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain.—2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and his Frenchmen.—3. That they are responsible before God for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.—4. That the King relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England.—This answer was to be communicated to all the Ambassadors."—*Courier.*

FORT ST. MARY, AUG. 23.—The works before the Trocadero are carried on with great vigour. To-morrow morning the French will be sufficiently advanced to enable us to open our fire. The enemy attempted the day before yesterday, in the morning, to land 350 men at the head of the trench. A company of voltigeurs rushed upon the breast-work, and forced them shamefully to retire, leaving 15 or 20 dead or wounded upon the place. They now avenge themselves for the failure by keeping up a continual fire, which has killed one man and wounded four or five.

There is nothing new to-day. They have been trying night and day at Trocadero, to arrest the progress of our engineers; we have, accordingly, had some men wounded; but the works themselves have not been interrupted. Both the batteries, now called d'Angoulême and de Carrigan, are finished. It appears that the general attack will be delayed till the 28th.

BAYONNE, AUG. 28.—We understand, from a person from Andalusia, and as may be inferred from the 29th Bulletin, that affairs do not seem likely to turn out as had been hoped, an accommodation being much diminished by the obstinacy of the Cortes; preparations continue to be made for the attack of Cadiz. Four companies of artillery are going to be embarked here by sea. It is certain if Cadiz is defended, and so well supplied with provisions, &c. as reported, that the attack will not be an easy matter, and the troops we have there at present should seem scarcely adequate to so great an operation. Pampeluna, the siege of which will be carried on with such an immense display of force, will fall in a short time. For the better accommodation of the work in the army, it has been determined to send part of them to France, and 122 arrived here yesterday. It is said that detachments will arrive here every other day till further orders.

MADRID, AUG. 25.—My Lord—Gen. Bourck reports to me that the troops of the 2d division of the 1st Corps of the army entered on the 21st in the morning into Corunna, where there was still about 4000 in garrison, a great quantity of warlike stores and provisions of all kinds. Among the officers of distinction in the garrison are Gen. Novella, the Governor, Campillo, Commander of the Militia of Bilboa, and the Pastor, a Partisan Chief.—Accept, &c.

The Marshal Duke of REGGIO.

The General Constituent Legislative Assembly of the Brazils commenced its first Session towards the latter end of April, and all the preliminary forms having been gone through, his Majesty the Emperor, who was present, in person, on the 3d of May, addressed a long speech to the Assembly, in which he took a detailed view of the political, financial, commercial, and civil state of the Brazils. The language of the Emperor was frank and energetic, and it is quite clear that whatever may be the nature of the future intercourse with Portugal, the independence of Brazil is irrevocably secured. The Monarch and the people are cordially united upon this point, and the small party of Portuguese who may attempt to foment discord by revising useless pretensions, will soon discover their own weakness.

The Regency has published a circular, which is addressed to all the Ambassadors and Diplomatic agents, on the departure of the Duke of Infantado and the foreign Minister. It is as follows:—

"EXCELLENT SIR—The Regency of the kingdom, desiring that at the happy moment of the deliverance of the King our august Sovereign, there may be near his Majesty a person of high character, to congratulate him, and pay him homage in the name of his Royal Highness, his Serene Highness has resolved that for this purpose, the Duke of Infantado shall repair to Andalusia, accompanied by M. Saez, the Chief Minister. In consequence of this determination, their Excellencies have set out this morning according to the orders of his Serene Highness, of which I have the honour to inform your Excellency.

"The Palace, Aug. 19, 1823."

MADRID GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, AUG. 25.—The following convention has been concluded between Lieut.-General Count Bourck, Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Galicia, and Lieut.-General Don Francisco Novella, Governor of the fortress of Corunna:—"Art. 1. The garrison of Corunna shall pass entire under the command of his Excellency the Conde de Carthagena, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army in Galicia, under the same conditions agreed to in Lugo between Generals Bourck and Murillo.—Art. 2. The Governor of Corunna will immediately send two Spanish officers, accompanied by two French officers, to the Conde de Carthagena, to make known the submission, and to receive his orders.—Art. 3. The Conde de Carthagena shall stipulate with Lieut.-General Count Bourck for the interests of the corps and individuals who compose the garrison and population of Corunna.—Art. 4. Until the return of the above-mentioned officers, and from the date of the present convention, hostilities shall cease by land and by sea, between the army and the French squadron, and between the French squadron and the garrison of Corunna.—Art. 5. For the reciprocal guarantee of the above stipulations, there shall be exchanged on each side two officers of the rank of Captain, to be held as hostages.—This convention, concluded between the French and Spanish Commissioners empowered for that purpose, is signed by them respectively, in duplicate, subject to the ratification of the two Generals-in-Chief.

"Head-quarters, Menelos, Aug. 13.

"AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ Y FERNANDEZ,
"Intendant, *ad interim*, of the 4th Army, charged with powers by Don Francisco Novella. "BARON DE ALMAGAN,
"Camp-Marshal, charged with powers by Lieut.-Gen. Bourck.
"ANTONIO VAN-HALEN,
"Chief of the Staff, charged with powers by the General-in-Chief of this Army. "THE COLONEL OF THE STAFF,
"Charged with powers by Lieut.-General Count Bourck.

"I ratify this convention in Corunna, Aug. 13,
"FRANCISCO NOVELLA, General-in-Chief, and Governor of this fortress.

"I ratify this convention in the camp before Corunna, Aug. 13,
"J. BOURCK, Lieut.-General."

The following capitulation was afterwards concluded between Gen. Count Bourck and the Conde de Carthagena:—"The first article of the convention concluded between Lieut.-General Count Bourck and General Novella, places the garrison of Corunna under the orders of General Novella, and the third article provides that the said the Conde de Carthagena; and article three provides that the said Conde shall stipulate for the interests of the garrison and population of Corunna with Count Bourck."

"In pursuance whereof, the Conde de Carthagena, having heard the Commissioners for the Governor and garrison of Corunna, proposes to General Bourck the following articles:—1. The city of Corunna and the garrison of that fortress recognize the authority of the Regency of Spain and the Indies, installed in Madrid during the absence of the King. 2. No householder or present inhabitant of Corunna shall be molested or prosecuted for the opinions he may have held, or shall be molested or prosecuted for the conduct which he may have hitherto observed. Persons of the political conduct which he may have hitherto observed. Persons and property shall be scrupulously respected. 3. Corunna shall be garrisoned by such French troops as Count Bourck may think proper, and there shall also be in the same fortress such troops as the Count and there shall also be in the same fortress such troops as the Count Conde de Carthagena may destine for it. 4. The National Militia, who do not belong to Corunna, shall have passports for their homes, or other places convenient for them, the necessary assistance being afforded them: and in no manner shall they be molested or prosecuted for the opinions which they have manifested, nor for the political conduct which they have observed either as individuals or as National Militia. which they have observed either as individuals or as National Militia. The National Militia of Corunna are included in article 3, and in such part of the present article as may be applicable to them. 5. The garrison of Corunna, which has been in a time detached from the army, will be again incorporated with it, and shall be held in the same consideration as the rest of the troops which compose it. The generals, chiefs, and officers, who may not wish to be incorporated in the army, shall be furnished with passports, or shall remain prisoners of war, according as they may think proper.

(Signed) "El Conde De CARTHAGENA.

"Head-quarters, Vigo, Aug. 17.

"The Lieutenant-General commanding the troops of his Majesty the King of France, before the fortress of Corunna, accedes to all the above expressed conditions. (Signed) "Count BOURCK.

"Camp before Corunna, Aug. 20."

In virtue of the above capitulation the Conde de Carthagena took possession of the important fortress of Corunna, at nine in the morning of the 21st: and at ten o'clock on the same day it was entered by the French troops.

Commercial advices received in the City from Cadiz, mention that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Egan, the British Consul at that port, and Admiral Hamelin, commanding the French squadron, respecting the detention of the British trading vessel Susannah and Maria, Capt. W. R. Airey. By the proclamation of the French Commander, no ship was to leave Cadiz subsequently to the 15th July; but permission had been given, under peculiar circumstances, that the Susannah and Maria might be allowed up to the very end of the month for clearing out of Cadiz. It would seem it was detained in consequence of some fresh order.

Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, dated on the 25th May, which state that two Envoys had arrived there on the preceding day from the Spanish Government at Madrid, and that it had been instantly communicated to them that no intercourse of any description could be held with them, unless they were prepared unequivocally to acknowledge the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

ROME, AUG. 20.—On the 15th the Pope experienced some relief in his painful situation; he owed it to his Most Christian Majesty. The mechanical bed that had been sent by him (the King of France) had been very useful. After having been raised to a sitting posture, he took his chocolate and fell asleep. His Holiness was affected with the liveliest gratitude for the attention of the King of France. On the 16th, however, the weakness of the august invalid went on still increasing: it was discovered by different alarming symptoms. He had a sort of delirium, and fancied himself at Savona, and at Fontainbleau. On the 17th, the malady assumed a still more alarming character. His Holiness requested the communion, remarking, that it was proper for a Pope to communicate during the octave of the Assumption. On the 18th, at five in the morning, Cardinal Bertozzoli administered the sacrament of the Eucharist, as the Viaticum. His Holiness was aware of his danger. Some cordials were offered to support him: he replied, "I have now no other care to take than to prepare my soul to render an account to God of my long life." The 19th, at half past one in the morning, the Holy Father received the extreme unction; he soon after lost his speech; only it was perceived by the inarticulate sounds of his voice, that he was internally in prayer. Immediately on this news being spread the churches were filled, and a universal feeling of regret and grief reigned in Rome. At last this Pontiff, full of virtue and courage, expired this morning at half-past six.—*Journal des Debats.*

A young man, named Walter Clark, has just committed suicide upon the ramparts of Boulogne. The evening before, he had been at the tavern of M. Dupuis, to whom he gave two pieces of gold for two glasses of brandy, which he had called for. M. Dupuis not being able to induce this young Englishman to take back his two pieces of gold, repeated next morning to the Commissary of Police, to give them up, and observed, that the owner must be out of his mind. Three hours after, the unfortunate W. Clark confirmed the justice of this remark, by putting an end to his life.—*Journal des Debats.*

Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th ult. state, that a treaty of peace with Persia was considered as all but concluded, intelligence having been received by the Porte that all the main points of a pacification were arranged.

A series of Calcutta Papers from the 11th to the 25th of March have been received. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Madras on the 2d of March, extending through the Nilgherry and the country in that direction, as well as generally along the coast. The shock was also perceived in Travancore, but 20 minutes later than at Madras, and also in the Island of Ceylon. The sum subscribed for erecting an equestrian statue in honour of the Marquis of Hastings, amounted at Calcutta on the 11th of March, to 13,450 rupees, above 1,300l. sterling. The new rule of the late Governor-General for regulating the press in India, was published at Calcutta on the 15th of March. It ordains, that after 14 days from the registry of the rule, no newspaper or book containing intelligence or strictures on the Government shall be published without a licence from the Governor-General.

Letters from Antioch to the 30th of June communicate intelligence from Syria, that up to that date earthquakes continued almost daily to be felt, and many of the shocks were most alarming and calamitous in their consequences.

The following is an extract from a letter from Port Louis (Mauritius) dated April 27, 1823.—"As the Orpheus sails for England to-day, I will avail myself of saying by her, that the Slave Trade is totally crushed and abolished in this quarter, by the exertions of Captain Moresby, of the Menai, and who will quit this island on the 18th of May, for the Cape of Good Hope and England, with his Excellency Governor Sir Robert Farquhar and family. Sir Robert's health is much impaired by 30 years' residence in a tropical climate."

A New York paper of the 7th ult. contains the following paragraph:—"We have seen some specimens of the ore taken from the gold mine lately discovered in North Carolina, and brought to this city by a gentleman from Cherew (South Carolina,) about 30 miles from the mine. The metal, as taken from the bed, is almost in a pure state, there being not more than ten per cent. of alloy. The mine is supposed to be very rich and extensive, and the precious metal is contained in a sand-bed. It is obtained by sifting the sand. Sometimes large and valuable masses are found. A poor man, we are told, lately found a piece by accident which is worth 1,700 dollars."

A Court of Vice-Admiralty sessions was held in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on the 9th of July, for the trial of a seaman of the name of Johnson, for murder on the high seas. It appeared in evidence, that the Colombian privateer Aguila captured the Spanish brig Maria Dolores early in May last, about one day's sail from Gibraltar, on her passage, with a cargo of soap, oil, olives, fruit, &c. from Malaga to the Havannah. James Martin was put on board as prize-master, with Johnson, Murray, Hutchinson, Antonio Martinez, William Cumpsty, and a mulatto, of the privateer's crew, and the captain of the captured vessel, and were ordered to proceed to La Guayra. Ten days after Murray got drunk, and was put in irons, kept two days, and then liberated; the next day he was again intoxicated, and, at the mid-watch, he and Johnson quarrelled about who should take his turn at the helm. (the witness, Cumpsty, being at the time at the helm), when Johnson went below, brought up a pistol, and shot Murray dead on the spot; the prize master, Martin, standing by at the time. The body of Murray was immediately thrown overboard. Two nights after the Spanish captain was shot and thrown into the sea. Hutchinson was thrown overboard alive by Johnson and the prize-master. Antonio Martinez, in terror of Johnson, avoided his fury, and preferred drowning—he jumped over. The next victim was the guilty prize-master himself, who was chained down by the ferocious Johnson, his hands so ironed that he could not feed himself: the poor wretch expired in two days. Cumpsty (the witness) was chained one day by the side of Martin, and was in continual expectation of losing his life, too, at the pleasure of the merciless Johnson; the ruffian, however, a squall coming on, and finding it impossible to navigate the vessel without Cumpsty's aid, saved his life and that of the mulatto, the only two remaining of the crew. On the 7th of June they spoke the brig Dart (which had sailed from Barbadoes a day or two before for Demerara), of whose captain Johnson inquired whereabouts he was. The captain informed him that Barbadoes bore about 50 miles N.W. by W.; he then steered for Bridgetown (where Providence had destined him to meet his fate), and arrived the next day, the 8th of June. It is most extraordinary that while he was relating his situation to the captain of the port, Richard Cock, Esq. and describing the loss of the crew, he should, without seeming to apprehend any danger from the confession, say at once, without hesitation, when Captain Cock asked "What became of the Spanish captain?"—"We shot him;" and when asked "What became of Murray?"—"I shot him." The finger of God was evident in the all-seeing eye of Providence has been manifest in the discovery and punishment of this horrible massacre.—The Jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty.*

IRELAND.

CORK, AUG. 29.—On Thursday last four gentlemen, crossing on a mountain near Bantry, were attacked by a party of the peasantry, and one of them disarmed. The gentlemen had separated in search of game, and one of them, who had a double barrelled gun, was suddenly surrounded and deprived of his fowling-piece. The gentleman remonstrated upon the nature of the outrage, and stated that he was a Magistrate of the County, upon which the ruffian who had got possession of the gun, turned it against its owner, and fired at him: the shot passed between his arm and his side, without doing him any serious injury. His fellow sportsmen coming up, the assailants desisted from any further violence, and went off with what they had obtained.

Thursday se'nnight his Majesty's Letters Patent passed the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Thomas Goold, Esq. K.C. to be distinguished orditic of Serjeant at Law.

Extract of a letter from Ballyroan, Queen's County:—"I am sorry to inform you that a fever of a very malignant nature has broken out here; the poor people call it the Black Fever. It was brought to this part of the country by a servant girl from Dublin, who came to see her friends. She and several of the poor to whom she communicated the infection, have died of it.

COUNTY KILDARE (NAAS.)—The Special Sessions, under the Insurrection Act, for the County of Kildare, took place in this town last week. Four persons were convicted—the first one, Kelly, a tailor, nearly 80 years old, who, being at some distance from home, slept at a customer's house—it was said that he had a bad character even since 1798, and he was sent off from the dock in a post chaise, with a escort.—The second was a Mr. Kenny, a wealthy farmer, who was found in a public-house after nine o'clock on Saturday, the 9th of August there were two others with him, one of them to receive his wages, the other, a man to whom he gave a pint of beer, after his day's work.—They were all found guilty, though excellent characters were given of them. There were many others in the dock who were acquitted, being taken on the high road, with their drays and horses returning from market.

CORK, AUG. 29.—This day, at half past 12, the two unfortunate culprits, Richard Nagle and Denis Barrett, who were convicted of attacking the house of Thomas Heffernan, Esq. of Killarney, and robbing it of arms; and also tendering an unlawful oath to Mrs. Heffernan, were escorted from the County gaol by a party of Lancers to Mallow, preparatory to their execution on to-morrow at Buttevant. They were attended by three Roman Catholic Clergymen.

On last evening a respite until further orders was received by the High Sheriff of the County for John Ringand Pat. Sweeny, the former of whom was found guilty under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for issuing Timothy Donovan with a sword, near Castlemary gate; and the latter for the attack on Mr. James Barry's house at Inchegeela, at the adjourned Assizes.—*Cork Paper.*

CLONMEL, AUG. 30.—Between twelve and one on Thursday, as three men were valuing tithes belonging to Dean Palmer, between New Inn and Cashel, they were attacked by nine or ten men barefooted, with their faces blackened, and otherwise disguised—and cut and beaten most severely with slanes, sticks, &c.

On Saturday night last, a comfortable dwelling, situate in the suburbs of Rossmore, was set fire to and totally consumed; by some incendiaries. And on Sunday morning, at an early hour, a notice of an alarming nature was posted at the above place, threatening a friendly visit to any person taking the adjoining lands or meadow from Mr. Stewart, Lord Hawarden's agent, which were lately surrendered and reset to Mr. James Scott, of Rossmore. We are informed that scarce a night passes but shots are fired in the neighbourhood of Dundrum.

A man of the name of Campion, of Moonabrogue, near Freshford, in this county, was so dreadfully beaten on Sunday night, by two ruffians, that he died on Tuesday. An inquest was taken on the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned. A person of the name of James Hoyne has been committed, charged with being concerned in the murder.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

On Sunday night se'nnight, a party of armed men attacked the dwelling house of Denis Condon, of Deelas, near Rathkeale, and flogged a servant-boy of his, named Harry, whom they put on his oath to quit his master's employment, which he accordingly did the next morning. They also swore Condon's wife to give milk to whoever asked it last, having her more liberal for the future.—On Friday night last a party of Whiteboys attacked the house of John Carroll, on the lands of Glensharold, near Ardagh, in this county, and swore him to give up the herding of a farm belonging to a man named Frawley, and gave him a written notice for his employer, signed "General Hock," directing him to give up the land which he had lately taken, and to drive home his cattle, else he and they would be destroyed by fire and sword.—On Sunday se'nnight, in the day time, a party of armed men, dressed in white shirts, attacked the house of Patrick Shea cheesey, of Carana, in the neighbourhood of Shanagolden.—The herdsman of a farmer named Hurly was lately beaten on the lands of Duncahad, near Shanagolden. His mother was also beaten, and both were ordered to quit by Capt. Rock.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

SURREY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—John Wharton was indicted for stealing a 20l. note from Mr. Clifford Elisha at Vauxhall Gardens. Mr. Elisha stated that he went to Vauxhall Gardens at about ten o'clock on the evening of Wednesday last, having at the time, in a pocket-book in his pocket, two 20l. Bank notes, a check for 300l., another for 5l. and a Cambridge note for 5l. Witness was not exactly sober when he went to the gardens, and he drank some punch there. He asked the prisoner, who waited upon him, to shew him the water-closet. Upon his coming out, the prisoner handed him his pocket-book, which he (witness) had not before missed, but then supposed he had dropped. Upon examining his pocket-book he missed a 20l. note.—Robert Hall, the chief constable of Union-hall, stated, that he saw Mr. Elisha receive a pocket-book from the prisoner. A gentleman (Mr. Graffham) came forward, and said Mr. Elisha was a neighbour, and he would take care of the notes, and he accordingly took them. The prisoner at once snatched them from his hands, said that the prosecutor was an old master of his, and nobody but he (the prisoner) should handle the notes. The prisoner then folded up the notes, and put them in Mr. Elisha's pocket-book. Witness went to inform Mr. Hughes, and on his return the prisoner said all was right, the gentleman had got all his money back, had got 20l. Mr. Hughes took out of the prisoner's hand a written paper, which he held concealed. The prisoner made no resistance, and witness struck him. Mr. Elisha desired him not to ill use the man, and that the prisoner had not robbed him. The prisoner put his hand to his mouth, and made a great effort to swallow, after which he said "its gone." Witness forced open the mouth with his staff, but there was nothing in it. The prisoner kept rubbing his feet on the ground, which was wet, all the time they were near him. The prisoner was then taken to the watch-house, where Mr. Elisha examined his pocket-book, and said he had lost a 20l. note, and who would have thought this man was such a rogue.—Mr. Hughes stated that he was manager of Vauxhall Gardens, and on the night in question he took the paper produced from the prisoner's hand, and on the following Friday he found the 20l. note, produced in that part of the gardens where the prisoner had been standing.—Mr. Graffham confirmed this account, and added that the prisoner told him he and Mr. Elisha would be in box No. 38. When the prisoner returned the pocket-book to Mr. Elisha he said to witness, "Now, Sir, you see witness this gentleman has all his money."—The principal waiter at the gardens proved that the prisoner was not a waiter in the gardens on the night in question, but was there waiting to be employed.—Mr. Elisha proved that the 20l. note was his. It was much torn.—The prisoner made a long speech in his defence, in which he asserted his

innocence, and called three waiters of the gardens to prove that Mr. Elvins invited him to drink in his box, and had his notes on the table, which witness several times reminded him to put up.—The Jury, after deliberating two hours, returned a verdict—Not Guilty.

Maria Murray, Eleanor Hartnell, and Ann Hawes, were indicted for stealing, at Christchurch, a bronze scent ornament, of the value of 4l., the property of Henry Perring.—John Goodicar sworn.—I am a clerk to the property of Henry Perring, in the 15th of August, about one o'clock in the middle of the day, the three prisoners came into my master's shop, and asked to look at some rings. I then shewed them several, all of which the prisoner Hawes said would not do; at that time I began to be rather suspicious of them, and said if they would go to the shop a little higher up, they would probably meet with some that would suit; they went out accordingly, when I immediately looked towards a pianoforte, where a bronze ornament had been placed, and which I observed was gone. I followed the prisoners, and got up with them on Blackfriars bridge, they were then going towards London, and I accused them of taking the ornament, when the prisoner Hawes said to her companions, "Why don't you give it to the boy? Give it to the boy!" And at that instant Murray gave me the ornament. Two of the Union Hall officers happened to be passing at the time, who took the prisoners into custody. —— Locky, a police officer, produced the ornament, and corroborated the last witness's statement as to having taken them into custody. The Chairman said, if they all went into the shop with an intent to steal they were all equally guilty, though Murray was the only person who actually took the article, and it would be for the Jury to say whether they were all, or which of them were guilty.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners, none of whom appeared to be more than 14 years old, unfortunate girls, as they stated, without any friends.—The Chairman sentenced them to be imprisoned six months at Brixton-hill, there to be kept to hard labour.

POLICE.

Lone-hall.—On Wednesday morning, when Hall, the chief constable, laid his report book for inspection before the Magistrate, he complained that Daniel Harris, sen. one of the officers of this establishment, was nearly murdered the previous day by a man named Evans, who is in the employment of Mr. Callaghan, a mill-wright, residing in New-prison-gateway. Harris went to the premises of Mr. Callaghan, where Evans was at work, on Tuesday about 4 o'clock, for the purpose of executing an assault warrant on him. Harris did not know the individual's person against whom the warrant was issued, but from the description he had received, he concluded that Evans, who was at work in the factory with a pick-axe, was the man he wanted. He then exhibited the warrant, and asked Evans whether he was not the man. Evans replied that he was not the person, and was about to walk away from the premises. Harris, whose suspicions were rather increased than diminished, opposed his departure, telling him that a person would soon appear who would prove the necessary fact. Evans then recommenced his work, but seeing Harris turn round his head, aimed a desperate blow at the unfortunate officer's skull with the pick-axe, and wounded him deeply over the eye. Harris fell, almost deprived of his senses, to the ground. Upon attempting to rise, he was again knocked down by Evans, who beat out several of his teeth with the same dreadful instrument. The poor fellow was left lying on the ground covered with blood. Hall added, that on Tuesday evening Harris was considered in danger, but the surgeon pronounced him better this morning. Evans absconded. The Magistrate sent three officers in pursuit of him.

On Thursday, Michael Kelly was charged with having committed a most brutal assault on his wife and daughter. Cecilia Hall stated that she was the daughter of the prisoner, whom she described as a person of the most violent and ungovernable temper, and that in the afternoon of the preceding day her father missed a few pence, and charged his youngest daughter, a girl about 15 years of age, with having taken it from his pocket. The poor girl denied the truth of the accusation, and he swore that he would murder her if the halfpence were not instantly restored to him. The girl, to prevent bad consequences, went into witness's room, and her father followed her with a large stick, with which he aimed a blow at her head. Witness held up her hand to protect the girl, and received a desperate blow. The poor mother hearing the cries of her children, ran up stairs and endeavoured to prevent further violence, but the defendant immediately knocked her down, and broke three of her ribs, and she was now unable to attend, in consequence of the dreadful injuries she received.—The Magistrate expressed his surprise and disgust at such brutal conduct, and said he would not accept of bail for the prisoner until his wife should be recovered sufficiently to appear at the office.

On Friday Evans, for whom the officers have been searching these two or three days past, was apprehended in the Bow-road. Harris, the younger, stated, that he had been to see his father, and the doctor who was in attendance upon him said, that it was impossible he could be taken out at present. One of the unfortunate man's eyes, which the doctor supposes must have been struck most violently with a fist, discharges a great deal, the other eye has an extremely unfavourable appearance, and appears to have been wounded by a blunt instrument. He was remanded.

Henry Trickle, alias Harry Hicks, was apprehended on Thursday by Joseph Cooper, one of the Surrey constables, who, in consequence of some information he received, took him into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery at Lambeth Palace on the seventh of August. He formerly had been a waiter at some respectable houses, is apparently about 22 years of age, and a well known character at Union-Hall. He was remanded till next Wednesday.

Queen-square.—Wednesday, a gentleman at this office mentioned that in the course of one month he had been robbed by pickpockets of no less than nine valuable silk handkerchiefs. Mr. Markland jocosely observed, "You are a slow waller, Colonel, I believe?" Colonel—"Very much so, your Worship." Mr. Markland—"I thought so, and this is the cause of your losing so many handkerchiefs; thieves always attack the slow walkers. I," said the Magistrate, "never walk slowly in the street, and never had my pocket picked."

On Thursday the driver of a hackney coach summoned a gentleman of Fitzroy-terrace, Portland-place, for refusing to pay him his legal fare. The servant of the defendant attended for his master. The complainant stated that he was called off the stand on the evening stated in the summons; he was ordered to drive to the little theatre, where he set down his fare, and the servant told him to wait till the play was over to bring them home. He waited accordingly from seven o'clock till past eleven, but he could not find them, and he charged according to law, which amounted to 14s.—The Magistrate decided in favour of the coachman, and the defendant had to pay his demand with costs.

Bow-street.—Tuesday, a curious charge was made against a person named Turner, who had opened a watchmaker's shop in that respectable part of Holywell-street, Strand. There were no less than four complainants, and the accusation against Mr. Turner was, that he, not being the fear of the Old Bailey before his eyes, was about to go with the complainants' watches, or in other words, that he had received the watches for the purpose of making them go, and was caught in the act of making them go with a vengeance, by carrying them off and disposing of them.—The complainants stated, that Mr Turner had had their watches to repair for a considerable length of time, and not being able to get them returned, done or undone, they suspected that he had improperly disposed of them, and, unfortunately for Mr. Turner 7 or 8 persons, having similar causes of complaint against him, met together at the police office on Monday morning at Mr. Turner's shop, and they openly charged him with improperly disposing of their watches. He declared that if they would wait till two o'clock (as he was then going to a funeral) they should have their watches. They met again at two, but no Mr. Turner was to be found, and having suspicion all was not right, they set a watch upon the shop, and in the evening a broker arrived, and took possession of all the watches in the shop. The complainants followed the broker to the house where it was conveyed to, where they found him, and they promptly called on the watchman and gave him in charge. At Bow-street he produced seven watches, and said they were all the watches he had. The Magistrate said, feel in your pockets again? He then produced another; they were ordered to be produced, to be delivered to the right owners. He was asked if he had any duplicates about him; but he denied it, as it was strongly suspected that he had pawned watches sent to him to be repaired. He was remanded, promising to appear again, if sent for, he was set at liberty. On Wednesday, Samuel John Chaffin appeared at the bar to answer the charge of stealing a horse, value 12l. the property of George Gotts, keeper of a livery-stable in the City-road. The prisoner, it appeared, had hired the horse from the prosecutor, and, under pretence of fetching home his wife, took the animal to a general repository for the sale of horses in Gray's Inn-lane, and there gave orders to sell it for 20l. at the same time asking 3l. as a loan upon it. On being told on a second application that the horse was not worth that sum, he said he would take 15l. in want of money, and would call again; in the meanwhile the theft was discovered, and the prisoner taken into custody. He was fully committed for trial.

On Thursday, John M'Carthy, charged with stealing 160l. in Bank notes, the property of Mr. Herschel, his master, was put to the bar. It was proved that one of the stolen notes had been paid away at the shop of Mr. Nixey, of Oxford-street, in purchase of several pair of stockings, by a man resembling the prisoner, but the shopman was unable to swear positively to him. The same person inquired at the time, if the shopman could recommend him to any place, where he could purchase a shawl; and he was in consequence referred to bought a shawl for 35s. and in payment gave another of the stolen 5l. notes. The same shawl was afterwards found at the lodgings of the prisoner's wife, who he had quitted, without mentioning his intention of proceeding to Ireland. She had been detained for the last five days at Covent Garden watch-house. The prisoner still refused to tell in what manner he disposed of the money he took with him to Ireland, but persists in asserting that he lost his portmanteau, containing every thing belonging to him, soon after he landed.—He was again remanded.

William Darby, Butler to Lady Ann Dashwood, and Daniel M'Carthy, a green-grocer, charged with being concerned in plundering Lady Anne Dashwood of plate to a large amount, were finally examined. It was submitted that no case had been made out against M'Carthy. He received the plate from Darby, who stated that he had the authority of her Ladyship to raise money upon it; and Lady Anne had admitted that upon one occasion she had actually authorized Darby to pawn some spoons. It was to be observed also that M'Carthy received the proceeds of the plate that he pledged, in payment of a just demand for fruit, &c. sold, and not in the way of reward for his share in the transactions.—Sir R. Birnie asked Lady Dashwood if she knew of her own knowledge that M'Carthy served her with fruit. Lady Dashwood said she did; but believed she never exchanged a word with him.—Sir R. Birnie said he was constrained to agree in opinion with the Learned Counsel, that a case of felony could not be made out against M'Carthy, and he must therefore be admitted to bail on his own recognizance for the Crown.—M'Carthy was then called from the bar, and stated upon oath, that he first became acquainted with Darby about eighteen months ago; but having obtained leave to serve her Ladyship with fruit, he went to the house generally every day, and uniformly dealt with Darby, whom he considered as the authorized agent of her Ladyship; and when the account had amounted to a considerable sum, he (witness) became pressing for his money, and Darby gave him plate to pawn. Upon every occasion he expressed great reluctance to engaging in such transactions, but Darby always assured him that every thing was done with the entire consent of her Ladyship.—General Maitland asked the witness why he did not make his demand, if he had any, upon Lady Dashwood, and not rely upon the mere assertion of a servant. The witness said he considered Darby as having full authority to act as he did.—General Maitland said, Lady Dashwood wished to have it explained that no debt was ever contracted with the witness, or any other) small dealer, with her knowledge. It was her custom to have the charges put down upon a slate, and she gave money every morning to one or other of her servants to discharge the account of the preceding day. It was owing to her extreme punctuality that she had on one occasion ordered Darby to pledge some of her plate, though he (General Maitland) could not help wishing that she had applied to him rather than take such a step.—Darby was fully committed.

Marlborough-street.—John Parsons, who had formerly been a publican, was charged by the officers of the Mendicity Society with having, for a length of time, practised the most gross impositions on the public, by means of advertisements for subscriptions for an distressed family. He had the address to prevail on several respectable tradespeople to receive subscriptions at their houses. He has been carrying on this system of imposition since the month of November, 1821, and was only now detected by his effrontery in having lately stated in one of his appeals, that although he has repeatedly advertised at the expence of his friends, yet that he had never had a single shilling subscribed for his relief. Mr. Tribe, a tradesman in Margaret-street, who had received subscriptions for the prisoner, and paid them over to him, seeing the glaring falsehood of this assertion, suspected the whole to be an imposition, and laid the case before the Mendicity Society, who apprehended the prisoner living with his family, not in a state of destitution, as he represented, but in very well furnished comfortable apartments, and provided with every thing they could require. The prisoner also stated in his last advertisement, that in addition to the other afflictions of his family, one of his children was labouring under water on the brain, and another was entirely deprived of sight. —Mr. Pope, a surgeon, stated, that by the desire of the Mendicity Society, he had examined all the prisoner's children, and not one of them was in the least affected with water on the brain, loss of sight, or any other complaint.—Mr. Hagon, of Oxford-street, stated, that in the course of a few months he paid to the prisoner and his wife near 60l. subscriptions received for them at his house. A Mr. Allen said he had paid them about 20l. Mr. Tribe upwards of 11l. before he detected the imposition, and several other persons different considerable sums received at their houses.—The Magistrate said this was the most shameful case of imposition on the charitable feeling and the credulity of the public he had ever known, and ordered the prisoner, who is a strong, healthy, robust fellow, to be committed to hard labour at the House of Correction for three months.

On Thursday, the driver of a hackney coach was committed to the House of Correction for three weeks, in default of payment of 15s. overcharge.

Guildhall.—On Tuesday, Mr. Martin charged an ass-driver with cruel treatment to his animal. The accused declared he had ever treated his ass with the greatest attention to his food and comfort, and beat him only because he was apt to take fright at stage-coaches. He expressed his sorrow for having, in any instance, beat so favourite an animal; in consequence of which he was fined only in the mitigated penalty of 10s.; one-half of which Mr. Martin paid.

On Wednesday, Solomon Britton (porter), and Thurlow, a lad in the employ of Messrs. Dallimore, of Doctors' Commons, carriers, were charged with robberies of packages, and two females, Weston, wife of the West end carrier (who has absconded), and Gibbs, were charged with disposing of the articles stolen. Additional evidence was tendered, as to other property stolen out of the packages, duplicates relating to which had been found at Weston's lodgings; and Gibbs, who appears to have been the general disposer of the booty, again identified as the pawner. All this, however, only affected the Westons, and furnished nothing to implicate Britton, and it was contended that he must be discharged. The Alderman felt himself obliged to discharge Britton, for want of evidence. Thurlow and the two females were again remanded.

The case of Beeman, the journeyman printer, for the robbery committed upon Mr. Beasley, is, it is to be feared, likely, from similar want of caution at first, to terminate nearly in the same way. No proof can be adduced (except the evidence of Cahuac, the alleged receiver, who is himself in custody) that the property found in Surrey was stolen by Beeman, or had ever been in his possession. No bill, therefore, can be preferred against him there. The Court, on application, refused to respite the recognizances until the next Sessions, for want of sufficient ground shewn; and the prisoners, it was feared, would in consequence be discharged on the Proclamation Day. In this dilemma application was made to the Alderman, to allow a detainer to be lodged against Beeman in London; some one or two printed sheets being found in his possession when he was first taken into custody in the City; but after a long consultation with the City Solicitor, the application was refused.—At the close of the Surrey Sessions, he would, therefore, have been entitled to his discharge; but, fortunately for the ends of justice, Mr. Adolphus made another application at the Surrey Sessions, and the Court agreed to respite the recognizances of the prosecutors till the next Sessions, on Mr. A. promising that the principal receiver should, in the interim, be tried in London.

On Friday, Joshua Gardener, was put to the bar, charged with felony.

Mr. Brewer deposed, that last night he was amidst the crowd in Smithfield—observed the prisoner following him, and soon after felt a hand in his pocket—he instantly grasped it and the prisoner, who broke from him—he, however, was again secured by the populace and given into custody. Witness had about 5s. in his pocket, which was gone, the pocket was turned out and a little torn. A letter was here produced from the prisoner's employer, which Mr. Alderman Cox read, and the delinquent's mother, a very respectable looking woman, in tears bewailed his predicament. The prosecutor was positive in his identity, and the prisoner was remanded.

Surrey Houses of Correction.—The Committee of Magistrates, to whom was entrusted the erection of the new houses of correction at Guildford and Brixton, and fitting up and furnishing the same with treadmills, and also the enlargement of the House of Correction at Kingston, reported to the last General Quarter Sessions of the county, that the whole had at length been completed under their superintendence.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our further observations on the TREAD MILL, *as applicable to females, are delayed till next week, to afford us opportunities of hearing all sides. We are extremely obliged to* SIR J. C. HIPPESLEY *for his communications from the Isle of Wight, and the various testimonials we have received from our Medical friends. The facts they have been elicited from the consideration of the papers forwarded to us, are indeed striking; but as we are requested, nay, implored to pause before we bring forward all which we are in possession of, and as there is a chance that the women may be released from the toil, we wish to give six days more to the subject, in hours that the necessity of perusing it, as far as it is our present intention to pursue it, may be obviated.*

Several Indian Officers have written to us, convinced that if our correspondent upon the subject of the half-pay of the East India Company's army would commence any measure which might be generally taken up, much might be done. We know that JOHN COMPANY *is a most liberal master, and it really does appear strange, that, notwithstanding the increase of the* KING'S *half-pay, his should still remain at the amount which was settled some sixty or seventy years since,—namely, two shillings and sixpence per diem for a Subaltern. Only imagine a* QUI-HI *subsisting upon a rupee a day. We put it to all the reasoned nabobs now in the Direction, whether the thing is possible?*

We are requested to state that DR. CHEVNE *is a protestant.*

We cannot give MR. L. F. *any advice. We should think he must know if he has any just ground for suspicion; at all events we are not the people to consult.*

We are requested to state that the Medical Gentleman who attended DR. COLLYER, *on the occasion of his lathiing, is* MR. COX, *of* ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL; *and we are only surprised that this information should have been so long delayed, considering how important it is, under the circumstances, to the character of the person most interested.*

We have no room for the letters to MR. CONEY; *nor can we give an opinion upon his silence. Of one thing we are pretty certain—that, however much* MR. CONEY *may have been deceived or misrepresented, in regard to the present Theatrical proceedings, in the end he will prove himself as he ever has done—a man of talent, probity, and honour.*

The letter from a correspondent, vindicating MISS PATON, *the singer, from what is called "the libellous advertisement in the Haymarket play-bill of to-day," is sheer nonsense. We know no more of the concerns of the Haymarket than our correspondents—we always feel an interest in it's welfare, and that is all. That* MISS PATON has broken her engagement is true—*gone she is. Now the fact is, (as we can pick up) that her father is a very great fool, and fancies that he and his daughter can do as they like. This is a mistake; and though* KING DAVID, *of the Haymarket, is sometimes hasty and testy, and, like other great men, does things off-hand in a passion, for which he is afterwards perhaps sorry, we believe, from all we can hear, that he is, in this instance, perfectly right, and that* MISS PATON *or her papa will have to explain her apparently contemptuous conduct to an indulgent and generous public, before she is allowed to favour them again.*

We have read GLOVER'S *letter to the* BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH. *Our other friends must stand over.*

For prices of Funds see last page.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

OUR readers will observe in another part of the paper an account of the magnificent spectacle of opening the Sheerness Docks on Friday—the sight was indeed a splendid one—amongst the company who came to dinner was LORD ERSKINE, a pleasure to the party not the less from its being *wholly unexpected*. His Lordship *volunteered* his society, and after having been excluded from the yard for want of even a common ticket, this unassuming WHIG received an invitation as much out of date as WILSON'S rejection of the Tower and Sword, for the one did not resign till he was turned out, nor was the other asked to dine till he had poked himself in.

THE real Humbug of the Spanish cause is now found out. At NOTTINGHAM, of all places in the world, an attempt to juggle honest men out of their money has entirely failed, and at MANCHESTER, after ten days coquetting, a similar assault upon the pockets of the patriots fell to the ground. In the Commongers' Company a proposition for contributions was rejected with shouts, and the consequence is, that the CHRONICLE belabours Mr. STABLES, a member of that corporation, with all manner of abuse. This STABLES is a most respectable and loyal man, forward in all contributions likely to advance the honour of his country or the welfare of his fellow-creatures, but nevertheless no friend to revolution, and certainly not to be *humbugged* into supporting a cause, from which the *Spanish patriots* have themselves seceded and the *English patriots* have run away.

WE have received innumerable letters from the West Indies, on the effect produced by the debates in Parliament upon Slave Abolition. We will give the subject every attention, but we think amongst the number the following demands immediate notice.

St. Lucia, July 20, 1823.

What I feared has taken place—the Colonial Minister has transmitted to our Governor by a last packet, such orders concerning the slave population as to subvert completely the colonial system, if acted upon in the peremptory manner designated. The council will assemble to-morrow on this important subject, God knows what will be the result; in the mean time the slave population are perfectly aware of every thing that is now agitated concerning them, which they exaggerate much in their incendiary songs. All confidence is lost: property has fallen 50 per cent; the best disposed persons will not pay any debts, keeping what little money they have for a case of emergency, which they dread. I must for the present abstain from reflection, and let drop the curtain on this horrid prospect!!

Not being aware what the orders transmitted to SAN LUCIE may be, we publish this extract for the information of those who are. We shall resume this subject next week.

TWO WAYS OF TELLING THE SAME STORY.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL, in consequence of the conduct of the *English General* WILSON, has ordered his name to be struck out of the list of Commanders of the Order of the Tower and Sword—the following order upon the subject has been published under his Majesty's Sign Manual:—

"SIR ROBERT WILSON having, by the medium of printed letters and proclamations, some of them addressed to the Portuguese, endeavoured to give the greatest *publicity to his zeal in the defence of the cause of the Revolutionists of all countries, placing himself, by such notorious facts, in the class of the disturbers of the public tranquillity, I* THINK FIT TO DEPRIVE HIM *of the rank of Commander of the order of the Tower and Sword*, which I had conferred upon him.

"JOAQUIN PEDRO GOMES DE OLIVEIRA, of my Council of State for the Affairs of the Kingdom, will take care to execute this Decree.—Palace of Bemposta, Aug. 11, 1823."

This seems natural and rational enough—that the document is authentic *we know*—our readers will be amused to read the following extract from the CHRONICLE of Friday:—

"We are happy to present our readers *with an authentic copy of a letter*, written by our gallant countryman SIR ROBERT WILSON, to the Portuguese Government, renouncing the title, and returning the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword. The letter speaks for itself, and pourtrays the honourable feelings of a Briton, indignant *at the unjust and illiberal treatment he had received from a people who owe to him so many days of glory*, and into whose port he had steered to seek shelter in the moment of danger; *it shews him are it under misfortune*, disdaining to wear a distinction he had in common with his barbarous and tyrannical oppressors.

"'British schooner Nassau, off Belem Castle, Aug. 13.

"'SIR—It is with pain that I take a step which may in some degree appear to be personally offensive to his Majesty the King of Portugal, when I have no such intention, being too well aware of his Majesty's present situation; but after the ungenerous, vindictive, as well as lawless treatment I have experienced, under circumstances that would have secured me protection and hospitality from the Governments of the most barbarous nations, it is impossible for me to wear the insignia of a country whose Government has so outrageously violated these duties.

"'The very possession of these insignia implies obligations on my part which it is not for my honour should any longer exist, and therefore I have to request that you will take proper measures to have my name erased from the Commander's roll of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

"'Having formerly refused all pay and pecuniary remuneration from the Government of Portugal during the time I was employed in its service, I have the satisfaction now to feel that I am released from every act of acknowledgment, and that the service which I rendered Portugal in an extreme moment of her peril, and crisis of her fate,—services which cannot be denied, have thus been gratuitously given.

"'I have the honour to be,

"'Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant, R. W.

"'To his Excellency the Count Palmella, Minister for Foreign Affairs.'"

"In making public this example of *independent principles*, we feel we are but pourtraying the character of its author in its true colours. For the honour of our country, we trust there are few Englishmen who would not wish Him spurned to wear the badge of such contemptible oppressors. *How different is this from the gratified tales we have found in the Lisbon prints*, the offspring of servility and terror!—The first is the language of freedom and honour, which is never to be found without freedom, the latter that of the deceit which superstition engenders."

Stuff!—the FREEDOM here meant as accompanying honour is REVOLUTION—the SUPERSTITION which engenders deceit is RELIGION—But beautiful as is the writing of this puff, and *authentic as the copy* of WILSON'S letter may be, no end is gained by the grace of the one or the elegance of the other, for by one of those blunders which are sure to detect whiggery and sedition, the *authentic copy of the letter* from WILSON, *resigning* the order of the Tower and Sword, is unfortunately dated *two days after he had been publicly deprived of it.*

On the 11th of August, gentle reader, the KING of PORTUGAL turns WILSON out of his dignity—on the 13th *he* is seized with an indignant feeling, and throws it up. As the CHRONICLE or WILSON'S friends were coining, they might as well have dated the letter so as to have given an air of probability to the story.

We cannot conclude this article, without feeling an inquisitiveness which always assails us when we hear of the great deeds of WILSON. It appears that the person who writes in the MORNING CHRONICLE thinks that the Portuguese have used him illiberally, because they are "*a people who owe to him so many days of glory!*"—What that intelligent person, whoever he may be, wishes us to understand by this allusion, we are unable at the present moment to guess; but when HAZLITT, or HUNT, or MACKINTOSH, or HONE, or GALE JONES, or DOCTOR WATSON, or BYRON, or any of the party shall write, as doubtless they will, a history of the life and campaigns of the immortal hero now under discussion, we shall we dare say be fully informed of all his exploits, from the affair of Banos to the defence of Coruna. That he is "under misfortune" we should be sorry to hear, if we did not recollect, that from the day he turned patriot (because he was not, contrary to all regulation, made a K.C.B.) he has involved *himself* in a series of mortifying mishaps, disgraces, and degradations, out of which an observance of the common decencies of society would have kept him.

Even as it is, when one recollects what WILSON *was*—what he might *have been*—and what *he is*, it really makes one melancholy. Only let us remember BANOS—the indulgence he enjoyed, after he was sent home, of lounging about the streets of London on *full pay* for six years, from 1809 till 1815, those six years which will for ever be accounted the most glorious in the annals of our country—his ridicule and abuse of the DUKE of WELLINGTON—his being made AID-DE-CAMP to the KING—his being permitted to call himself SIR ROBERT—his vindication of BUONAPARTE, after having established the fact of his being a wholesale murderer—his rescue of that murderer's minister, LAVALETTE—his inveigling the nephew of his patron and protector LORD HUTCHINSON into the scheme—his cheating SIR CHARLES STEWART, the representative of his Sovereign at a foreign Court, out of a passport for this convicted felon, this enemy of his country—his dressing him up in a *British General's uniform*—his letters to his brother—his trial and imprisonment—the lenity with which he was treated by his own Monarch subsequently—his conduct on the day of the QUEEN'S funeral—his subscription (which all went to pay an honest man his due,) his support of the Popery Bills against the wishes of his Constituents, to whom he pledged himself to resign his seat if *his* views and *theirs* differed on the Catholic Question—his contemptuous abandonment and transfer of those constituents to LAMBTON (who still more contemptuously "shammed sick," and would not even dine with them)—his absurd interference in the affairs of SPAIN, after having been rejected by the NEAPOLITANS, in whose cause he had previously volunteered—his erroneous estimation of himself, and the reception he should meet with on the continent—his miscalculations of success, and the result of all his manœuvres, and one is really moved to pity.

There he is, *at this moment*, in concealment and disgrace, —beaten at all points—removed from the English army; degraded from his foreign honours—wounded for the *first time* while fighting in defiance of an Act of Parliament passed in his own presence—having saved himself from the penalty of an ignominious death, which doubtless awaited him, by a premature flight from the scene of all his promised glory; for be it never forgotten, such was the force of circumstances, that this HERO, who has given PORTUGAL days and *weeks of glory*, and who fought at BANOS, made his escape from CORUNNA some fortnight or more before the place surrendered; add to all these the severe domestic calamity, accelerated, it is said, by the wretched state to which he had reduced himself, and little will be wanting to complete the store of sorrow and mortification which *he* suffers, who, despising the restraints which the best and wisest institutions have imposed upon our passions and feelings, adopts the wild and visionary doctrines of MODERN LIBERALISM and, like the man in the MORNING CHRONICLE, stigmatizes RELIGION as SUPERSTITION, and miscalls REVOLUTION by the sacred name of LIBERTY.

WE last week copied from the MORNING CHRONICLE newspaper, an extract from the last division of LORD BYRON'S DON JUAN, and in so doing, we observed upon the *injustice* done to the author by making *such* a selection as that paper had chosen to make. Little did we imagine that the profaneness, vulgarity, and grossness contained in those stanzas were light and little, *in proportion* to the length of the quotation, when compared with any other part of the work.

Really, really, it is mortifying to see "what a noble mind "is here o'erthrown;" it is miraculous, moreover, that BYRON—the once high minded, high-spirited BYRON—should have sunk into what these last cantos proclaim him to be. We may be said to add to the mischief he attempts, by giving increased circulation to his writings in noticing them—but we doubt the truth of this supposition. We think, when our readers have "tasted of the cup," in the little extracts we shall make, they will feel no desire to "mend their draughts."

We will classify the stanzas we extract—and shall begin with specimens of

ENGLISH FEELING.

The following are addressed to the illustrious WELLINGTON—the saviour of his country—the hero of the world:—

"You are '*the best of cut-throats!*'—do not start,
"The phrase is SHAKESPEARE'S, *and not misapplied*:—
"War's a brain-spattering, windpipe-slitting art,
"*Unless her cause by Right be sanctified.*
"If you have acted once in a generous part,
"The World, not the World's masters, will decide,
"And I shall be delighted to learn who,
"*Save you and yours*, have gained by Waterloo?"

To this is added the following, which we extract as an instance of miserable *versification in his own style*:—

"I don't mean to reflect—a man so great as
"You, my Lord Duke! is far above reflection.
"The high Roman fashion too of Cincinnatus,
"With modern history has less connection:
"Though as an Irishman you love potatoes,
"You need not take them under your direction;
"And half a million for your Sabine farm
"Is rather dear!—I'm sure I mean no harm!"

—When *as* jingles with *toes*, or *us* with *as*, we will admit this to be rhyme. Till then, we can only admire it for its spirit and principle.

The noble author adds, speaking of, and to the DUKE,

"But though your years as *man* tend fast to zero,
"In fact, your Grace is still *but a young hero.*"

EGOTISM AND CONCEIT.

"But I, the mildest, meekest of mankind,
"Like Moses, or MELANCTHON, who have ne'er
"Done any thing exceedingly unkind,—
"And (though I could not now and then forbear
"Following the bent of body or of mind)
"Have always had a tendency to spare,—
"Why do they call me misanthrope? Because
"*They hate me, not I them*:—and here we'll pause.
"In twice five years the "*greatest living poet,*"
"Like to the champion in the fisty ring,
"Is called on to support his claim, or show it,
"Although 'tis an imaginary thing.
"*Even I*—albeit I'm sure I did not know it,
"Nor sought of foolscap subjects *to be king*,—
"*Was reckoned, a considerable time,*
"*The* GRAND NAPOLEON *of the realms of rhyme.*
"But JUAN was *my Memnon*, and FALIERO
"*My Leipsic*, and *my Mont Saint Jean* seems CAIN:
"'La Belle Alliance' of dunces down at zero,
"Now that the Lion's fall'n, may rise again:
"But *I will fall at least* as fell my hero;
"Nor reign at all, or as a *monarch* reign;
"Or to some lonely isle of Jailors go,
"With truncoat SOUTHEY—*for my turnkey* LOWE.

CONSISTENCY.

Speaking of SOUTHEY, BYRON says,—

"This were the worst assertion:—renegadoes,
"Even a *shuffling* SOUTHEY, that incarnate lie,
"Would scarcely join again the 'reformadoes,'
"Whom he forsook to fill the Laureate's sty:
"And *honest men* from Iceland to Barbadoes,
"Whether in Caledon or Italy,
"*Should not were round with every breath, nor seize*
"*To pain, the moment when you cease to please.*"

Immediately after which of JEFFREY he says this,—

"*And all our little feuds*, at least all *mine*,
"Dear JEFFREY, *once my most redoubted foe*,
"(As far as rhyme and criticism combine
To make such puppets of us things below)
"Are over:—*Here's a health to 'Auld Lang Syne!'*
"I do not know you, and may never know
"Your face—but you have acted on the whole
"*Most nobly, and I own it from my soul.*"

In order to put my LORD BYRON *for above* SOUTHEY we will here quote from his *Lordship's pen* some lines relative to this very JEFFREY, which cannot fail to be particularly interesting at the moment:—

"Health to immortal JEFFREY! once, in name,
"England could boast a Judge almost the same;
"In soul so like, so merciful, yet just,
"*Some think that Satan has resigned his trust,*
"*And given the Spirit to the world again,*
"To sentence letters as he sentenced men,
"*With hand less mighty, but with heart as black!*
"With voice as willing to decree the rack:
"Bred in the Courts betimes, tho' *all that law*
"*As yet hath taught him is to find a flaw,*
"Since well instructed *in the patriot school*
"*To rail at party, though a party tool.*
"Who knows? if chance his patrons should restore
"Back to the sway they forfeited before,
"His scribbling toils some recompense may meet,
"And raise this DANIEL to the Judgment seat.
"Let JEFFREY'S shade indulge the pious hope,
"And greeting thus: present him with a rope:
"'*Heir to my virtues! man of equal mind!*
"'Skilled to condemn *as to traduce mankind;*
"'*This cord receive!* for thee reserved with care,'"
"To YIELD IN JUDGMENT, *and at long'st to wear.*"

These lines are written by the same LORD BYRON, who accuses MR. SOUTHEY of *shuffling*, and worse things—but we have not done yet with this consistent Liberal. Hear this:—

"And when I use the phrase of 'Auld Lang Syne'
"'Tis not addressed to you—the more's the pity
"For me, *for I would rather take my wine*
"*With you, than aught* (save Scott) in your proud city.
"But somehow—it may seem a school-boy's whine,
"And yet I seek not to be grand nor witty,
"*But I am half a Scot by birth, and bred*
"A WHOLE ONE, AND MY HEART FLIES TO MY HEAD.—
"As 'Auld Lang Syne' *brings Scotland* one and all,
"Scotch plaids, Scotch anoods, the blue hills, and clear streams,
"The Dee, the Don, Balgounie's Brig's *black wall*,
"*All my boy feelings*, all my gentler dreams
"Of what I *then dreamt*, clothed in their own pall,
"Like Banquo's offspring;—floating past me seems
"My childhood in this chilnishness of mine:
"I care not—'tis a glimpse of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

Let these lines be carefully read, let it be observed, that LORD BYRON refers, in them, to his "boy feelings," remember too, that he "is half a Scot by birth," and "a whole one," and then let us read the following passage from his own pen, written now nearly ten years since:—

"——" from fair Phyle's towers,
"Survey Bœotia—CALEDONIA'S ours;
"And well I know, within *that bastard land*
"*Hath Wisdom's goddess never held command*;
"A barren soil, where Nature's germs confined
"To stern sterility, can stint the mind;
"Whose thistle well betrays the niggard earth,
"*Emblem of all to whom the land gives birth,*
"Each genial influence nurtur'd to resist
"*A land of meanness, sophistry, and mist!*
"Each breeze, from foggy mountand marshy plain,
"*Dilutes with drivel*, every drizzling brain!
"Till burst at length, each watt'ry head o'erflows,
"*Foul as their soil, and frigid as their snows.*
"Ten thousand schemes of petulance and pride,
"Despatch her *scheming children far and wide*;
"Some east, some west, some—every where but forth,
"*In quest of lucubrious gain, they issue forth;*
"And thus accurs'd," &c. &c. &c.

"Auld Lang Syne" indeed!—these are the words of BYRON—of that BYRON who talks of his "boyish feelings" re-

wards Scotland—boasts of being two-thirds a Scotsman, and directs SOUTHEY for a turncoat!—but to proceed.

It is said that Republicans and Liberals are the proudest and most tyrannical race in the world. The EARL KING is a splendid specimen—but in the following we have a spice of the aristocrat feeling, bursting through the desire to debase and overturn every thing aristocratic, and gleaming through the blasphemy which pervades the stanzas:—

"She was no hypocrite at least, poor soul,
"*And went to heaven* in as sincere a way
"*As any lady on the Elected Roll,*
"*Which portions out upon the judgment day*
"*Heaven's freeholds*, in a sort of doomsday scroll,
"*Such as the Conqueror William did repay*
"His knights with, letting others properties
"Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees.
"I can't complain, *whose ancestors are there*,
"Knights, Radulphus—*eight-and-forty manors*
"(If that my memory doth not greatly err)
"*Were their reward* for following Billy's banners;
"*How their reward* for following *Billy's* like tanners;
"And though I can't help thinking 'twas scarce fair
"To strip the Saxons of their *hydes* like tanners;
"Yet as they founded churches with the produce,
"Yours deem, no doubt, they put it to a good use."

Here the old leaven of pride worketh—would we had nothing worse or more abominable to notice. We apologise to our readers for quoting the following—but we consider it our duty; a steel trap is a frightful instrument, but when suspended on a pole during the day may have the effect of deterring trespassers at night.

"At every jolt—and they were many—still
"He turned his eyes upon his little charge,
"As if he wished that she should fare less ill
"Than he, in these sad highways left at large
"To ruts, and flints, and lovely Nature's skill,
"Who is no paviour, nor admits a barge
"On her canals, where GOD *takes sea and land*,
"*Fishery and furze, both into his hand.*
"*At least he pays no rent, and has best right*
"*To be the first of what we used to call*
"Gentlemen Farmers'—a race worn out quite,
"Since lately there have been no rents at all,
"And 'Gentlemen' are in a piteous plight,
"And 'farmers' can't raise CERES from her fall:
"She fell with BUONAPARTE—What strange thoughts
"Arise, when we see Emperors fall with cats!"

A single comment upon these verses would be insulting as well as unnecessary. For classicality of language and elegance of thought, perhaps the admirers of the "Corsair," the "Bride of Abydos," and similar works, will like to refer to the following:—

"He from the world had cut off a great man,
"Who in his time had made heroic bustle.
"Who in a row like TOM could lead the van,
"Booze in the ken, or at the spelliken hustle?
"Who queer a flat? Who (spite of Bow-street's ban)
"On the high toby-spice so flash the muzzle?
"Who on a lark, with black-eyed SAL (his blowing)
"So prime, so swell, so nutty, and so knowing?"

We might add to these proofs of good taste and propriety the subjoined stanza, which relates to JOHNNY KEATS, one of those who were deluded to ITALY:—

"JOHN KEATS, *who was killed off by one critique*,
"Just as he really promised something great,
"*If not intelligible*,—without Greek
"Contrived to talk about the Gods of late,
"Much as they might have been supposed to speak.
"Poor fellow! *He was an unlucky fate*;
"'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
"*Should let itself be snuffed out by an Article.*"

There is a degree of kind feeling in this, upon which we need not dilate.

For gentleness and humanity let us quote the following—speaking of BUONAPARTE, he says—

"*Let this* not seem an anti-climax:—Oh!
"'*My Guard!* my old guard!' exclaimed *that God of Clay*,
Think of the *Thunderer's* falling down below
"*Carotid-artery cutting* CASTLEREAGH!"

This cold-blooded barbarity has not even the merit of novelty. The following from a *married Christian* is, perhaps, more characteristic still:—

"And CATHERINE (we must say thus much for CATHERINE)
"Though bold and bloody, was the kind of thing
"Whose temporary Passion was quite flattering,
"Because each lover looked a sort of King,
"Made up upon an amatory pattern,
"A royal husband in all save the *ring*—
"*Which, being the damn'dest part of matrimony*,
"*Seemed taking out the sting to leave the honey.*"

For loyalty, decency, or good-feeling, we might extract the personal allusions to the KING, their folly indeed mars their real purpose; even SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, a man universally esteemed in his own circle, a staunch lover of his country, and supporter of its constitution, merely because he is loyal, and has been honoured by *that* notice which libertine atheists and unprincipled radicals have failed to attract, is vilified and abused *now* by LORD BYRON, nearly as much as the ruffianly crew of that wholesale magazine of revolutionary bombast and irreligious jargon, the EDINBURGH REVIEW, were by the same lordling at a former period, when they wounded his personal vanity by daring to ridicule his poetry.

It will be remembered upon the same occasion how the Lordling bullied BROUGHAM—called him a "blunderer," and dragged forward that unoffending, peaceable lady, my LADY HOLLAND, while cutting up the Edinburgh people—he has not quite given up her late MAJESTY'S Attorney-General, for though his Lordship mis-spells the word no one can fail to understand the waggery.

"*A legal* BROOM'S a moral *chimney-sweeper*,
"*And that's the reason he himself's so dirty*;
"The endless soot bestows a tint far deeper
"Than can be hid by altering his shirt; he
"Retains the sable stains of the dark creeper,
"At least some twenty nine do out of thirty,
"*In all their habits*:—not so *you*, I own;
"As CÆSAR *wore his robe you wear your gown.*"

What makes the meaning of this stanza more evident is the fact, that it is addressed to JEFFREY, who is jealous of BROUGHAM or BROOM.

Indeed, we have to apologize for the extent of our quotations, but they appeared inevitable; our readers will give us credit, when we say, that bad, horrible, and disgusting as those are which we have made, the work abounds with language and illustrations which we cannot extract, even for the purpose of exposing their turpitude and their folly. It is, we repeat, galling and mortifying, to see a man who "has it in him" to do great and noble things, thus degrading himself, and debasing his muse, for the lucre of gain, and the praises of the WHIGS.

REVIEW OF THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

(Continued.)

MATTER of local and more immediate interest has, for the last two weeks, prevented my pursuing the course of observations which the conduct of the Whigs, during the late Session, has rendered not only necessary, but imperative, upon every man who has the interests of his country at heart.

In resuming the subject, it will be recollected that my last paper was, for the greater part, devoted to a fair and constitutional analysis of the "ROMAN CATHOLIC QUESTION," as opposed to the opinions *entertained*, or ACTED upon, by the WHIGS, in their estimate of it. When I make this distinction between their professions and their conduct, I am guilty of no gratuitous insinuation against these gentlemen. If, from the difficulty of ascertaining the motives of men, a calm observer of the times were disposed to give the WHIGS credit for the sincerity of the it profe-sions, their mode of proceeding upon *this question* in the late session—a question which they maintain to be of *vital importance to the welfare of the country*—is amply sufficient to shew, beyond the power of cavil or controversy, that they are INSINCERE, and UNWORTHY *the confidence of their countrymen.*

It is not my purpose, nor is it necessary, in referring to events of such recent occurrence, to enter into any details upon the transaction; but the great leading intrigue, of which the disgraceful scenes exhibited within the walls of Parliament were only the petty details, cannot be passed over without notice—and, as a corollary, without condemnation. The ROMAN CATHOLICS, encouraged by the promise of active support on the part of their Parliamentary advocates, had taken all their measures, and prepared to bring forward the question under advantages never before enjoyed, owing to the influence and prudent counsels of a high official character, who had prevented, as far as possible, the ebullition of Roman Catholic zeal, which is apt to break forth and discover its purpose of disposing of the SKIN before the BEAR has fallen into their toils. It is true that this disposition was sufficiently apparent through all the manœuvres of the leaders, to satisfy sober-minded men of the real object and tendency of Roman "Catholic emancipation." But MR. PLUNKETT, and their more cautious auxiliaries had so managed the affair, that having "counted noses," the success of the question, in the Commons at least, was *considered* CERTAIN—"NO"—say THE WHIGS—*after they had pledged their* SUPPORT to a GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION—"NO; here is a man "against whom we have a grudge for having deserted our "ranks—here is MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL PLUNKETT, who "though *steady and uniform upon* THIS QUESTION, has ac- "cepted office under our opponents—shall we support him?— "Forbid it, SPIRIT OF WHIGGERY!—Forbid it, the galling "sense of WHIG INJURIES!—Perish the 'CATHOLIC QUES- "TION,' rather than the vengeance of WHIGGERY should be "unappeased!"—What was the consequence?—They converted the floor of the House of Commons into a bear-garden; and, by a TRICK—*which has no parallel but in the instance of the* HEADS of the WHIGS *moving for a* DIVORCE *against a woman whom he declared to be* WITHOUT SPOT!—surrendered this "GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION" into the hands of its opponents—and to an overwhelming majority against it!—After this, shall we be considered uncharitable, unfair, or illiberal, if we repeat the charge re-echoed through every province of the country, that the WHIGS are HYPOCRITES *in profession*, and *blind to every thing but* the INTERESTS OF A FACTION, *to which they are ready to sacrifice all that* THEY THEMSELVES EVEN *proclaim to be essential to the prosperity of the country!*

Upon the same principle—but with diminished means of carrying on the HUMBUG—began the enquiry into the conduct of the Dublin Magistrates; baffled, defeated, and exposed at every turn, they found themselves, after degrading the Commons House of the Empire to a level with the court at the Old Bailey, further and further from their objects—and were compelled to listen to the compassionate advice of a King's Minister, who opened a door of retreat from impending ignominy and disgrace!

MR. CANNING'S consideration was charitable—but they contrived as usual to incur all the consequences of exposure and defeat. But are there any bounds, we may well ask, to WHIG AMBITION or WHIG EXCESS?—or can we reason, as we do, upon the ordinary course of policy pursued by men in other times or in other places? Failing as these men had done to carry destruction to the throne by sacrificing their own *recorded judgment and conviction*—their REGISTERED VERDICT against the late unhappy QUEEN, in order to inflame and direct the passions of the people against it, and publishing thereby to the world their abandonment of ALL PRINCIPLE—their desperation has from that period hurried them forward, regardless of character as of consequences, to the adoption of any measure which promised to involve the country in confusion. Of the use made of "Agricultural Distress" we have already spoken—but civil commotion was not of itself sufficient to satisfy the yearnings of accumulated disappointment or to raise their hopes of being called to the councils of their country. Desperate indeed must be our state when the aid of the WHIGS shall be considered, even by the ignorant rabble, necessary to our redemption.

This, even in their wildest phrensy, they saw and admitted; BUT, if to discontent and clamour at home, the government could have been induced to add the cost, the burthen, the taxes, the blood of thousands—the injustice and folly of a foreign war, THEN, indeed, the people, despairing of men in whom they had hitherto reposed their confidence, might have turned in the bitterness of despair to the WHIGS, and have been content to escape utter destruction by resorting as "a forlorn hope" to a system of expediency and intrigue, when the traces of an obvious and upright policy should be lost and obliterated from the councils of the land!

Let any man look fairly and dispassionately at the case.—Here is a political faction, who, during a long and expensive war, clamoured for peace *on any terms*—who depreciated our resources, and vilified our efforts, when the genius of the country was advancing towards her proud ascendant over the nations of Europe, which she finally consummated at Waterloo!—who preached *prudence* and *parsimony* when the POINT OF HONOUR was urged—and opposed the doctrine of expediency to the faith of treaties—who beheld the invasion of half Europe, and the subjugation of whole kingdoms to the yoke of BONAPARTE, not with silent acquiescence in the schemes of the spoiler, but with the enthusiasm of PARTISANS and DEPENDANTS; and who, even in the instance of SPAIN, upon which the fate of this man hung as by a thread, and when every principle of genuine WHIGGISM urged a vigorous effort to snap it, reproached Ministers for the noble efforts made in the cause of a suffering people, under the despotism of a military usurper, charged them with Quixotism in principle, and with folly and presumption in their attempts to resist a man, who would "*before the end of a single campaign drive every British sol- dier into the sea!*"—Here are these men I say, who have all this *plainly* and *historically recorded against them*, not only disclaiming the imputation of inconsistency, but glorying in despising the arguments of their opponents, adopting and adapting the arguments of their opponents, in favor of a "*just and necessary war*"—to urge a WANTON and UNJUST aggression against FRANCE, no longer the object of idolatry since it lost an usurper and found a King, and by forced inferences, minute criticisms, a perverted construction of official manifestoes, and even verbal subtilties drawn from private correspondence, to infer the justice of hurrying a country, ruined, as they say, by WAR, into a NEW WAR, upon points which, *if proved to the utmost of their own inferences*, could amount to no admitted or legitimate cause of hostility, and the protext of which, in the WHOLESALE, and as an ORGANISED SYSTEM, THEY *upheld* and *extolled* as *the triumphant progress of liberal opinions under their* IDOL BONAPARTE.

Can we believe them to be more sincere in THIS, than in their professions respecting the CATHOLIC QUESTION?—I answer, Yes;—they are so far sincere, that had their intrigues been successful—had they possessed as much influence, as they certainly had good will to stir up the people of this country to clamour for war, they looked to the overthrow of all the economical arrangements of Ministers—all the retrenchments, which the honesty and good faith of Government had effected, and a speedy return of those happy days, which, amid the casualties and reverses of warfare, afford such glorious matter for diatribes against Government, and such specious arguments for inflaming the passions of the people. They had no character for consistency to maintain, and even should Ministers retort that the WHIGS were the advocates and promoters of war—such men would have no difficulty in converting the very concession to their wishes into an act of criminality—not *in point of fact* only, for that would be obvious to all; but because Ministers *having* "*better means of information ought to have resisted measures they knew to be prejudicial to the interests of their country, or to have* RESIGNED!"

Does the shoe pinch here, Gentlemen—are your own words more pungent by being retorted upon you—or do you imagine the country so besotted and enslaved by the sophistries of your journalists and reviewers as not to be able *to unravel the maze of your political labyrinth?* Ministers stood manfully at their post—they neither involved the country in a wanton and unnecessary war, nor resigned their offices to those who would have compromised the dignity of the country by acting first as "BULLIES" in involving her in a quarrel, and then as "COWARDS," retreating from a contest which they would have found themselves unequal to conduct. This is in fact a corollary from the opinions *expressed by them* in Parliament!

Ministers on the contrary saved the country, without descending from the elevation her councils and her arms had attained, from the double penalty of WAR and WHIGGERY—when we look at the Peninsula—when we view the CAUSE and the PERSONS in whose favour the WHIGS would have roused Europe—raised loans, subscriptions, balls, suppers, shoes, and blankets; the farce carried on during the late Session, is infinitely more laughable—if we could dispense with the moral, and forget the malignity of it—than any of the *petites pieces* translated for the amusement of the cockneys at the minor theatres, or even the patent purveyors of theatrical food for laughter and merriment. WILSON as Quixote; CREEVEY as Sancho; my LORD NUGENT as ——; but, we must not indulge the vein—alas! almost irresistible, to laugh at men, who, under the assumed characters of Statesmen, are really more fitted for the meridian of tea-table gossip—than their usurped position on benches once filled by a FOX, a BURKE, a WINDHAM, and a SHERIDAN. From such men we might dissent—towards such men we might feel political animosity; but they could never be objects of contempt, or be taxed with losing sight of the interests of their country in the gratification of their own petty and paltry schemes of aggrandizement or ambition.

It is not necessary, nor is it consistent with the object of these observations, to enter into the minor episodes and melodrames exhibited by the WHIGS during the late session, but I may venture to appeal to my countrymen upon their general result. Never was there a session in which more was promised and less performed—never were the WHIGS so utterly baffled by circumstances and events, as well as by their own unprincipled and rash mode of proceeding—never did they so utterly fail in every appeal even to the rabble. Compelled, as we have seen, to take side against the great mass of the people, by the overweening pride and appetency for the good things of life among their aristocratic leaders, they denounce the *cheapness of provisions* as a CURSE, and were only zealous in finding expedients to remedy the evils of PLENTY.

Blinded by party rage, they deserted the "GREAT CAUSE" by which for thirty years they had sworn to abide, in good or evil fortune, and in order to wreak their vengeance on *an individual* whom they chose to call an apostate—although his recent acts had shewn him sufficiently imbued with the spirit of WHIG PERSECUTION—they abandoned the cause over which they had shed crocodile tears session after session, and thus surrendered so many millions (the blanks to be filled up according to the state of the question) of "*persecuted* ROMAN CATHOLIC *fellow subjects*" bound hand and foot at the will of their *cruel task masters!!*

Advocates of peace—deprecators of hostile aggression—philanthropists, and "friends of the human race"—they found Ministers resolved to act upon the principles which they, it is clear, ONLY PROFESSED—and as the advocacy of poor MR. PLUNKETT, the EX-WHIG, was sufficient to bring down condemnation upon the Roman Catholic cause, the *pacific disposition* of MINISTERS was more than sufficient to make these men *forswear every principle by which they had professed to abide during the whole of the war*, and in the face of the country to reproach the GOVERNMENT, and *its supporters*—THE PEOPLE, *for not doing that which had been made the grounds of their previous condemnation*, and for declining to enter into war without an object—to the utter confusion of those schemes of prudent retrenchment and economy, which in the same breath almost they had declared to be necessary to our salvation and existence as a nation!

Peace to the shade of *departed* WHIGGERY!—Should its ghost ever walk—should its spirit ever be again evoked from the shades, it can only be when the waters of oblivion have shed their influence over the senses of the people—or when some emergency shall have arisen to sweep away the good and virtuous portion of our public men, as sacrifices to the Moloch of Jacobinism!—While Britain retains her ascendancy—her moral feeling—her love of justice—her patriotism—her sense of common good, such men can never be the objects of her election as patriots or statesmen. Strong opinions—even violent principles—may be sobered down by official duties—as we well know from experience—but opinions that vary with our interests, and principles that have no fixed point, beyond our personal feelings, although they may carry a few proselytes in each change of position, can never—as the WHIGS have at length found to their cost—inspire confidence, or bring a nation of free men under their influence or control.

PAUL POTTER.

THEATRICALS.

In compliance with our established rule of conduct generally, and with our promise in this case particularly, we submit to our readers in this department of our paper, the *charges* made by the proprietors of Covent Garden against MR. BRANDON, and his answers thereunto.

"In consequence of the reports which have been circulated relative to the discontinuance of MR. BRANDON as Box and Housekeeper at Covent Garden Theatre, the lessees of that theatre feel it due to themselves to submit to the public the reasons which have induced them to dispense with MR. BRANDON'S services, a disclosure they would willingly have avoided, had not the necessity of it been forced upon them by MR. BRANDON himself.

"When the present lessees took upon themselves the lease and management of the theatre, for the purpose of endeavouring to clear it from the unpleasant situation in which its pecuniary affairs were then involved, they expressly declined to bind themselves to retain any of the servants then employed in the theatre, more particularly the MR. BRANDONS. On examination of the books and accounts of the theatre, as kept by the treasurer, MR. JOHN BRANDON, they were found to be in such an irregular and unsatisfactory state, as to render it absolutely necessary that another treasurer should be immediately appointed, which was the cause of his dismissal.

"The principal causes which have led to the discontinuance of MR. JAMES BRANDON'S services are as follows:

"At the commencement of the present Management, the former custom of paying to MR. BRANDON the weekly wages of various servants of the Theatre was continued, and it was of course supposed that the payments were as regularly made by him. Early, however, in the last season, many of these servants complained that for several weeks their pay had been withheld from them by MR. BRANDON, who, when called upon, denied the fact, but they persisting in the charge, MR. BRANDON ultimately paid them by instalments. It appears that there are still owing to many of the servants of the Theatre, various small sums, which have remained for years unsettled, and which the present Lessees have been anxious to liquidate for the credit of the theatre as well as on account of the distressed circumstances of the parties, but have been unable to procure from MR. BRANDON any account whatever of them, he having at times promised such an account, and at others denied having the means of furnishing it, although he was the person by whom the servants were then paid, and therefore the only one who could give any information on the subject.

"Another ground which rendered the change necessary, was the total neglect of his duty as housekeeper, no controul whatever was exercised over the servants, and in consequence a system of depredation prevailed to the serious injury of the concern.

"A further ground of complaint against MR. BRANDON was the sale by him of a Free Admission to the theatre, in the name of a gentleman who had never authorised him to do so—the produce of which he retained for his own use, and which was proved by the gentleman himself in the presence of MR. BRANDON.

"The Proprietors also accidentally discovered that admissions to the Boxes of the Theatre were selling clandestinely at 5s. each, and they directed one to be purchased, which proved to be a card transferable nightly, but it was of a description the possessor had no title to, and came to him through the medium of MR. BRANDON.

"No information on subjects connected with the Theatre could be obtained by the present Lessees from MR. BRANDON, but on the contrary, there appeared such a constant system of deception, that it entirely destroyed the possibility of confidence in him.

"Innumerable complaints from the most respectable quarters have been made to the Managers, of the difficulty and even impossibility of obtaining boxes, while it was well known that they were not occupied. In fact, it appears to the Managers that without an annual fee to the Boxkeeper, there was very little chance to the Public in general, of obtaining places. To remedy this, the Managers have decided upon a thorough change in the Box-Office, which they trust will prove an effectual accommodation to the public, and it is now arranged that no presents shall in future be received there, conceiving that it ought to be opened to the public, without any partiality whatever.

"It is scarcely necessary to contradict the assertion of MR. BRANDON, that their present Treasurer has purchased the situation of Boxkeeper, further than to avoid the possibility of misconception.

"The above are the principal reasons which have actuated the Managers; but in consideration of MR. BRANDON'S long service, and of his time of life, the present lessees offered to him an annual allowance to be paid solely at their charge, of 150l. during the period of their lease, although in their capacity of lessees he had only been since the 11th of March, 1822, in their service, leaving it at the expiration of that term to the general Proprietary of the Theatre to take his case into consideration, and to act as might then be thought proper.

"Every accommodation was offered to MR. BRANDON, with regard to his removal; he, however, ultimately rejected their offers, and refused to quit their premises, repossessing himself of them by force, and maintaining them by means of a party consisting principally of discharged servants of the Theatre.

"This course of proceeding was adopted by the advice of MR. GEO. ROBINS, a Proprietor and one of the Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, who has publicly stated that 'he acted for MR. BRANDON—that every thing was done by his advice—that he was his friend—that he would support him—that he should not be in want of money—and that he would listen to no treaty about MR. BRANDON, but with the house over his head.'

"The Lessees therefore submit, whether under all these circumstances, they could, with a due regard to the accommodation of the public, and to the security of immense property under their controul, continue MR. BRANDON in a situation so important, and affecting so deeply their interests, and those of every person connected with the Theatre.

"The Lessees feel that no stronger proof of the correctness of their conclusion respecting MR. BRANDON can be adduced, than his letter dated the 26th, published in the Morning Papers of the 27th inst.

"The managers cannot conclude this statement without expressing their sincere regret that it has been forced upon them, but they rely confidently on the justice of the public, that it cannot be expected they should sacrifice to the decision of MR. ROBINS, one of the Committee of the rival theatre, that controul over their own servants, which is the undoubted right of every person; nor that they should be forced to continue in their employ, at the command of one without the slightest title to interfere in their concerns, a man whom they consider to have entirely forfeited their confidence.

"Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, Aug. 31."

To this statement, the following is MR. BRANDON'S reply:

"ANSWER TO THE FIRST CHARGE.

"1st PART.—To this MR. BRANDON replies they were paid by him most regularly.

"2d PART.—The whole of this statement is false—for the beginning of the last season, every servant was paid by the Treasurer. MR. BRANDON'S duty extended no further than to verify the accuracy of the accounts.

"3d PART.—In reply to this charge, I state that every one of these accounts were delivered to the Proprietors when they took possession of the *books* and *other papers*. They have subsequently destroyed many papers and probably *these* amongst the number.

"4TH PART.—In consequence of MR. ROBERTSON'S having stated that he would pay all those servants who were in arrear after I had examined the accounts, I did on the 14th of July certify to the correctness of the same, and they were then delivered to the Treasurer.

"Why these persons have not been paid since the 14th July remains with the Proprietors to account for.

"I also beg to state, that from the commencement of the Lessees' career, in the middle of the season before last, until the close of that season, I paid the servants of the Theatre as I had been accustomed to do, and as I received the money from the Treasury: agreeably to my list delivered in, *to I paid it*, and I will challenge and defy any man living to say to the contrary. If they can, let them accuse me before a Magistrate, or confirm the degradation which the Lessees have endeavoured to put upon me by a public manifestation (*in the newspapers*, as that is the method by which they prefer attacking me) of the names of the persons whom I have so defrauded. I repeat that I challenge them to do so if they can; and next, let me state that at their commencement a list of all debts owing by the Theatre was delivered to the Lessees, among which *was one sum of* 397l. 13s. 4d. for servants' and the band—arrears of wages, which I should have paid *had I ever received the money from the Treasury*; but as I never *had* received it, the servants and band had so much due to them, as, no doubt, the Solicitor of the Theatre can certify, since it was to that Gentleman that the list of debts was delivered: and if MR. ROBERTSON will presume to say that any servant, or any person whatever, can assert the money is due *to them which is not included in that sum of* 397l. 13s. 4d. and that I have charged it to the Treasury, I shall then deserve the distinction awaiting a most public exposure, and demand the punishment I deserve *if* due to the offence; and much rather do I think I should deserve it than the annuity they pretend to have offered me. Last season, Sir, all payments were made from the Treasury direct to the servants and band; consequently, I presume that it exonerates me from any imputation during that period; and although I believe many servants are still unpaid by Capt. FORBES, MR. WILLETT, and MR. CHARLES KEMBLE, the money so due to them will be found included in the sum of 397l. 13s. 4d. above stated. And this is my reply to this foul charge, as far as the limits of a Newspaper will allow me.

"ANSWER TO THE SECOND CHARGE.

"In reply to this charge, I have to state that I always performed my duty with zeal, and to the best of my ability, and to the perfect satisfaction of the former management; but, during the whole of last season, the new managers took all authority from me, and placed it in the hands of MR. ROBERTSON, for whenever I had any cause to complain of the servants of the theatre, the reply was "MR. ROBERTSON has given me orders." One proof I will adduce, which is in the case of a lamp man of the name of "Gwilt," who was in a state of intoxication, two nights following, during the performance of the VISION OF THE SUN. MR. FARLEY complained to me of the circumstance, and in consequence I discharged him. MR. ROBERTSON applied to MR. FARLEY, and "Gwilt" was reinstated, and I verily believe it was done merely out of opposition to me.

"ANSWER TO THE THIRD CHARGE.

"The charge of having sold a free admission to the theatre without any authority from the lady whose property it was, arose entirely from a misunderstanding between the lady's brother and myself, upon which an explanation took place some months ago in the treasury, when it was settled that the nomination of the above gentleman should be confirmed for the season, and the money for which I had sold the admission should be paid into the treasury.

"ANSWER TO THE FOURTH CHARGE.

"To this I reply—That a Gentleman made an arrangement in the year 1784, with the late MR. HARRIS, by cancelling two Annual Admissions for one *nightly one*, which of course entitles him to the use and privilege of a transferrable admission. This privilege has descended to his son, a Proctor of the first respectability in Doctors' Commons; in the just exercise of his authority this admission was sold nightly, and on the evening in question the Lessees thought fit to stop it.

"ANSWER TO THE FIFTH CHARGE.

"In answer to this charge—Whenever Capt. FORBES and MR. C. KEMBLE applied to me for any information, I unhesitatingly gave it them to the best of my ability. And as to the allegation that there was 'a constant deception apparent to them,' I answer I never used any, and I cannot divine or conceive how that which never existed can be apparent to them, or to any one else.

"THE SIXTH CHARGE.

"The next charge is that of general injustice and partiality to the public.

"I can only say that any person living, holding my situation, will be liable to this charge from all that part of the public who do not get places to their mind. As the house contains but 12 side boxes, which are to be divided nightly among the numerous frequenters of the theatre against 80 boxes much inferior, I humbly submit to the impartial part of the community, whether I have not a nice line to draw, as to who should have those places on crowded nights, which, however, I lament to say, has not been the case during the present management, for the great difficulty has generally been as to whom I could get to fill them. But I solemnly declare that I never did receive a bribe in the discharge of my public duty, or ever knew what it was to distribute the property committed to my care in any other way than was consistent with the convenience of the public, and with the advantage of my employers. This charge is *evidently intended to excite* the ill will of the public against me, in case all other calumnies should fail; and like the Quaker, who cried out his dog was mad, because he could not get the animal a name bad enough to hang, they have calculated on getting me knocked on the head unheard and unpitied.

"With more thanks than I can ever repay, for trespassing so long upon your patience, I commit myself to the kindness of that public, to whose generosity alone I have to look, at my advanced period of life, for a good name and my future support. "J. W. B."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of York arrived in town on Thursday, and transacted business at his Office in the Horse-Guards.

The Duke of Brunswick and suite arrived at Dover from Calais on Wednesday last. His Highness remained at Wright's hotel that night, and arrived in town late on Thursday night.

The Duke of Wellington and suite landed at Dover from Calais, on Tuesday last. His Grace, after taking dinner at Wright's Hotel, left at six o'clock for London, under a salute from the guns at the Heights.

On Tuesday despatches, transmitted by an *estafette*, by way of Dover, were received at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night does not contain a single bankruptcy.

THE ARMY.—*General Order, Horse Guards, Aug.* 28.—With reference to the General Order of the 8th of November, 1821, the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that, in future, the establishment of each Regimental Band throughout the Service shall be a Serjeant (Master) and fourteen Musicians; but, in granting this indulgence, it is his Royal Highness's express command, that the strong prohibition contained in that Order, against any excess of the prescribed numbers, shall be strictly applied to the establishment now authorised. By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

H. TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

Horse Guards, Aug. 30.—When Regimental Officers wear their great coats, they are, for the sake of convenience, permitted to wear their swords, slung outside the great coat, with a black leather waist belt.—It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that this indulgence is not to be resorted to on any other occasion—that the waist belt shall be perfectly uniform, of the plainest and most economical pattern; and having no ornaments, beyond the usual rings and buckles, with a clasp in front bearing the number of the Regiment. By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

H. TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

On Friday Sir Herbert Taylor held a levee, as Secretary to the Commander in Chief, at his office in the Horse Guards.

At the Pontefract races, on Wednesday, the gold cup, value 100gs. was won by Mr. Riddell's br. h. Dr. Syntax, aged.

In the suburbs of London, it appears, from Parliamentary documents, no fewer than seventeen new churches are being built, or completed.

On Friday the New Docks, at Sheerness, were opened in presence of the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Viscount Melville, Mr. Croker, Sir Byam Martin, and Sir George Cockburn. The Howe, pierced for 130 guns, was selected as the most fit to put the works to the test. The arrangement of the whole ceremony was under the care of Sir Byam Martin and Mr. Croker. Captain Jackson, the Officer commanding the ships in ordinary, made the most judicious arrangements to maintain order among the numerous small boats which crowded the bay. At half-past ten the Caisson, which guards the entrance to the docks, was removed, and the Howe commenced moving in, the band playing the National Anthem, whilst the flow of the tide, taking the ship in stern, carried her gallantly into the basin. By half-past 11 the ship was moored alongside the south bank of the basin. The Hercules, a 74, was then sent into the basin, and thence to one of the three docks which branch from it. The party returned on board, where they dined. Lord Melville sat at the head of the table, with the Duke of Clarence on his right and the Earl of Liverpool on his left. At half-past three his Royal Highness left the Howe and went on board the Regent, where he remained for some time. On leaving that ship a royal salute was fired. A vast concourse of visitors thronged Sheerness, to witness the inviting spectacle.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up, viz., Princess Amelia, Marquis of Huntly, and Astell. The outward-bound ship Kellie Castle, was all well at sea on the 29th March.

It is understood that by a new regulation the Masters of ships of war are in future to have the charge of the Warrant Officers' stores, with an increase to their pay for such additional responsibility.

The Active frigate has sailed from Plymouth with sealed orders; her destination is generally believed to be Cadiz. Our cruizers are known to keep up a communication with that port, notwithstanding the blockade. The Lyra tender left Plymouth on Sunday, with a Spanish messenger for Cadiz, via Gibraltar.

His Majesty's ship Menai, Capt. Moresby, with Governor Sir R. Farquhar, from the Mauritius, has arrived at Portsmouth, having sailed from thence in May last.

In consequence of the settled state of the weather for the last we have accounts from all quarters of the favourable appearance the crops, both as to quality and quantity. From Scotland counts of the harvest are very cheering. Fine weather has been a season of much anxiety, and produced a great alteration in the pearance of the crops, which are represented as being very fa Barley harvest had commenced in many places.

COWES, Sept. 4.—Embarked here yesterday morning, from t Barracks, on board the Friendsbury transport, nine officers men, detachments from different regiments, under the charge of Bardwood, R. N. for Gibraltar and Malta.

The Sheffield paper says:—"On Tuesday (2d inst.) as were digging out the foundation for a new house on the Shoals near this town, they discovered a skeleton huddled together occupying more than a square yard of earth. There is reason believe that the skeleton is that of a person who has been mur Near unto them were found the remains of a razor, a bottle, bones were not more than two feet from the surface, and the within a foot of the place where a chimney had gone up from the houses in the rock which have been so recently demolished."

A fight took place on Thursday, on Edgecumb Heath, near bam, Surrey, between Moss, the Bath tinman, and Stevens, a fordshire man, for 50 sovereigns a side. Stevens won the b half an hour.

The Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middlesex will the Session House on Clerkenwell-green to-morrow, when the of traversers, and others out on bail on matters of assault, and misdemeanours will be proceeded in.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday, a number of respectable licensed victuallers attended to claim the exception of three wine under the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session for the of shops, warehouses, and other places, "where goods, wares, merchandize, are sold or offered for sale," when, after a deep effort on the part of the victuallers, the Commissioners were of opinion that they were included in the Act, and they were all relieved.

The Assize for the county of Flint was a matter of one, there being neither a criminal case nor a civil action. In consequence of the circumstance, the High Sheriff presented the Judges, barristers, officers of the Court of Mold, each with a pair of white gloves.

It is stated that a check was paid by Messrs. Fuller and Co. a few days ago, under the following circumstances:—It had been originally drawn for 3l., which sum, by means of some chemical process, was discharged, and 200l. inserted instead. A question has arisen whether the loss should fall upon the bankers or the drawers of the check. Some bankers have adopted an effectual mode of preventing such frauds, and which should be brought into general use. The check containing the names, &c. of the firm, is printed on coloured paper, so that any attempt to take out the ink by a chemical process would remove the colour also.

The following circumstance is a remarkable instance of the contagion of the yellow fever:—A young Englishman, who came to St. Thomas's with a young and beautiful countrywoman, whom he had secretly married, was attacked by the yellow fever. When the disease was at its height, and the symptoms of inevitable death become apparent, the young woman, in despair, and determined not to survive the object of her affections, undressed herself entirely, and placed herself by the side of her dying husband in bed, embracing his body. She remained for ten hours in this situation, and was with difficulty removed after he had breathed his last. She did not experience the slightest symptom of the disease.—*Courier.*

On Thursday an investigation took place before the Magistrates at Greenwich, respecting the murder of Mr. Smith, at Lewisham, for which Coleman was executed. Thomas Timothy had been examined on Tuesday last, charged with being one of the murderers. After Timothy's examination a warrant was granted for the apprehension of Webster, one of the men, amongst others, named by Coleman in his confession in Maidstone Gaol. This Webster, soon after the murder was perpetrated, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the murderers, but for want of sufficient evidence he was set at liberty, and has been at large ever since. It being well known that Webster and the Noah's Ark, Deptford, Bowditch the constable kept watch for him all night, and about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning he went to enter the house, and thereupon seized him upon the charge altered in the warrant. When taken he appeared to be undaunted, and exclaimed "What, am I wanted again." When brought before the Magistrate the evidence of Conlay and his wife, Whittle, foreman in the Patent Ship-builders at Deptford, Anne White (alias Swedish Hannah), and Ann Steele (who lived with Coleman,) was adduced, after which Timothy, the prisoner, was interrogated for nearly two hours, in private, and it is said he made a full confession against Webster and several others.—The prisoner, Webster, was then brought into the presence of the Magistrate, and the testimony of the various witnesses were read over to him, and he was asked what he had to say in his defence, the Magistrate cautioning him to beware, lest he should criminate himself.—Webster protested his innocence of the crime, and was ready to meet any consequences that might befal him.—He was then fully committed to take his trial for the murder; and Timothy was again remanded.

The French ship Gustave, Capt. Moree, of 200 tons burden, when about two leagues from Alderney, was captured by the Tartar privateer, mounting 10 guns, and having a crew of 30 men. The privateer hoisted the English flag, and when Capt. Moree was thus deceived within a short distance, the Spanish flag was substituted; two shots were then fired, but fortunately without effect, when the Gustave struck. The crew consisted of nine men, a boy, and three passengers, five of whom, and the boy remained on board the prize, and the others were put on board a Norway vessel bound to Jersey, where Captain landed them there on his way. The cargo consists of cotton, Campeachy wood, &c which, with the ship, is estimated at 30,000 francs (upwards of 20,000l.) The Gustave sailed from Calais to St. Domingo, on the 13th of July last, and was bound to Havre de Grace. The privateer proceeded for Teneriffe.

On Thursday evening last, about seven o'clock, as the Rev. C. W. Ethelston, one of the fellows of the collegiate church in Manchester, was passing through Old Millgate in a gig towards his residence at Cheetham-hill, the stretcher that supports the chains of a double horse-cart, came in contact with one of the wheels, which pitched him out with such violence as to break his right arm in two places, and fractured severely the outer plate of the skull. The Rev. gentleman was taken to the house of Mr. White, in the Old Shambles, and medical relief was immediately resorted to. Though the reverend gentleman passed a very restless night on Sunday last, we are happy to learn that he is altogether in as favourable a state as can possibly be expected from the severity of the accident which he has sustained.

Monday morning last, between the hour of six and seven, near Battle, it appears that the sitting-house, near the powder-mills, between Crowhurst and Battle, belonging to Mr. Lawrence, blew up with a tremendous explosion, whereby two men were killed; their bodies were found some considerable distance from where the unfortunate accident took place. One man, named Heachin, had six children in the mill upwards of 40 years. The other man's name is Bores.

The Ship public-house at Barking, Essex, belonging to Mr. W. Crook, was broken open late on Tuesday night or early on Wednesday morning, by some fellows who broke the window-shutters, and having got into the tap-room, forced the bar-door off its hinges, and then broke open the bureau in the bar, from which they took a family watch, and a great quantity of crowns, shillings, sixpences, and twopences of the late king's reign; also a bag of farthings, and a quantity of bad coin which had been placed there.

A few days since W. Hargrave, about 23 years of age, of diminutive stature, was committed to the gaol of Canterbury, for an attempt to strangle his own mother. And as Mr. Henry Thomas, late collector of taxes, was standing on the quay at Dover, in conversation with others, he was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell on board a vessel from the height of 20 feet. Medical assistance was immediately procured: he was brought on shore in an apparently lifeless state, conveyed home, and died.

At Pooley, near Penrith, Cumberland, as Christopher Wilson, Esq. of Fenchurch-street, was sailing on Thursday evening with a party of ladies on Ullswater Lake, in the act of drawing the charge from one of the barrels of his gun, with which he had been shooting, the contents of the other barrel were lodged in his left side. On being taken to the ice, medical assistance was procured, but he died in a few minutes.

On Monday evening as Mr. Vining, of Hampstead Marsh, was returning home from a shooting party at Mediscot, Herts, in his gig, the horse became restive a short distance from Bushey, ran the gig up a bank, and overturned it with great force, and Mr. Vining was killed.

The Protestant Episcopal Church at East Shefford, Upper Canada, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 15th of July. It was discovered about 11 o'clock, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that in about a quarter of an hour after being first observed the tower fell outwards, followed in a short time afterwards by the roof and walls of the building.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, conducted by THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.—On MR. CAMPBELL'S THE LAST MAN, by THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.—On MR. CAMPBELL'S ORATIONS—BRITISH GALLERIES of ART.—No. 3. Knowles—TABLE TALK. No. 3, on the Old Age of Artists—CIVIC SPORTS, by Leigh Hunt—On the Barometer's Thermometer; and about 70 other original articles, including the Batchelor's Varieties in Art, Science, General Literature, the Drama, Politics and Commerce.—N.B. The Numbers that were out of print have been reprinted. The Work may now be had from its commencement in January last, by applying to the Booksellers and News-venders.—It may also be exported to friends abroad, by sending to the General Post Office, or to any local Postmaster.

Published by Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin.

Just published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LXXIX. for AUGUST, 1823.

CONTENTS.—I. History of the Garden of Plants, Paris.—II. Pococurante.—III. Jacobites' School of Politics. No. I.—IV. The Rev. Mr. Irving's Second Visit to Spain in 1822 and 1823.—VI.—Las Cases' Journal of Napoleon's Life and Conversation of Napoleon at St. Helena.—VII. Napoleon's Private Life and Conversation of Napoleon at St. Helena.—VII. Napoleon.—VIII. Letter from a Contributor in the Sulks.—IX. The Very Last Words of Scote Mummy. In a Letter from James Hogg.—XI. London Oddities.—X. Scote Mummy. In a Letter from James Hogg.—XI. London Oddities.—XII. Parisian Sketches. No. 1.—XIII. Sketches. No. 2.—The Rev. Mr. Irving.—XIV. Parisian Sketches. No. 2.—The Rev. Mr. Irving.—XIV. Sketches. No. 2.—The Rev. Mr. Irving.—XIV. Parisian Sketches. No. 2.—The Rev. Mr. Irving.—XIV. Noctes Ambrosianæ. No. II. Mr. North's Lecture on Agriculture.—XV. The Ear Trumpet. In a Letter from Thomas Morison, M.D

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Thursday have arrived, but they do not bring any further intelligence respecting Cadiz. Every attempt at negociation, hitherto with the Cortes, has failed. The letter of the Duke d'Angoulême to Ferdinand was transmitted by his Royal Highness's Aide-de-Camp on the 21st ult.; and the result might have been known at Paris by telegraph, long before Wednesday last. The Aide-de-Camp was received in Cadiz with every mark of civility, and, we are assured, upon good authority, was admitted to the presence of the King. His Royal Highness limited the period for returning an answer to his letter, to five days. This communication reached Ferdinand on the 21st, and from the total silence upon the subject in all the Paris papers, as well as from other causes, we have every reason to believe that no favourable reply has been given. The siege of Pampeluna will commence ere the 5th of this month. The blockade of Santona becomes daily more rigorous.

PORT ST. MARY, Aug. 25.—Our forces in the vicinity of Cadiz, both by land and sea, increase every moment. The moderate party has made Riego sensible that his presence at the Isle de Leon was not of the slightest utility to the revolutionary cause, and that danger might result to himself: Riego has quitted Cadiz.

A letter was received by a gentleman in the City late last night, from Paris by express, dated on Thursday evening, which says:—"Many reports are afloat, among others, that an attack had been made upon the fort of Trocadero, which proved unsuccessful, and was attended with great loss of lives. No recent accounts had been received from Port St. Mary's."—In a postscript, the writer states, "The life of Admiral Ballare Cadiz is changed—that the foregoing news gained ground, and that the loss on each side was great, and this had occasioned much gloom."

THE ARMY.—The Adjutant-General transacted business with the Commander-in-Chief, Friday and yesterday, at York-House. It is supposed that Major-General Sir George Murray, K.C.B. and G.C.H. will succeed to the Colonelcy of the 42d Regiment, vice General Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.B., deceased.

An immense quantity of corn has been reaped during the last three days, and if the weather continue fine, there will be little impediment to the sportsmen in the course of the ensuing week, as there will be little corn standing.

Messrs. Graham and Harris (the former failed at White Conduit House in ascending with his balloon) ascended on Friday night in a balloon, iron a timber-yard in Berwick-street, Soho, taking the direction of Kent; they descended in a turnip-field between Stroud and Rochester, in safety; from thence they arrived in town yesterday morning at an early hour.

Yesterday, as one of the female performers in Pike's show, at Bartholomew Fair, was dressing, her clothes caught a candle which was burning; she jumped among the crowd, which extinguished the flames, but she was dreadfully burnt, and was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a fire broke out at a trunk maker's in Chancery-lane, which consumed the premises, and a law-stationer's adjoining shared the same fate.

At Guildhall, yesterday, William Thomas Taywood was charged, under Mr. Martin's Act, with cruelly ill-using a sheep. The fact was proved, and he was fined 20s.

At Bow-street, yesterday, William Bottom was placed at the bar under the following suspicious circumstances:—The driver of the Independent stage coach, from Southampton, arrived in town on the evening of the 13th of August, and gave Edward Carter, a man employed at the Bear, Piccadilly, three letters to put in the twopenny post, one of which he had received at Staines from a horse-dealer, containing 50l. in five pound notes; the map, Carter, gave the three letters to the prisoner, whom he desired to run with them to the letter box, the corner of Albemarle-street, the prisoner went, was gone about three minutes, returned, and said he had put them in; however, in the course of a few days it turned out the one containing the 50l. never reached its destination, consequently an inquiry was instituted, which led to the taking of Bottom and Carter into custody. No evidence being produced sufficient to criminate Edward Carter, he was dismissed from the bar, and his statement received to establish the fact against Bottom.—In his defence Bottom called heaven to witness that he had placed the letters in the box at the corner of Albemarle-street; but from the testimony of the several witnesses the Magistrate could not do otherwise than send him to trial; he was therefore fully committed for trial.

Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced officially in the House of Commons that Government had determined to abolish Lotteries, the demand for Tickets and Shares at Fidding and Cock's Office has been greater than was ever experienced before; this, however, is partly attributable to the cheap prices at which they are selling, though it is not to be wondered at, that, now it is known there is a limitation of opportunities, every one is anxious to have a "Farewell Venture," and as the time is so near at hand, (25th of This Month,) when the First-drawn Prize is to have £10,000 extra, it is perfectly natural that the recollection of PIDDING'S Success should guide the Purchasers to the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the past week but little has occurred in the British Securities to notice. The arrival of intelligence that the negociations between the Duke d'Angouleme and the Cortes had been broken off, has had the effect of depressing Consols for Account having been as low as 82¼.—Colombian Bonds have been down to 42, but have risen 10 per cent. Chili Bonds have also been on the rise; but the Poyais bubble may be considered as destroyed. Consols for Account closed at 82¾.

3 per Cent. Red.		India Bonds	63 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols	82¼ ⅛	Exchequ. Bills, . .	35 37 pm.
3½ per Cent. ditto	..	Ditto	
4 per Cent.		Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	101¼ 2 ⅛	Con. for Acc.	82¼ ⅛
Long Annuities .			

Sept. 1, French Five per Cents. - - - 92-30

The concluding parts of LAS CASES' JOURNAL, just published, contain among a variety of other curious matter:—Portraits, by Napoleon, of all the English Ministers—His opinion of the Duke of Wellington, and other great Commanders—Observations on the character of the late Princess Charlotte—Anecdotes of the interior of the Tuileries, and particularly of the two French Empresses Napoleon's Remarks on the Russian War—His intentions respecting the Kingdom of Poland—His real views on Antwerp—His Remarks on the English expedition against that place—State of the French Empire in 1811-12—On the expenditure in public Works during the reign of Napoleon—On Mendicity—On Monopolies and Free Trade—On the Navy—On Prisoners of War—On the Conscription—Curious Particulars of the Affair of the Duke d'Enghien—Napoleon's intended self-destruction on the 12th August—Remarks on his Family—Curious Anecdotes and Facts relative to Caulincourt—Bernadotte—General Moreau—The Emperor Paul—The Prince of Beauveau—Cambaceres—Madame Murat—General Dumouriez—The Duchess of Lucca—The Emperor Alexander—The Duke of Bassano—Madame de Montessan—Marshal Ney—Princess Pauline—Prince Poniatowski—Regnault St. Jean d'Angely—Madame de Staël—Madame Recamier, &c. &c. &c.

The Seventh Edition of MR. M'ADAM ON ROADS, is in the press, and will contain, besides much original matter, the Report of the Committee of last Session on Mr. M'Adam's claims, &c.—The benefit which the country will derive from the facts elicited by the Committee in the course of their labours, are of the highest importance, as tending to shew that the system cannot be used to advantage unless every part be adopted —The very unostentatious manner in which this discovery was made known to the public, the apparent simplicity of the mechanical part of the system, and its unfailing success, offered inducements to a host of imitators. In most cases these attempts have failed, in some essential point; particularly the most important, namely, economy; while the imperfections of the present Road Laws, render every exertion for their improvement liable to be wrested to the purposes of private interest. The evidence produced before the Committee has placed these facts in the strongest light.—An additional chapter will be found in the seventh edition, containing remarks on the plan which the Committee mention with approbation for converting the pavements of towns into stoned roads, and also some farther attempts at explaining the original system.

BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS, SILKS, LACE, and MUSLINS SELLING OFF.—The whole of the Fashionable Stock of HUBBARD and Co. is now selling off at an immense sacrifice, in consequence of the expiration of their lease. Morning dresses 3s. 9d. evening ditto, handsome gauze dresses 10s. and 15s.; French worked cambrics, 4s. 6d. instead of 6s. 9d.; bead bags, 1s.; wide Norwich crapes, 1s. 6d.; white satins, 3s.; lace veils, 12s; Moravian flounced robes, 18s. sold at 21. Added to the above bargains are new and very rich silks, much in demand amongst the nobility. Velon de Paris, duchapes, Gros de Naples, figured silks, striped silks, taffeties, sarsenets, velvets, poplins, rich white satins for dresses, and every other silk now in fashion. Very curious and handsome shawls, long and square, a very great bargain; Edinburgh and Norwich shawls, from 14s. to 5l. A large stock of remnants remarkably cheap; family mourning of every description. Spitalfields House, 12, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

WORKS of CANOVA.—On the First of SEPTEMBER was published, Part XII. of a Series of Engravings, in outline, by HENRY MOSES, of the Works of ANTONIO CANOVA, in Sculpture and Modelling, with Descriptions from the Italian of the Countess Albrizzi. This Part will contain, 1. Laura.—2. Napoleon.—3. Hercules and Lichas.—4. Monument of the Count Gio. Battista Mellerio.—5. Mars and Venus. Parts 9 and 10 were published on the First of August, may be had, containing—1. A very fine Line Engraving by W. H. Worthington, of Canova in his Workshop, from a Painting by W. J. Ward.—2, and 3. The Magdalene.—4. Palamedes.—6, 7, and 8. Dancing Nymphs.—9. Venus.—10. Monument of Count Tadini. This Work will be published Monthly, in Imperial 8vo. price 6s.; Imperial 4to. price 6s.; and 50 copies only will be taken off on India paper, price 10s. 6d.: each Part will contain five Engravings with letter-press Descriptions. Specimens of the Engravings in Part Engravings with letter-press Descriptions. Specimens of the Engravings in Part XII. may be seen, and Prospectuses of the Work had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel-street.

THE LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains, besides several original articles of interest, Reviews and copious Extracts from the following New Works:—Memoir of Central India—Don Juan, Canto IX. X. XI.—Conclusion of Las Cases' Journal—Stewart's View of Jamaica—Chris. Short—Country Lodgings *versus* St. Swithin—Original Poetry—The Drama—Arts and Sciences—Fine Arts—Varieties, &c. &c. &c. Price 8d. or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and News-venders in the Kingdom.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN, AND FITTING UP THEIR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MILES and EDWARDS'S Splendid Stock of London Chintz Furnitures, Spanish Damasks, Cashmere Chintzes, Morcens, &c. &c. without exception, the largest, the most select, and the cheapest in the Kingdom—This immense assortment, including their entirely manufactured since the extraordinary diminution in the value, the proprietors are enabled and determined to sell them full one-third below the regular prices of old establishments. M. and E. are aware that by this innovation upon the system of the trade, they have incurred the animosity of other houses, but the unprecedented encouragement experienced from the principal Nobility and Gentry, is an ample compensation and a sufficient inducement for them to adhere to their present plan. In fitting up Drawing Rooms and Dining Room Curtains, Four-post and French Beds, &c. Families may, in many instances, effect a saving of nearly one half by inspecting this matchless stock.—Miles and Edwards's only establishment is at No. 134 Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

PLAIN, Straight-forward, Old Sterling LOTTERY, having more Prizes than Blanks! 3 Capitals of £20,000, 2 Capitals of 10,000, and 34 other Capitals, of £2000, £1000, £500, &c. all Money! BEGINS SEPT. 25.—£10,000 for the First drawn Prize! All the Tickets put into the Wheel at once, and drawn out singly, as chance may direct, each deciding its own fate and no other; and the Tickets, although of the same intrinsic value as the last or any former Lottery, as long most considerably cheaper at DISH'S, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, the offices of whose offices is so proverbial, that to particularize is nonecessary. In the last Lottery alone he sold 25 Capital Prizes.

MISERDINE PARK, ten miles from Cheltenham, CHADLINGTON, near Blenheim, and 14 miles from Oxford.—TO BE SOLD, early in the ensuing Spring, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause, "Orchard v. Sandys, Bart." The FREEHOLD MANSION and ESTATE called MISERDINE PARK, containing about 2600 acres, with Manors and Manorial Rights, extending over the Parishes of Miserdine, Winstone, Brimsfield, and Cranham; also the perpetual Advowsons of Miserdine and Winstone.—The CHADLINGTON ESTATE consists of about 2000 acres, situate in the Parishes of Chadlington, West Pudlicot, Chilston, and Shorthampton, with the Manors and Rights belonging thereto; also the Rectorial Tithes of Shorthampton. The Freehold Meadows called Fallingmill Hams, near the City of Oxford, in the Parish of St. Thomas.—May be viewed on application to Messrs. T. and W. Orchard, Solicitors, 115, Hatton-garden; Messrs Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Solicitors, 62, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor, 58, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where plans may be seen, and of whom printed particulars may be had as soon as the Surveys can be made, of which notice will be given in future advertisements.

STEAM-PACKET COMMUNICATION WITH DUBLIN AND CORK.—The St. Patrick Steam-Packet Company beg leave to caution the Public against the misrepresentations of the opponents to this most decidedly superior route between London and Ireland; and to inform them, that their Packets sail, as usual, the HIBERNIA from Bristol to Dublin every Friday, and back from Dublin to Bristol every Tuesday; the St. Patrick from Bristol to Cork every Tuesday, and back from Cork to Bristol every Friday. The following being the hours of departure from Bristol.

For Cork	For Dublin.
Sept. 2, at 5 afternoon	Aug. 29, at 11 morning
9 — 9 morning	Sept. 5 — 7 morning
16 — 4 afternoon	12 — 12 noon
23 — 6 morning	19 — 4 morning
30 — 3 afternoon	26 — 10 morning

These superb large Packets do not carry troops for the War Office, or are they more than one night out—generally making the passage in 24 to 27 hours.—Berths secured, by application, post-paid, to Mr Thomas S. Protheroe, Bristol; Messrs. R. T. and H. Haye, Dublin; Messrs. Lecky and Mark, Cork; and further information given by Mr. Lancaster, Regent-street, Pall-mall, London, and Mr. Reilly, York-house, Bath.

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SPORTING.—PEAL'S PATENT WATERPROOF BOOTS and SHOES having long been sanctioned by the Patronage of the Royal Family, as well as of great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, are recommended to the attention of Gentlemen during the Sporting Season, with a confidence arising from the experience of 30 years, in the course of which they have invariably given the greatest satisfaction wherever a trial has been made of their merits.—Shooting Shoes, Hunting Boots, &c. also quickly impenetrable by water under any circumstances whatever. Also Walking Boots for Ladies (Ladies or Gentlemen) of every possible variety of form and substance, Galoshes, &c. Light Dress Shoes, waterproof as metal.—Manufactory No. 7, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.

SUPERFINE BEAVER HATS.—RICHARD HITCHIN now offers to the fashionable world some of the most beautiful Gentlemen's SUPERFINE BEAVER HATS ever presented to public inspection, and which he feels confident will give satisfaction to the wearer. Also a great variety of Ladies' & Children's Leghorn, straw, chip, fancy, & beaver bonnets, trimmed in the most fashionable style.—22, King-street, corner of New-street, Covent-garden.

CIDER, PERRY, ALE, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine Cider and Perry, Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton, and Weiss Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout &c. are in fine order for use. They have also a very superior Stock of Foreign Wines. Cape Madeira, Brandy, (white and coloured) Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub; and they have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in their prices generally.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FONTHILL.

The Abbey and Grounds, and the Splendid Elegancies may be viewed in October, not deranged by the Sale.

MR. PHILLIPS most respectfully notifies, that on TUESDAY the 9th of SEPTEMBER, inst. and about 38 subsequent days (Sundays excepted,) positively at half past TWELVE each day.—He shall proceed to AUCTION, at the Abbey, the extensive Assemblage of costly and splendid PROPERTY which adorns this magnificent Structure, embracing the FURNITURE, the LIBRARY, the Books of Prints, Missals and Manuscripts, the Persian and Chinese Drawings, the Collection of 400 Grecian Cabinet PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS, by the most esteemed masters of the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and English Schools: the Bijouterie, consisting of Precious Gems; the inimitable Carvings in Ivory, by Flamingo, and Benvenuto Cellini; the Bronzes and Marbles, the matchless Collection of Ancient and Modern Jugs, richly mounted Agates; the Rare Oriental Japan & Sevres China, sumptuously Gilt & Chased PLATE; Ancient Stained Glass; the Elegant Florentine, and Buhl CABINETS; the Miniatures, Chains, Crosses, and Rings, the miscellaneous Elegancies, and objects of taste and virtu; and lastly, the LINEN and WINES.—Tickets for viewing (at half a guinea each) for the two days except Sundays; may be had at the Abbey Gates; and at Mr. Phillips's, No. 73, Bond-street; where also Catalogues of the 10 days' sale are to be had, which alone admits to the Sale,) at Mr. Bransgrave's Coffee House, Tavistock-street; at Messrs. Bradbury and Dowding's, and at Mr. Hatch's Libraries, Salisbury; at Skelton's Library, Southampton; at the Pavillion in Fonthill Park; at Mr. Hindon's York Hotel and White Lion, Bath; Mr. Frost's Library, Bristol; Mr. Thomas's Library, Weymouth; Mr. Rutter's Library, Shaftesbury; Mr. Bush's, Warminster; Black Horse, Antelope, White Hart, and Lamb Inns, Salisbury; at the Gazette Office, Devizes; where, at every of the above mentioned places may be had the Three Catalogues complete, at 12s. 6d. or the Fourth and Second Parts, at 5s. each, and the Third Part at 2s. 6d.

THE EXTENSIVE AND SPLENDID LIBRARY OF FONTHILL.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully announces that on TUESDAY next, the 9th of September, and 32, and Nineteen subsequent days, he shall offer for sale, the extensive, rare and costly Library of BOOKS, BOOKS of PRINTS, GALLERIES of ART, &c. &c. comprising many early manuscripts, in missals, &c. richly illuminated, and in their original and antique bindings; choice specimens of early typography; variety of curious tracts connected with the monastic history of Great Britain, abundance of the most rare paper editions, of all the eminent works on history, divinity, &c.; miscellaneous subjects. This library also stands unrivalled in its possession of the most precious in graphic art, many of the finest and rarest books having three and four sets of prints, shewing the various states of the plates. The whole arranged in elegant and appropriate bindings by Mortimer, Roger Payne, Kalthoeber, Lewis, &c. A faint idea of the whole may be formed by the hereafter named articles, viz. Boydell's Gallery, 3 vols. in 2, proofs; Holbein's Portraits, from his Majesty's Collection; De Bry's Collections; Peregrinations, 28 parts complete; D'Arthenay's Antiquities, Dates, L. P.; Opere di Piranesi, brilliant impressions; curious Manuscript on Heraldry, local to Dorset; an extensive and unique Collection of Works in Engineering, Plans of Towns, Harbours, Docks, Castles, &c. in vols.; Vertue Perspective de la Syria, Naples, D'Espagne, &c. &c. and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, 3 vols. in 5, L. P.; Bartoli Recueil de Peintures Antiques, beautifully printed on vellum; an early and beautiful copy of Messe Nouveau; Denon's Voyage en Egypte, Gran. Pap.; the Graphic Works of the Masters, Titian, M. Antonio, Paul Veronese, Julio Romano, Rembrandt, Claude, Salvator Rosa, Correggio, and various others, 20 vols.; Hombraken's Heads, large paper; Carter's Ancient Architecture of England, L. P.; and 4 sets of Richardson's Terræ-filial books; Quadrupeds; Classical Bas-relief; Museum Delphini, 60 vols. uniform; Russels Binding; Cabinet d'Orleans, proofs; Biblia Sacra, a most beautiful manuscript; Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, 23 vols. (uniform bound calf extra); Dæmonology, by King James the First, a most curious and own hand-writing; Sadelar Vertigo de la Antchina di Roma; Nash's History of Hudibras, 3 vols. L. P.; Forbe's Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols. with several coloured sets of plates; Tacita Opera, Brottier, Gran. Pap. Gabelle Moule Pictures; Strutt's various Works; Ceremonies of the Carmelitarum Conventus Tolosæ, a most beautiful manuscript; Nicholles's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, 3 vols. large paper, Baskerville's Aristotle, large paper; Gibbon's Roman History, 2 vols. large paper, proofs on India paper; Smith's Natural History of the rarer Lepedopteron Insects of Georgia, coloured plates; Gilpin's Picturesque Works, large paper; the Forms and Ceremonies observed at Coronations in the time of King Arthur, between the Kings and Princes of Great Britain and the Knights of the Round Table, curious Manuscript in vellum, with Heralds' Emblems; Nouveau Testament, thousand vignettes in fine, and 12mo equally rare and unable.—May be viewed at the Abbey, by tickets, where Catalogues may be had at 5s each, may also be had; and at the Libraries in Salisbury, and at Mr. Phillips's Office, 73, New Bond street.

THE VALUABLE AND PLEASING COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT FONTHILL ABBEY.

MR. PHILLIPS most respectfully invites the Nobility and Gentry, the Collectors and Connoisseurs, to an inspection of the Fonthill Series of ancient and modern art, embracing Four Hundred Pictures, Drawings, and Miniatures, by the most distinguished masters of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish Schools; which are to be SOLD by AUCTION at the Abbey, on full DAY 10th of OCTOBER, and subsequent days as required, the most prominent features of this estimable collection, are the celebrated Painters' Shop, by Gerard Dow; a Battle of Cavali, by Wouvermans; a Camp Scene, by Cuyp; the Laughing Boy, by Leonardo de Vinci, an indimitable and surprising work of art; St. Jerome at Devotion, by Paulo Veronese, a grand and perfect gallery picture; the Port of Genoa, by Berghem; the Dance and Conversation, the Skittle Players and Companion; a Village Fete, and the Temptation of St. Anthony, fine specimens, by Teniers; an Italian Lyrist, by Carucci: the latter in view between Job and his Friends, by S. Rosa.

SEVERAL BRILLIANT SPECIMENS by K. du Jardin, Ruysdael, Vanuitervelde, Vanderneer, Poelembourgh, Vanderwerf, West, S. Rosa, Silvris, Van Huysum, Breughel, Gaildo, Steenwick, Wilson, Rembrandt, Metsu, De Hooge, Rotenhamer, Domenichino, Terburgh, Hobbima, F. Potter, Jan Steen, Ostade, Rubens, Bellini, Backhuysen, Vandyke, and others of equal eminence.

The several Tenters are pleasing, and of high quality, and are from the galleries of the Duc du Choiseuil; Prince of Canino; Earl Bessborough; Marquis Lansdown; Henry Hope, Esq.; Marquis Bute; Mr. Vanderverdt; Baron de Praslin, &c. &c. &c.—May be viewed until October the 10th (before the first day's sale of the Pictures,) by Tickets, which may be had at the Abbey.

Thorpland Estates, in Fakenham and Great Snoring, Norfolk. By EDMUND SEPPINGS, at the Feathers Inn, Holt, in the County of Norfolk, on TUESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 13, between the hours of Five and Six in the Afternoon, subject to such Conditions of Sale as will be then and there produced.

ALL those Capital and particularly Eligible ESTATES, comprising the Manor or reputed Manor of Thorpland Hall, abounding with Game, which has been strictly preserved, with the ancient Mansion of Thorpland Hall, situate in a vale of Pasture Land, through which the Stiffkey flows, within about one hundred yards of the Hall, in a broad sheet of Water, and surrounded by extensive Plantations, tastefully laid out by Mr. John Sayer. A farm house, with outbuildings, barns, stables, sheds, waggon lodge, lead house, walled-in garden, planted with choice fruit trees, surrounded by a large walnut ground, and sundry inclosures of Rich Arable, Meadow, Pasture, and Planted Land, containing five-hundred and eight-two acres, be the same more or less, all lying compact in a ring fence, and in a high state of cultivation, and situated in Fakenham and Great Snoring, in Norfolk, together with the right of Common of Pasture upon the Commons and Waste Grounds in Fakenham.—501a. 1r. 6p. are Freehold, 41a. 2r. 14p. are Copyhold, the Quitrent, 39s. 0r. 29p. Copyhold, fine certain, and 6s. 2r. 29p. Is Rent Charge allotted, and held free of tithe. Fakenham has a good corn market on Tuesdays, and that of Holt on Saturdays. The Estates are reached to or from London daily, and to and from Norwich twice a week. Thorpland is within seven miles and a half of the Port of Wells, and nine of the Port of Blakeney, three and a half of Walsingham, 11 of Burnham, 17 of Swaffham, all Market and Post Towns, 21 of Cromer, 31 of Aylsham, the Borough of King's Lynn, and 25 of the City of Norwich, and are principally within the Hundred of Holt. During the last 11 years large sums of money have been expended by the present occupier in draining the pastures, paring, burning, raising new fences, cutting a new river, claying, making new roads, garden and orchard, building and repairing the farm premises, bridges, and garden walls, and in otherwise improving the Estates.—For further particulars apply to Edward Seppings, Land Steward and Valuer, Sporle, near Swaffham, Norfolk; or to Mr. W. Withers, Solicitor, Holt; and to Messrs. Brogden and Adams, 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, where maps of the estates may be seen. Mr. Plowright, of Saxthorpe, will upon application shew the property.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	222½		223½			
3 per Cent. Reduced	83¾		83⅛	83		
3 per Cent. Consols	83¾		83⅞	86	85⅞	
3½ per Cent. Consols			96¼	96	96	
Consols for Account	83		83¼	82¾	82⅞	
4 per Cent. Consols	101¾	Holiday.	101	100¾		
New 4 per Cent.	101¼		101¼	—	101	
Bank Long Annuities	21⅝		21⅝	—		
India Bonds	62 p		61 p	60 p		
Exchequer Bills, £100	36 p		35 p	38 p		
Ditto, £500	— p		— p	— p		
Small Ditto	— p		— p	— p		

BIRTHS.

On the 3d inst. at Teddington, the Lady of Lieut-Colonel Mercer, of a son.—At Connaught-place, Lady Wigram, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, at St. Paul, Covent Garden, by the Rev F. W. I. Vickers, Mr. Roberts, of Tavistock-street, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hanson, King-street, Covent Garden.

DIED.

At Exeter, on Saturday, the 30th ult. deeply lamented, aged 61, Eleanor, wife of Colonel Bidlake, of the Royal Marines, and only child of the late John Nicholls, Esq. of the Grove, Plymouth

LONDON: *Printed and Published by* E. SHACKELL, at No. 4, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where, only, communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 144. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1823. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—The Public are most respectfully informed that Madame Vestris is re-engaged at this Theatre, and will perform on Wednesday next.—To-morrow, Gay Deceivers, Sweethearts and Wives—Wednesday, Fish Out of Water, with other Entertainments—Thursday, The Lord of the Manor, Moll Flagyon Mr. Liston, Amette Evans—Thursday, The Lord of the Manor, Moll Flagyon Mr. Liston, Amette Evans—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives, and other Entertainments. Madame Vestris—Friday, Sweethearts and Wives, and other Entertainments.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Monday and during the Week, a new and interesting Melo Drame, called "Paoli; or the Bride of Corsica." In which is the Piece a terrific Battle between the Genoese and Corsicans, in which will be introduced a Broad Sword Combat by Messrs. Blanchard and Auld. Which will be given will repeat his Six Characters every Evening this Week, in the favorite Burletta of "1 2 3 4 5 6 by Advertisement." And introduce the admired Comic Song of "A Trip to Richmond;" and the celebrated Mock Italian Extravaganza of "First vid de Grace Extraordinaire." To conclude with "The Prodigal; or, a Slave's Revenge.

NEW MUSIC.—The Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," prais: on the admired Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" the Songs, Duets, &c. must be had separate: "Isabel," the words by J. Bayly, Esq. pr. 2s.; "O sweet is the Smile," and "Lamp of my life," the words from "Shere Afkun," pr. 2s. each; "Cheer, Cheer Gay," the words from "Quentin Durward," pr. 1s. 6d. all composed by Henry R. Bishop. "Home! sweet home!" is respectively varied for the harp, piano forte, and flute, by Dochea, Rawlings, and Nicholson. "Introduzione ed Aria all' Inglese," and Rondo on "Go, my love, go," by J. B. Cramer, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on the Duet "As it fell upon a day," and variations on the admired Air "Rosalie, or the Prince's Progress," by F. Ries, pr. 3s. each; "When Orpheus tuned," and "Yes, thou art gone," pr. 2s. each, composed by G. Klallmark; the popular Song, "Mister Green's Farewell," by J. Parry, pr. 1s. 6d. and the Second Number of the "London Glees" by ditto.—London: published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, POTTER, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kenmures on and awa, "There's nae luck about the house," "Carle, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to ask for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Finale, price 3s.

——SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s
——SIXTH SET, La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
——FIFTH SET, Il Turco Italia, 4s.
——FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
——THIRD SET, or celebrated Hussars, with La Cendrillon, 3s.
——FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of Le Carnaval de Venise, 4s.

Also very New Musical Publication as soon as published.

HEATHER on the PRESENT STATE of PIANO FORTE STUDY.—Just published, by H. Falkner, 3, Old Bond-street, a new edition of the above Work, price 10s. 6d.

"Mr Heather sets out with a preface, which, we confess, strongly biassed us in his favour; it is modestly written, and sensibly written, but it also shows that the author thinks and feels rightly on the subject of which he treats. We regret that our Bulls prevent us from giving an extract of his judicious observations on practice, expression, &c.; they are eminently worthy of the serious attention of every Pupil that wishes to be a proficient in the art. In the work itself we met with many occasional remarks, which equally shewed the author's good sense, the justness of his views, and, we may add, considerable experience in the art of instruction."—Vide Musical Review.

THE YORKSHIRE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, for the BENEFIT of the YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, and of the Infirmaries of LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, and HUDDERSFIELD; by Permission of the Venerable the Archdeacon and Chapter of York, is appointed to be held in YORK MINSTER, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 23, 1823, and the Three following Days, under the Patronage of his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the County. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, September 23d, 25th, and 26th, will be performed, in the Minster, SELECTIONS of SACRED MUSIC, from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Graun, Croft, Pergolesi, Marcello, Leo, and Jomelli.

TUESDAY'S Performance will open with the first four Movements of the Dettingen Te Deum; and will contain a Selection from Judas Maccabeus, and other Works of Handel, Haydn, &c. &c.

In the Performance of THURSDAY, will be introduced a Selection from Mozart's Requiem; the First Part of Haydn's Creation; Overture and Chorus from Saul.

In the Performance of FRIDAY, the Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's Mount of Olives; a Selection from Haydn's Seasons; the opening of Graun's Te Deum; and the principal Choruses from Israel in Egypt.

On WEDNESDAY, September 24, The Messiah. On the Evenings of TUESDAY and THURSDAY, September 23d and 25th, there will be CONCERTS in the ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

VOCAL PERFORMERS.—Madame Catalani, Miss Stephens, Miss D. Travis, Miss Goodall, and Mrs. Salmon; Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Sapio, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. Bagley, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Isherwood, and Signor Placci. The rest of the Vocal Department will consist of a Semi Chorus of 26 Select Voices, and a Chorus of 60 Cantos, 48 Altos, 60 Tenors, and 72 Basses.

INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS:

Leaders of the Band.—Morning—Mr. Cramer. Evening—Mr. Mori, and 30 other First Violins.

Second Violins.—Mr. W. Griesbach and Mr. White, and 28 others.

Tenors.—Messrs. R. Ashley and Daniels, and 18 others.

Violoncellos.—Messrs. Lindley, and 18 others.

Double Basses.—Signors Drazonetti and Anfossi, and 14 others.

Harpists.—Messrs. * André and * Damman.

Flutes.—Messrs. Nicholson and Henderson, and four others.

Oboes.—Messrs. Erskine and Sharpe, and six others.

Clarionetts.—Messrs. Willman and Mahon, and four others.

Horns.—Signor Puzzi, Messrs. Petrides, and five others.

Bassoons.—Messrs. Mackintosh, Cook, and six others.

Trumpets.—Messrs. Harper and Hyde, and four others.

Trombones.—Bassos—Signor Marietti, Mr.* Albrecht, and Mr. Hirst. Tenors —Mr. Pohrens, and two others. Altos—Mr.* Gilbert and two others. Contro —Mr. Lindley.

Cornu Basseito—Messrs. Trickett and Hattersley.

Double Drums—Messrs. Jenkinson and Taylor.

Those marked * are from the King's Household Band, by His Majesty's gracious Permission.

Conductor—Mr. Greatorex.

Assistant-Conductors—Mr. Camidge and Dr. Camidge.

Organists of the Cathedral—Mr. White and Mr. F. Knapton.

Dr. Camidge will preside at the Organ, and Mr. Greatorex at the Piano-forte. In addition to the Names which have been particularized, the Orchestra will include many eminent Performers from the Concert of Ancient Music, the Opera, and Philharmonic Bands; from Edinburgh; and from Manchester, Bath, and various provincial Places. The Chorus will comprise the celebrated Female Singers from Lancashire and the West Riding; the Choir of York; and several Voices from the Choirs of Westminster, Durham, Lincoln, Litchfield, and Southwell.—The entire Band will consist of above 450 Performers; and will be the largest and most complete which has been heard in this Kingdom since the Commemoration of Handel, in Westminster Abbey.

On the Evenings of WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 24th and 26th, there will be BALLS in the ASSEMBLY ROOMS; for which the celebrated Quadrille Band of Messrs. Michau, Collinet, and Mussard, is engaged.

The Committee of Management are ready to afford assistance to Strangers, who intend to be present at the Festival, in procuring for them Lodgings and Accommodations, on reasonable terms. Letters to be addressed to "The Chairman of the Yorkshire Musical Festival Committee, Black Swan, York."

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 7000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life hold, Funded, Church Living, or other ample Security, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar transactions is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of dishonorable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Fisher Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions purchased and if is discounted.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children 1s.

CORONATION.—HENRY ASTON BARKER'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Now Open, a Grand Representation of the CORONATION PROCESSION, with Portraits of His MAJESTY, GEORGE the Fourth, the ROYAL DUKES, and several others; particularly of the late Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter. The Panorama exhibits at least Thirty Thousand Figures!!!—A VIEW of LAUSANNE, with the LAKE of GENEVA, is also open.—Admittance to each Painting, 1s.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—The PERISTEREPHIC PANORAMA of the CORONATION PROCESSION and BANQUET, accompanied by a full Military Band after a season of unparalleled success, united with the entire approbation of nearly 40,000 visitors, will shortly close. The splendid effect produced by the Gas-light every night, induces the Proprietor to recommend the Rooms as an Evening Promenade. Boors 2s. Children 1s. Gallery 1s. Book 6d.—The Fashionable TOUR of 100 Miles along the BANKS of the RIVER CLYDE, including Views of the Three Falls, New Lanark, Glasgow, Greenock, and Ben Lomond in the distance, is also open in the Lower Great Room.—Admission 1s.—Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock.—Evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE TREATY, the next Presentation to a Rectory in Yorkshire; Income about 900l. a year; age of the incumbent 77 years.—Further particulars may be known by applying (post-paid) to Mr Nixon, at the Post office, Leek, Staffordshire.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, A.M., resident on his Benefice, in a beautiful and healthy country, receives Four Pupils into his house whom he prepares for the Universities and Learned Professions. The most respectable references can be given to Gentlemen who have entrusted their sons to his care.—Apply to the Rev. B. Cole, Warbleton Parsonage, near Uckfield, Sussex.

EDUCATION.—A Member of the University of Cambridge, highly graduated, who has long educated young gentlemen, will have VACANCIES for THREE PUPILS at Michaelmas next. Terms, 120l. Latin, Greek, Verse Education, Composition, Mathematics, French, German, Italian, Books, Stationery, &c. 100 Guineas, and five guineas entrance. Pupils received into this school from Harrow, Charterhouse, &c. to finish their education, have, in every instance, been two or three years behind pupils received early. But as references will be given that will satisfy the most intelligent and anxious enquiries, it is only necessary to say this school is conducted on a plan that supplies pupils with the means of obtaining a classical, mathematical, and scientific education but little inferior to our Universities, and with domestic comforts equal to home. Letters, post paid, to D. D. Andrews' Library, 167, New Bond-street, where Prospectuses may be had gratis.

THE Advertiser is desirous of placing his Son with a Gentleman who undertakes the Education of Youth, he must on no account be an Author, or have any other engagement, unless he is a Clergyman of the Established Church; his number of pupils must be limited to four. The Advertiser is thus particular, from having unfortunately placed two sons with gentlemen who were frequently occupied, the one as an author and translator, and the other in partnership in other public business, which rendered it impossible for them to pay the necessary attention to their professions, he therefore requests no one will apply who leaves any part of the management to ushers, or who cannot give his own personal attention.—Letters (post paid) directed for A. B. Post Office, Gerrard street, Soho, shall be attended to, unless the Advertiser has previously made an engagement.

PRIVATE EDUCATION; particularly recommended to the attention of Guardians and the Friends of young Ladies from the East and West Indies. The Lady of a Clergyman of the Established Church, having two daughters to Educate, proposes taking a small select number of young Ladies, who will participate in every advantage and attention bestowed upon her own children, and who, if required, may find a comfortable and permanent home. The establishment will be conducted upon the entire plan of private education. The situation is both healthy and pleasant; and from its vicinity to a large city, derives the advantage of the very best masters of every description. The most careful attention will be paid to health, morals, and manners; and the most respectable references given. For further particulars, address by letter, (post paid) to A.B. No. 8, Regent-street, London.

EDUCATION.—At a Finishing Establishment, near the Regent's Park, the most advantageous plan is pursued for the attainment of a liberal and Polite Education; and to Parents who are desirous that their Children should acquire a competent knowledge of the French language, without the inconveniencies inseparable from a foreign education, an opportunity presents for placing them where there is a Parisian Lady residing of great talents and respectability. Professional Gentlemen, of the highest celebrity, give Lessons in Italian, Drawing, Dancing, the Harp, &c.; and the Studies are under the superintendence of a Lady who has been finishing Governess in several families of distinction. Terms, 40 Guineas per Annum, and 60 Guineas including accomplishments. No extras, and a month's vacation only at Midsummer and Christmas. References will be given and required.—Letters to be addressed, post paid, E. H. Calf's Library, Edgeware-road; or Mr. Chappell's, music seller, New Bond-street.

A DAY SCHOOL.—An Old Established School in the City to be DISPOSED OF immediately, with 6 years' lease unexpired. Satisfactory reasons for leaving will be given. For particulars apply at 75, Newgate-street.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.—ROYAL WEST LONDON INFIRMARY, 28, VILLIERS-STREET, STRAND.—The next Course of LECTURES at this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at three in the afternoon. The Lectures and Theory and Practice of MEDICINE by DR. SHEARMAN and Mr. MITCHELL will be continued on the succeeding Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.—On the Practice of MIDWIFERY and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN by DR. GOLDING, on Mondays and Fridays at nine in the morning.—On the Principles and Practice of SURGERY by MR. FETTIGREW on Tuesdays and Fridays at eight in the evening;—and on MEDICAL ELECTRICITY and GALVANISM by MR. TOPLIS, on Wednesdays at three in the evening.—Particulars of which, as also the terms of attendance upon the Practice of the respective Officers of the Institution, may be had at the Charity. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—A System of Examination and Medical Tuition will be entered upon in OCTOBER NEXT, by MR. ATTENBURROW, intended to prepare gentlemen for their examinations at the College of Surgeons, and at Apothecaries' Hall.—Apply for terms and particulars at 11, Gregory-place, Dean-street, Southwark.

MR. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on SURGERY on Monday the 6th of October, at Six for the Evening.—Medical Officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance will be admitted gratuitously, on obtaining the recommendations of the Heads of their respective Departments.

MR. GUTHRIE'S SURGICAL WORKS.

Just published, in 8vo. price 11. 1s. boards,

LECTURES on the OPERATIVE SURGERY of the EYE, being the substance of that part of the Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery which relates to the Diseases of that Organ, published for the purpose of assisting in bringing the management of these complaints within the principles which regulate the practice of surgery in general. By G. J. GUTHRIE, Deputy Inspector of the Hospitals during the Peninsula War, Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, Consulting Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for the Diseases of Women and Children, Lecturer on Surgery, &c. &c. &c.—Lately published by the same Author, price 16s. boards,

A TREATISE on GUN-SHOT WOUNDS, on Injuries of Nerves, and on Wounds of the Extremities, requiring the different Operations of Amputation, in which the various Methods of performing these Operations are shewn, together with their After-treatment, and containing an Account of the Author's successful Case of Amputation at the Hip joint, with Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Erysipelas and Mortification. London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, 55, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. ☞ A Medical Circulating Library and Reading Room.

DR. THYNNE will commence his LECTURES on MIDWIFERY and the Diseases of Women and Children on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at half-past ten in the morning. For particulars apply at his house, No. 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

TO LET or SELL.—A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE, containing Ten Bed Rooms, Dressing-rooms and Closets, 64 foot Dining-room, Drawing-room and Breakfast-room, with requisite offices, Coach house, and three stall Stable, Garden, and Orchard; coaches and post to and from town every day.—Further particulars, if by letter post paid, to Mr. Myall, Castle Hedingham.

1 week.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 12, 1823.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Lord Marlborough to be Master of His Majesty's Buck Hounds, in the room of Charles Marquess Cornwallis, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, 12th September, 1823.

9th Regt. Foot: Hosp. Ast. J. Burt, to be Asst. Surg.—13th Ditto: A. Shaw, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Slacke.—15th Ditto: M. K. Atherley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Browne: Ensign A. Beatty to be Ensign, vice Atherley.—18th Regt. Foot: Brev. Major R. Perceival to be Major, vice M'Neill, dec.; Lieut. J. Cowper to be Captain, vice Percival; Ens. J. Grattan to be Lieut. vice Cowper; Gent. Cadet E. K. Young to be Ensign, vice Grattan.—21st Ditto: Asst. Surg. W. Dent to be Surg. vice Carey, dec.—23d Ditto: Lieut. R. P. Holmes to be Captain, vice England; Sec. Lieut. E. T. Ellis to be First Lieut. vice Holmes; W. Le M. Tupper, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Ellis.—25th Ditto: Ens. G. Shawe, to be Lieut.; Ens. A. G. Slacke to be Ens vice Shawe; Lt. T. Wheeler to be Adj. vice Bridgeland, dec.—32d Ditto: Capt. Hon. H. R. Molyneux, to be Capt. vice Williams, exch.—33d Ditto: Capt. J. P. Corrsecut to be Capt. vice Hall, exch.—35th Ditto: Capt. W. Hay to be Capt. vice Wilder.—39th Ditto: Lieut. J. W. Boyes to be Lieut. vice Power, exch.—49th Ditto: Capt. R. England to be Major, vice Hutchinson, prom. —57th Ditto: Lieut. H. Vaughan to be Capt vice Hay.—70th Ditto: Ens. Hon. G. A. Browne to be Lieut. vice Hunter, prom; Ens. M. K. Atherley to be Lieut. vice Clarke.—73d Ditto: C. Primrose, Gent. to be Ens. vice O'Brien, dec.—85th Ditto: Lieut. M. Power to be Lieut. vice Boyes, who exch.—95th Reg. of Foot: Capt. W. A. de Mesurier to be Capt. vice Robertson, exch.—97th Ditto: Hosp.-Ass. C. Thompson to be Ass.-Surg. vice Lennon.—1st West India Reg.: Brev. Major D. A. Gilland to be Capt. vice Kenney.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Brev. Maj. T. W. Poppleton to be Capt. vice Gilland; Major H. H. Hutchinson to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry, vice Wright.—Ass. Surgeon B. Tedlie, M.D. to be Ass.-Surgeon to the forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, 11th September, 1823.

Royal Regt. Artillery: Sec. Lieut. J. Dyson to be First Lieut.; Gent. Cadet W. Robinson, to be Sec. Lieut.; First Lieut. H. F. Slater to be First Lieut.; Brevet Col. and Lieut. Col. J. Viney to be Colonel, vice Wright; Brev. Lieut.-Col. and Major R. S. Brough to be Lieut.-Col. vice Viney; Brev. Major and Capt. R. Macdonald to be Major, vice Brough; Sec. Capt. T. G. Browne to be Captain, vice Macdonald.

Commission in the Northumberland and Newcastle Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. W. Woods to be Adjutant vice Johnson.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

JOHN FROST, Newport, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

H. T. LEE, Gravel-lane, slopseller.—C. WATT, Wyvatt street, pen-manufacturer.—J. HAYES, Haymarket, tavern-keeper.—T. JOHNSON, Liverpool, merchant.—G. ROCHE, Liverpool, tobacconist.—J. MARTIN, Bolton, manufacturer.—J. TELFORD and W. ARUNDELL, Liverpool, drapers.—D. BISP, Shirehampton, dealer.—J. PERRELL, King-street, silk-manufacturer.—H. HORN, Thomas-street, Horsleydown, merchant.

HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM.—A PUBLIC LECTURE will be given in exposition of this mode of teaching, by MR. HAMILTON, TO-MORROW Evening, at the CROWN and ANCHOR, Strand, at Seven o'Clock. Mr. Hamilton will shew its application to the German and French Languages. A lesson in both will be given to those of his audience who may be unacquainted with them. They will be taught to read and pronounce with propriety, and to translate with perfect accuracy several verses of the New Testament in both, in the short space of one hour and a half. In the different courses to which these lectures are intended to serve as an introduction, the knowledge of 10,000 words is guaranteed to the learner in ten Lessons of one hour each, in the French language, and a corresponding number in the German, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Italian. A private class of gentlemen (only) met on Friday evening last, at Mr. Hamilton's Chambers, No. 5, Adam street, Adelphi. The first lesson will be repeated on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven precisely. A few gentlemen may yet be admitted into this class by applying to Mr. Hamilton, at the Adelphi, whither he has removed. Private classes met in any part of the town, on the same terms as at Mr. H.'s apartments. A class of Indian of known respectability will meet at the Adelphi on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock, as soon as 20 ladies shall have given their names and addresses. Ardently wishing to see every mother the instructress of her own children, Mr. H. and family will meet the class with peculiar interest and attention.

W. PAYN, SHERBORNE ARMS INN, NORTHLEACH.—POSTING ONE SHILLING per MILE from the Mitre Inn and Red Buck Inn, Oxford; White Hart Inn, Wilts; and Sherborne Arms Inn, Northleach.—EDWARD HOWE, of the Greyhound Yard, Holborn, likewise runs upon the same terms from London.

CHAMPAGNES.—CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant to His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, next to the King's and opposite the Haymarket Theatres, Opera Colonnade, London, is now landing CHAMPAGNES, ROUGE et BLANC, beautifully sparkling and delicious, 42s. per dozen; Avize, growers, 41.4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE, 63s.

OLD PORT, 36s.; SHERRY, superior, 36s.; and CAPE MADEIRA, 30s. per dozen. A 3-dozen hamper, containing one dozen of each of these wines bottles, &c. for 5l. and so in proportion. MADEIRA, VIDONIA, TENERIFFE, CALCAVELLA, 40s. per dozen; OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 23s. 6d. per gallon, and fine OLD RUM, 18s. 6d. Postage to be paid, and no credit given.—Fine sweet Devonshire CYDER, 7s. 6d. per dozen, by 2-dozen.

New landing (from the "Charming Molly," London Docks, CHAMPAGNES, first quality, PRIS AVIZE) 41. 4s. per dozen.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.—A Furnished Cottage, with an excellent Garden for exercise, and well adapted: one reception of a LADY or GENTLEMAN labouring under mental derangement. The situation about two miles from town, and is healthy and retired. Apply to Mr. Grindle, Druggist, 122, Pall Mall.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the immediate vicinity of London, within half an hour's drive of Hyde Park Corner, to be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Freehold and Furniture Sold, which latter is of the most modern description, being quite new. The House is perfectly retired and secluded from the road, and surrounded with pleasure grounds and ornamental Walks, and beautifully wooded with shrubbery and evergreens. The Fruit Trees, grown, 41.4s. per doz.; CLARET, ST. JULIEN ET LA ROSE, 63s. supplied with fish of different descriptions. The detached offices are most convenient for brewing, baking, washing, &c. and well calculated for the reception of a family of distinction. It is at present occupied by a nobleman's family, whose term is about to expire, and immediate possession may be obtained if required. In addition to the Pleasure Grounds, several Acres of rich Meadow Land, and most productive Gardens, with Melon Grounds, Green-houses, &c. form part of the premises. All further particulars may be obtained upon application to Mr. John Ratray, 10, Waterloo-place.

EUROPEAN LIFE, INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most advantageous. Tables have also been calculated by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam, or other decked vessels, to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to and from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest, without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a license from the Directors. This Company continue to advance Money on Annuities, secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds.

JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

CABINET FURNITURE, Chairs, &c.—C. MILLS, (from Messrs. Gillows,) begs to acquaint the public in general that he has for inspection at the Manufactory, No. 77, High-street, Mary-le-bone, opposite Devonshire-street, an assortment of goods in the above branch, manufactured in a style and manner peculiar to that house, and from the fall of price in the raw material is enabled to offer every article of the best description and quality at very reduced prices for ready money. C. M. by the desire of many ladies and gentlemen (who have expressed their disappointment at calling at the wrong House,) requests families inspecting the Warerooms to be particular in the number.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH, and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty (thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cabbage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs nearly as cheap as stained; card, sofa, and loo tables, wall cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes: sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expense within twelve miles of London.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, September 8, 1823.

42d Foot: Major Gen. Sir G. Murray to be Colonel—72d Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, to be Colonel—92d Ditto: Lieut.-General Alexander Duff to be Colonel.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

M. and J. Briggs, Brewer street, silk-dyers—Braddock and Poole, Birmingham, pawnbrokers—Newlyn and Bennett, Bixton Hill, linen-drapers—Dale and Lonsdale, Wath upon Dearn, Yorkshire, flax spinners—Rattray and Robinson, Manchester, Indian manufacturers—Clayton and Porter, Barnsley, Yorkshire, scythe manufacturers—Worthington and Co. Northwich, Cheshire, rock-salt-proprietors—Martin and Cherry, Liverpool, starch-manufacturers—Ray and Co. Sheffield, file manufacturers—Hill and Bingham, Bristol, linen-drapers—Barton and Phillips, Gosport, brewers.

BANKRUPTS.

E. WATTS, Spencer-street, Goswell-street-road, merchant—L. I. DE MELHEIM, late of Arundel-street, merchant—J. SAUNDERS, late of Upper Ground-street, victualler—J. GRANGER, Piccadilly, Covent Garden Market, and Kings-Land-road, fruiterer, gardener, confectioner, and nurseryman—J. MAXWELL, Boston, Lincolnshire, tea-dealer—H. CATON, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, draper.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Sept. 20, P. Wood Kingston, Surrey, gardener—Sept. 16, P. Stevens, Sudbury, Bucks, dairyman

Oct. 5, J. Butler, Milk-street, London, warehouseman, at the White Bear, Manchester—Oct. 7, R. Husband, Plymouth, mercer, at Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock—Oct. 6 R. Maxwood, jun. Wakefield, money scrivener, at the Court-house, Leeds—Oct. 6, S. and R. Tolson, Leeds, merchants, at the Court-house—Oct. 2, J. Ward, Lowestoft, twine spinner, at the Queen's Head—Oct. 3, W. Frood, Castleton, Lancashire flannel manufacturer, at the Albion, Piccadilly, Manchester—Oct. 3, J. Blyth, Newcastle under Lyme, draper, at the Albion, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES—Sept. 30.

T. Kinning, Oxford-street, linen draper—W. Greenhouse, Ludlow, Shropshire, tanner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—We announced that an English vessel, coming from Gibraltar, had presented itself to the French fleet blockading Cadiz, after having saluted his Majesty's flag. The Captain of this ship and a Secretary immediately landed on the coast, and requested to be conducted to the head-quarters to pay their respects to the Prince Generalissimo. The Secretary was Sir W. A'Court, he came to offer a capitulation under the mediation of England. The Prince answered, that the delay which he had allowed for negociations having expired, he should trust for the issue to the valour of the French arms and the justice of the cause which the King had sent him to defend. The bombarding of Pampeluna began on the 2d September.

The *Moniteur* of the 9th instant contains an Official Bulletin from Marshal Lauriston of a successful attack on two of the suburbs of Pampeluna. It is dated Orcoyone, Sept. 4.—"Yesterday, the 3d of Sept. the 7th Division, provisionally commanded by General Janien, and composed of the three light regiments, the 6th, 9th, and 14th of the line, was placed before the suburbs of Rochecappea and La Madeleine. It was charged with this attack, which was supported by the fire and the attacks of the 20th Light Regiment, of the 33d and 40th of the division Picheux, and by a part of the Spanish troops, as well as by some batteries. The attack began at half-past five, and at half-past seven the two suburbs were occupied by our troops, who carried, by storm, houses that were crenated and entrenched, with a courage truly extraordinary; and, notwithstanding a shower of grape shot, they had to mount, exposed, up to those houses; and as this side of the town is very thick, I could not have this attack supported except by some batteries of mortars and howitzers placed at a distance of four or five hundred toises. Two houses, which are the Convent of St. Peter on one side, and the White House on the road to Tolosa, being crenated and entrenched, he attempted to defend them obstinately; some breaches which were made by two pieces, one 8-pounder and a 16-pounder, sufficed to make him evacuate them promptly. I could not hope so speedy a result from an attack which was rendered very difficult by the situation of the batteries of the place, on the side of Rochecappea. Our troops were obliged to cut down the doors of all these houses with hatchets, so strongly were they barricadoed. They entrenched themselves in them. The fire of the musquetry continued till half-past nine. The enemy kept up a continual fire of grape upon our troops, and threw many bombs and rockets against our columns; the division of Picheux on its side carried the redoubt and the prison, which was taken possession of by General Fernig, with the 40th Regiment and the grenadier companies of the Regiment of the Infant Don Carlos. This redoubt was formerly an iron-work, it is at present only a lunette, 200 toises from the fortress. General Pecheur has driven the enemy from all the posts that he occupied without, so that the engineers can make their reconnoissances quite at their ease. Measures have been immediately taken to entrench several posts, that the enemy might not be able to send out any soldier in the night nor disturb our engineer officers. The object of the attack has been completely attained, though our troops were obliged to attack, being continually exposed, an enemy protected by the fire of the musquetry of the town, and by his batteries loaded with grape. But nothing is impossible to such troops. The attack of the two suburbs was conducted with extraordinary vigour by Viscount Janini, provisionally commanding the division. It was General Quinsonas who attacked and carried the suburb of La Madeleine. General Daurinc ut, with a battalion of the 20th Regiment, supported by an attack in flank, that which was directed against the White House, by the 3d Light Regiment of the 7th Division, led by General de Tressan, and its Colonel, M. de St. Gillen, who was wounded there."

HEAD-QUARTERS, SAINT MARIE, AUG. 31.—*Telegraphic Despatch, transmitted from Bayonne:*—The Major-General to the Minister of War:—At three-quarters past two o'clock, the Trocadero was carried with the greatest vigour, in sight of the Duke d'Angoulême. The enemy had about 150 men killed, and 250 wounded; we made 900 prisoners, and took more than 50 pieces of cannon in the batteries.—*Moniteur.*

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—Report of the Major-General to the Minister at War, dated Puerto Santa Maria, Aug. 28. By the conclusion of the convention with Gen Ballesteros, Gen. Andreso Quaglene, Constitutional Commander of the fort of Penas de Sampredo, situated near the Great communication of Madrid with Murcia and Valencia, and the provinces of Chincella, Cuenca, Guadalaxara, and Ciudad Real, has given in his submission, as well as the troops under his command. The orders of Gen. Ballesteros have not had the same result. At Carthagena and at Alicant it was impossible for the officers with the flag of truce to gain admission.

General Molitor has ordered General Bonnemains, who was at Roza, to set off for Malaga, and on his route by Almeira to scour the coast; at the same time he is going to push General Lowerdo from Grenada on Malaga, where the remainder of the corps of Zayas still is, and it is said he has embarked and has been replaced by Riego, who is animating the public spirit, but as yet produced little effect. Not one of the officers of the Etat-Major of Zayas would serve under his orders, and have demanded of Gen. Molitor their submission to Gen. Vinfort, who is still at Murcia, On the 16th of this month he set off in pursuit of Torrijos, who left Carthagena with 500 men for Tolana, on the line of operations between Murcia and Lorca. The inhabitants of Tolana, at the approach of our troops, took up arms and drove away Torrijos, causing him a considerable loss. They continue, with great activity, the preparations against Cadiz. All means are employed to augment the flotilla to 42 boats, during which time they are occupied in making the necessary *reconnoissances* for the future operations.

Count Admiral Hamelin, owing to his bad state of health, which no longer permitted him to command the squadron, has been succeeded by Count Admiral Rosamel.

(Signed) Count GUILLEMINOT.

There is also a report from the Duke Conegliano to the Minister of War, dated Torredembarra, August 30th, of an affair at Altafulla; he states our loss was 17 killed and 86 wounded. It is certain that the enemy's loss, on the 27th and 28th, was 100 men, and more than 300 wounded.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—The movement of General Bourck to cut off the retreat of the Constitutional troops coming from Orense, has been attended with great success. The enemy has sent a flag of truce with propositions. Government has received news from Cadiz of the 27th of August. The King and Royal Family were in good health. The King took an airing, a vast number of persons went out to see him, and the acclamations were general, with "*Vive le Roi,*" without the epithete of "Constitution."—General Valdes, alarmed at these transports of joy, advanced his troops against the multitude; but no other accident happened except the death of a boy. General Bonnemains has marched to Malaga, to drive away Riego; and it is reported that this famous revolutionist has saved himself by going to Africa.—St. Sebastian has provisions for the month of September only; Santona is better supplied.—Pampeluna, which is furiously bombarded, defends itself well. There are 7,000 men before that place. The sick and wounded are sent to Tolosa and Ernani, to be forwarded to France. The three provinces and Navarre have protested against any arrangement with the Cortes which overthrow their privileges.—General Molitor had not quitted his positions in the kingdom of Grenada on the 26th, though his presence before Cadiz would be so desirable; and this, perhaps, has given rise to a report that the submission of Ballesteros was only a suspension of arms, and that it is possible he may recommence hostilities. Zayas still occupied Malaga, and the positions of Ronda and Marbella; his guerillas sometimes shew themselves near Ecija. The right of the Guadalquiver is infested by Constitutional Guerillas, whose *point d'appui* is Badajoz.—That place also sends out parties into the province of Madrid, and keeps up a communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The uneasiness excited by these circumstances is heightened by reports that Lopez Banos is at Talavera with 6000 men, and threatens the capital, while Castel dos Rios and Amor have shewn themselves at Aranjuez and the Pardo. Those alarms have been relieved by the junction of Morillo with the French, and the taking of Corunna. The Duke of Reggio has sent orders to General Bourck to detach immediately 3000 men to Estremadura, by way of Almarez.—The Regency has given orders narrowly to watch all foreigners residing in this capital, especially the English.—The total amount of the French army in Spain, including the fourth corps on the 15th inst:—Infantry, 69,160—Cavalry, 9200—Total, 75,360. The sick and wounded are rated to be 9140.

SEPT. 3.—On arriving at Malaga, Riego issued a proclamation, in which he announced that he came to make the French, and the slaves of the French, bite the dust. Soon after he caused Generals Zayas, Aradia, Zarco del Valle, the Governor Aguilar, as well as several other officers, to be arrested. The prisoners were taken on board the frigate Commuera, where they had as companions in misfortune the Archdeacons Asenjo, Ximenes, Peres, and Calvo. The convents of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Peter d'Alicantara, and the Capuchins, were surrounded, and the monks who could not escape were sent on board the frigate. Even the nuns were not secure from the fury of this bandit, for we can give him no better name. He had all who could not pay a sum of 1000 reals (10L.) dragged out of their convents. The town of Malaga was fixed with a contribution of two millions (reals.) On the 21st this man of blood published a second proclamation, in which he threatened death to all who should talk of negociations, two Chambers, &c. A few fugitives of the corps of Palarea, Rosello, and others, after the capture of their Chiefs, attempted to make a commotion at Amusco, in the district of Palencia. The Corregidor marched against them with the Royalist volunteers. The mutineers fled; the greater number were massacred by the peasantry, the others are taken, and are to be tried by military law.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 4.—We learn from Copenhagen that a Special Committee has just been appointed, for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution for both the German and Danish Provinces that compose the Kingdom of Denmark. A Publication on this subject, emanating from the Royal authority, is expected, which is the best answer that can be made to the Nobility and Protestant Clergy of Holstein, who lately made an application directly to the German Diet, without the consent of their Sovereign, to obtain by the interposition of that Assembly, not a representative organization, such as the Act of the Congress at Vienna had promised, but the restoration of the ancient estates of Holstein, with all the exclusive privileges drawn from it.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 7.—The Duke of Wellington, after having inspected the new fortresses which are erecting on the southern frontiers of our kingdom, as well as the immense works of the Prussian fortress of Coblentz on the Rhine, embarked on the 2d inst. at Calais, to return to England.

SEMLIN, AUG. 22.—According to accounts from Belgrade, dated yesterday, three Tartars have brought to the Pacha the information that the Seraskier, Mehomet Pacha, has entered Livadia with his army, and is advancing toward Corinth. The last letters from Bitoglia, of the 5th Aug. confirm the accounts lately received of the defeat of the division of the army of the Pacha of Scutari, near Agrapha. In the late fire at Constantinople, the magazines near the arsenal were destroyed, and many Turks perished in them. The number of houses burnt is stated to amount to 3,000. Other letters say that the Pacha of Scutari is endeavouring to gain the Greeks by negociations, before he attempts his expedition against the Morea.

ANCONA, AUG. 18.—Some days after the battle between Thebes and Zeitouny, in which the Turks lost 4000 killed or wounded, there was another engagement at Marathon, near Volo, in which the Turks had 400 killed, and lost 200 prisoners; in the first of these battles there were 15,000 Turks against 7000 Greeks. Captains Tornari and Caraniscos, who were ordered to pursue the enemy, drove them back into Thessaly, and forced them to seek refuge in Larissa.

IRELAND.

SESSIONS-HOUSE, DUBLIN, SEPT. 6.—*The King* v. *Constantine Maguire, Esq.*—Constantine Maguire, Esq. was indicted for an assault on Lord Glentworth. Lord Glentworth stated that he was in Four Courts Marshalsea on the 30th of May last; he was confined there for debt; he (Lord Glentworth) was standing in one of the open squares of the Marshalsea, in company with Mr. Boardman, who said to witness—"Here is Mr. Maguire coming into the yard." Witness replied, "Well, what if he is? I am bound in honour not to notice him." Witness did not look in the direction in which Mr. Maguire was coming; he heard some offensive expressions uttered by Mr. Maguire, but he did not turn round, and still continued speaking to Mr. Boardman; he (witness) received a severe blow of a stick; the blow came from behind; it struck him on the shoulder; it was repeated; after he was struck the second time, he saw Mr. Maguire brandishing a stick; he made another blow at witness, which was parried by Mr. Boardman; the traverser was behind witness's back when he (the traverser) struck him; witness did not see him until he was struck twice; witness said "it was a cowardly and ruffianly attack," and that he (the traverser) knew he was bound in honour not to quarrel with him; Mr. Maguire was then conveyed away to that part of the building in which he resided. The Jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

On Tuesday night, a farm-house at Ballyegna, the property of Mr. N. Meade, of Newcastle, was attacked and forcibly entered by a party of legislators, who committed considerable damage, by destroying a quantity of milk, cream, vessels, &c. and swore the milk-woman and her family to quit, on pain of destruction. A few days previous to this outrage, Mr. Meade had taken possession of a house on the lands of Ballyegna, which he had thrown down, and which before then had been occupied and resided in by Mary Walsh, alias Fitzgerald, the mother of the schoolmaster (Edward Fitzgerald), who was hanged for attacking and taking arms from Mr. Morgan's house during the late disturbances. The taking possession and throwing down of this house was the cause of this outrage on Mr. Mead's property.—The men were apprehended under the insurrection Act, by the Rev. George Vincent, near Shanagolden, on Thursday night.

On Thursday se'nnight Mr. Blackburn held a Special Sessions under the Insurrection Act at Six-Mile-Bridge, where fifteen persons were tried and acquitted.

On Wednesday night, a cow, the property of David Cronan, was maliciously killed on the lands of Ballycasey, near Court Bridge, in this county, and a notice posted, that unless the lands were surrendered, which had been taken last May, the owner should be served in a similar manner. On the same night a quantity of hay, the property of a man at Kilcurley, who had given evidence at the Special Sessions, was thrown into the river Mague, and destroyed. An attack was made on the house of William Power, of Eragard, near Shanagolden, but the fellows could not get in; they, however, attempted to burn the house, but without effect.

OLD BAILEY.

THURSDAY—When the prisoners were placed at the bar to plead to the several indictments, John Smith, a decent looking young man, charged on five separate indictments for uttering 5l. Bank of England notes, pleaded guilty.

Recorder—I hope you will not persist in your present determination, because if you do sentence of death must be passed upon you, and in all probability the only public atonement you can make will be by that sentence being carried into effect; therefore, let me advise you to pursue a different course.

Prisoner—I am aware of my awful situation—and that I stand on the brink of an awful eternity, therefore I fear to utter a falsehood. If mercy cannot be extended here I hope to receive it from my Creator.

Recorder—Let it stand till to-morrow, that you may have time to consider.

Prisoner—My Lord, it is of no use—my mind is fully made up to plead in the manner I have.

The Recorder then ordered the prisoner to be removed from the bar until the arrival of the Judges. The unhappy young man retired with reluctant step.—Their Lordships (Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Best) entered the Court at eleven o'clock, when John Smith was again placed at the bar, on the charge of uttering five forged notes. The indictments were again read, and the prisoner pleaded guilty.—Mr. Baron Graham addressed the prisoner in a feeling manner, and urged him to retract his plea.

The prisoner said—"My Lord, I am guilty; the only atonement I can make is to plead so. I have given every information to the Bank of England; if I cannot be saved, God's will be done."

A plea of Guilty—Death was recorded.

FRIDAY.—William Briton Dyson was indicted for the wilful murder of Eliza Anthony.

Abr. Radford, a coal-heaver, deposed that he found the body of the deceased on a Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, and brought it on shore.

Elizabeth Bell knows the prisoner, and also knew the deceased, Eliza Anthony, they lived together as man and wife. On the 29th of July, they were both at witness's house—they seemed very dejected—said they were going to the play—did not speak to the deceased—he stopped about five minutes, when they went away—saw the prisoner again about one o'clock in the middle of the night—he came to her apartment very wet. Witness said to him, "where is Eliza?" He said, "Poor thing! she is no more—she is drowned." Witness then went up stairs and got a light—when she came down prisoner said deceased had drowned herself, and he could not save her. The prisoner told witness that he meant to make away with himself—that he was in much distress—he used language somewhat incoherent, which witness could not comprehend—witness could not persuade him to pull off his clothes for several hours—he had been in distressed circumstances for some time.

Cross-examined—The distress appeared great—witness had been on intimate terms with prisoner, with whom she had words on account of his extraordinary affection for the deceased—it had been agreed that the deceased should sleep with witness the night Eliza was drowned—witness sat up for that purpose—it was quite clear he had been completely immersed in water—he wished witness to give information to every body, and particularly to the mother of deceased—witness went to the mother, who lives in Boswell-court, Carey-street—the mother came and brought an officer—he never went away, but sat waiting for the arrival of an officer—he was of a most humane disposition, and would not hurt a worm.

By Mr. Justice Best—Had quarrelled with the deceased two or three times, and frequently with the prisoner about her—he desired I would treat her well, as she was deserving of every kindness—understood that he had proposed to marry deceased.

William Williams lived at No. 13, Sherrard-street—prisoner and deceased lived at his house as man and wife for three months—deceased left his house about seven o'clock in the evening in good spirits—they had been in distress latterly.

Cross-examined—Never knew a better pair of people in his life—her affection was extraordinary, and he gave them extra indulgence on account of his strict regularity.

Frances Hopkins lives in the same house with Mrs. Bell; saw the prisoner the morning he came home wet; gave him her place in her bed, which he reluctantly accepted; he was wet all over.

By the Court—His hat was as wet as his clothes; it was near two o'clock when he came in; at first she was asleep; heard him say Eliza was drowned before she had well opened her eyes; he went out of the room while she dressed herself.

Robert Ramsey is a watchman stationed in Jermyn-street. On the morning of the 26th he saw the prisoner, about half-past one; heard him exclaim, "What have I done! oh, dear, oh, dear!" Witness said, "You have done something I am sure;" he rang at the bell of Mrs. Bell's house, and said it was all right; a person came up at the time, named Holliday, who said the prisoner's name was Dyson; Holliday said to him, "That is your wife, I believe, who lives above me;" Mrs. Bell came down and let him in; the upper part of his clothes were not wet; not above his waist; witness stood by him two minutes; did not notice the lower part of his raiment.

John Holliday, a Bow-street patrol, deposed to having seen the prisoner on the night in question, about the time stated by last witness. Stood at Mrs. Bell's door—witness said to the watchman, this man is here for no good at this unseasonable hour. Saw him go into the house—witness followed; heard him say to Mrs. Bell, "Eliza is drowned." Mrs. Bell knew that witness was an officer, does not think the prisoner did. Does not know whether his clothes were wet or dry.

John Rayne, watchman to the Speaker of the House of Commons, stated that on the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th of July he was on duty. Witness heard on the night in question a cry of murder from a female voice—saw a man among the boats at this time—could not see whether it was the outside boat—heard the man cry out "Eliza, Eliza, my dear!" The intervening space was 150 yards—heard him cry for help several times. Could not go to his assistance, because he was locked in the garden.

George Salloway, a waterman, deposed that he moored his boat under the arch of Westminster Bridge, at ebb tide—found the boat the next morning near the Old Palace Yard, in deep water—it was 100 yards from where he left her. On his way to Vauxhall next morning he found a bonnet under the seat; the boat was very dirty—it appeared as though there had been a scuffle between two persons. There are piles near the Speaker's wall, where a person might get a bruise. The bonnet now produced was that he found in the boat.

By the Court—A person going from the stairs to the boat might get mud on their shoes—mud appeared to have been scraped off the shoes on the back-board—in plunging into the river the feet might go against that part of the boat.

Samuel Wilson, a waterman, stated that, from his knowledge of the River, the boat of last witness would scarcely have been afloat. It would at half-past one, but at that time there would not be sufficient water to drown a person. If a body had fallen into the water, it would have floated upwards with the tide.

Joseph Wood, of the Union Tavern, Air-street—Prisoner lived there as waiter, and deceased as bar-maid—the bonnet produced was once her's. Knew of a quarrel between deceased and Mrs. Bell.

Mr. Jeffries, a surgeon—Saw the body of the deceased on the morning of the 1st of August—understood the body had been six days in the water—it was in a putrid state in some parts—it exhibited the appearances of bruises—the head was much swollen, which he considered arose from extravasated blood, occasioned from external violence—witness opened the body—the lungs were full of black blood, which proved that the deceased died by suffocation by drowning—did not open the head, it had the appearance of having sustained external injury—did not think a blow on the face after death would have occasioned such appearances.

By the Court—Witness has had no experience relative to drowned persons.

John Harding, also a surgeon—Examined the deceased in company with last witness—the face exhibited marks of violence under the left eye—never before saw a body after it had been drowned six days.

By the Court—Had some experience relative to drowned persons—the face of the deceased was more swollen than he had ever observed any—could not say what occasioned the marks under the eyes—death from suffocation would not produce a dark mark under the eye—that would a colouration of a livid green, and not to that extent as to size.

Thomas Corbyn, a surgeon, saw the body, but did not dissect it—observed a discolouration under the eye, which could not have happened after death—it appeared like a blow received from a hand.

In his cross-examination, the witness stated that his experience of drowned persons was very contrasted.

By the Court—Did not dissect the body, because he was not called on professionally to do so. It was proper that the part should have been examined.

Mr. Jeffries re-called—The deceased was five months gone with child.

Thomas Gaskell examined the body before the Coroner's Jury—his opinion was, that external violence had not been used—found no extravasated blood—nothing could induce him to believe that external violence had been used before death.

By the Court—Had often examined the bodies of persons who lost their lives by drowning. Had frequently observed a darkness under the eyes.

(The witness here asked his Lordship for his expenses, as he had had a deal of trouble.)

Mr. Justice Best—We will see about that by and by.

John Reeve apprehended the prisoner, who was very melancholy, and made no resistance.

Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, produced the notes of the prisoner's confession at the Coroner's Inquest.

Mary Johnson Anthony stated that she was the mother of the deceased, with whom the prisoner wished to contract marriage, but she (witness) refused.

The prisoner made no defence.

The following witnesses to character were called.

William Frederick Duncan, proprietor of the St. Alban's Coffee-house,

Thomas Pugh, and William Wyatt, a publican, and Thomas Wait, a servant, gave the prisoner a good character.

Mr. Wood, who had been examined for the prosecution, gave the prisoner an excellent character.

Mr. Justice Best proceeded to sum up the evidence. The first question was—By what means did the deceased come by her death? Then another question arose—Did the prisoner force her into the water? If so, the prisoner was guilty of murder. Again, if they had mutually agreed to drown themselves, and when the prisoner came into the water took care to save himself, he would advise the jury to find him guilty, and he would take care that execution should be stayed, in order that the opinion of the twelve judges might be taken on the point. He should reserve, provided they found him guilty on that circumstance alone. There was still another point. Supposing the deceased and the prisoner went there for the purpose of destroying themselves, and the prisoner threw herself in on her own accord, that would not constitute the crime of murder.

The Jury, after consulting for some time, retired, and in about 25 minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty—Death, but subject to the opinion of the twelve judges.

POLICE.

MARY LA-BONNE.—On Thursday, an information was exhibited by the Vestry of the parish of St. Marylebone, against Mr. Griffiths, agent to the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, for having taken up the pavement in Oxford-street, now called Hyde Park-place, for the purpose of laying down gas-pipes, without giving notice, pursuant to the Act of 57th of the late King, chap. 29, sec. 11, to the Surveyor of Pavements of the complaining parish, whereby the Company had incurred a penalty of 40l. for every square foot of pavement so disturbed. After a long discussion, the Magistrates were of opinion that Oxford-street was considered by all the Acts of Parliament, which had never been repealed, a turnpike-road; and, certainly, if it was not, the Trustees could not pay such an exorbitant sum of money for lighting and watching; they had no jurisdiction over the same, they therefore should dismiss the information altogether.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Turner's house was broken open at Loughton, in Essex, and property of some value stolen. A constable having traced four men to have set off by the London coach, he procured a horse and rode after it, but never came in sight till he reached Aldgate, at which moment his horse fell. He, however, got to Bunnet, the Woodford coachman, to keep up the pursuit, who obtained assistance, and seized two of the party as they were alighting at the Royal Exchange. They underwent an examination before a Magistrate, where they gave their names George Williams and Edward Edwards. A gold watch was dropped from one of them on being apprehended, and there was found on the latter prisoner a purse with four sovereigns, and on the other a phosphorus box and matches, a small key, and a silk handkerchief. The purse and the key were identified. The prisoners were remanded.

THAMES POLICE.—On Thursday, John Timothy, apprehended on Sunday last, in Chapel-street, East Smithfield, was examined before the Magistrates of Greenwich. Similar evidence to that already adduced against his brother and others, was brought forward against him. About noon Mr. Simmons, the chief clerk of this office, received a note from the officer, giving information that he was going on to Middleton gaol with the prisoner, who must consequently be fully committed for trial at the next assizes. At the time the prisoner was taken into custody, the officer said, "I want you;" he replied, "For what?" The officer said, "Again on a charge of murder." Prisoner—"Oh, is that all?" His coat and waistcoat was then called for, which he had on, and was then taken away. On Monday, when placed at the bar of this office, the Magistrate, after hearing Mitchell's statement, asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself—observing at the same time, that he would caution him as to what he did say, lest it should tend to his future injury. The prisoner audaciously observed, "I need no caution: I know nothing of the matter!" This pertinacity of conduct and to any further observation, and the prisoner was taken away from the bar, and consigned to the discretion of the Greenwich Magistrates.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Thursday, George Edwards, the driver of the hackney-coach No. 1,074, was summoned, for having driven with such velocity and carelessness as to endanger the life of a gentleman named Paidden, in the public street, and to tear the wheel off his chaise. Mr. Paidden stated, that at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, as he was driving along Queen-street, Cheapside, he saw the defendant approach with his coach, at the rate of eight miles an hour. Witness instantly stopped his horse as close to the curbstone on his side of the street as he could; but the defendant, although the passage was narrow, continued to drive with unabated fury, and wholly disregarded the danger in which the former was placed. The consequence was, a very great injury to the chaise, which lost one of its wheels. The defendant then drove on without stopping to inquire whether any one had suffered.—William Street, a person who was passing, said, he really believed the conduct of the defendant to have been wilful; and that he had plenty of room to pass.—The driver said he had been driving a gentleman, who was in a hurry, at the proper hackney-coach rate, and that the accident had been caused by the want of skill in the complainant, who kept in the middle of a narrow street, and, as might be expected, sustained some injury. He could not produce one witness to prove that he had either driven unintentionally against the complainant, or that his speed was not impetuous.—The Lord Mayor observed, that this was a case which called for the full penalty (20 shillings) which the 30th of George II. inflicted upon a person who drove wilfully or carelessly, and ordered the defendant to pay that sum.—The driver said he had no right to pay it, and refused.—The Lord Mayor then ordered a warrant of distress to be put in execution against the fellow's goods—a proceeding at which he was evidently alarmed, but still he produced no money. The next stage of proceeding should there not be sufficient goods to cover the amount of the penalty, is a warrant against the person of the driver, whom the act then adjudges to one month's imprisonment in Bridewell, and hard labour.—The complainant, upon being informed by the Lord Mayor that an action at law would fix the proprietor of the coach with the expense of the injury, declared that he did not think that ample justice would be done to himself or the public without an appeal to a court of law for the full amount of the damage.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Wednesday, J. Bowles, who had worked for some years at Vidler's mail-coach manufactory, Milbank, and who, after twice attempting to drown himself on Monday night, and twice to hang himself on Tuesday night, confessed that a murder he had been concerned in preyed on his mind, was brought up. He stated before Sir Mr. Magistrate, that he left his apprenticeship, and entered on board His Majesty's ship President, from which, in 1814, he was drafted into the Duchess sloop of war, Capt. Holt, who went with a roving commission to cruize on the Western Ocean; that the ship touched at Cadiz, and the Steward were sent ashore with 20l. to buy provisions; but the Steward left him at a public-house with 12l. and never returned; that he (prisoner) fell in with one Godfrey, a deserter from the London (Coldstream), who a day or two afterwards took him and some other British sailors to the house of a rich lady, about 12 miles up the country, when Godfrey cut her throat before their eyes; he, however, took no share of the booty. The Magistrate, who had been at Cadiz, was not satisfied with the prisoner's description of that city, thought he was labouring under mental delusion, and ordered him to be taken care of at the workhouse.

On Thursday, Mr. Jullion, an accountant, in Chancery-lane, was ordered to find bail for assaulting Colonel James. The gentlemen were both going the same way in gigs, on the Knightsbridge-road, when their vehicles got entangled, and the defendant bestowed a liberal horse-whipping on the Colonel and his horse. The Colonel now wished to lay an information for the whipping of his horse, under Mr. Martin's Act; but it was found he had delayed his complaint too long. Ann Asketh, a prepossessing young woman, about 19 years of age, in the most abject distress, was brought to this office by Clarke, one of the constables in St. James's Park, charged by him under the Vagrant Act, having found her asleep on one of the forms in the Park at 4 o'clock in the forenoon. The prisoner scarcely had any clothes to cover her person, and was nearly barefooted. Clarke stated, that he found the prisoner sleeping at full length on one of the forms, and on telling her to rise and quit the place, she refused to do so, saying that she had as much right as witness to remain there. Having received orders to take every person in custody who thus offended and refused to leave the Park, he brought the prisoner before their worships. The Magistrate asked the prisoner for her defence, on which she burst into a flood of tears, which for a few moments stifled her utterance, but recovering her speech, she complained that Clarke pulled her off the seat with violence; which he positively denied. The poor creature then delivered the following distressing narrative of her miseries:—That during the last month, or upwards, she had not slept one night in a bed, and for the want of the common necessaries of life, her nature was completely exhausted: and on Wednesday morning, while she was passing through the park, being very much in want of sleep, and forms, when she was awoke by the officer.

Magistrate—Have you any friends?

Prisoner (convulsed with grief)—Not a friend in the world to assist me. I have a father and mother; but they are poor, and distant from me, and little know the dreadful state of misery I am in at present.

Magistrate—Where are they?

The prisoner replied, "At her parish, Satwell, in Berkshire." It appeared that some time ago she quitted her friends to come up to London for a situation, and procured one with a Mr. Adair, whom she left, and entered another, where she only remained three months. Having received her wages, 8l. she took a lodging in Mount-street, where she expended the whole of her money, and likewise pledged every article she had in her possession to support herself before she could get a situation, which she used every effort to obtain. At length she became indebted at her lodgings, which she was obliged to quit, leaving her box and duplicates as a security for the money owing. Ever since she had been walking about in a state of starvation, without any clothes but a gown and chemise, which she now had on; was ashamed to beg, and desirous to preserve her character from shame. She would willingly walk down to Satwell, 50 miles, but it would be impossible for her to do it without support on the road.—During the above statement she was frequently interrupted by the most incessant grief. Her story was delivered with that artless simplicity which would remove every suspicion of its being a fabrication. The Magistrate asked her if she would immediately quit London for Satwell if she was supplied with the means of doing so, and procuring her box, &c. She seemed to exult in the expectation of being thus supplied, and her countenance, which was before covered by a melancholy gloom, now became vivid and cheerful. The Magistrate then ordered Pace, the officer, to give her every instruction how to act, and supplied her with cash to help her in her pilgrimage to her distant place of nativity, and also ordered him to redeem the box and duplicates at her late lodgings. The poor girl, evidently lame through exhaustion, then hobbled out of the office, smiling thanks to her benefactor, who eulogized Clarke, the officer, for being the instrument of her good fortune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of York arrived in town on Monday night from the Lodge in Windsor Park, where his Royal Highness dined with the King.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness held a Levee as Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Gen. Sir George Murray, Major-Gen. Paterson, and between twenty and thirty other military officers.

The Marquis of Hastings has left London in the steam-packet for Calais, on his way to Italy.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, M.P. has just been appointed Master of the Mint, instead of Lord Maryborough, who gets the buck hounds, *vice* the late Lord Cornwallis.

We understand it is at length determined, that the vacant seat in the Cabinet, occasioned by Lord Maryborough's removal, and the struggle for which was supposed to lie between Lord Grenville and Mr. Huskisson, will not be filled up at all. The Cabinet will now, therefore, consist of only thirteen Members, instead of fifteen, which was the number before the retirement of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst and Lord Maryborough.—*Courier.*

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg was expected at Frankfort on the 21st ult. Her Majesty travels as the Countess of Groningen.

A lovely and fascinating young lady, of high connections, eloped from her friends, who reside a short distance from this city, a few days since, with a married man, late a Captain in a regiment of Dragoons.—*Exeter Gazette.*

THE ARMY.—The 57th Regiment, now at Kinsale, have received orders countermanding their embarkation to the Mauritius till the spring. The detachments of the above regiment are to be called in the latter end of October. Present quarters, Kinsale, Bandon, Macromp, Clonakilty, Bantry, Skibbereen, Dunmanway, Inchigella, and Ballyvourne.—The detachment of the 79th Highlanders, stationed at Athy, have been ordered to Naas, and are replaced by a party of the 78th Highlanders from Wicklow.

At Lichfield Races, on Tuesday, the King's Plate of 100 guineas was won by the Marquis of Exeter's b. h. Holbein, 4 yrs old; Holbein walked over the course. Lord Grosvenor's br. c. Hymettus won the Sweepstakes of 60 guineas.

At Northampton Races, Mr. Heathcote's brother to Antelope, 5 yrs old, won the County Cup, value 100 gs.; and Major Wilson's r. c. Haphazard, 3 yrs old, won the County Plate, value 50 gs.

The Duke of Richmond's c. by Octavius, is matched against Mr. Poyntz's c. by Octavius, (8st. 4lb. each), at Goodwood races, 1826, one mile for 100 sovs. h. f.

THE SHEERNESS DOCKS.—The new works at Sheerness, already finished, consist of a basin, 520 feet long by 300 feet wide, with three dry docks for first-rate ships of the line, the gates, which are of cast iron, weighing 163 tons each pair. The river wall is hollow, and stands upon inverted arches, supported by piles. There is also a mast pond, 250 feet by 150, with extensive mast locks and tunnel. The works now in hand consist of a smaller basin, 250 feet by 200 feet wide; two frigate docks and a boat basin, 100 feet long and 70 feet wide; with a depth of 27 feet at low water of spring tides. When complete the dockyard will contain about 60 acres, with a river wall about 3000 feet long. The sum expended upon these works amount to about 1,300,000l. The first stone was laid by the present Lord Melville, in August, 1814.

The Russian Government has abandoned the pretensions it put forth respecting the boundaries upon the shores of the Pacific, and by which it was proposed to turn that ocean into a lake subject to the power of the Russian autocrat.

The Americans have declared by law, the Slave Trade to be Piracy, and consequently any of the citizens of the United States who engage in that traffic are subject to the penalties for that offence.

Accounts from Iceland of the 16th of August, say that the volcano at Kollergean, in that island, which had been quiet for sixty-eight years, made a terrible eruption on the 26th of July last, accompanied by an earthquake; enormous blocks of ice were detached from the summit of the mountain; a great extent of country was laid waste, but fortunately no lives were lost; ships which were 20 leagues distant in the open sea, were covered with volcanic ashes. There were three distinct eruptions, each very violent.

On Sunday a gang of gipsies, who had been offering several horses for sale in Bath on Saturday, were apprehended at the Bear Inn, Holloway, with two horses in their possession, which have been detained. These fellows are supposed to be the persons who stole two bay mares and a black pony from the vicinity of London about ten days ago; since which they have been at Chichester and Salisbury, and also at Corsham and Bristol fairs. T. Stanley, one of the gang, was on Monday committed to Shepton-Mallet House of Correction for one month to hard labour, as a rogue and vagabond. All the rest were discharged.

A fight took place on Thursday, at the Maize Green, on Epping Forest, between George Flowers and B. Harris, for twenty sovereigns. H. Ford seconded Flowers, and Joel Jacobs assisted Harris. They fought nine rounds. Harris was subdued by strength; he placed a good hit on his adversary's right loin in the seventh round, but this was his last chance. In the eighth round he was hit out of time, and in the ninth he received a finishing hit upon the head, which made him deaf to "time."

As the youngest daughter of Mr. Belton, fruiterer, Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, was taking down the shutters on Tuesday morning, her foot caught between the railing, and as she fell the shutter struck her on the chest; she was taken in doors, and Mr. Lightfoot, surgeon, sent for; but the only words she said were, "O my mother! my dear mother!" and immediately expired.

Tuesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mr. Barnett, of Bow-street, was attacked in his gig by two foot pads, between Croydon and Streatham. The first ruffian dragged him from his gig, and with the assistance of the other threw him upon the ground, and rifled his pockets, they beat and kicked him until he was exhausted. They robbed him of 107 sovereigns, seven 10l. and three 5l. notes, a metal watch, and gold chain and seals. They then smashed the gig-seat to pieces, and took out some wearing apparel. He was taken up by one of the horse patrole; and it appeared, that while he was lying insensible the villains cut the harness in pieces, and let the horse go. The horse strayed beyond Croydon, where he was stopped. The gig was thrown up at the side of the road.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night, the inhabitants of St. Mary Redcliff parish were suddenly alarmed by a fire at the house of Mr. Wilmot, grocer, Redcliff Hill. Mr. Wilmot and his family had retired to rest not more than half an hour, and escaped the destruction that befell the whole house, stock, and furniture, with barely apparel sufficient to cover them. The interior of the building was old, consisting chiefly of wood.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must request the indulgence of our numerous Correspondents till next week.

For Prices of Public Funds see last page.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

HIS MAJESTY has not yet gone to reside at his Castle at Windsor—the inhabitants of that town are in anxious expectation of his arrival there, and great preparations are making to give HIS MAJESTY a dutiful and warm reception.

We are gratified to find that the plan which has long been in agitation is immediately to be put into execution—we mean the removal of the Upper Lodge, and the continuation of the long walk either across or under the high road near the entrance of Windsor, directly up to the Castle gate—by this improvement the real intention with which this magnificent avenue was made will be fulfilled, and the approach to the palace rendered one of the most imposing and beautiful in Europe.

THE TIMES of yesterday has the following :—

"Our readers may recollect that some years ago at Paris, a Popish priest refused the rites of Christian burial to the remains of Mademoiselle RAUCOUR, a celebrated actress of that capital. The priest alleged some old intolerant law for his justification; but the consequence was, that there arose a frightful tumult, that the Court itself became alarmed, and that immediate orders were given to administer the last offices to the dead. We perceive with sorrow, not unmixed with shame, that the spirit by which the Popish zealot was possessed, appears to have transferred itself into those members of our own church from whom better things are expected. A MR. D'ARCY, a Roman Catholic, was buried a few days ago in the parish of St. Kevin, Dublin. A Catholic Clergyman attended the funeral, but was prevented from reading the service of that communion over the grave, by an interdict from the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN! *This* Archbishop is DR. MAGEE, *who did so much injury* last year to the public spirit of Ireland by his charge against both Roman Catholics and Dissenters. *Let him, however, beware of the consequences of such acts*, and forbear to persecute Papists in the spirit of Popery: let him tear the sort of effects which were produced upon the people of Paris by the unchristian outrage offered to their feelings at the funeral of Mademoiselle RAUCOUR. *Such officious zeal* in a prelate of high rank may, in one year, do more mischief to the Establishment than a host of infidels in a century."

This is all mighty fine—but we would merely ask the man who writes in the TIMES, whether the popish priest who does duty at the popish chapel in Moorfields, where there is a burying-ground—(much to our surprise)—would suffer a Protestant Clergyman to read the funeral service of the Church of England over a grave in that place. As we are aware that the editor of the TIMES is not a likely person to know anything about it, we will answer for him decidedly No—and, moreover, we would recommend the person who speaks of DR. MAGEE, the present Archbishop of Dublin, disrespectfully, in *such a paper* as the OLD TIMES, to ask some of his employers to tell him the name of the work upon which DR. MAGEE'S fame will rest for ever, and which, to the honour and credit of our Government be it said, obtained for him the Archbishoprick which he adorns by filling.

What the wretched writer means by "officious zeal," we are as much at a loss to comprehend as he would be to explain—if Bishops are not zealous, they are called drones and idlers; if they are, they provoke the abuse of such men as write in the TIMES newspaper! who talk to the enlightened, pious, and learned author of one of the most powerful and beautiful works in the language, to "*beware*" of doing his duty. The zeal of an English Archbishop is best shewn in watching over the rights and interests of Protestanism, and in guarding them from the diabolical principles and doctrines of POPERY struggling for the ASCENDANCY.

WE have received several letters of remonstrance upon the injustice of confounding and identifying the WHIGS with the RADICALS—some written in the true liberal tone, which betray the partisan; others upon a more public principle, and deprecating the association, inasmuch as the respectability of the OPPOSITION ought to be upheld, as one of the strong bulwarks against Ministerial encroachment. We might return one general answer to both descriptions of correspondents, namely—that we cordially concur in the principle, that in a free Constitution an Opposition is necessary—and that to be effective, it should not only be respectable but powerful—and there leave our WHIG Constitutional correspondents to ascertain and settle the question, WHY this is not the case at present. But we will afford to each a separate answer, which may be soon despatched, as far as the WHIG REMONSTRANTS are concerned. If they *will* persevere in advocating the principles, and whenever it suits the purposes of their party, court the *alliance* and *support* of the RADICALS—if they *will* abandon the sound and Constitutional means of Opposition in Parliament for the *pantomimickry* of HUNT, GALE JONES, and WOLSELEY, on waggons and stages—if they *will* eke out their WHIGGERY when they find it too scanty to cover the nakedness of their designs with the sanguinary ensigns of JACOBINISM—if they will follow the lead of men in Parliament, who, without superior talent, or well-earned reputation, have found means as adventurers to force themselves from among the very dregs of the people into the Senate—it is not for us, as public writers, or public censors, to weigh every claim—or measure out, by way of subtraction, each scruple of respectability, which must necessarily be found in so large and Aristocratic a party, in order to grace the credit side of the great black public ledger, as a per contra—or set off against A SYSTEM, which has done more, by its advocacy of false principles, to injure LIBERTY, than all the Despots of Europe combined could have effected against it.

This is no vapouring, or declamation—it is a fact which comes home to every man's bosom!—That this is the case we shall endeavour to shew, in answer to those who consider with ourselves, a Constitutional Opposition necessary to the conservation of our rights. There are at this hour thousands of the middle and respectable classes of society, who would be ready to oppose many measures brought forward by Ministers, who are withheld from so doing by the double consideration of giving strength to a party whose principles alarm them—and of throwing their influence into a scale, which may tend to break the equilibrium necessary to the safety and support of a mixed Government.

There are thousands among every class of men in the country, who, as WHIGS of the Old School, have seceded and dropped off from the ranks or support of Opposition—and who prefer to trust their rights and property to the safeguard of Ministers, towards whom they feel neither affection nor attachment—rather than risk *both* or *either* to the ephemeral expedients of a *time-serving* FACTION, which has neither FIXED PRINCIPLES, nor RESPONSIBLE LEADERS.

We speak to facts known to every man at all conversant with the existing state of opinions and parties in the country—but we have a very simple test, whereby to prove the deterioration of what are called WHIG OPINIONS, in the lapse even of a very few years.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, who, whatever may be our opinion of his political creed, has never shrunk from the expression of his sentiments, was long considered as the representative in Parliament of that class of men who are *essentially democratic*, and who at different periods have progressively adopted, or been assigned, the titles of REFORMERS and RADICALS—that is, RADICAL REFORMERS, as contra-distinguished from the WHIGS, who THEN *professed to be* MODERATE REFORMERS. SIR FRANCIS'S party in Parliament was of the smallest possible *calibre*—and instances, we believe, are upon record, of his being left in a minority of ONE!—The WHIGS carefully avoided all contact with the patriotic Baronet. He was denied the honour of the sitting—that is, on the WHIG imperial benches; he was shunned, as if his principles were infectious—and RADICALISM "catching."

These are FACTS within the recollection, and notorious to every man who was then a member or in the habit of attending Parliament—What is the case now? Let any one of those who recollect this order of things, compare it with the state of parties in the House of Commons at the present moment—opinions upon the highest topics of domestic government and national interest are every day handled by the HUMES, the BROUGHAMS, the MACKINTOSHES, and the DENMANS, in a manner which so far exceeds any thing attempted by SIR FRANCIS BURDETT in the vigour of his zeal, that he not only smiles at the ravings of his new proselytes, but, in his own speeches—distinguished for talent as well as strength—appears rather as a moderator, than a leader of a sect eager to pay homage where they formerly dreaded to acknowledge even a connexion. The truth is—that BURDETT is not only less violent—less offensive in his diatribes against "things as they are"—but acts, and has consistently acted, upon a tangible and decided principle.—He, without bestowing sufficient attention to the gradual but great change which has taken place in the preponderating influence of the democratic branch of the Constitution, is jealous of the power which he considers Ministers to possess over the House of Commons—and, consistently with this opinion, has constantly and steadily laboured to undermine the "Borough influence"—AS IF IT PREVAILED ONLY ON ONE SIDE. We think him wrong; but we believe him to be among the few of that class of men called PATRIOTS, who—making due allowance for that strange fascination which the love of mob plaudits operates upon the minds of public men—sincerely acts upon what he believes to be constitutional and patriotic grounds — nor must it ever be forgotten, that, independently of the personal respect which he has ever paid to his Sovereign, this man has never made the Throne the butt of his scurrility—nor either sanctioned nor given vent to insinuations against the supreme head of the state.

In short, we appeal to the eyes and to the observation of the public at large, whether, in taking up the Debates of Parliament, we look, as we certainly formerly did look, for the *extreme principle* of the mob orators, in the speeches of the Honourable Baronet—or whether we do not, on the contrary, read them rather as a refreshing laxative after the hard, cold, and withering denunciations of the WHIGS against our KING & our NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS in CHURCH and STATE!

Shall we then stand condemned for taking the only line which a love and veneration for these establishments has left open to their supporters—shall we patiently endure the progress of a SYSTEM, which once so successfully demoralized a whole people, in FRANCE, for the purpose of leading them willing victims to the *parricidal altar of* JACOBINISM—shall we—because we have successfully snatched the firebrand from the hands of men who were about to lay it at the foot of the throne—it matters not whether the attempt was or was not *experimental*—in order to enable them more securely to renew their threats or their machinations?—No—neither letter writters, nor reviewers, nor threats, nor wheedling, nor imputations against us, for turning their own arms against them, shall make us waver in our purpose, or cease from our labours. It is not easy to deceive the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, *in the long run*—as the WHIGS have found to their cost.

Our Journal would never have met with the encouragement it has to boast, if it had been a mere libellous publication, like the disgraceful things which the WHIGS and RADICALS vomited forth in all quarters to crush it in its origin. It has indeed been so far libellous, that it has spoken not only the truth, but the whole truth. This, in too many instances, and in too many quarters, we are perfectly aware, is productive of all the consequences of a libel—but where the "KNIFE and CAUTERY" can alone save the patient, we must steel our minds against the whining affectation of sympathy, which would risk a life rather than lose a limb.

We have said, and we think we have proved, that the TORIES of the present day are to the Constitution what the WHIGS formerly were—and that the WHIGS of the nineteenth century, having in their appetency for office, and their zeal for themselves, lost sight of every principle by which the bond of WHIG UNION was originally held together, have so committed themselves and their followers to the more modern heresy of JACOBINISM—and so disgusted and alienated the WHIGS of the old school—that the latter are more generally to be found in the ranks of the TORIES, whilst the former can only be distinguished—since they still will be WHIGS—as WHIG RADICALS or RADICAL WHIGS.

ACCOUNTS were received on Friday morning of the death of MR. RICARDO, the Member for Portarlington: he had latterly distinguished himself as a frequent speaker in Parliament, and upon questions of political economy was thought extremely well of by his friends.

WE copy the following from the Waterford newspaper of the 6th instant:—

"NEWSPAPERS.

"The following has been communicated to us as a circumstance unexampled in the History of that part of our periodical press which relates to Newspapers.

"The writer mentions that a few days ago he gave 14s. for seven of the early Numbers of the JOHN BULL. On enquiring of a Newsman a short time after for one or two other Numbers, he was asked nine shillings for a single paper; and the Newsman assured him solemnly that he had received as high as 15s. for some of the early impressions!

"The early Numbers have got, what a Newspaper never had before —*a trade price*—which is as high as eighteen-pence a piece, which he has been asked at the John Bull office for impressions of only a few weeks standing.

"Our correspondent adds that his own Newsman has offered him a guinea for his purchase."

Were the case not our own we should mention it as a curiosity only—as it is we quote it with a certain degree of satisfaction.

IT is amusing enough to perceive the TIMES so violently angry with the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, for prohibiting Freemasonry, and all other "*secret societies.*" Its love of liberty is proverbial, and this imperial interference with mysteries and secrets, and words and signs, galls the leading journal sadly. If his Imperial Majesty stood in need of any arguments in defence of the conduct he has thought proper to adopt, he might find abundance which would suit his purpose, written in the cockney's best style, against the existence of *Orange Lodges* in this land of freedom.

MR. COKE AND LADY ANNE COKE.

A PAMPHLET has been forwarded to us from Norwich containing the case of MARY HUMPHREY: the following is a transcript of its title, and it becomes our duty, as the matter has thus been laid before the public, to notice *the work*—if it intituled—

"A Letter to THOS. WM. COKE, ESQ. M.P. shewing the distress and misery which have been brought upon JAMES HUMPHREY, MARY his wife, and their five children, by the unjust treatment they have experienced from THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, Esq. and LADY ANNE COKE of Holkham, in the County of Norfolk; by which JAMES HUMPHREY is incarcerated in prison, and his wife and children are brought to a state of ruin. By MARY HUMPHREY.—Norwich: printed by R. WALKER, near the Duke's Palace, and may be had of all the Booksellers in the County of Norfolk."

The history is simply this—when LADY ANNE was at "Ladies wish to be who love their Lords," it became necessary that she should have a nurse to attend her. MRS. HUMPHREY applied for the situation, and referred her ladyship to MRS. STEELE, of Stoke, with whom she had formerly lived, for a character, this character LADY ANNE received, and was "perfectly satisfied." In order to do justice to MRS. HUMPHREY, we will give her account of the consequent interview with her ladyship:—

"Some time afterwards LADY ANNE sent for me to go to Holkham, and I went accordingly, but on my arrival, I found her Ladyship could not be spoken with, and I was ordered to go down again the following morning, which order I attended to, though I was prevented being there so early as was appointed, by necessary attention to my infant: on seeing MRS. TURNER, she observed that LADY ANNE had enquired for me several times; after a short space, I was ordered up stairs to LADY ANNE'S apartments, who inquired if I had weaned my child. I said, I had began to wean it; she also inquired if I had ever been at service, I said I had not. After some unimportant observations, LADY ANNE desired I would hold myself in readiness by the 10th of December, *to come at any hour* she should think proper to send for me. On retiring, I enquired of MRS. TURNER what dresses I should procure to wear during the time, she said *silk*, & *white*; occasionally I might wear a coloured gown, but that I could not dress too smart for LADY ANNE."

As it will save time to state the case with more brevity than MRS. HUMPHREY chooses to use upon the occasion, it may be only necessary to add that after a consultation with her friends, LADY ANNE resolved *not* to employ MRS. HUMPHREY, and having informed her of the change in her intentions, gave her three one pound notes. MRS. HUMPHREY having expressed her discontent at this, the steward gave her *eighteen sovereigns* in addition, and, as we should have thought, MRS. HUMPHREY ought to have been extremely well satisfied therewith—instead of which, she sends the following account to LADY ANNE, which as a curiosity in itself, and one of the most splendid instances of impudence and attempted imposition we ever happened to meet with, we give entire.—

MRS. HUMPHREY'S ACCOUNT.

"Wells, 14th January, 1823.

"MY LADY—I beg to enclose you a statement of what I consider myself entitled to, in consequence of your Ladyship's depriving me of my engagement as Nurse to your Ladyship's child.—I remain your Ladyship's obedient servant, "MARY HUMPHREY.

"Lady Anne Coke, Holkham."

	£	s.	d.
"MRS. HUMPHREY having had several journies to Holkham, at the request of LADY ANNE COKE, and writing her orders, *considers herself entitled to*	3	0	0
"MRS. HUMPHREY having provided herself with good and extra clothes, necessary to take LADY ANNE COKE'S place, as Nurse for twelve months, claims for such expences	30	0	0
"MRS. HUMPHREY paid MRS. DACK, for weaning her infant, to take LADY ANNE'S place, which she would not have done on any other occasion, and for other expenses on that account	1	0	0
"LADY ANNE COKE having agreed to pay MRS. HUMPHREY, as wages for twelve months, twenty guineas, MRS. H. claims the same	21	0	0
"AS MRS. HUMPHREY during the twelve months was to have been boarded and lodged, and also to have been washed for during the twelve months, *charges at the rate of 1l. per week for the same*	62	0	0
"MRS. HUMPHREY having made an engagement with LADY ANNE COKE, for twelve months and expecting in consequence to procure similar situations afterwards, gave up her Business as Milliner and Dress Maker, and parted with her apprentice, for the loss of which business, MRS. HUMPHREY *considers herself entitled to*	50	0	0
"MRS. HUMPHREY having made application for a Housekeeper to take charge of her family during her engagement with LADY ANNE, charge for postage of letters and loss of her husband's time on that business	1	0	0
"It being customary whenever an infant is baptized for the Sponsors and Visitors to make a present to the Nurse, MRS. H. in making her engagement with LADY ANNE COKE, took this circumstance, as the principal one, into consideration, as also that of receiving the baby-linen, and other perquisites usually allowed to Nurses attending on a person of LADY ANNE COKE'S rank; MRS. HUMPHREY did not consider the wages of 20 guineas as of any importance compared with the perquisites, or a much higher salary would have been required, consequently *she feels herself perfectly justified in demanding for such loss*	105	0	0!!!
"MRS. HUMPHREY having by LADY ANNE COKE'S treatment of her, lost the chance of securing a Nurse's situation in future, in consequence of reports being spread abroad to her prejudice, considers herself entitled to a fair remuneration, *and accordingly claims, for loss of character and such chance as above stated*	30	0	0
"Total	£283	0	0"

Having dispatched this insolent and outrageous demand, the woman, having received no favourable answer, sends a letter to MR. COKE, *threatening* to publish the affair to the world, which she has done, and the book has been forwarded to us from various quarters, in order that we may attract public notice to it, which we readily do—but with very different feelings or motives from those which our *friends* imagined would actuate us upon the occasion.

MR. COKE is a Whig, and as a Whig we hate him; we detest his politics, and have no great respect for his intellect; but we must be allowed to discriminate—and when the *private* conduct of MR. COKE and his Lady are dragged before the public by a *threatening* virago, it becomes our duty to take the side to which justice and candour attach us—and we have no hesitation in declaring the attack of this woman upon MR. COKE and his family, to be most outrageous and unwarrantable; her language intemperate and insolent, and her pretended charges absurd, extravagant, and ridiculous beyond belief.

One part of the subject assumes a more serious aspect, for MR. COKE is charged, in the title-page, with "*incarcerating* "MR. HUMPHREY *in prison*"—upon seeing which we imagined that the overbearing landlord had consigned a suffering tenant to jail in his anger, or that he had foreclosed a mortgage, or seized his goods, or ejected him, or oppressed him, or some such thing; instead of which, MR. HUMPHREY was arrested for a debt incurred by MRS. HUMPHREY, for articles of dress to enable her to hold the office of nurse to the Lady ANNE. Before this oppression and barbarity are admitted, let it be recollected that MRS. HUMPHREY received nearly twenty

...ds from Lady ANNE, and that if she exceeded this sum ...the purchases she tells us she made, she must have the ...ey she bought, which she may sell again, and so relieve ...husband from the distress which *she*, and not either COKE ...Lady ANNE brought upon herself.

...The passage with which this excellent dame concludes her ...ter might teach the Patriarch of Holkham a good political ...son. It refers to the advantages likely to arise to the ...PLE by the *distribution of his large property* amongst his ...riors. But we will not mingle *public* with *private* matters ...: in *this* discussion the COKES are decidedly right; and ...w so seldom we are able to admit such a fact, that we are ...willing to spoil its effect by the recollection of any thing ...traneous.

THE EXCESS OF LIBERALITY.

A remarkably smart and well-done bit of "*foolery*," called ...e Trial of the REV. EDWARD IRVING," has been recently ...blished, and is, we believe, in very general circulation—it ...in fact, a collection of all the criticisms which have ap... in the various London periodical publications put into ...wd in the mouths of their respective editors, and delivered before ...e bar and jury; the idea is evidently borrowed from that ...imitable *jeu d'esprit* "The Trial of HENRY BROUGHAM," ...the "New Whig Guide." We will extract part of the ...ross-examination of the editor of the TIMES, by MR. C. ...PHILLIPS, as a fair specimen.

"MR. PHILLIPS—MR. CORBETT, you are perhaps aware, has done ...e the honour of agreeing with you in opinion as to the present case?

"Honour, Sir! I know nothing about it; I am no reader of his trash.

"Did not you quote him at times?

"Yes, the blustering blockhead will start across our path now and ...en, when we like to stir him up with our long pole a little, for the ...ertainment of the public. But he is so nauseous a dog, that when we have ...casion to quote from him, we never defile our pens with the task, ...t condition to the compositors, that they may print from his own de...rable pages.

"*Admirable delicacy indeed!* Now, Sir, let me ask you, who have so ...ely condemned MR. IRVING as a man of *mean understanding*, whe...r you have not at the same time *condemned* SIR WALTER SCOTT as ...der of no imagination"—Yes, I have.

"And LORD BYRON, as *destitute of all poetical talent?*—Yes.

"Enough, Sir, you may go down.

"*I am going down*, Sir.!!!"

This is extremely smart upon the OLD TIMES, who, with ...e ing exceeding the usual bonds of modern liberality, pub...sh on Thursday the following account of the work.

"*A very clever and amusing jeu d'esprit* has just been published, ...der the title of *Trial of the Rev.* ED. IRVING, *M.A.* The witnesses ...the prosecution and the defence are the various writers in daily and ...ekly publications, who have expressed opinions against or for the ...verend orator. *Great ingenuity is shown in the cross-examination* ...f these *supposed witnesses*, whose depositions are made to tally ...most revelation with their actually written criticisms. *This piece of ...humbug it at once so smart and so free from all malignity*, that it de...erves general circulation. There is a frontispiece, representing the ...ame in five different positions, *which is an additional proof* of CRUIK...HANK'S humorous conception and executive dexterity."

We here perceive that there is "*no malignity*" in saying ...at the OLD TIMES is "*going down*," and the exposition of ...s vulgarity and scurrility," we are told by its editor, is ...merely a "piece of pleasantry"—"vastly agreeable, no ...oubt," and mighty candid in the Cockney, some would say; ...ot others, more wise in these matters, would look upon it as ...glaring exposition of the *humbug* of writers who can be hired ...praise a book which it is clear they never have read, or (we ...ould say) even seen—for the "frontispiece" to the work to ...hich the skilful TIMES refers as an additional proof of ...UIKSHANK'S "*humorous conception and executive dexterity*," ...not *by* GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, the clever artist they allude ...bout is a *performance*, neither humourous nor dexterous, ...a namesake of his.

THE TREAD MILL.

No subject which we have treated since the commence...ent of our career, has excited a stronger interest, or pro...uced more numerous communications to BULL, than that of ...e Tread Mill; indeed, the letters we have received are not ...ore remarkable for their number than the variety of opinions ...hich they contain, and we have delayed till now resuming ...e consideration of a question, certainly of very great im...portance, in order to give them every attention.

...a particular class of our correspondents who accuse us, ...ersecution it may be called), of having fallen into the ...ake of a party headed by SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY in ...pposition to the Tread Mill, we must reply by distinctly ...claring that we took up the subject before we had seen SIR ...HN'S book, and that our observations were made upon in...rmation actually received from the House of Correction in ...ld Bath Fields; that we spoke after a careful examination ...the cases to which we alluded, and that we did not know ...e nature or contents of SIR JOHN'S book till subsequently, ...en he was kind enough to forward it to us—when finding ...e strongest proofs contained in it of *similar* conduct at a ...rmer period, we made use of it as corroborative of the ...timony we felt it our duty to lay before the public.

The letters which we have received from Magistrates upon ...e question we put out of discussion at present, because, as ...e terrible engine in the hands of the Police, we do not mean ...question the efficacy of the Tread Mill; we neither wish ...dispute its *legality*, because, upon the principle of "doing a ...ong right to do a little wrong," we conclude the Justices of ...e Peace are fully authorized to send a Lady and Gentleman ...the Treadmill for a month, who have been detected by ...e watchman in a flirtation after sun-set upon Wa...rloo Bridge—all this we desire studiously to throw over...board at present, because, we hope and trust, such parts of ...e question will be shortly set at rest by the higher powers ...the country.

...hat we go against, and all that we have yet strenuously ...ged, is the application of this laborious toil to *females*, ...d we have carefully read over all the papers and documents ...ating to the discipline so directed; but as our object is to ...ake the matter *fairly discussed*, and by no means to "raise a ...ry" against a system highly approved by some of the best ...ds, and most excellent amongst our countrymen, we will content our...lves by laying before our readers one or two documents, ...hich may aid the consideration of the subject.

...e first is a letter addressed to a work called the "Lon...n Medical and Physical Repository," by SIR JOHN COX ...IPPISLEY; but which SIR JOHN has transmitted to us, ...nceive that the lateness of its date would prevent its ...ppearing in that publication—it is a reply to a letter which ...e have not seen, and indeed bears more upon the *general* ...ntages of the Tread Mill than its particular injurious...ss to women. The accompanying communication from ...ich corroborates, however, the distressing accounts of ...ffect upon females, and the horror which has been excited ...n the goal of NEWPORT, a town in the Isle of Wight. ...submit it without any observation.

THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL REPOSITORY.

...ing allusion to the 'visiting Justices of the Notting...hamshire House of Correction,' under the signature of MR. HUTCHIN...SON, surgeon of the establishment, having appeared in your last jour...nal, with some observations on a communication which I thought it ...my duty to make. GENERALLY, to the magistracy, in the course of last ...year, I cannot but notice that when MR. HUTCHINSON speaks of 'the ...wheel (in the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields,) had been ...accident on the machinery by which the boys at work on another ...miserably crushed,' he merely observes, 'I can only assert that acci...dents of this description have not happened in the *Nottinghamshire ...rence*, excepting by the *extreme carelessness of those on the wheel.*'

If MR. HUTCHINSON had considered the incident deserving his notice ...at all, I should have expected from his candour that he would not have ...withheld the facts stated in the first page of the *circular* communica...tion upon which he has commented. He must have observed that, with ...reference to the 'official returns of the visiting magistrates, printed ...by order of the House of Commons,' the question was put, 'Why, may ...it not be asked, are the *various accidents of the most serious complexion ...passed over without the slightest notice whatever, that, in different ...prisons*, have followed the use of the *tread machinery, particularly ...those that have occurred from the breaking the shaft*, or continuation of ...the axis, *four times in the prison of Cold Bath Fields?* Nor has the ...shaft at *Brixton* escaped a similar lot, and without the influence of ...such a bias *(as has been noticed,)* it would be inconceivable that a re...port, which correctly states that the Tread Mill discipline was applied ...to *females* in the former prison, should be silent as to the chief motives ...for its discontinuance.'*

I will not trespass, Sir, upon your pages with the repetition of de...tails which are now pretty generally before the public. Having my...self made an unsuccessful attempt to resist the introduction of this no...vel and, as I conceive, injurious discipline, in a considerable provin...cial establishment, where for many years I had acted as a visiting ma...gistrate, it is under the present circumstances most consistent with ...my feelings to request the discontinuance of my appointment to that ...highly responsible office. I have also thought it no less my duty to ...submit to the public the communications which have become sub...jects of much discussion—I can accuse myself for withholding two let...ters only, from professional gentlemen, whose opinions differ from ...those which constitute the greater part of the correspondence which ...has extended to so great a length.

I will only further observe, that I conceive all the material obser...vations of MR. HUTCHINSON are fully answered by *anticipation* in DR. ...GOOD'S letter of the 7th of June last: that letter, with some addi...tional notes, has been sent to the press for a *reprint*, and should any ...advantage result from the sale, or of that of the more extended corre...spondence, it will be applied to the general benevolent purposes of the ...Society for the Improvement in Prison Discipline. Of DR. GOOD'S ...professional merits, MR. HUTCHINSON has spoken very handsomely. ...I think it not less my duty on the present occasion to introduce a foot ...note which appeared in the publication adverted to.†

I have availed myself of a visit of MR. COLE to his family, resid...ing in this county, to request his attestation of the several facts which ...occurred in his repeated visits with DR. GOOD and myself to the prison ...in Cold Bath Fields. Since which other casualties of the same de...scription have occurred, though MR. HUTCHINSON sees no probability ...of their recurrence, except by the *extreme carelessness* of those on the ...wheel. My own opinion, nevertheless, is so much at variance with ...that of MR. HUTCHINSON, that I am fully persuaded that it is not ...within the means of all MR. CUBITT'S efforts to effect any *adequate ...guard* against their recurrence.—I am, Sir, very obediently yours,

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, J. C. HIPPISLEY.
August 29, 1823.

P.S. As it is of some importance that the professional character of DR. GOOD should be well understood on the present occasion, I have added a foot note from the correspondence addressed to the Home Department, p. 122.

LETTER OF MR. COLE, SURGEON TO THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY, TO SIR J. C. HIPPISLEY, BART.

West Cowes, Aug. 28, 1823.

DEAR SIR,—I have no hesitation in answering your question as to "the accuracy of DR. GOOD'S statement of the facts and observations on those occasions when I visited with him the House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields"—nor have I any difficulty in avowing my opinions on the subject as a professional man, being in entire concurrence with those of DR. GOOD.

During my visit to my family connexions in this place, I have taken an opportunity of viewing the Tread Wheel in the Prison, at Newport, where it is admitted that casualties similar to those which, in a greater extent, have taken place in the Prison at Cold Bath Fields (as described by yourself and DR. GOOD) have also occurred—both men and women have here frequently fallen from the wheel, and one man recently received a fall, with much injury, which confined him near two months under the care of the medical attendant. The remonstrances of the *women* against the discipline have been so powerfully urged, even against the strongest menaces of the keeper, *that he has been obliged to forego the practice of putting them on the wheel.*

The keeper observed, that the discipline was so severe, that it deterred many who otherwise would have submitted to the imprisonment rather than pay the *fines* which exempted them from it;—if such be the fact, I need make no comment to you, Sir, who have so perseveringly investigated this subject, on the inconsistency of such *inflictions* as well as the inequality of punishment which is made dependant, in a certain degree, on the pocket rather than on the *delinquency* of the offender.—I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, your's, &c.

ROBERT COLE.

Having laid before the public these letters, which embrace at once the consideration of the *moral* as well as *physical* effects of the new discipline, it becomes our duty also in fairness to publish the following communication from MR. JACKSON, the surgeon to the House of Correction in GUILDFORD, which most assuredly gives a complete contradiction to every statement heretofore made as to the injury done to female health by the Mill, as well as to those which have been made with respect to the "waste of flesh," so minutely described by the Matrons of Cold Bath Fields, and the mischiefs accruing to the hands of the labourers.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I read (with no small degree of surprise) in your paper of the 24th of August, some observations relative to the use of the Tread Mill, together with copious extracts from SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY'S work, in which a truly horrible account is given of the sufferings of the prisoners in the House of Correction at Cold Bath Fields.

These observations and extracts are so completely at variance with the state of things as they exist in the House of Correction at this place, more especially with regard to the effects of the wheel on the female prisoners, that I am induced to trouble you with an account of the weight of *all* the women who have been admitted into this prison between the 1st of May and the 1st of September, by which statement I trust I shall be able to show that (if increase of weight be a proof of improved health), the WOMEN ARE IN *better case than when they were admitted.*

		st.	lb.			st.	lb.
Eliz. Simmons	May 3 weight	8	3¼	Aug. 9 weight		8	8¼
Frances Farmer	— 3 —	8	10¼	— 9 —		9	0¼
Cath. Hargrave	— 3 —	7	13¼	— 9 —		8	1¼
Ann Towers	— 16 —	7	11	— 9 —		7	10
Mary Hilton	— 16 —	7	6	— 9 —		7	2¼
Maria Harris	— 16 —	8	10¼	— 9 —		8	2¼
Fanny Welch	June 13 —	9	5	— 9 —		8	13¼
Bridget Welch	— 13 —	9	10	— 9 —		9	4
Joanna M'Carthy	May 16 —	8	3	— 9 —		8	10¼
Mary Key	— 16 —	9	4	— 9 —		9	8¼
Sarah Pledge	— 16 —	8	1	— 9 —		8	3¼
Jane Baker	— 16 —	7	10¼	— 9 —		8	4
Caroline Taylor	— 16 —	8	3	— 9 —		7	11¼
Sarah Mainer	June 13 —	7	11	— 9 —		7	7
Sarah Head	July 12 —	10	4	— 9 —		10	4
Mary Reading	— 12 —	7	0¼	— 9 —		7	0¼
Abigail Speed	— 12 —	8	9	— 9 —		8	10

By this statement you will perceive, that, with very few exceptions, the women have gained considerably in weight, and of those who have lost weight, two, viz. HILTON and HARRIS, were labouring under disease at the time of admission, *on which account they were seldom put upon the wheel.* I beg leave to add, that I have witnessed none of the bad effects of the wheel on the hands of the female prisoners, as mentioned in SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY'S work; and with regard to the dreadful consequences described by DR. MASON GOOD as *likely to result* from the labour of females on the Tread Wheel, I most positively declare, that *no such consequences have existed here.* The prisoners, and more especially the women, are in good health—the few cases of sickness which have come under my care have generally been chronic diseases of long standing, and were so at the time of admission into this place; and I do most solemnly declare that I have as yet witnessed no bad effects on the legs, arms, or bodies of the prisoners from the use of the Tread Mill.

My object in troubling you with this is to elicit truth, and to do away what appears to me, judging from its effects in this place, a groundless objection to a humane, useful, and harmless instrument of punishment.

If the above be deemed worthy a place in your Paper, you will oblige me by inserting it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD JACKSON,
Sept. 2, 1823. Surgeon to the House of Correction, Guildford.

P.S. On visiting the Prison this day I found that the Mill was not at work, on account of the want of corn,—the men were in their different airing yards, and the women all employed at needle-work, *at which they appeared to be very expert, not one of them complaining of horny or blistered hands.*

We admit that we were beyond measure surprised at this striking variation from everything we had previously heard upon the subject of the *practical results* of the Mill labour, and from the opinions of many experienced *medical men.*

As we are, upon all other subjects, so are we upon this, perfectly independent and unbiassed; having published certainly a most staggering communication against our own doctrine, we think we may fairly request the indulgence of our readers for not pursuing the "Tread Mill" any farther till we get some satisfactory reply to the *apparently* unanswerable testimony of MR. JACKSON.

One "Magistrate of Berkshire" begs to know what we mean by "disproportionate labour," and "the inaptitude of women to work," we mean simply this, that we would have as there is at Cambridge—spinning-houses, or needle-work houses, (a sedulous application to which might be compelled,) for females—we mean that each woman should toil at that, which was difficult and disagreeable to her, but not injurious to her health. The Tread Wheel seems too much like a quack medicine, when it is applied indiscriminately to both sexes and all constitutions—make labour irksome, but do not make it prejudicial, because Magistrates have no right, whatever they may think, to do that than ensure the performance of healthful toil.

Suppose, for instance, several of the Members of the present Whig Opposition were brought up, some for gambling in St. James's-street—some for flirting at the French play—some for breaches of the peace—some for frequenting a disorderly house, and so on—no Magistrate will pretend to say that it would be an equalization of punishment to put HUME and GREY BENNET upon the same wheel to fag, or that it would be a fair thing to set them and their associates to the toil which the law decrees to a gang of vulgar full-sized coal-heavers? Certainly not. Then how, upon our principle, should a judicious Magistrate act? Set them to do that which, without injuring their bodily health, would worry and annoy them beyond measure.

We would not attempt to direct the course of justice; but we think her end would be fully attained if HUME were sentenced to multiply seven figures into seven three times a day for a month without a blunder—CREEVEY to be decent and well behaved in society for a fortnight—SIR ROBERT WILSON to get returned for Southwark at the next election—LORD ERSKINE not to talk of himself—COLONEL DAVIES to put a regiment through DUNDAS'S manœuvres without clubbing it—the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER to point out his right hand from his left six times running—BROUGHAM to be sincere, and keep his nose still for four and twenty hours together—LORD GREY to be master of his own temper, and LORD HOLLAND master of his own house, for a month each. All this might be done without any swelling of hams or breaking of bones, and in a similar manner work might surely be apportioned to the *weaker class* of criminals at Brixton or in Cold Bath Fields.

Air:—"*Mallrook.*"

VILSON s'en va't en guerre,
Mironton, &c.
Qui sçait s'il reviendra?

Au siege de Corunna,
Mironton, &c.
Il est mis hors de combat.

Au General MURILLO,
Mironton, &c.
Il veut faire des propos.

Qui par son Aide de Camp,
Mironton, &c.
Lui dit tout de suite, "Non, non."

Tout près le Pont St. Payo, &c.
Mironton, &c.
Il trouve le Caporal,

Et voit sous corps porté,
Mironton, &c.
Par un petit *mulet.*

Sur selle de femme demeure,
Mironton, &c.
Sa partie inferieure.

Et bien mal á son aise, &c.
Mironton, &c.
Quoique ça forme une chaise.

Car on dit qu'il est blessé,
Mironton, &c.
Ou —— *Renard il le sçait.*

Pour son Etât Major,
Mironton, &c.
Il a quatre Gardes du Corps.

Un de ces bons soldats,
Mironton, &c.
Le soutient par le bras.

L'autre se fait son Guide,
Mironton, &c.
Et tient très ferme la Bride.

L'un montre, un peu d'avance,
Mironton, &c.
Qu'il s'est mis *en potence.*

Car il portait ses bequilles,
Mironton, &c.
Et l'autre ne portait rien.

Ainsi ces patriotes sages,
Mironton, &c.
A regler donc s'engagent.

Par *Mulet* et par l'ANE,
Mironton, &c.
Les destins de l'Empire.

* When this observation was made the female prisoners had been withdrawn from the discipline, since which period it has been unfortunately resumed.

† "A Correspondent of much consideration, who has filled distinguished offices in the profession of the law, and whose knowledge of medical subjects is almost proverbial, thus expresses himself in a note to the present writer, with respect to DR. GOOD'S '*Study of Medicine.*' 'Hard at work on DR. GOOD'S volumes—you know I have been a medical reader all my life; as far as I have gone I am indeed highly gratified—great learning—admirable classification—luminous reasoning. The interspersion, too, of singular anecdotes, historical allusions, quotations, &c. enlivening the sombre of technical didactics. ... hope you will not hurry me to return the books, they require much more than a ...

DR. COLLYER.

WE have been requested to insert the following testimonials respecting DR, COLLYER :—

"I have waited with some anxiety (because the public have called for a distinct avowal on this point,) for DR. COLLYER'S permission to state, that I am the individual who attended him at the bath. Three weeks ago I offered an affidavit, if it could be judged necessary, on this subject When DR. COLLYER, perhaps from an over delicacy of feeling, observed, that 'as unblemished reputation of more than 20 years had failed to secure him from malignant representations, arising out of a circumstance of such ordinary occurrence, he could not make up his mind to subject any other person to imputations, the bitterness of which he himself so dearly abided.' I could feel, individually, no difficulty in this case; and should be unworthy my profession if I were not prepared both to discharge its duties, and to meet their consequences. It is only necessary to appeal to the medical world for instances of the dangerous effects of a protracted continuance in the warm bath; fatal syncope has been produced by it. Such an occurrence nearly befel DR. COLLYER at Margate, some years ago, from inattention on the part of the attendant of the bath, and his particular malady, at the time of my professional attendance, required special medical treatment. (Signed) THOMAS COX, M.D.

"St. Thomas-street, Sept. 6."

(COPY.)

"From the frequent opportunities which I have had of witnessing the kindness and benevolence which DR. COLLYER has evinced towards diseased and distressed objects, of both sexes, applying to him for relief, both pecuniary and in procuring them such attention as their diseases might require, I beg leave to offer my humble testimony to the belief of the uprightness of his motives, as well as the purity of his conduct. This opinion is corroborated by the evidence most unequivocally given him by each of the persons sent to me by DR. COLLYER for my professional opinion, expressive of their grateful recollection of his great kindness to them, and the propriety of his conduct on all occasions. (Signed) "J. CALLAWAY,

"Sept. 5. "Surgeon, High-street, Borough.

"I am eager to afford my testimony of the attention paid by the REV. DR. COLLYER, to anatomical, surgical, and medical studies, of which I have for several years been a witness. DR. COLLYER was in the habit of attending my lectures on anatomy and physiology, and has devoted many hours with me to the examination of anatomical preparations. As an evidence of the Doctor's attention to subjects of this nature, I may mention that I have in my possession a manuscript of the Doctor's, containing the passages in the works of Cicero, "*de Natura Deorum*," describing the several senses; and a literal translation from the Latin, made by the Doctor to point out the deviations from the original in the description given in 'Hervey's Meditations.'

"I have had opportunities, from my former connexion with the Royal Humane Society, of witnessing DR. COLLYER'S great anxiety to understand the various methods recommended for the recovering of the apparently dead or drowned, and I have had the pleasure to give him instruction and explanations on this subject. I know that he has been instrumental in the preservation of human life, and the records of the Society to which I have alluded would confirm this assertion. I have been also witness to DR. COLLYER'S unwearied zeal in the formation and promotion of many institutions for the relief of the poor and diseased, and he has never failed to exert his utmost ability and influence to obtain for them the most illustrious and distinguished patronage. "THOMAS JOSEPH PETTIGREW."

"I hereby certify, that between three and four years since, I was called to a boy who, while bathing in the Surrey Canal, was seized with cramp, and went to the bottom, where he remained until taken up by some person, to all appearance dead; the means usually resorted to under such circumstances were employed, and to the active co-operation DR. COLLYER at that time afforded me, we succeeded in restoring him; and on several subsequent occasions, when we were not so successful, have I found DR. COLLYER exceedingly kind and active in those attentions such melancholy cases require.

"TOBIAS BROWN, Jun. surgeon,

Sept. 6. 3, Clarence-place, Camberwell.

MR. HONE THE BARRISTER.

WE have received a communication from the gentlemen who signed the "circular" respecting the case of MR. HONE, in which they request us to state, that we did not receive the "circular" which we published in our last Number but one, either from MR. HONE himself, or from any of those whose names are subscribed to it.

It is most true we did not, and we are most ready to relieve MR. HONE from the suspicion that he did any act likely to attract public attention, either to his own circumstances, or the faults of a brother, for whom, as our present correspondents say, "he cannot cease to feel a deep affection and anxious interest."

The letter was forwarded to us by a person zealously anxious for MR. HONE'S success, and we, with the best intentions, (for which we are pleased to see the gentlemen who have since addressed us give us credit) added our influence to its circulation. It is by no means unsatisfactory to hear from the same source, that "the subscription has materially increased in consequence of our publication;" but our correspondent adds, "that MR. HONE having suffered much in his health and spirits, was painfully affected by seeing his name in a public newspaper, and feels still more distressed at being supposed accessary to the publication of a letter which seems to make him the author of a public censure upon the conduct of so near a relation."

We are extremely sorry to have wounded MR. HONE'S feelings, or to have given to the world that which it appears was intended exclusively *for the profession;* we most willingly here bear testimony to the fact, that the letter was not sent to us by MR. HONE nor with his knowledge. We must be allowed to add, however, that considering the vast number of gentlemen now engaged in the law, (supposing the letter *originally* to have been written under the sanction of MR. HONE) the communication of his sentiments and opinions upon his brother's public conduct to so large a body of persons seems to us to differ very little—at least in spirit—to a general publication of them to the world at large.

THEATRICALS.

A wretched piece, called the *Great Unknown*, was produced at the Haymarket last week, distinguishable by nothing but its unequalled dulness and vulgarity. As it was decidedly condemned, after a patient hearing, we shall say no more about it, but merely express our surprise that, with a *theatrical stage manager*, such a thing could have been brought forward.

The folly and impudence of the persons, whoever they may be, who have inserted an advertisement in the morning papers, begging the public to suspend their judgment upon the conduct of MR. PATON, who has carried off his daughter from the Haymarket in violation of her engagement, are pretty nearly equal; for they seriously beg the town to understand that the Manager of the Haymarket Theatre is in possession of DR. MATON'S certificate of the young lady's *ill health*. We suppose the Haymarket Manager is also in possession of the Manchester newspapers, and the Exeter newspapers, by which he (as well as the public) will see that this *invalid*, who quitted the theatre *where she first gained the favour of a London dramatic audience*, in the middle of the season, on account of her ill health, actually sang at a concert in Manchester two or three nights after, and went from Manchester to Exeter, a distance of upwards of two hundred miles, to fulfil a laborious week's engagement in that city.

A silly body, who is very angry with us because we have not inserted some stuff which he has sent us, tells us we have no right to call MR. PATON a fool—for he is not a public "*character*." We beg to observe, that a man controlling (to her evident disadvantage, we admit) a public performer, is perfectly amenable to public censure; and as for calling MR. PATON a fool, we can only say, if it should turn out that he has not been moved to his present conduct by *folly*, we have no objection to substitute another term, which would certainly, in that case, be infinitely more applicable.

MR. ROBINS has forwarded us the following letter, to which we give a place :—

"Piazza, Covent Garden, Sept. 6, 1823.

"SIR—I am reluctantly compelled to make a few observations by reason of a letter (without a signature,) which I found in the public prints, on my return to town, on the subject of MR. BRANDON'S dismissal. This document I take it for granted is genuine, although it would be better if it were sanctioned by the signature of the lessees. In this statement they have introduced my name, and, as I think, with as little good taste as marks their progress throughout this dispute. The lessees have ventured to assert, 'that the whole course of proceeding was adopted by my advice; that I acted for him; that every thing was done by my advice: that I would support him; that I was his friend, and that he should not want money,' &c. &c. The lessees are certainly entitled to the faculty of guessing tolerably well; for, although these sentiments are generally in unison with my intentions, yet all that I ventured to state to their newly elected treasurer, when he deigned to allow twenty-four hours to remove himself, his wife, and five children, with their furniture, wearing apparel, &c. I did say, 'that he should find he had a friend who would see that justice was done to him; that it might be expensive to dispute their right to turn him into the streets, which I would cheerfully sustain; and that I would be his friend so long as I was persuaded of his entire innocence.' Thus far and no further I plead guilty; but by way of rendering my interference somewhat questionable, I am represented as a proprietor and member of the sub-committee of Drury-lane Theatre. Now, in the name of common sense, I would ask, what has this to do with my humble attempt at defending him from persecution, as unprovoked as it is without parallel, towards a valuable servant? These gentlemen appear to have a great predelection to publish all letters that have passed on this subject—perhaps they will indulge the public with the correspondence that took place with myself, in which it will appear (in answer to an insinuation that in good set terms means, I have no right to defend the *weak* against the *powerful*,) that I admitted their *right*, but questioned the *policy* of exercising it by such arbitrary means as would discharge a man unheard.—There may be a small portion of the public who will inquire and be desirous to know why I have become a party to this dispute. I will state it without hesitation.—On learning three or four weeks since that MR. BRANDON was dismissed, and without any pretext, at a moment's notice, I wrote to MR. KEMBLE, with whom I have been intimately acquainted for more than 20 years: he immediately came to me, and after some pause admitted the fact of his dismissal. I intreated him to give me some reason for this unexpected measure, assuring him that if it arose out of dishonesty or disaffection to the Lessees, I had not one word to offer in his favour; but that if it was merely the effect of caprice arising out of a desire to get rid of all the servants who had been so long attached to MR. HARRIS, then in such a case I intreated of him to pause before he became a party to an act of cruelty, in which I assured him the public would take a lively interest. This meeting ended by a promise that he would use his best efforts to procure an interview, at which CAPT. FORBES, as well as MR. BRANDON, would be present; he did so, and, with the old veteran, we presented ourselves to them in Committee. The first observation was not of a very encouraging nature: it was to desire BRANDON to retire, as they preferred seeing me alone. Now this entirely defeated the purpose I had in view, as from a slight knowledge of LAVATER, I could have more readily discovered UNANDON'S guilt or innocence by the *off-hand* manner in which he would have been required to defend himself against the *prepared* list of charges the Lessees had to bring forward (for it must always be remembered he was kept in the dark as to the nature or extent of them, until he boldly challenged them to the proof;) nor could I get a *private* communication of the nature or extent of them. Upon which I said to CAPT. FORBES—let me conjure you to give to this invaluable servant the 200l. a year for his life, for if it is refused, be assured you will find it more difficult to treat with the public when their minds may be irritated, than myself. He promised to think of it, and after the conference, I was to hear from them. CAPT. FORBES having previously observed that MR. BRANDON must quit his house, I told him that could only be accomplished by his giving him the 200l. a year; for if the Lessees declared war I would take especial care the old veteran should fight with a house over his head. Here ended our conference. In a very few days a step was taken to dispossess him of his house and home, which I trust for the sake of humanity, the Lessees can shew they took no part in; for to thrust a man at seventy, after 55 years hard and faithful services, out of his house, and to possess themselves of his few chairs, and tables, which, like himself had grown old in service, betrays so much cruelty and oppression, that I am bound to suppose them innocent of this outrage, and conclude it to be the act of their servant, ROBERTSON, who took the lead, and headed the gang who entered his dwelling. It is suggested by the Committee, and in somewhat equivocal terms, that I have undertaken a great deal for MR. BRANDON. I am not aware that I owe to them any explanation on this point; but as it has become matter of public discussion, I will most willingly state my motives, and I trust that on a fair comparison with those which have induced the Committee to thrust from them in his latter days, a faithful and attached servant—my motives will be very much at variance with theirs. It is within the knowledge of many persons who move in the theatrical hemisphere, that for the last twenty-five years I was honoured by the regard and friendship of the late proprietor of the theatre, and subsequently with the late director of this property (MR. HENRY HARRIS) I have been in the closest terms of intimacy; from each of them I had learned, that during a progress of fifty-five years, the attachment and integrity—the complete devotedness of the veteran BRANDON were without parallel. I have had, during that period, opportunities most frequent to corroborate this favourable report; and, going back to the days of SHERIDAN, I can well remember his assuring me that half the advantage, and much of the ascendancy that Covent Garden Theatre *then* possessed, might be traced to the uncommon activity and solicitude of BRANDON. At the rival theatre his exertions have been always duly felt and appreciated. I ask then, if such a man, with a character unsullied for fifty-five long years, and the highest testimonials of regard and esteem of his employers during the *whole* of that period, does not entitle him, when on the verge of the grave, to the sympathy of those who have felt, and are now willing to acknowledge his services? And if a stronger proof could be required by those who may be sceptical overmuch, I would urge his poverty—'proof as strong as Holy Writ'—this honest fellow, with a salary quite inadequate to support himself and family (60l. a year,) could not have lived, or even vegetated, without the aid of those friends who knew how to appreciate his proverbial civility and attention. But remaining honest to the back bone, he finds himself, at the age of seventy, without a guinea, dismissed without the least pretence, and turned into the streets to seek a new mode of procuring for his few remaining years the bare means of subsistence. I ask again, could I refuse my humble means to assist in such a dilemma a man so cruelly treated; and I leave the propriety of my conduct to the decision of those who can feel for distress and poverty, brought on without a *stain* being able to be fixed on his character. It has been MR. BRANDON'S duty to correct the mis-statement of the lessees in respect to the confining his civility to those *only* who paid him for it. I am sure he has accomplished this to the satisfaction of every one, and to the complete discomfiture of his enemies; and this brings me to a subject I had not intended to touch upon, viz. that MR. BRANDON always has been the servant of the public much more than his more immediate employer. And if I prove solicitude which marks the public feeling in this dispute. MR. B.'s salary of 60l. a year, with a small house to reside in for the convenience of being constantly on the spot, will appear to every one a remuneration equal to the full expectations of a ticket porter, but not at all adequate to the situation of box-book and house-keeper for one of the patent theatres; in the former capacity he has to attend from 11 to 4; in the latter his occupation never ceases—for so great has been his anxiety that seldom or ever did he retire to his pillow till one or two o'clock, in order that he might ascertain the safety of the property from all apprehension arising from fire; but this is not all—it an actor or actress was ill (a case of every day occurrence) [illegible] substitute for the performer who was ill, has a thousand and one times been effected by his earnestness and activity: this, admitted, is a servitude of no common order, and yet he receives 60l. a year. The public, however, it has been urged, always pay his benefit—be it so; but did the proprietors assist him on that occasion? No; they charged 200 guineas for his night, at so advanced a period that they could not hope for *half* this sum on a subscription; this is precisely as much as MR. KEMBLE pays for a benefit, in the part of the season; it is, therefore, ridiculous to suppose that in gratitude to the lessees on this score. To his late employers, in the acknowledgement of a thousand acts of kindness, and constant expression of their high opinion of his integrity and [illegible] services; but the lessees have said, "What have we to do with it?" Having made an arrangement for managing this property for a period of eight years, they unhesitatingly proclaim that twenty years of servitude, and with health and capacity that rendered his peculiar line of duty far above any competitor that could be procured, end without a fault, unless it be of attachment to a thing even to the very walls of the Theatre, is to be turned off with an insincere offer of two hundred pounds a year (for they themselves intended to pay only sixty pounds) and to accept whatever proposed for any part of it; trust and verily believe the bare recital of these facts will be quite sufficient to enlist the [illegible] his active service. Such disinterested and faithful attachment more than half a century is no where else to be found on record, worthy of being held out as an incitement to others, who on [illegible] of the grave may not be so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of [illegible] getful masters; and if I am not greatly mistaken, the echo [illegible] a newly decorated house was intended to usher in the [illegible] "Committee Management" will be sadly frustrated, unless [illegible] should in the interim prevail, and either restore him to [illegible] place, or give him this paltry annuity, for the few short years [illegible] yet be spared to him. The poor fellow is all but broken-hearted, I doubt much, if he is not encouraged by the public, he will [illegible] with his grey hairs in a few short months to a premature grave. trust, however, I have appreciated their feelings better, and [illegible] (whose servant he always has been) will not desert him in this [illegible] need.

"To conclude—The defence of BRANDON will be admitted by [illegible] one as most satisfactory; it is a triumphant refutation of every [illegible] —a plain unvarnished tale, that needs not the foreign aid of [illegible] ment."—It illustrates most forcibly the opinion of his innocence [illegible] I ventured to give to the Lessees, and leaves them, as I think, [illegible] out a pretext for an unparalleled act of cruelty. It may prove a [illegible] some lesson to future directors of a public theatre, that in [illegible] every man is accounted innocent until his guilt is proved, [illegible] where good sense presides, it will for the future be thought essential [illegible] *enquire* before they *pronounce*; for, had this necessary [illegible] been adopted, the public would have been spared this detail, and the lessees continue in the enjoyment of public favour. As the [illegible] stands, the public, who seldom interfere unless a very strong case is made out, will make this *their own*, and with a lively recollection of his innocence (now proved to demonstration) will lend their powerful aid to see that even-handed justice be dealt out to the poor and [illegible] tute, as well as the rich and powerful.—I regret exceedingly that I have trespassed so long on your patience.

"I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"G. H. ROBINS."

We have received also a very sharp and pertinent answer to MR. ROBINS'S letter, the chief points of which turn upon the right, which, the writer observes, MR. ROBINS himself admits, of every master to remove his servant, without reference to the public. If MR. MEUX or MR. BUXTON [illegible] for the advantage of their breweries to remove a foreman, is it to be made a matter of appeal to all their customers—or is it to be supposed that they would necessarily sell one barrel of porter the less for such conduct?

Our reason for not inserting our correspondent's communication *entire*, is, that in offering fairly and impartially columns to *both sides* of this question, we meant both [illegible] *officially*. We have adhered to our resolution, and have inserted all signed and authorised papers; but we believe [illegible] would be considered more than impartiality if we were to publish attacks and fresh matters of charge against one party *without real signatures*, admitting only *authenticated* documents from the other.

MR. JOHN BRANDON has requested us to insert a letter *his* on the subject. We do not recollect to have seen it; but if he will forward it to the office, we shall most certainly add it to the mass of papers already accumulated in this *literally important* matter.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

IN laying before our readers the following extracts we wish most anxiously to call their attention to the interesting pamphlet, "A Voice from Jamaica," being a Reply to MR. WILBERFORCE'S *Appeal* in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies, by the REV. GEORGE WILSON BRIDGES, *B.A.* of Trinity College, Oxford, and Rector of the parish of Manchester, Jamaica, from which they are taken. After a impartial perusal of its pages we trust that henceforth some degree of Christian charity will be exercised towards our West Indian brethren, and that the calumnies and falsehoods of their enemies will not be received as "truths of Holy Writ."

"Your success in the cause you now prematurely urge must undoubtedly be purchased by the ruin of many thousands of your countrymen; by a deluge of blood, and by the certain misery of the very objects whom you professedly labour to relieve. You possibly imagine that your life may be closed ere such consequences would follow to [illegible] its philanthropic character; that it would obtain an expiring [illegible] from the immediate accomplishment of your cherished project. Is [illegible] on St. Domingo, that fostered child of your disordered fancy; [illegible] are your boasted results of emancipation to be traced, but in the [illegible] palling features of a barbarous revolt? Its population is virtually [illegible] free, less civilized, and less happy, than that of Jamaica; and [illegible] only, because it was immaturely plucked from the parent-stem, [illegible] had it remained the fullness of its time, it would have obtained strength sufficient to enable it to strike deep root, and bear the [illegible] fruits of freedom, harmony, and peace."

"You, Sir, have never been in the West Indies; you have never viewed the habits of negro life in its indigenous state; nor ever communication with that people, other than what you may have [illegible] tained from some casual intercourse with a few individuals in London who have visited you as their avowed protector, and the ready [illegible] to their tales of woe: yet you conceive your knowledge of their character to be perfect. As perfect, Sir, as is that you would form of an English peasant, from the artful tale of a wandering street-beggar at your door."

"You state that 'no attempts have been made to introduce among them,' the negro slaves, 'the Christian institution of marriage.' Now, Sir, this I positively contradict by stating, that I have myself married one hundred and eighty-seven couples of negro slaves, in my own parish, within the last two years, all of whom were encouraged by their owners to marry; and that the anxious wish at present expressed by them to bind themselves by this sacred institution, we ascribe as one of the first-fruits of the dispensation of Christian principles."

"LAS CASAS, the great philanthroplst, whose labours were for years, exclusively directed to the melioration of slavery in the Indies, before he ventured to charge his fellow-countrymen with cruelty, made repeated voyages across the Atlantic, to inform himself correctly on the subject of their actual condition; unwilling to bear say evidence only, to cast imputations upon men who perhaps might not deserve them; and thinking it not too much to sacrifice a little of ease and opulence to effect strict justice in the cause he undertook."

"Instead of endeavouring to gain the most satisfactory information you sit calmly in your library, compose speeches, and write books on countries you have never visited; on the imaginary condition of a race of people four thousand miles from you; and in defamation of many thousand of your countrymen, who are actually labouring with [illegible] the same cause of humanity, though, from experience, with more circumspection; content, it should seem, to gather the little informa-

from the disappointed or disgraced refugees of these tra-

Christianity, are so far understood, and its pre-
ies ardently desired by the negroes, that during my resi-
I have actually baptised 9,413 negro slaves,
attend church; some have learnt the Lord's Prayer,
and a few have so far advanced as to be now
mandments, and a few know something of the Scriptures
their little stock of religious knowledge on the estates
are attached. As I said before, I believe all my fellow-
have been at least as assiduous as myself, and some
I expect therefore that you, sitting by your own
thousand miles off, will not refuse credit to this unan-
ed by one, who is on the spot, an actor in the
and who has certainly the better means of forming
the point at issue."

ment, on the ample means which are placed within reach of the
the overseer being about to make a large purchase,
by one of his slaves, who told him that he was aware of
at that moment, that he had about four hundred
his friend, another slave, as much more, and that it
his service to supply his immediate wants."

served cures in the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and
in London, and will be bold to say, that I have never,
subsequent residence of seven years in this island, with a
thousand negroes under my charge, witnessed
slavery, or such cruel abuse of authority, as I have seen
parish officers towards paupers, or in the hovel of the
husbandman, to which my painful professional duties have
England.

known to the slave in these isles; while the toils of
laborer, the sweat of whose care-worn brows has hardly
such subsistence for his craving children, too often termi-
dreaded horrors of the parish poor-house.

that you do not, in one single instance throughout
had that object condescend to state the sources of your informa-
legal," condescend to state the circumstances of your
your readers any possible chance of forming their own
surely you ought scrupulously to have done, if not for
at least for your own, after the *suspicions* which at-
which has been so repeatedly *convicted* of gross
to speak charitably of its libellous blunders."

respect to certain passages in Mr. W.'s "Appeal,"

2] the author adds:—

Sir, read these passages, and think of the horrible results
which you so calmly anticipate, without conceiving
under the influence of mental delusion; and without
the fate of the thousands you thus carelessly doom to
knife of men now harmless, contented, and quiet; but
obliterated African passions such language is calculated
and thus to transform our very servants into agents de-
destruction."

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Bennet v. *Rawlinson*.—John Burroughs, Serjeant of
Bonne Watch, missed one of his watchmen from his duty on
the 25th of July, and saw him go with two women to
house, kept by the appellant, who had been convicted
Rawlinson, at Mary-la-Bonne Office, in the penalty.

examined—He did not think the watchman was more than
minutes in the house. He would not swear that the women
with the watchman. Mary Paries went in by herself, and not
watchman; but had her pint of beer after 12 o'clock at night.
Mr. for the conviction—That is as good an offence as the other.

Clarkson—That is not the offence on this conviction.

Adolphus, for the Appellant—God bless the makers of such Pe-
cases! Happy subjects of this happy land of freedom, and the
who watch over them! We have no occasion to talk of coun-
Bastiles and secret inquisitions.

Parke cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus—Her sister is a
woman: they had been at work till 12 o'clock, and wanted re-
She went in with no watchman, nor was she in company
Mr. Adolphus contended that the first offence had not been
and therefore the conviction must be quashed. The Chair-
said in that opinion, and that they were bound to have proof
allegations in the conviction before the Magistrates. The
sentence ordered the conviction to be quashed. Mr. Adolphus
might to be taken by his client with some caution, as the next
would be for a penalty of 100*l.* and the third a forfeiture of
which, he understood, was aimed at by some persons.

Millar appealed against a conviction before Matthew Wyatt,
whom he had been sentenced to three months hard labour as a
husband.—Mr. Law, in support of the conviction, stated,
founded on the Act of the 3d of Geo. IV. generally known
the New Vagrant Act, which declared that any person
be found in any dwelling-house, coach-house, stable, out-
or enclosed place, who could not "give a good account
should be deemed a rogue and vagabond, and might be
any one Magistrate to hard labour for three months.
Millar was found in the enclosed burying-ground of the
Isaac, in company with another person, at one o'clock on
of the 23d August, having with them a shovel and a sack.
was what is vulgarly called a body-snatcher, who was
to have extortion, and convicted under the Vagrant Act.

Clarkson, Counsel for the appellant, admitted that his client
burying-ground, which was an enclosed place; but unless
decided to do away with the trial by Jury, it could not be
to the present case. The Act did not say that a person
enclosed place should give a good account of *the cause of*
but that he should give a *good account of himself*;
therefore might, on his own authority, punish any man in
found in an enclosed place belonging to another,
him to have the benefit of a trial by Jury. Suppose a
person found in an enclosed place belonging to the house
Jones, who desires him to give an account of his
he says, "I'll confess the truth, I came here to kiss
maid." The Justice might say that this was not a good
instead of indicting him as a trespasser, might of his own
him as a rogue and vagabond. The intent of the Act
all persons found in enclosed places, and not being able
account of themselves, should be deemed rogues and
he would prove that the present appellant lived in a
that purchased, paid rent and lot, and could at any time
for any offence he had committed: the question
a man should be deprived of the benefit of a trial
Adolphus called two witnesses, one of whom proved,
lived in a house in Gregory's Rents, for the interest
of 15*l.* and the other proved that his house was rated
parish books.—The Chairman, after some consul-
Bench, which was unusually full, said it was their
that the conviction should be confirmed.—The ap-
immediately taken off to the House of Correction, under
of the constables, who found great difficulty in protecting
from the mob.

Ryan and John Fitzgerald, including a desperate
prosecuted at the instance of the united parishes of
Rolls and St. George's, Bloomsbury, for an alarming
upon several persons on the night of the 27th of July
had just been discharged—the one from 12 and
months imprisonment, when they were apprehended
of this offence on the night of the 27th July—the
the Munster, and the Cork against the Limerick
interminable war has been proclaimed—no other
other's blood being assigned than because
Munster come from one province of Ireland, and
another part of that country. They ranged them-
form, armed with bludgeons and brick-bats,
of command or signal of attack was given, they
other, storming the streets with showers of stones
the passengers in the street were obliged to run in
the inhabitants obliged to shut up their houses,
and apprehension of being murdered and mal-
these desperadoes. Fitzgerald put in a written
to the Almighty for protection, under the unfor-
in which he was placed, by being a second time
; admitting, however, that the law must take
decided that he came there after the row was over;
would take into its consideration a drop or two
in the Court upon Fitzgerald was, imprison-
the House of Correction for twelve months.
ation that he had not been proved as imme-
any assault, four months imprisonment.

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LINEN DRAPERY.—The remaining STOCK of Messrs. WILLIAMS and Company, who have been obliged to give up the whole of their Property to their Creditors, will be on Sale during this week, at 31, Barbican, and 1, Redcross-street, the corner of Whitecross-street, the doors of which are now open. Upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds worth of Irish Linens, Sheetings, and other Linen Drapery Goods, being Pawnbrokers or redeemed and forfeited Property. Also about Two Thousand Pounds worth of Irish Linens, Sheetings, and other Linen Drapery Goods, being Pawnbrokers or redeemed and forfeited Property. The whole of the Goods which will be sold off without any reserve whatever. "The whole of the Goods are warranted sound and perfect; and will be sold on the following terms, viz.:—1323 pieces of the very best make of grass bleached Irish linens; in consequence of the immense stock of Irish linens, they will be sold at a very great reduction in price—beautifully fine at 10*d.* and 12*d.* a yard, most excellent at 1*s.* 2*d.* a yard. In price—beautifully fine at 10*d.* and 12*d.* a yard, most excellent at 1*s.* 2*d.* a yard. In the finest quality at 1*s.* 9*d.* a yard, the same as usually sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* a yard; in fact the finest quality at 1*s.* 9*d.* a yard, the same as usually sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* a yd. in fact the price will not be an object to persons taking pieces; an immense quantity of blankets, counterpanes, and Marseilles quilts, somewhat soiled at half-price; twilled and plain stuffs at 4*d.* a yard; a large quantity of housepun sheetings at 6*d.* a yd.; ell-wide real Russia, 1*s.* a yd; yard and half wide, 16*d.* a yd. generally sold at 3*s.* per yd.; several hundred pieces of own printed chintzes, in prints and furnitures, to be sold 25 per cent. under the regular prices; capital ell-wide table-cloths, to be sold 25 per cent. under the present manufacturers' prices; 4*d.* a yd; the stock of silk shawls and scarfs, and cotton shawls and scarfs, also, 6*d.* a yd; the stock of silk shawls; yard and half wide Russia table linen, will be sold off at any reasonable price; yard and half wide Russia table linen, will be sold off at any reasonable price; yard and half wide Russia table linen, will be sold off at any reasonable price; yard and half wide Russia table linen, will be sold off at any reasonable price; yard and half wide Russia table linen, 1*s.* a yd.; also several hundred table-cloths, of all sizes, soiled only in the outside; no several hundred table-cloths, of all sizes, soiled only in the outside; no several hundred table-cloths, of all sizes, soiled only in the outside; no several hundred table-cloths, of all sizes, soiled only in the outside; no several hundred table-cloths, of all sizes, soiled only in the outside; some Welch and side linens, to be sold at a reduction from 5*s.* to 20*s.* in a cloth

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers of Thursday, and the *Pilote* of Friday, arrived yesterday by express. They contain a report of the capture of the Trocadero, which report is from Count Bourdesoult, addressed to the Duke D'Angoulême. The Count, after describing two attacks made upon the place, under the command of Count Obert, concludes thus:—"The result of these two attacks are, the taking possession of the Trocadero and of Fort St. Louis; the line of entrenchment, and all the batteries, where we found 53 pieces of artillery, from 1000 to 1100 prisoners, and 40 officers, among which are the superior Commander of the Trocadero, named Garces; 120 killed, from 250 to 300 wounded, and a great quantity of powder. A great number of men jumped into the marshes, where they were drowned; 2 or 300, at most, were saved in the boats. The 1700 men which composed the garrison of Trocadero have been almost destroyed in this affair."

An article in the *Pilote* dated Madrid, Sept. 3, says:—"On the 21st, 22d, 24th, and 25th of August, there were several attacks from Cadiz; the Constitutionalists lost but few men, and they have reinforced the Cortadura. An important correspondence has been discovered and stopped by an English agent. Amongst the papers there are autograph letters of Ferdinand VII. to a Sovereign of the North; and there is an idea of the cession to France of the provinces on the other side of the Ebro, and the Isle of Baleares to Russia. The Constitutional Government will not listen to any propositions to accommodate matters, as long as the French are in the Spanish territory. The troops of Lopez Banos, O'Daly, and Actor, have retired, and Tage Queseda is gone in pursuit of them."

Letters from Constantinople of the 15th says that the Porte had received official information that peace with Persia was concluded on the 16th of July. The new French legation is expected in the month of October: great preparations are making at the Palace for its reception. Another fire had broken out, which destroyed several hundred houses.

It is with sincere regret we state that the Lord Chancellor is at present indisposed at his seat in Dorsetshire, but his Lordship's state is not of an alarming or dangerous description.

On Friday morning Mr. Walters, the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, from Paris.

On Friday Sir Herbert Taylor held a Levee as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, at his office in the Horse Guards.

The East India Company's outward-bound ship Atlas, was all well on the 7th of April, in lat. 1. 14. N. long. 19. 50. W.

Mr. Graham ascended in his balloon from White Conduit Fields on Friday, about five o'clock. The balloon, previous to ascending, came in contact with a pole, which the crowd broke to allow the balloon to ascend; the broken part of the pole penetrated the balloon, and made a rent of about three feet, which caused the gas to escape. Notwithstanding which, Mr. Graham ascended, and after traversing about a quarter of a mile, the gas escaped so rapidly that the balloon descended in some adjoining field. Mr. Graham escaped with little injury.

William Davies, one of the collectors of the land and assessed taxes for Lewisham has absconded. The deficiencies amount to 1800l.

A few days since a serious accident occurred to Mr. Freemantle; while he was seated on his horse reading a letter, the animal took fright, threw the Right Hon. Gent., and broke his collar bone. He is in a fair way of recovery.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, yesterday, John Wright, formerly a Bow-street Officer, and Wm. Young, were indicted for breaking into the house of Samuel Chamberlain, with intent to steal. They were found Guilty—Death. Samuel Thomas Fielding, aged 21, was found Guilty—Death, of stealing a gold watch, &c. from Thomas Lane. Wm. Norton, aged 17, George King, aged 14, and Edward Rawley, aged 19, were indicted for a burglary in the house of Charles Rugg, and stealing a shawl, a veil, and other articles. Norton and King were found Guilty, and Rawley was acquitted.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the week there has been considerable fluctuation in the money market, the Consols for Account having risen as high as 83⅜ buyers. In the Foreign Securities the Columbian Bonds have fluctuated materially. Spanish have been somewhat depressed the last two days, having been from 33¾ to 34. The Consols for Account opened this day at 83⅛, and at the close were 83.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	India Bonds . . . . 55 57 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols 82⅞ ⅞	Exchequ. Bills, . . 36 33 35 pm.
3¼ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . .
4 per Cent.	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . . 102⅜ ⅝	Con. for Acc. 83⅛ ⅜
Long Annuities . .	

Sept. 8, French Five per Cents. - - -

Among the various interesting Memoirs lately published, those of Count Rapp excite considerable attention. General Rapp was one of Buonaparte's most distinguished officers, and in his quality of Aide-de-Camp, accompanied his master through all those brilliant but desolating campaigns, which at length terminated in the ill-judged and fatal expedition to Russia, of which he gives a most animated account.

We are requested to state that the Third Edition of the New System of Practical Economy is now on Sale at the various Booksellers, and that the Practical Estimates of Household Expences, adapted to families of every description, which are added to this new edition, are sold separately, price 2s. From the exertions made to collect facts, and to obtain correct information and corroborating proofs from persons of experience in the various walks of domestic life, these Estimates will, it is hoped, be found deserving of confidence, and, on account of their general utility, recommend themselves, not only to the more opulent readers, but to young beginners of every class—to those of limited fortunes—to such as may deem it prudent to retrench, and particularly, to that numerous and valuable class of society, who depend on their own industrious and economical efforts alone, for the comfort, advancement, independence, and respectability of themselves and their families.

Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced officially in the House of Commons that Government had determined to abolish Lotteries, the demand for Tickets and Shares at PIDDING and Co.'s office has been greater than was ever experienced before; this, however, is partly attributable to the cheap prices at which they are selling, though it is not to be wondered at, that, now it is known there is a limitation of opportunities, every one is anxious to have a "farewell venture," and as the time is so near at hand, (25th of this month,) when the first drawn Prize is to have £10,000 extra, it is perfectly natural that the recollection of Pidding's success should guide the purchasers to the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

The Hebe, Margate Steam Yacht, and unquestionably the best steam vessel for accommodation and power in the trade, made her passage (upwards of ninety miles,) last Monday in the short space of six hours and ten minutes.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NOVELS AND TALES OF THE AUTHOR OF "WAVERLEY."

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A SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS of the NOVELS and TALES of the Author of "WAVERLEY," from Original Designs, by C. R. LESLIE, A. R. A. and beautifully engraved by the most eminent artists.

Foolscap, price 12s.; 8vo. 18s.; proofs, 4to. 1l. 10s.; proofs, on India paper, imperial 4to. 1l. 18s.; proofs, on India paper, before the letters, columbier 4to. 2l. 12s. Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Co. 39, Paternoster-row; Charles Tilt, 86, Fleet-street; and Hurst, Chance, and Co. 65, St. Paul's-church-yard; and Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.—The SUBSCRIBERS to this WORK, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that the Eighth Volume of the NEW SERIES, containing the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament from the opening of the last Session to the 30th of April, including the whole of the Documents relative to, and the important Debates upon, the recent Negotiations with regard to Spain, is ready for delivery by the Booksellers with whom will complete the proceedings of the last Session, will be published in November.

*** All Communications for this Work, if forwarded to Mr. Wright, No. 112, Regent-street, or to Mr. T. C. Hansard, Peterborough-court, Fleet street, will be carefully attended to; but as an early publication of the proceedings of each Session is extremely desirable, it is respectfully requested that such Communications may be forwarded with as little delay as possible.

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A SAVING OF ONE IN THREE.—SWIFT and Co. remind their Friends and the Public that the Drawing of the State Lottery will commence on the 25th of this Month, and they recommend to all Clubs, Societies, and Individual Purchasers, to avail themselves of the present extraordinary reduction of more than one-third in the prices of Tickets and Shares. More than Half the Tickets in this Lottery are sure to be Prizes! The very First Prize will have £10,000.—There are Three of £20,000, Two of £10,000, besides Forty-four other Capitals, and nearly 10 000 smaller Prizes, in the Scheme. Tickets and Shares are Selling at Swift and Co.'s old and fortunate Offices, 11, Poultry; 12, Charing Cross; 31, Aldgate High-street; where Schemes at large may be had gratis.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT WORKS have been just published by Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Public are respectfully informed that the Numbers of this Work, which were out of print, having been reprinted, 3 complete Sets, from the commencement in 1821, may now be had, price 3s. 6d. each Number, or in Volumes, handsomely half bound, price 14s. each, and those who desire to commence taking it, are requested to send their orders forthwith to any Bookseller, Stationer, or Newsvender, in their neighbourhood, by whom it will be regularly supplied. It may also be exported to Friends abroad, by application to the General Post Office, or to any local Post Master.

This Magazine, which was commenced on the 1st Jan., 1821, on a new and very improved plan, has the advantage of being conducted by a gentleman of distinguished eminence in the Literary World, aided by an extensive circle of contributing friends, among whom are also many of the first celebrity in the Republic of Letters.

Each Number contains about 150 pages of letter-press, handsomely printed, (comprising more matter than is usually contained in an ordinary octavo volume) 100 pages of which are devoted to Original Papers on Subjects of Literature, Philosophy, Morals, Manners, &c. and the remaining 50 to a Review of all interesting New Publications, Foreign as well as English—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Characters—Essays on the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama—Literary and Scientific Varieties, New Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements—Rural Economy—Meteorological, Agricultural, and Commercial Reports. Political Events, and Important Occurrences, throughout Great Britain, arranged under the several Counties.—London: printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; and sold by Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh, and John Cumming, Dublin.

Just published, in French and English, with a Map of St. Helena.

COUNT LAS CASES' JOURNAL, Parts VII. and VIII. which conclude the Work, containing among a variety of other curious matter:—Portraits, by Napoleon, of all the English Ministers—His opinion of the Duke of Wellington, and other great Commanders—Observations on the character of the late Princess Charlotte—Anecdotes of the interior of the Tuileries, and particularly of the Queen and Family—Curious Anecdotes and Facts relative to Caulincourt—Bernadotte—General Moreau—The Emperor Paul—The Prince of Beauveau—Cambacères—Madame Murat—General Dumouriez—The Duchess of Lucca—The Emperor Alexander—The Duke of Bassano—Ma ame de Montesson—Marshal Ney—Princess Pauline—Prince Pontatowski—Regnault St. Jean d'Angely—Madame de Staël—Madame Recamier, &c. &c. &c.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co., and M. Bossange and Co.

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The several Teniers are pleasing and of high quality, and are from the pictories of the Duc du Choiseuil; Princes of Rheims, Marquis Lansdown; Henry Hope, Esq.; Marquis Bute; Mr. Vandenbosch; de Praslin, &c. &c. &c.—May be viewed until October the 10th (being the day's sale of the Pictures,) by Tickets, which may be had at the Abbey.

THE EXTENSIVE AND SPLENDID LIBRARY OF FONTHILL ABBEY.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully announces that on TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th of September, at 12, and Nineteen subsequent days (Sundays excepted), he shall offer for sale, the extensive, rare and costly LIBRARY of BOOKS, PRINTS, GALLERIES of PAINTING, &c. &c. comprising many splendid manuscripts, fine missals, &c. richly illuminated, and in their original and unique bindings; choice specimens of early typography; variety of curious tracts, connected with the monastic history of Great Britain, abundantly illustrated by paper editions, of all the eminent works on history, divinity, &c.; miscellaneous subjects. This library also stands unrivalled in its possession of the numerous specimens in graphic art, many of the illustrated books having three and some six sets of prints, showing the various stages of the plates. The whole arranged and appropriate bindings by Mozley, Roger Payne, Kalthoeber, Lewis, &c. A Valentine of the whole may be formed by the exemplar named, viz. Boydell's Shakspeare Gallery, 3 vols. in 2, proofs; Holbein's Portraits, from his Majesty's Collection; De Bry's Collections; Peregrinations, 28 parts complete; L'Art de Verifier les Dates, L. P.; Opere di Piranesi, brilliant impressions; curious Manuscript Heraldry, local to Dorset; an extensive and unique Collection of Hindoo Drawings, descriptive of their manners, customs, deities, &c. 11 vols.; Voyage Pittoresque de la Syria, Naples, D'Espagne, &c. &c. &c. and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments; 3 vols. in 5, L. P.; Barthelemi Recueil de Pieces Antiques, beautifully printed on vellum; an early and beautiful copy of Musæ Napoleon, proof; Denon's Voyage en Egypte, Gran. Pap.; the Graphic Works after Raphael, Titian, M. Antonio, Paul Veronese, Julio Romano, Rembrandt, Claude, Salvator Rosa, Correggio, and various others, 20 vols.; Houbraken's Heads, large paper; Carter's Ancient Architecture of England, L. P.; and 4 sets of Richardson's Finished Proofs—Quarto; Classical Latin in manuscript, delightful, and excellent Russia binding; Cabinet d'Orleans, proofs; Biblia Sacra, a most beautiful manuscript; Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, 239 tom. (uniformly bound calf extra); Dæmonology, by King James the First, a manuscript in his own hand-writing; Sadelar Vertigo del la Antichita di Roma; Nash's Kilkenny Hudibras, 3 vols. L. P.; Forbe's Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols. with coloured and plain sets of plates; Tacita Opera, Brotier, Gran. Pap. Gibelin Monde Primitif; Strutt, various Works; Ceremoniale Carmilatorum Conventus Trinodi, a most beautiful manuscript; Nicholles's Processions of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. large paper, Sackerville's Autographs; Sir Walter Scott's Border History, 2 vols. large paper, proofs on India paper; Smith's National History of Insects, rarer Lapedopteron Insects of Georgia, coloured plates; Gibbin's Pictorial Works, large paper; the Forms and Ceremonies observed at Parliamentary Visitation, time of King Arthur, between the Kings and Princes of Great Britain and the Knights of the Round Table, curious Manuscript in vellum, with Heraldic Illumination; and many thousand volumes in 8vo. and 12mo. equally rare and desirable.—May be viewed at the Abbey, by tickets, which may be had at Six each; may also be had, and at the Libraries in Salisbury, and at Mr. Phillips's Office, 73, New Bond-street.

Foley-place, Portland-place.—Lease of an excellent and commodious Dwelling House, with large Garden, Coach houses, and four-stalled Stable behind; capital Household Furniture, an excellent Barrel Chamber Organ, eight-day Clocks, Drawings and Prints, China and Glass, and other Effects. By Mr. ROBINS, (of Warwick House, Regent-street), on the Premises, No. 14, Foley-street, Portland street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1823, at 12 o'clock, (by order of the Executor of William Cole, Esq. deceased).

THE Genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Rosewood steads and Mahogany Furniture, seasoned Feather Beds and Bedding; Drawing-room and Dining-parlour Window Curtains, Sofas, and Chairs en suite; Pier and Chimney Glasses, a fine toned Barrel Organ, plays 36 tunes; Drawings and Prints; Glass and China, a capital Mahogany Wine Cellaret; Mahogany Tables, Chests of Drawers, Cellaret Sideboard; excellent Set of Dining Tables, Loo and Card, Pembroke, and Dressing Tables; eight day Clocks, Fenders and Fire Irons; Kitchen Requisites, and other Articles.

At One o'Clock will be SOLD, the LEASE of the Excellent and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, adapted for the accommodation of a Genteel Family, with excellent Offices, large Garden, two Coach-houses, and Fourstalled Stable at the back, with Vault, and Rooms over.—The House to be viewed by Tickets only, until time of Sale, and the Furniture on Monday and Tuesday preceding the Sale. Catalogues and Particulars may be had on the Premises, and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street, opposite Burlington-street.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Consols	82⅝	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
3¼ per Cent. Consols	—	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜	—	—
Consols for Account	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	83⅛	—	—
4 per Cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 4 per Cent.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Bank Long Annuities	—	21⅛	—	—	—	—
India Bonds	64 p	63 p	63 p	63 p	63 p	63 p
Exchequer Bills, £100	37 p	37 p	37 p	36 p	36 p	36 p
Ditto, £500	— p	37 p	— p	— p	— p	— p
Small Ditto	— p	38 p	— p	— p	— p	— p

BIRTHS.

On Saturday last, in Regency square, Brighton, the Lady of J. N. Wyndham, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 9th of September, at Dartford Church, by the Rev. C. Dyer, John Tasker, Esq. eldest son of John Tasker, Esq. of Wilmington, to Anne Isabella Peete, eldest daughter of Wm. Peete, Esq. of Dartford, Kent.—On Thursday last, at Northfleet, Richard Gilbert, Esq. of St. John-square, to Anne, only daughter of the Rev. George Whittaker.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, at St. Mary Islington, Nath. Gould, Esq. to Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Crompton, Esq. of Warwick.—On the 6th inst. at Aysgarth, James Trevelyan, Esq. son of the late George Wray, Esq. of Thoralby, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wintanley, Esq., all of Wensleydale, York-shire.

LONDON: *Printed and Published by* E. SHACKELL, at JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET, where, and to whom communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 145. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1823. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—To-morrow, My Grandmother, Sweethearts and Wives, and High Life below Stairs—Tuesday, Lord of the Manor, Fish out of Water, and A Roland for an Oliver, Maria Darlington, Madame Vestris—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with other Entertainments—Thursday first time, a Musical Drama in Three Acts, called The Year of Wakefield—Friday, a favourite Play, with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—MR. WALLACK begs leave to announce to the Nobility, his Friends, and the Public in general, that his BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY Next, Sept. 24, (being the last Night but two of his Engagement) when will be presented for the first time this season) the celebrated Operatic Melo-Drama of The BLOND BOY. The Music composed and selected by Mr. Barry. Edmund (the Blond Boy) Miss Kelly; Kaliy, Mr. Wallack:—After which, also for the first time this season, the ADOPTED CHILD. Michael, Mr. Wallack (his first appearance in that character.)—To conclude with a popular Romance, of a peculiar interest, called PRESUMPTION! or, The Fate of Frankenstein.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Wallack, No. 42, Hadlow-street, Fintrene reserve; and of Mr. Stevenson, at the Box-office.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—To-morrow, and during the week, a New Russian Melo-Drama called Iwan, or the Mines of Ischinki—The Public is respectfully informed, that the Proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre has given permission to Mr. John Reeve to perform the favourite Interlude of Sadler's Tormento, or the Sweets of a Family—To conclude with The Foutaine, or a Slave's Revenge.

NEW MUSIC.—The Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," pr. 10s.; or the admired Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" the Songs, Duets, &c. may be had separate: "Isabel," the words by J. Bayly, Esq. pr. 2s.; "O sweet little pale," and "Lamp of my life," the words from "Shere Afkun," pr. 2s. each; "Oyster Guy," the words from "Quentin Durward," pr. 1s. 6d. all composed by Henry R. Bishop. "Home! sweet home!" is respectively varied for the harp, piano-forte, and flute, by Boclsa, Rawlings, and Nicholson. "Introduzione ed Aria all' Inglese," and Rondo on "Oh, my love, no," by J. B. Cramer, pr. 3s. 6d each; Rondo on the Duet "Asti fell upon a day," and variations on the admired Air "Sabrina," by F. Ries, pr. 3s. each; "When Orpheus tuned," and "Yes, thou art gone!" pr. 2s. each, composed by G. Kiallmark; the popular Song, "Mister Cupid," composed by J. Parry, pr. 1s. 6d. and the Second Number of the "London Glees" already.—London: published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, POTTER, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW MUSIC, published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond-street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES: including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kenmures on and awa, "Charlie's my darling," "Carle, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s. The high patronage and universal reception which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced many persons to offer spurious editions; the public are respectfully requested to send for Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oscotian Finale, price 4s.

SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s
——— SIXTH SET. La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
——— FIFTH SET. Il Turco in Italia, 4s.
——— FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
——— THIRD SET, or celebrated Pumpers, with La Cendrillon, 3s.
——— FIRST SET, from the favourite Ballet of Le Carnivale de Venise, 4s

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

NEW MUSIC.—The favourite "Tarantella" danced by Madame Bigni and Vestris and Mons. Coulon at the King's Theatre, arranged for the Piano Forte, 2s. 6d. Same your running, with Variations sung by Mrs. Salmon, arranged by Bishop, 2s. Auld Jany sync, 4s.; C'est l'amour, 4s.; Non so chi sono, 4s.; Fisherman for the Harp, by ditto, 4s.; Rossini's Three Overtures, La Gazza Ladra, Otello, and La Cenerentola, as Quintetts, with an additional Bass or Piano Forte ad lib. by N. Mori, 12s.; Mary of Castle Cary, sung by Miss Paton, 1s. 6d.; Ditto arranged for the Flute, by W. Card, 3s.—Published by E. Lavenu, 21, Bevard-street (the corner of Duke street), Manchester-square.

NEW EASY MUSIC for the use of beginners on the PIANO FORTE. Published by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside.

A SERIES of POPULAR AIRS, arranged as Rondos, and with Variations, by H. HOLST. Nos. 1 to 6, each 2s.—No. 1. Tyrolese Air; 2 Scots wha ha'; 3. Sul margine; 4. Le Vaillant Trombadour; 5. National Waltz; 6. Ditanti palidi (to be continued). Greek Air, Variations, by ditto, 2s. 6d.; Beethoven's Trifles, a set of eleven pleasing pieces, 4s.; Meschales Bagatelles Musicale, a set of easy and agreeable pieces, 5s.; Le petit tambour, an Military Rondo, by Voigt, 2s.; Malle Louise ou Le Favori di Buonaparte, with Variations by Compton, 2s. 6d.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

A HANDSOME PAIR of GLOVES will be presented to any Nobleman or Gentleman who has sufficient influence to get a friend of the Advertiser's Cashiered. The candidate for Gloves Only must be in want of a good Family and Education, and very gentlemanly address; and who, keeping a respectable school, considers that Ordination would further his interest in his present undertaking. The most implicit confidence may be reposed.—Address, A. B. No. 69, Lower Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, A.M., resident on his Benefice, in a beautiful and healthy country, receives Four Pupils into his house, whom he prepares for the Universities and Learned Professions. The most respectable references can be given to Gentlemen who have entrusted their sons to his care.—Apply to the Rev. B. Cole, Warbleton Parsonage, near Uckfield, Sussex.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married Clergyman of the Established Church, resident within a convenient distance of London, and receiving a few Pupils into his house, has now a Vacancy. The most satisfactory reference can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care.—Letters to be addressed to Rev. E. S. L., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

EDUCATION in PARIS.—An English Lady, residing with her two Daughters, in the most desirable and healthy part of Paris, near the Champ Elysees, has accommodation for four Young Ladies to Board and Educate, whom they will receive on more than usually moderate and advantageous terms; the best masters will be provided for those young Ladies whose education requires the same to be finished, and to Children every maternal and kind attention will be shown. French will be constantly spoken. One of the family undertakes to conduct the young Ladies to Paris.—Please to address, post paid, to Miss Lea, care of Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside.

EDINBURGH.—A Medical Gentleman, residing in Edinburgh, will have a VACANCY in his house the latter end of this month for TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN who intend studying the Profession during the ensuing winter; to whom Private Instruction will be given if required, and every attention paid to domestic comfort. Address (post paid) to T. L., care of Mr. Aitchenhead, Bookseller, 9, Calton street, Edinburgh.

THEATRE of ANATOMY and MEDICINE, Webbe-street, Blue Pond Borough, October, 1823.

The following LECTURES are delivered at this Theatre:—On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. Edward Grainger, daily at a quarter past 11; commencing on Wednesday morning, October 1st.
Dissections and Examinations as usual.
On the Principles and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Armstrong, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, half-past four in the afternoon; commences on Wednesday, October 1.
On Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. D. D. Davis, daily at eight in the morning; commences on Monday, October 6.
On Materia Medica, by Dr. Armstrong, every Saturday afternoon at half-past four; commences on Saturday, October 4.
On Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Mr. Richard Phillips, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a quarter before ten in the morning; commences on Thursday, Oct. 2.
The inconvenience experienced last season has been removed by the erection of a commodious Theatre.—For particulars apply at the Theatre, or to S. Highley, Medical Bookseller, 174, Fleet-street.

DR. CLUTTERBUCK will begin his AUTUMN COURSE of LECTURES, on the THEORY and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, MATERIA MEDICA, and CHEMISTRY, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER the First, at 10 in the morning, at the General Dispensary, 36, Aldersgate street—Occasional Evening Lectures will be given (Gratis) to the pupils of the class and on Chemical Decompositions in reference to the Pharmacopeia, by Dr. Lambe.

DR. AGER, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. will begin his next COURSE of LECTURES and EXAMINATIONS on the THEORY and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, CHEMISTRY and the MATERIA MEDICA, at his Theatre, 69, Margaret Street, Cavendish-square, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, at 8 in the morning. Three Courses are given every year, each occupying nearly four months. Further particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Ager, at his Residence, above mentioned.

MR. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on SURGERY on Monday the 6th of October, at Six in the Evening.—Medical Officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance will be admitted gratuitously, on obtaining the recommendation of the Heads of their respective Departments.

DR. THYNNE will commence his LECTURES on MIDWIFERY and the Diseases of Women and Children on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at half-past ten in the morning. For particulars apply at his house, No. 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish square.

NEWSPAPERS in the COUNTRY.—Country Agents who have been accustomed to obtain their Papers by the early morning coaches, are informed that THE NEW TIMES is published in the Newsmen at five o'clock every morning, except during the sitting of Parliament, and may thus be received on the same day at the distance of 120 miles from the metropolis.—Office of The New Times, 153, Fleetstreet, London.

BOARD and LODGING is wanted in a small family, for a respectable young Woman from the Country, who wishes to reduce the expence thereof, by making herself useful with her needle, attending a shop, or to household work. As a comfortable home is the main object, no lodging-house keeper need apply. The neighbourhood of Brompton or Paddington would be preferred. Please to address, by letter only, stating full particulars, to M. P. at Mr. Seaford's, 161, Regent-street.

FOREIGN COIN and BULLION OFFICE, 52, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—For the convenience of Residents at the West End of the Town. At this Establishment, Noblemen and Gentlemen going abroad may be accommodated with every kind of GOLD and SILVER COINS, BULLION, &c. and Merchants and Foreigners arriving in England may exchange the same: any quantity of BULLION, or COINS, may be had at the Mint price, at the shortest notice. The best price given for second hand plate.—N. B. Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange will be taken in payment if approved, or discounted.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 700l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moore, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention.

AMERICAN ALOE in BLOOM, nearly 20 feet high, to be seen at the Argyll Rooms, Regent-street, Oxford-street. This extraordinary beautiful and stupendous plant flowers but once in one hundred years, and has at present 2000 blossoms.—Admittance 1s.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The Public are respectfully informed that the ST. PATRICK Steam Packet continues to sail from Bristol to Dublin every Tuesday, and from Dublin to Bristol every Friday.

Hours of Sailing from Bristol.

Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock	....	morning	Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock	....	afternoon
—— 30, at 3 o'clock	....	afternoon	—— 21, at 7 o'clock	....	morning
Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock	....	morning	—— 28, at 1 o'clock	....	afternoon

Berths secured by application, if by letter, to Mr. Tims, the Packet-office, Bristol, Messrs. R. I. and H. Hayes, Dublin, and Mr. Reilly, York House Bath.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS for the very First Prize Drawn out of the Wheel, ON THURSDAY NEXT.

T. BISH is particularly desirous that all his Friends should avail themselves of the present, for it will probably be the last opportunity that will be afforded them of purchasing ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY TICKETS, at nearly one-third the usual prices; and with the same confidence he now offers Tickets and Shares Cheaper than in any Lottery for the last 25 Years!—and secondly, because the Scheme is of the most popular description, containing MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!—Among the Capitals are, 3 of £20,000, 2 of £10,000, 3 of £2,000, 4 of £1,000, 7 of £500, 10 of £300, &c. &c; the very first Prize drawn will have £10 000 more.—Tickets and Shares are selling at J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT'S, Old and Lucky Offices, 37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, and 38, Haymarket, London, and by their Agents in all the principal Towns in the Kingdom

MORE PRIZES AND LOWER PRICES!

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, with great satisfaction, recommend the Lottery that begins drawing Next Thursday, to the attention of their Friends and the Public—certain in the confidence they now offer Tickets and Shares Cheaper than in any Lottery for the last 25 Years!—and secondly, because the Scheme is of the most popular description, containing MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!—Among the Capitals are, 3 of £20,000, 2 of £10,000, 3 of £2,000, 4 of £1,000, 7 of £500, 10 of £300, &c. &c; the very first Prize drawn will have £10 000 more.—Tickets and Shares are selling at J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT'S, Old and Lucky Offices, 37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, and 38, Haymarket, London, and by their Agents in all the principal Towns in the Kingdom

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Persons affecting Insurances with this Company, for the whole period of life, are immediately entitled to participate in whatever division of profit shall take place, which, with the reduced rate of Premium demanded, will enable all descriptions of persons to make a provision for their families on terms the most moderate ever offered. Policies have also been established by which the Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-Yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured. No charge is made for Entrance or for Policy, except the stamp. The Insured are permitted to go in steam or other decked vessels to and from any part of the united kingdom, and in time of peace to sail from any part of the Continent, situated between the Elbe and Brest without being required to pay additional Premium, or to procure a license from the Directors. This Company consent to advance Money on Annuity secured on Freehold, Copyhold, or long Leasehold Property, or Money in the Funds. JOHN CLARK, Managing Director.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens.

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Right Honourable William Heygate, Lord Mayor, M.P.
Sir William Curtis, Bart. M.P. — Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Alderman
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The Company continue to effect Insurances on Lives at equitable Rates without Extra Premium Money, or any additional Premium, on the risk in decked vessels to or from the British Isles, or to or from the opposite line of coast between the Texel and Havre-de-Grace included—to grant and purchase Annuities under a special Act of Parliament—and also to purchase on liberal terms.—Agents are applicable amount, and respectable parties, in all principal Towns in the United Kingdom, appointed in all the Cities and principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

THOMAS PARKE, Sec.

UPTON & Co.'s Refined COAL TAR PAINT, 15s. per Cask, which quantity is sufficient to cover 1600 square feet. This Paint is of a handsome dark chocolate colour, and dries in a short time so hard as to resist the weather; when dry will not affect it; it is entirely mineral, and therefore insoluble in water, an other will not affect it; it is entirely mineral, and therefore insoluble in water, an other will not affect it; it is entirely mineral, and therefore insoluble in water, an other

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and G. Booth, Cleckheaton, linen-drapers—Carter and Peers, Liverpool, merchants—Lambert and Jones, Cateaton street, woollen factors—Burnett and Co. Bridgewater, ironmongers—Lukin and Co. Long-acre, coach-makers; so far as regards L. Lukin—Chorley and Co. Lancaster, silk spinners—T. Bliss and Son, Barbican, brush-makers—Dixon and Bleasby, Manchester, calico printers—Johnson and Co. Nicholas-lane, tea-dealers—Chittenden and Christian, Canterbury, corn dealers—Kettle and Barnard, Lewes, horse dealers—Boynton and Shepard, Hook, near Howden, Yorkshire, brewers—S. and J. Harrison, Manchester, cotton-spinners—Pickfords and Co. London, carriers; so far as regards H. Pickford—G. and J. Percival, Warrington, malsters.

BANKRUPTS.

J. GARSIDE, High-street, Whitechapel, butcher.—L. OLDFRIVE, jun. late of Dartmouth, tallow-chandler—R. TYDEN, Eiale, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner.—J. MARCHANT, late of Bradford, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Nov. 1, W. Ford, Black Prince-row, Walworth-road, linen-draper—Oct. 7, C. R. Denham, Fetter lane, ironmonger—Nov. 29, W. Haddan, Clement's-lane, tea dealer.

Oct. 9, W. and J. Quinton, Basford, Nottinghamshire, timber-dealers, at the French Bowl, Notting-ham—Oct. 10, N. Gribble and M. Hellyer, East Stonehouse, builders, at the King's Arms, Plymouth Dock—Oct. 9, J. Niblock and R. S. Latham, Bath, woollen-drapers, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol—Oct. 1, N. Higginbotham, Macclesfield, malt-merchant, at the Macclesfield Arms—Oct. 9, M. K. Denslee, Bridport, stationer, at the Greyhound—Sept. 17, W. C. Gill, Mirkshaw, linen-draper, at the Castle and Ball, Bath—Oct 9, J. Bowman, Salkeld, dyer, at the Coach and Horses, Penangate, Manchester—Oct. 13, W. Harris, Birmingham, button-maker, at the Royal Hotel—Oct. 13, G. Russell, Birmingham, merchant, at the Royal Hotel. Temple row, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES—October 7.

J. Hopwood, Chancery lane, bill broker—E. Mandale, jun. Sebergham, Cumberland, lime-burner—W. Walker, Wolverhampton, draper and tea-dealer—D. Jermyn, Great Yarmouth, merchant—J. Hyams, Coventry-street, jeweller.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 15.—Various reports are stirring. The most accredited are, first, that the King of Spain assumed the Duke de Guiche that he would not alter a title of the Constitution; the second, that at the moment when the fleet was acting against Cadiz, a storm came on and destroyed several vessels. Some say Mina has left Barcelona, and is in the field with a large Army; others, that the Spaniards have retaken the Trocadero. It is said that a Journal of the South even announces the plague at St. Sebastian's. It seems certain that the yellow fever has shewn itself at Port St. Mary. A cordon has been established to prevent communication with the other troops. I give this as I have it, without vouching for it, but it is from very high authority.

SEPT. 17.—We learn this moment that on the 15th the fever that had shown itself at Passages, has not made any progress, and it has not appeared any where out of the town. The cordon, which has been drawn, is very strict, and has prevented the inhabitants from forcing it.

Letters of the 5th inst. had arrived from the head-quarters of the French army at Port St. Mary's, stating that General Alava had handed there on the 3d from Cadiz, with propositions to the Duke d'Angouleme for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a capitulation. In reply to this communication, the Duke de Guiche was sent off by the French Generalissimo with a flag of truce into Cadiz, to deliver a verbal notification to the Governor and the garrison, that no propositions whatever could be listened to by the French, unless, as a preliminary step, the King was set at liberty. The Duke de Guiche returned with a peremptory refusal of this demand, and the attempt at negociation was consequently broken off. General Alava going back to Cadiz. It is said that on the 4th, when the refusal of the French to treat became known, a serious tumult took place in the streets of Cadiz. The bombardment of the city commenced on the 5th from the fort of Matagorda. The French officers and soldiers were buoyed up with sanguine expectations of the result of the general attack, which it was supposed could not be delayed many days.

We are on the eve of great events. Last night our troops began to throw bombs into Cadiz; they were thrown from the extreme point of the Trocadero. In a short time we succeeded in setting fire to the vast magazines of wood and brandy which were near Fort Puntales. The conflagration continued during the whole of the night. The flames were so great that we could read by their light. The troops have been exercised, and every thing is now ready for their debarkation. Gen. Bourmont has set off; it is by him that the attack is to be directed, and there is no doubt that we shall be successful. All our soldiers are full of ardour and enthusiasm. Since the taking of the Trocadero we have been continually occupied in establishing batteries, to obstruct the navigation, and to injure the shipping of the enemy, as well as their works near the Trocadero.

PORT ST. MARY, SEPT. 6.—Hostilities have ceased during the two last days. No more firing is heard, but our preparations for attack are unremitting. The Duke de Guiche has returned here. A new division of our ships has come into the roads, we believe from Corunna. The Prince Generalissimo has sent in his Ultimatum. If it is not immediately accepted, hostilities will recommence without delay. Another Spanish Flag of Truce arrived this morning; but his Royal Highness would not receive any more. The presence of the King in the French camp, and the entry of our troops into Cadiz, are the necessary preliminaries to any treaty.

SEPT. 8.—General Alava returned yesterday evening, and did not go back again until this morning. He passed the night with Gen. Bourdesoult. Dissensions prevail in Cadiz; the inhabitants of the suburb of Lavina have risen and declared for the King; the Regiment of the Princess and that of the Cadiz Volunteers, have refused to obey the orders of Riego, who has returned to Cadiz, after having abandoned the troops who embarked with him at Malaga, and who were forced by our cruizers to regain the shore, where they will encounter forces that will fight with them. It is asserted this morning there were fresh conflicts in the streets of Cadiz. It is fully expected that every thing is drawing to a close. An order was given to the fleet this morning not to fire upon Cadiz until fresh instructions are issued. There is a report that the Cortes have offered to place in our hands, immediately, the King and Royal Family, but that they demand power to keep possession of Cadiz and the Isle of Leon for several months, as a security for the Members composing this factious Assembly.

ANDUJAR, SEPT. 5.—A Spanish Messenger has just arrived from Malaga, into which place the French troops entered yesterday. Riego, after having committed every kind of atrocity, embarked with eleven or twelve hundred men, taking with him Zayas, who had commanded before his arrival. He threw him into the hold of the ship, threatening to shoot him if he attempted to go on shore.

Under a false interpretation of the Decree of Andujar, the Revolutionists detained at Antequera and Lucena had been set at liberty, which caused a strong agitation in all the country. But since the explanation of that Decree given by the Prince Generalissimo himself, the individuals really guilty have been re-incarcerated, and justice will be done.—(*Restaurateur.*)

MATARO, SEPT. 11.—During the night of the 9th of September, a swell having obliged the French ships of war to stand off to sea, the enemy, to the number of eleven or twelve hundred men, came out from Barcelona in fishing boats, and made a descent on the point called Castillo de Mougat, between Mataro and Barcelona. These troops, commanded by the Constitutional Ex-Governor of Cordova, were composed of nine hundred Spaniards and three hundred French and Piedmontese exiles. Immediately, on their landing being known, the tocsin was sounded in all the villages, the peasants armed, and at Mataro, which contains considerable magazines, the wisest means were taken to defend the town in case of attack, but the enemy's corps, informed of our good arrangements, and finding themselves pressed in their rear, threw themselves into the mountains and on the road to Hostalrich. If they make a movement to throw themselves into that place, they will find there a force ready to oppose their designs, fourteen or fifteen hundred French and Spaniards. They are pursued and closely pressed by the General of Brigade Baron Nicolas, having under his orders the 3d Horse Chasseurs, and two battalions of light infantry. While these things were passing, the garrison of Barcelona, wishing to occupy the blockading corps, and to make a diversion, effected, on different points, sorties, which were without success. The Constitutionalists were every where beaten. Our howitzers have set fire to Barcelona three different times, and the troops of the King have acquired new rights to the admiration of the French and foreigners.

MADRID, SEPT. 7.—The Duke del Infantado arrived at Port St. Mary on the 4th inst. He immediately had an interview with the Prince.—A plot has been discovered at Palma, the object of which was to deliver the Balearic Islands from the revolutionary yoke, and to deliver Port Mahon to the French squadron in the Mediterranean.—A Russian officer has been arrested there, who gives himself out for a German, travelling for a mercantile house in the North.—Tranquillity begins to be established at Madrid, except the Inquisition everything is returning to its former footing.

SEPT. 10.—The Government has received news direct from Cadiz, dated September 6.—The King and his august family were in good health. The same letters, written by persons worthy of faith, relate that since the taking of the Trocadero, a violent misunderstanding had broken out between the garrison of Cadiz and the troops of the line. The latter have set fire to magazines situated outside the landline. The latter have set fire to magazines situated outside the landgate; they have also burned the faschines, and sandsacks with which the batteries of fort Puntales was provided.—These circumstances, the batteries of fort Puntales was provided.—These circumstances, joined to some others, have given rise to the mission with which Alava joined to some others, have given rise to the mission with which Alava was charged. It is added that this emissary had a long conference with Major-General Count Guilleminot. The object of his mission, was charged. It is added that this emissary had a long conference with Major-General Count Guilleminot. The object of his mission, it is asserted, was to make proposals to give up the place, and set their it is asserted, was to make proposals to give up the place, and set their Majesties and the Princes at liberty, after having subjected themselves Majesties and the Princes at liberty, after having subjected themselves beforehand to a Constitution formed on certain bases. His Royal beforehand to a Constitution formed on certain bases. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme replied, that until the King was Highness the Duke of Angouleme replied, that until the King was free, nothing could be determined on.—*Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid.*

From the Madrid Gazette of Sept. 11:—The Governor of Cadiz, Valdes, having convoked the authorities of that city, it was resolved rather to make the ruins of the city their sepulchre than to enter into any compromise with the Duke of Angouleme. They also hope that the equinoctial gales will drive away the blockading squadron, and enable them to escape with impunity.

SEPT. 12.—*Gazette Extraordinary of this Evening.*—Extract of a letter from Lieut.-General Juan Caro, from Malaga, to the Minister of War:—"Your Highness—The Captain General of Grenada ordered me, with the French General Loverdo, to execute the military movements prescribed by Gen. Molitor. At four o'clock in the evening I received orders to march alone on Malaga.—(It ends with the capitulation of Malaga and the articles.)—The important place of Santona capitulated on the 11th."

Telegraphic despatch transmitted from Bayonne, dated Hebuzier-Mayor, Sept. 11—Marshal Lauriston to his Excellency the Minister at War:—"Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the evening, the trenches were opened before the Citadel of Pampeluna, along a line of 2,000 toises in extent, and at a distance of 200 toises from the Citadel. Notwithstanding the fire from the enemy, successive storms, and a continued rain, which fell in torrents during two hours, our soldiers braved every thing. The whole parallel was covered with balls and grape shot, and we had only a small number wounded."

LISBON Aug. 25.—It is certain that in the Island of Madeira some ill-disposed persons, connected with secret societies, formed a plot for the purpose of separating that island (unknown to its inhabitants) from the Portuguese dominions. The number of these disturbers of public tranquillity, however, was not sufficient to excite the fears of the Government.

Letters from Rome of the 4th inst. state, that the Conclave was opened on the 3d, and that a ballot had taken place, which was not productive of any result.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 12.—Letters from Rheims, in Champagne, say, "The Decree of the King of the Netherlands, prohibiting the importation of our wines into Belgium by land, is a fatal blow to this principal branch of our commerce."

CASSEL, Sept. 7.—The author of the threatening letter to the Elector not having been yet discovered, a new proclamation has been issued, offering a free pardon and a reward of 5000 dollars to any person who has knowledge of the crime, and will make a confession of it, disclosing the real author; his own name shall be concealed; and any person who gives information calculated to discover the author shall be suitably recompensed.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Provincial Assemblies are beginning to be called into existence. His Majesty has appointed the Chief President Heydebreck to be Commissioner for the first Assembly of the Estates of the Mlarch of Brandenburg and the Margravate of Lower Lusatia, and commanded him to convoke the Estates.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 8.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has an article from Copenhagen, dated Aug. 26, which states, that "on the Report of M. Von Morgenstern, Danish Chargé d'Affaires in Spain, respecting the republican revolution at Seville, his Danish Majesty had sent orders to M. Morgenstern to go to Madrid, considering the Regency of Spain as the only legitimate Government of that kingdom, till his Majesty's deliverance."

MUNICH, Sept. 7.—The Government has lately issued severe Ordinances against secret societies and other prohibited associations. All candidates for civil or ecclesiastical offices are bound, before they are admitted to examination, to produce certificates from the police, testifying that they have taken no part in any of those associations, and the strictest attention shall be paid to the performance of this condition when persons are to be appointed to offices, especially in the public schools.

SEMLIN, Aug. 28.—The Janissaries and the Jamaks continue to make the capital of the Ottoman Empire the theatre of their excesses. A Turkish courier brought letters to the Pacha, the day before yesterday, from Constantinople, and it is generally reported that on the 19th of August these Jamaks and Janissaries set fire to the quarter of Tatavolo, situate near the quarter of Kassem Pacha, which was lately burnt, to the north east of the Hill of Fera, which is almost wholly inhabited by workmen in the arsenal and the cannon foundery. It is added, that nearly 7000 houses were reduced to ashes in this new conflagration.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 1.—*Proclamation.*—"INHABITANTS OF BRAZIL!—The Constitutional Government, which does not guide itself by public opinion, or which is ignorant of it, becomes the scourge of humanity. The Monarch, who does not know this truth, precipitates himself into an abyss, and his kingdom or empire into an ocean of misfortune. Providence granted me the knowledge of this truth, upon it I founded my system, to which I shall always be faithful. Despotism and arbitrary acts are detested by me. I lately gave you a proof, among many which I have given you. We may all be deceived, but Monarchs seldom hear the truth, and if they do not seek it it never appears to them. When they know it they ought to follow it; I recognized it, and did so. Hence though at present we have not a Constitution by which we are governed, yet we have bases, established by reason, which must be inviolable; these are, the sacred rights of personal safety, of property, and the immunity of the house of a citizen. If they have been attacked or violated hitherto it is because your Emperor was ignorant of the exercise of such arbitrary and despotic acts, which are at all times improper, and contrary to the system we have embraced. Be assured they will, from this day forward, be religiously maintained. You will live happy, secure in the bosom of your families, in the arms of your tender spouses, surrounded by your dear children. Regardless of the incautious persons who seek to call in question my constitutional disposition, it will always appear triumphant, as the Sun dispels the thickest clouds. Depend on me as I depend on you, and you will see democracy and despotism repressed by a just liberty. "THE EMPEROR."

His Majesty, our beloved Emperor, had a severe fall from his horse on the 30th of June, by which some of his ribs were fractured. His Majesty was for several days in a very weak state, which caused great alarm. We have the satisfaction, however, of saying that his health has been in a progressive state of amendment, and he was able, on the 17th, for the first time, to walk a little in his chamber.

Letters from Alexandria mention, that the Pacha of that place was about forming an army of Egyptians and Africans, but the destination of this force was not known.

QUEBEC, Aug. 20.—His Excellency the Governor in Chief and suite left town on Saturday for Sorel. It is with deep regret we state, that a serious accident occurred on Saturday evening to the Rev. Archdeacon and Mrs. Mountain. They had gone a short distance in their gig, accompanied by an infant daughter, and a returning by the St. Lewis road, owing to some circumstance, came in contact with another vehicle, and were all thrown out. Mrs. Mountain was considerably hurt, but the injury received by the Archdeacon is the most serious. The child escaped without injury.

On the 15th Aug. in lat. about 49, N. and long. 20, W. the brig George the Fourth, of and from Waterford, in ballast, bound to Quebec, with 115 passengers from Ireland, going to settle in Canada, and a crew of 14 hands, including the master, was run down in a ramichi, bound to London with timber, and sunk immediately; of the 129 persons on board 123 sunk with her. The mate and five of the seamen got on board the Hannah, whose condition was almost as hopeless as that of the vessel they had escaped from, for the violence of the concussion had carried away her masts, stove in her bows, and the brig Mary, South Shields, from Prince Edward's Island, for London with the whole of the Hannah's crew, 14 in number, from a watery grave. The Mary being short of provisions, the bark Henry, Surf, of South Shields, from Moscow Island to London, took five of the Hannah's crew on the 17th; and on the same day Captain Harding, of the American brig Osprey, generously relieved the Mary, by taking out six survivors of the George the Fourth, whom he has treated with the most humane attention.

IRELAND.

HORRID MURDERS.

At about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, a party of Whiteboys attacked the house of Mr. Thomas Franks, of Lisnagoran, near Rockmills, within five miles of Fermoy, and murdered that gentleman, his wife and his son, Mr. Henry Maunsell Franks. Our correspondent states that the miscreants "murdered the old man by cleaving a thunderbrass through his side—and the wife and son, by beating out their brains with a bar of iron."—*Cork Paper, Sept.* 11.

An inquest was held on the family of Mr. Franks, which lasted 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th, till six o'clock in the evening. Five witnesses were examined, and after a very solemn investigation a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some persons unknown" was returned.——The following is the substance of the evidence:—Franks's house had been burned some time ago, and was undergoing repair. Not a door had been yet put up; the family principal lived in one small room, not 12 feet square, the window to which were not put up, and the wind was excluded only by a curtain. On the day of the murder, Mrs. Franks and her son had been at Kildorrery, and returned to a late dinner, which had been scarcely over, when a noise was heard in the passage. Mr. Franks rose and said, "Here are my friends paying me another visit;" and proceeding to his wife and son to remain quiet, he went outside the door; here he was met by a fellow of large stature, between whom a contest commenced. The man was not armed, and they struggled with their hands, Mr. F. retreating to the parlour; on his reaching which, the insurgents rushed in and soon filled the room. At this time a servant girl about 14 years of age, of the name of Mary Meagher, a most intelligent creature, slipped under a table, and concealed herself there, witnessed the horrid scene which followed. The leader of the insurgents, a ruffian dressed in woman's clothes, demanded of Mr. Franks his arms; Mr. Franks said he had none in the house, but that he would, if they chose, accompany the party to the Block-ditch to get them from Mr. Smith, who had them. The leader then said "Boys, do your duty," and he himself upset a table on which a lighted candle was placed, which being extinguished, he again laid it down at a fire in the room. Mr. Franks, his wife, and son were on their knees to beg for mercy, assuring the leader of the party that they had no arms, but here no mercy was found. The savage, at the first moment's delay, snatched a short gun from one of his followers, and placing the feet of the unhappy father, fired and lodged two bullets in his body. They then proceeded to dispatch the son, and here a dreadful struggle ensued; the mother, only anxious to preserve her son, and regardless of her own safety, clung to the wretched young man, as if to screen him from the vengeance of the assassins. They repeatedly attempted to force her from him, and told her to retire to another room, but she would not leave her son; they then struck her with a heavy weapon in the left temple, and literally shattered the head to atoms, from which they beat the son's brains out, and mutilated all the body of the deceased. At the commencement of the horrid work accomplished, a female servant had been shut up by the ruffians in a small room, and they had murdered the young man they thought they heard a groan or sound as if life was not entirely extinct, and the candle having been extinguished, they took the servant from her place of confinement, and one of them holding her by the hand with one hand upon her head down with the other, made her proceed to a cupboard in the parlour, and take out a candle and light it; they then drove two large iron bars, weighing 30 or 40 pounds each, through the dead body, and each man, in succession, took a long three-pronged fork, and repeatedly drove it also into the bodies. It also appeared that one of the ruffians, second in command, was dressed in female apparel, and commanded outside the house, and seeing a woman appear at the door of an out-house, with a child in her arms, he called out to her to go to bed," and placed a centinel on the door. When the above tragedy inside this fellow danced a regular hornpipe, as if delighting in the dreadful scene going forward. The woman of this house is named Glaveen, and gave testimony as above; her son, immediately after the party marching off, mounted a horse, and rode to Kildorrery, where a military party arrived in half an hour at the scene of carnage. It would appear that the insurgents separated and proceeded in different directions, as blood was traced on the roads to Doneraile and Kilcrery.

On Sunday evening last, as Mr. James Donovan, of Trinity [illegible] and Mr. John Quill, both of Tralee, were on a boating excursion in the bay of that town, they landed at Castle Gregory. Almost immediately, while walking together on the road, they were attacked and beaten with pikes in the most cruel manner, by a party of ruffians, and, after considerable difficulty, escaped to the house of the Rev. Edward Day, where they received the protection their distressed situation required. This barbarous attack is supposed to have been made upon these young gentlemen in consequence of having had a row with Mr. Twiss, who gallantly dispersed a party of Whiteboys in a neighbourhood more than a year back, and in so doing killed one of the party on the spot.—*Cork Chronicle.*

The *Westmeath Journal* says:—"On Friday evening, the 6th, at about eight o'clock, a number of the 93d Highlanders, now quartered here, amounting to from about 60 to 80 men, rushed forth from their barracks into the town, in the most outrageous and terrific manner, armed with swords, bayonets, bludgeons, and stones, and uttering the most hideous yells as they passed through the streets, attacked indiscriminately every person they met, and severely wounded several of the inhabitants, at the same time breaking many of their windows. The alledged motive for their conduct was, a bearing that one of the men received from some ruffians on Thursday evening.

On Wednesday (10th inst.) about noon, as two volunteers were reaping the crops on some corn fields near the chapel of Ardnaglass, they were pursued by more than twenty men, some of whom had their faces blackened. Two police constables being on patrol, came up and attacked the assailant party, pursued them a considerable distance, obliged them to cross the Sair, and, it is thought, wounded some of them.—*Clonmel Paper.*

The *Limerick Chronicle* says—"We are sorry to say that a [illegible] servant lost his life in this county on Wednesday night. He was found dead by his master in mistake for an assassin, through the darkness of the night. To those acquainted with the mild and amiable character of J. C. Heffernan, Esq. it will be sufficient to say, that the error of melancholy mistake has been keenly felt by none more than the gentleman himself.

Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, about 150 men, dressed in white shirts, a few of whom were armed with muskets and the remainder with bayonets screwed on timber handles, and pikes, attacked Mr. Henry Sheehy, of Ardbohill, near Rathkeale, agent to the Countess of Ormond, on the lands of Ciouralvard, where he was valuing tithes with proctors of his. They were accompanied by a policemen. The ruffians fired three shots on the police before they returned the fire. Mr. Sheehy's party and police, who were commanded by Serjeant Hanna, behaved with great gallantry; the police fired from 40 to 50 shots, two of which took effect, and brought down two men, who were carried away by the whiteboys; they also took one man prisoner named Maurice Joy, and he is now in custody. The insurgents were within about 150 yards of the police before they fired the three shots at them, else there would have been many more shot by the police, who, in consequence of their near approach, and dreading they would close on them, fixed their bayonets on their carbines, and therefore were prevented from taking good aim. A number of women accompanied the insurgents, and were urging them to revenge the attack of the police. The police escaped unhurt.

The following was left, by a party of Whiteboys, in the neighbourhood of Creagh:—

"According to the form of the Canonical sanction I do hereby [illegible] or order to be sint this notice to James M'Donnell, alias Dwyer, Schoolmaster in Creagh, who has fairly Robbed the Publick insisting to survey turf on different Bogs of the Country, for which he is [illegible] I desire him not to attempt to survey or measure [illegible] whatsoever after Reading this notice, or I will send a Scouring [illegible] to visit him that will sweep him off the face of the Earth without [illegible] their notice, let him mind his school and shun Turf measuring on the bog in this Country, so let him be particular and look sharp or [illegible] dont, &c. &c.—No more your friend, "HUFFY.

"Dublin, 5th August, 1823.

"(Burn this the moment you read it.)"—*Limerick Paper.*

Saturday se'nnight, A. M'Mahon, 50 years of age, was in the act of advance on a flax mill near Armagh, when the forefinger of the left hand was drawn in with a portion of the flax, and dreadfully mangled. The wrist and arm followed: each portion as it passed through being fractured, and mangled in such a shocking manner that the arm required amputation, which was done at the shoulder.

We have much pleasure in stating, that by a letter we received from Athlone, the fever with which the town was afflicted, is now considerably abated, and hopes are entertained of its speedy disappearance.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—Henry Bardon and John Elder were indicted for stealing on the 13th Sept. feloniously stolen from the person of Wm. Jones sundry pieces of silver coin to the value of 13s. 6d. in the Weaver-road, and near the Hop-poles public-house. The prosecutor detailed the nature of the attack, which was of the most violent description; Elder knocked him down by a violent blow over the right eye, and when on the ground the other prisoner knelt on his stomach and held his head tightly down; Elder then proposed throwing witness into the Canal, that he might not appear against them; Bardon objected to this, saying that they had given him enough of it; prevailed on to this Elder had rifled the pockets of witness, from one of which he took a purse at about 11 o'clock at night; as prisoners left the robbery took place at about 11 o'clock at night; as prisoners left witness, Elder threatened if he gave any alarm to come back and do for him; he was unable to get up for some time afterwards; when he was informed a watchman of the robbery, and then went home and told the following morning (Sunday,) as he was passing the Three Crowns public-house, saw prisoners in the tap-room through an open window; recognised them, and fetched a watchman, who took them into custody; had not drank more than a pint of ale on the night in question; was quite positive of the identity of both the prisoners. The prisoners denied the robbery, and called several witnesses to shew that at the time of the robbery they were at the Devonshire Arms, Lisson Green, but the Jury desired to withdraw, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty against both the prisoners, but recommending Bardon to mercy on account of his humanity in opposing the proposed murder of the prosecutor by Elder.—Mr. Justice Best—Your recommendation is equally merciful and politic—it were well if robbers learned from such recommendation that it was their interest to protect their victims from bodily injury.

James Powell was indicted for stealing five sovereigns, the property of Messrs. Mills, wine-merchants, in Mark-lane. The prisoner was in the prosecutors' service, and received the sum in question for dock charges on wine. These dues only amounted to 5s. 6d. and the prisoner kept the rest of the money. The prisoner gave the four sovereigns to a cabman's wife to keep for him. When the prisoner was afterwards apprehended, he expressed great contrition for his conduct. The prisoner read a written defence, and declared that he became intoxicated with the clerks, and knew not what he did. He had no intention to take his master's money.—The Jury found a verdict of Guilty.

Robert Selby Hele, Charles Knatchbull, and John Watson, were brought up by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus from the Fleet Prison, wherein they had been long confined on *mesne process*, at the suit of an indictment preferred against them by the Warden of the said prison, for riotous and disorderly conduct therein, and obstructing the officers thereof in the prompt execution of their office. The Court ordered them all to be committed to Newgate, in default of bail, and to give 24 hours notice.

James Smith and Rebecca Watson were indicted for stealing a quantity of linen and calico, in value 26l. the property of Mr. Alderman Thorpe. On the 28th of August the servants of the prosecutor made up a parcel of goods, which were, according to order, to be sent to Southampton. Mr. Thorpe's porter carried it to the office of the Southampton waggon, in Friday-street, Cheapside, and the parcel was put into the waggon on the evening of the 28th of August. The property was missed from the waggon on the same night, and was found the next day in the lodgings of the prisoner, upon whom suspicion had fallen. The Jury found Smith Guilty, and acquitted Watson.

TUESDAY.—Richard Chandler was indicted for stealing, on the 21st of August, a silver spoon, the property of her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Rutland. Mary Ann Stevenson was in the service of the Dowager Duchess of Rutland, who resided No. 38, Sackville-street. On the night previous to missing the property, witness left a silver spoon in the scullery, and on her going into it on the next morning, about a quarter before eight, she saw it still there; but in about two hours afterwards it was brought to her by a constable. John Needham, a constable, said, he was in a silversmith's shop in Piccadilly, when the prisoner came in, and offered a silver spoon for sale. Witness asked him where he got it? He said where he had been at work. Witness asked where that was? He said at the Duke of York's, and showed the spoon in the dust hole. The Recorder was of opinion the prosecutrix was not properly described in the indictment; her name as well as title should have been set forth, for there might have been many Dowagers Duchesses Dowagers of Rutland. He therefore directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

John Hogan was indicted for assaulting Wm. Henry Wotton, on the 6th inst. and stabbing him in the neck with intent to kill him. The prosecutor and prisoner were in the employ of a baker named Burnett, in Paul's Wharf; the prisoner had some words with his master, but in the night of the attempt the prosecutor asked him to assist in working the dough: he refused, on which the prosecutor observed, that he, the prisoner, did not seem fond of work; they afterwards ate supper, and the prosecutor, with another journeyman, lay down to sleep. He was awakened by the prisoner cutting at his throat, he jumped up and called out "murder." At length the prosecutor threw the prisoner down, and seized a razor which he had in his hand—the prisoner then attempted to tear the wound open, and ran away.—Price Robins, the other journeyman, was awakened by the cries of the prosecutor. He confirmed the particulars stated by the prosecutor. Sheldon, a patrol, stated that he was near the house on the morning in question, and heard Mr. Burnett say that some one's throat was cut. Witness ordered the watchman not to let any one out. He went in and saw Wotton bleeding. He searched for the prisoner and found him in the yard. Prisoner said he had not done it. He said he found the razor in the cakehouse; that he was putting it on a shelf after he had strop; and that it fell on the prosecutor. The blade was then covered. The prisoner's hands and clothes were stained with blood.—Lewis Fouche, watch-house keeper, stated, that when the prisoner was brought to the watch-house he was stained with blood.—Mr. Burnett stated, that he was called up by cries of murder on the morning of the 10th inst. He found Wotton at the bottom of the stairs covered with blood. He told him his throat was cut by Hogan while asleep. Hogan was behind Wotton. Witness asked Hogan why he had not made no answer. Witness pushed him down stairs to the watch-house. He called a watchman, and directed him to the watch-house.—John Herlock, a surgeon, was called to attend Wotton. He found a wound in the neck; it was superficial. It extended to about a third of the whole neck. There were other wounds on the throat. It was impossible that any of the wounds could be the result of accidental fall of a razor.—The prisoner, in his defence, said that in reaching the razor from a shelf, and it fell by accident.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Susan Thomas Potter, 25 years of age, and genteel deportment, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, the property of Sarah Ann Hall. The prosecutrix is a Cyprian, frequenting professionally the New Cut, New Roads; prisoner was for years her foolish associate, and some years since he became possessed of her watch, as she alleged, for the purpose of having it repaired; this he neglected to return; she did not see him for a twelvemonth afterwards, when he promised to return it; another year elapsed without seeing him, when, meeting him in the City, she had him apprehended.—On being examined—Was intimately connected with the prisoner for two years; when she missed her watch, did not apply to prisoner's friends; had some company; does not recollect meeting the prisoner at the Bank shortly after the robbery; cannot remember having received information of his subsequently to the loss; when she saw prisoner about a year after, he told her he had bought her two seals, and she should not prosecute.—Several respectable witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character, and the Jury found him Not Guilty.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.—Joseph Wilson, cabinet-maker, an elderly man with a family, stood indicted for an assault upon Sarah his daughter, an interesting girl about 19 years of age, and of genteel appearance, in the parish of Clerkenwell. The case against the wretched man was completely proved by the testimony of the daughter Sarah, and Rebecca, a younger sister, aged 14. Mrs. Smith, in whose house the family lodge, No. 11, Northampton-row, corroborated the facts stated by the witness to have taken place on the 17th of December. She heard the girl was in fits from hearing her, in a violent passion, speaking against her father—"You villain (said the girl), you good for nothing, you want to be my ruin and destruction, but you never shall have breath in my body!" Heard the father say, "For God's sake don't disturb the people down stairs." She answered, "I don't care, you deserve to be exposed."

Knight a shoemaker, lives adjoining to the room in question—heard a noise of "Don't father—leave me alone." Witness looked through a partition—she was struggling and beseeching him to let her go—she made her escape down stairs—this was the 21st of June, on a Saturday night. The prisoner being called on for his defence, went on in a cool, collected, but very incoherent manner with his statement. That the whole was a fabrication and conspiracy. That his daughters kept bad company with young boys, and that he had in consequence threatened to turn them out of doors. His daughter Sarah was in the habit of robbing him and lending the money to Knight: on one occasion she stole a sovereign, and that she hoarded up money that was wanted for the family's support. Gentlemen, I have worked for good education, as you may perceive, and brought them up with a high sense of modesty and moral duty, but they are base enough to conspire against me, at the instigation of Smith and Knight, who is a starving drunken shoemaker, who does not work above half a day in the week. My late wife was a very extravagant and imprudent woman—she ran me 9l. in debt. This girl, Sarah, from nine years of age was a base girl, whom I never could keep from running away from home. I bound her apprentice to a dress-maker, to learn the business, and to run errands. She was turned away from the service of Mr. Barrow for being both a w—e and a thief, as Mr. Barrow will prove.

Mr. Scott, the church-warden, here stood forward to state that the prisoner being questioned by him as to these assaults upon Sarah, did not deny the fact; but said she was not his daughter, but his wife's.

Prisoner—It is true, she is not my child, for she was born before wedlock.

Alfred, the son, an interesting youth, about 15 or 16, was then called as a witness for his father.

The boy wept bitterly, with his eyes fixed on his father.—Deposed that when his sister Sarah last left her father's house, she went up to her father voluntarily and kissed him in an affectionate manner. Never saw any improprieties used towards her on the part of his father.

Prisoner—I will prove that Sarah is a bad girl, and has invented the basest lies against me. One was, that I had starved both her and her sister.

—— Mathews worked with the prisoner—has seen him and his daughters together night after night—never saw any impropriety in his conduct towards them. The night that Sarah took leave of her father, she was laughing, dancing, and singing. Had heard reports to the contrary, and was desired by Knight to watch the prisoner's conduct.

Chairman—This evidence, by comparison, amounts only to this: a person has committed murder, and here is a witness who saw him when no murder was committed.

Knight re-examined.—The prisoner had lent witness three shillings, which he sent down stairs by the hand of Sarah, his daughter.

Sarah—And that has been repaid.

Prisoner—What is the reason my daughter Sarah used to lie in bed after her brother and sister got up?

Sarah—Because I was ashamed to dress before you.

Prisoner—That is false, for she had always dressed herself before me.

The Chairman having commenced his charge to the Jury, he was interrupted by the prisoner, who said, Mr. Barrow was in Court—let him be examined as to his daughter being turned away for being a w—e and a thief, from his service.

Mr. Barrow—She was engaged in the care of my children—she conducted herself much to the satisfaction of myself and Mrs. Barrow—we had a great affection for her, and so far from being dismissed for being a w—e or a thief, the only thing she displeased us in was going away of her own accord.

The Jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner Guilty.

The boy stood in front of the Bar bathed in tears, and with his hand clasped in that of his father, whilst the sentence of the Court was pronounced; namely, 12 months imprisonment in the House of Correction. The boy, on hearing the sentence, exclaimed to his father in blubbering accents:—"Never mind, you shan't want, if I starve, father!"

Prisoner (to the Chair)—"I am basely sacrificed, your Honour, you may rely on it."

The Court and avenues were crowded to excess.

FRIDAY.—Thomas Cato and Joseph Lees were found Guilty of assaulting Thomas Brundley and John Francis, two of the Bow-street patrol, when in the execution of their duty, and were sentenced to be imprisoned three months in the House of Correction.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Friday Margaret Stewart was re-examined, charged with various frauds, and in one instance with stealing a shawl from a Mrs. Penny, who swore her shawl was on the bed when the prisoner was there, that she missed it immediately she was gone, and that no other person had access to the room. She contrived to furnish herself with some family particulars respecting the person to whom she addressed herself, which would afford a plausible reason for their having been recommended to the great ladies in whose service she represented herself to be. The names she has principally used have been those of Lady Erskine and Lady Dundas, to the latter of whom she stated herself to be housekeeper. In every instance detailed, the lure she held out was the making mourning for 12 servants; but her methods of getting the coast clear to commit her depredations varied according as occasion presented. She was committed for trial for stealing the shawl. The persons having other charges to prefer were informed they might, if they thought proper, lodge detainers against her.

BOW-STREET.—Thursday, William Giles, one of the dismounted patrole, was charged with grossly assaulting —— Smith, the wife of George Smith, in St. Martin's-lane. The prosecutrix stated, that the prisoner pulled her about, and upon resistance being offered, he pulled out his staff, asserted he was a Bow-street officer, and dragged her to the watch-house. The prisoner, in his defence, pleaded drunkenness, and said he was on duty in Hyde Park.—He was held to bail, to answer the charge of assault at the Sessions.

——Dennis was charged with having picked the pocket of Mr. Scanlan, of 48, Mount-street, on his departure from the Haymarket Theatre. The prosecutor said, he saw the prisoner come from behind a coach, and take his handkerchief from his pocket; he grasped his hand, and the thief then gave the handkerchief to another of the gang, who made off with it. He held him until an officer came, and he was taken to St. Martin's watch-house.—M'Donald, the officer, deposed, that at night when the audience are leaving the theatre, the pickpockets are numerous. He had secured five, who were all discharged, the prosecutors not appearing; and almost nightly felonies are committed.—He was fully committed.

A person from Mr. Morris immediately afterwards applied to Sir R. Birnie for his advice, stating, that the parties of the theatre was nightly infested by a gang of the most depraved characters, whose depredations rendered it extremely dangerous to escort gentlemen and their families into their carriages. Sir Richard observed, that there was no other remedy than that of employing a few active officers, who would soon rid the theatre of the nuisance.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Thursday a young lady came to the office in a flood of tears, and blood streaming profusely from her. She said she was passing through Old Pye-street, when a fellow, who stood at the door of a house, called out his dog and set it at her; the dog bit her in the thigh, and would have torn the part away, only for some persons who came to her assistance. The Magistrate inquired whether she gave the man any provocation, or whether she was sure he set the dog at her wantonly and maliciously? The young lady said she had not even spoken to him until the dog bit her thigh and tore her severely. The Magistrate ordered her to go to some surgeon and have the part dressed in the first instance; and then, if she pleased, a warrant would be granted against the offender; but her best mode of proceeding would be by an indictment against him, or by an action, when no doubt she would obtain damages.

MARY-LA-BONNE.—On Wednesday, J. Aldred, an elegantly-dressed young man, was charged with stealing a casket, containing trinkets, value 50l. the property of Mesdames Brown. The prisoner, who represented himself to be an Officer of Marines, just returned from the West Indies, had formed an intimacy with the young ladies, who moved in a very genteel sphere, and lately called on them, pretending to be much fatigued, and was suffered to lounge on the sofa; when, being supposed to be asleep, he was left alone; but in about an hour, on the ladies returning to the room, they were surprised to find the bird had flown, and the property was missed. At first it was supposed he had taken it in a frolic; but not hearing any thing from him, application was made to the Police Office, and he was apprehended, when information was made to the Police Office, and he was apprehended, when duplicates for part of the property were found upon him.—Fully committed.

Wednesday being appointed for the final examination of Scott, on the charge of having made a horrible attack upon his wife in the Regent's Park, with intent to murder her, the office was crowded. Regent's Park, with intent to murder her, the office was crowded. He was genteely dressed, and his demeanour composed. The witnesses, five in number, being re-sworn, deposed to the following effect:—On Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the attention of two women was attracted by seeing the prisoner and his wife apparently quarrelling in St. John's Wood-road, Regent's-park, and eventually they perceived him catch her round the neck with his left hand, and strike her with the right repeatedly. They did not interpose, being some distance from him; they did not then discover he had struck her with any instrument; she screamed violently and incessantly, and at length fell apparently senseless beneath his blows. Mr. Oliver, the coach proprietor, then rushed with one of his men from his yard to her assistance, just in time to save her life, as he had commenced an attempt to plunge a small sharp scissors into her left side, with a view, as they thought, of stabbing her to the heart. She being rescued from his grasp, was removed, covered with wounds, the blood flowing in torrents from her temples, neck, and arms, and the prisoner, after making an effort to escape, was lodged in custody. The woman was carried to Mr. Lucas, surgeon, of Laventon-place, who dressed her wounds, and she was taken home in a state of stupor. It was then ascertained that the prisoner had previously been there, and not finding her within, had commenced a regular attack upon china, glass, &c. and even destroyed the door and windows, until he was obliged to make a hasty retreat from a constable, and unfortunately in his way, labouring under the utmost irritation, produced by his own bad temper, met his wife in the Regent's Park, and there attacked her as described. He had frequently been in custody for his ill-treatment of her, and only on Monday was liberated on his own recognizance to keep the peace, his wife having exhibited articles of the peace against him. Mr. Lucas, a surgeon, proved having examined Mrs. Scott, and finding 11 wounds or stabs on her arms, breasts, temples, wrists, hands, and head, produced by a blunt instrument; some of the wounds were most extensive, and he could not announce her out of danger. Mrs. Scott was then supported into the office; her head was bound up, her left arm was in a sling, and she was so weak from loss of blood as to be almost unable to speak. Being allowed to sit down, she said, that on Monday morning last she attended at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, to prefer, in consequence of the prisoner's excessive brutality, articles of the peace against him. Having done so, and he being, as a matter of indulgence, only held in his own recognizance, she quitted the Court, and proceeded to one or two places she had to call at, and in the evening was on her return to her cousin's, in Portland-lawn, when, as she was crossing the Regent's Park, she met her husband (the prisoner). He seized her by the throat, and nearly choaked her; she called to him to go away, as she did not want to see or speak to him; and being apprehensive he was going to cut her throat, she caught hold of his hand, when he said, with an oath, "I have not got a knife now, but I will murder you on this spot." He then struck her on the temple, she thought with a key, and he repeated the blows; she felt the blood trickling down her face, and she screamed for assistance and fell down: he still continued to stab her, and she being no longer able to resist, lost her senses.—The prisoner raised his eyes with a cat-like slyness at her during the recital, and as she proceeded his features became fixed in a sullen grin of savage anger. He made no attempt to speak, except once, when he muttered, "The —— has sealed my fate; I wish I had killed her!" The prisoner then, in a very agitated tone, and seemingly trembling with rage, said there was a gentleman dressed in black, who saw the whole; I wish he was called; my wife lives with him.—The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial at the next sessions, under Lord Ellenborough's Act.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Wednesday, an information, brought by the parish officers of St. Botolph, Aldgate, came on to be heard against J. Harse, for refusing to support his father. The information was laid under a clause in the 43d Elizabeth; the son, who was a single man, held a situation of 100l. a year in a public office, and his perquisites amounted to about half that sum. The father had been an inmate of the workhouse two years, had formerly been a free waterman, and had brought up a large family, but who had forsaken him in his old age, and even in the various indispositions which he had experienced since being in the workhouse, had never condescended to pay him a visit.—The sight of the poor old man, who stood by bathed in tears, seemed to have no effect on the feelings of his son, who complained of the hardship of imposing the task on him, observing that he was 30l. in debt; he, at length, offered to allow his father 1s.! a week. This, the magistrate observed, would not do, and ordered him to pay three; but on his requesting the time not to commence till Christmas, they fixed the sum at 2s. 6d. per week till that period, and 3s. afterwards.

APPRENTICES.—An appeal having been made to the Commissioners for the Borough of Taunton, against an assessment for an apprentice, with whom a premium of 150l. was received, and who boarded and lodged in the house of the appellant. The Commissioners upon hearing the case, considered that it came within the exemption contained in the 59th Geo. III. cap. 118, as the premium was considered as received for instructing the apprentice in the knowledge of his trade, and not for his maintenance, and in consequence relieved him from the assessment. The surveyor of the district being dissatisfied with their determination, the Commissioners, at his request, stated the case for the opinion of his Majesty's Judges—by whom it was decided that the determination of the Commissioners was correct, and allowed accordingly.

Several children have recently fallen victims to small-pox in that city, and the disorder continues prevalent.—*Bath Paper.*

A few days since, John Mills, treasurer to a Building Society at Tunstall, in the Potteries, absconded with the funds of the Institution. He had placed the cash, with which he was entrusted from time to time, in Messrs. Kinnersley's bank, in his own name; and on the 4th inst. he drew the whole out, (which, with the money he had in hand belonging to the Club, amounted to upwards of 500l.) and went to Liverpool. The constables were on board a vessel bound to America, which was to have sailed about Thursday last.

DONCASTER RACES.—MONDAY.—Produce Stakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. colts, 8st. 7lb.: fillies, 8st. 4lb.; 3lb. allowed, &c.

Mr. Watt's b. f. Mute, by Tramp	- - - -	1
Mr. Peirse's gr. f. by Walton	- - - -	2
D. of Leeds' b. c. by Mowbray	- - - -	3
Sir W. Milner's, b. f. by Amadis	- - - -	4

7 to 4 on Mute.—Won very easy.

His Majesty's Plate of 100gs. for all horses, &c. four-yr-olds, 10st. 4lb.; five, 11st. 6lb.; six, 12st.; and aged, 12st. 2lb.

Mr. Wigfall's br. g. Little Driver, 4 yrs old	- - -	1
Ld. Exeter's b. c. Holbein, 4 yrs old	- - -	2
Mr. Riddell's c. c. Pity-me, 4 yrs old	- - -	3

7 to 4 on Pity-me.—A good race.

Produce Stakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. for two-yr-old colts, 8st. 2lb.; fillies, 8st. Red House In.

Ld. Milton's b. c. Confederate, rec. ft. from Mr. Lambton's br. f. Margravine.

TUESDAY.—The All age Stakes of 10gs. each, with 25gs. added by the Corporation for 3-yr olds, 6st. 7lb.—4, 7st. 9lb.—5, 8st. 6lb.—6, and aged, 8st. 12lb.—St. Leger Course.

The winner to be sold for 200 guineas, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Kirby's b. c. Orator, 4 yrs old	- - -	1
Duke of Leed's b. c. by Mowbray, 4 yrs old	- - -	2
Mr. Lambton's ch. c. Corinthian, 4 yrs old	- - -	3

7 entered—4 started—6 to 4 against Orator.—A good race.

Match for 200 sovereigns, h. ft.—Gentlemen riders.—Last mile and half.

Mr. White's b. g. Hopeful, aged, 12st.	- -	walked over.

The Doncaster Stakes of 10gs. each, with 20gs. added by the Corporation, for 3-yrs old, 6st. 10lb.; four, 8st.; five, 8st. 9lb.; six and aged, 9st.—Two miles.

Mr. T. O. Powlett's b. c. Figaro, 4 yrs old	- - -	1
Ld. Scarborough's b. h. Coronation, 5-yrs old	- - -	2

17 entered, but only 2 started—5 and 6 to 4 on Figaro.

WEDNESDAY.—The Sweepstakes of 50gs each, 20gs ft.; St. Leger Course, was won by Lord Scarborough's b. f. Fair Charlotte, beating four others.—The Match for 100 Sovereigns, St. Leger Course, was won by Lord Queensberry's br. c. Prosody.—The Foal Stakes of 100gs each, h. ft. was won by Mr. Wilson's ch. c. Fearnought, by Comus.—The Gascoigne Stakes of 100gs each, 30gs ft. was won by Mr. Houldsworth's b. c. Sherwood, walked over.—The Match for 50gs each. Two miles, was won by Lord Queensberry's br. c. Prosody.—The Gold Cup was won by Mr. T. O. Powlett's b. c. Figaro.

On Thursday Lord Fitzwilliam's b. h. Sandbeck, won the stakes of 50gs. and Mr. Houldsworth's b. c. Sherwood, the 30gs. Sweepstakes. At the Margate races, on Thursday, the Margate Plate of £50 was won by Mr. Pare's ch. m. Prosody. At Leicester races, on Thursday, Mr. Sumner's Woodcock won the Yeomanry Plate of 50gs. and Mr. Heap's b. m. Juliana, won the Farmers' Plate of £50.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—On Tuesday the Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, was won by Sir D. Stanley's Doge of Venice, beating Sir W. Wynn's b. c. Belmont.—The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for 3-year-olds, was won by Sir T. Stanley's ch. c. General Moss, beating Sir W. Wynn's b. c. Cognovit.—The Borough Members' Plate of 50l. for all ages, was won by Major Gore's The Duke.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sickened to death with the unnecessary shouts of paragraphs with which some of the Morning Papers are crowded, and of which Mr. Beckford, *of Foothill, is the subject. We have no objection to the puffs of the auctioneers, nor of any persons interested in the sale of the property—we have no wish to rake up obsolete stories, nor recur to past occurrences, but we must be permitted to say, that the fulsome repetitions, day after day, of* Mr. Beckford's *name, the columns appropriated to anecdotes of him, and the minute details of his mode of living in his retirement, are proofs of bad taste and bad morality, from which Englishmen must turn with disgust. The only thing which can give an interest to these adulatory advertisements is the novelty of the matter they contain, for till they undertook to call public attention to* Mr. Beckford, *it was not the fashion even to mention his name.*

We can certainly recommend the Outlines of Canova, *by* Mr. Mosns, *to public attention: they are specimens of that style not equalled by any English artist whose works we have yet met with.*

The Intrigues of Lord Darnley *and the Corporation of Gravesend, or four, would hardly be of sufficient interest for the public eye.*

We agree with A. N., *and shall certainly devote some part of our time and some portion of our paper to the consideration of the "*Vagrant Act." *We differ toto cœlo with the Courier upon the subject, and are really of opinion that the present state of the Metropolitan Police and the Magistracies require considerable attention. The case of commitment by* Mr. Swabey *is only one of many. We will enquire into facts before we say more.*

J.P.'s letter and communication are only delayed till next week, from want of room.—The rest of our correspondents must stand over, as must Mr. Cole's *letter.*

For Prices of Public Funds see last page.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The King held a Court on Friday at Windsor, at which Parliament was prorogued to the 25th of November, and a proclamation was signed for the issuing of double sovereigns.

GRAND DINNER TO MESSRS. DENMAN AND BROUGHAM.

We are sorry to say, that during the last week there has been a good deal of rioting in and about Glasgow, "as if," the *Glasgow Chronicle* says, "by a preconcerted plan of operation," in which after the ineffectual interference of the police, the military were called out, and some lives lost—"a patrol paraded the streets all night, and a *number of suspicious persons* were lodged in the Gorbals Police Office."

On Thursday a dinner was given in Glasgow—not by the inhabitants of that place *particularly*—to Messrs. Denman and Brougham, of which we have received various accounts—the fourpenny report of proceedings, published by Mr. Malcolm in the Trongate, opens with the following sublime paragraph:—

"This delightful meeting has just concluded. Six hours of more intense intellectual pleasure we never before enjoyed. Patriotism, most enlightened, and most elevated—eloquence, most rich, varied, warm, and vigorous—liberality, boundless as the mind that conceived it, and spotless as the cause that inspired it, shone through the whole proceedings. The halo that was shed was not merely mental, but moral; while to the brightness of its lustre was added a sort of kindredness of feeling which made you lose the distance which rank and reputation placed between you and your illustrious guests in the cordiality and conviviality of the occasion. Mr. Brougham and the excellent members of the house of Hamilton were received, not so much as the distinguished leaders of the opposition in Parliament, but as old friends—old school fellows, awakening old associations; whose kindness of manner levelled all distinctions, and made you regard them with a far stronger sensation of love than of homage. Their several styles of speaking formed a rich and rare treat. The classical ease, the chaste fluency, and the felicitous choice of language of Lord Archibald Hamilton—the vigorous grasping, the comprehensive generalizing, and the terrible anathematizing of Mr. Brougham—the manly strength, the fine deep voice, and the exquisite euphony of Mr. Denman—the playful wit, polished yet powerful, of Lord Kinnaird—were each, though essentially different in the characteristics of one another, complete and perfect in themselves; leaving the judgment nought to condemn, nor the imagination aught to supply. But our readers will not thank us for detaining them from the proceedings."

—Certainly not, and therefore let us to business and dinner with "what appetite we may."

The interest was intense—at twenty-five minutes past five Mr. Denman, accompanied by Lord A. Hamilton, his illustrious brother, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Tod, Mr. Cabbell, Mr. Mills, Mr. Watson, Mr. Campbell, and Admiral Fleming entered the room amid deafening plaudits—Professor Mylne said grace, and the dinner, of course, was excellent—perfect decorum was maintained, and immediately after dinner the cloth was removed, and the following toasts drank, to which the band played appropriate tunes:—

The King—three times three - "God save the King."
The Duke of York and the Army, Duke of York's March.
Duke of Clarence and the Navy, Rule Britannia.

Lord Archibald Hamilton rose and proposed a toast, which he *was certain* the company would drink with a *more than* ordinary degree of enthusiasm, being one which harmonized with the *liberal* sentiments and British feelings which characterise the meeting—the health of a Prince who was dear to us all—very dear—from his love of freedom!

The Duke of Sussex - Tune—we believe—Carillons d'Orleans.

The cause of Liberty all over the World—Tune, we are told, Ca Ira.

Lord Archibald rose to propose the health of Mr Brougham, and certainly appears to have been extremely candid—"It has been my fate," said his Lordship, "not to "have had the good fortune *to obtain the character of being a "friend to my country.*"—"Mr. Brougham," said his Lordship, "is before you—the country—nay, more, before all Europe." This is a figure of speech closely resembling that used by Her Royal Highness Mrs. Serres (one of the best and dearest hopes of the party) to Mr. Pope's young man—"Young man," said Her Royal Highness, "make haste and "untie your articles, because *I am particularly engaged in the "next room.*"—Now, unless my Lord Archibald Hamilton intended to infer that the dinner party at the Glasgow Assembly Rooms were the representatives of all Europe, Mr. Brougham—who was shut up there to hear himself flattered—could not be said to be before all Europe; and if Lord Archibald seriously meant to talk of Mr. Brougham the Barrister, who pleaded for Queen Caroline on her trial because he was hired to do so, and who would have pleaded against her if he could have got his price, as an object of interest in Europe, generally speaking, we must take leave to tell Lord Archibald, that he did a serious injury to his own reputation for intellect, and a still greater one to the credulity of Mr. Henry Brougham.

Lord Archibald observed of Mr. Brougham—

1st. "As a statesman and politician he ranks with the "greatest names, ancient and modern!"

"What question has he declined?" says his Lordship.—Let us ask what question he has ever carried, except his jesuitical Education bill?—He brags of his success with the Queen's case. Now, in fact, she was found guilty, *but judgment was* not pressed against her—if *that* be success, Heaven help us from such friends!

2d. Lord Archibald said (having hauled in his sister's mistress, which was but fair.) "Mr. Brougham *stands* as he ought to do before the world"—"his country hearing, and Europe judging him, all pronouncing him *unrivalled!!!*"—In what?—might we ask.

3d. "He masters all subjects—whatever he does, he does it in such a manner as if he were born for that specific purpose."—The learned gentleman had just eaten a hearty dinner, to which the Noble Lord probably alluded, meaning thereby that nature had intended him for a beef-eater—"He made *im-* "*mense* exertions," said Lord Archibald, "against the "orders in Council."—*(Cheers.)*

Now mark this:—

4th. "When agriculture was distressed and at its lowest "ebb, who stood the first and foremost to examine into *and* "*alleviate the causes of its miseries?*"—"who but Mr. "Brougham?"

—Who but Mr. Brougham, my dear Lord Archibald?—Might one just enquire what Mr. Brougham did upon this occasion?—We are innocent, and unless we are indebted to him for fine seasons and plentiful crops, and that gradual return to plenty and content, which, according to the doctrines and principles of his party, this country not only never could expect, but is *not even now enjoying*, we really cannot consent to admit our obligation to this most extraordinary barrister.

Mr. Brougham's health was then drank, and, we must say, that if what Lord Archibald said with respect to the learned gentleman was absurd, what the learned gentleman said of himself greatly surpassed it in absurdity.

We will take the learned Gentleman's oration, paragraph by paragraph, and make annotations as we go:—

"Mr. Brougham was overcome," &c.—"happiest moment of his life," &c.—all this allowable humbug we pass over, and proceed to greater matters.

Of the Hamiltons—he said—their's was a house loaded with "honours, and vast as was its wealth, *it regarded itself*," (the family) "and its illustrious members regarded themselves as enjoying the most precious possession in being considered, truly considered, friends *to* their country and advocates of the people."

Now, all this is somewhat ticklish, as we should have thought the lawyer must have known, particularly as, if we mistake not, he has been consulted recently on the probability that the "vast honours and prodigious wealth of the Hamiltons may, at no very distant period, be shifted from their shoulders and placed upon those of *another family*—this makes the braggadocia of *illustrious rank and dignity*, so aptly quoted upon the radicals present, (for fear they should forget themselves) somewhat perilous.

The exertions of the present Duke, in defence of the rights of his fellow-subjects, have not been sufficiently evident to be thus publicly recurred to, for, we believe the greatest sacrifice his Grace ever made for his country, was, that of his nobbed tail, which he lost somewhere on the continent; as for the Hamiltons being advocates of the people, that says nothing, as Mr. Brougham surely can tell, for advocates in our acceptation of the word are merely hirelings, paid to make the worse the better cause.

"They follow the track of Mr. Fox, and cherish with his memory *the principles he supported;* his was, indeed, a name of eternal duration; he was a man who never lifted his voice without making his fame imperishable *among the lovers of liberty.*"

Now, as to the eternal duration of his name, we have no doubt he will long be remembered, but for what? First, for having, when quite a boy, been appointed to the *useless* post—of *lay Lord* of the Admiralty—for having *sold* the *sinecure* place of the Clerk of the Pells in Ireland, worth 3000l. per annum—for having coalesced with Lord North, after having denounced him as the destroyer of the country, and worthy of the block—for trying to stop the Mutiny Bill and the supplies in combination with this same Lord North, that the perils of the country, foreign and domestic, might compel the admission into power of himself and his coadjutor—for his East India Bill be will ever be remembered, and his love of liberty cannot fail to remain deeply imprinted in the heart of every man who has read his speeches in Parliament, wherein he declared in the House of Commons, that the "People have no voice." "Who *are* the People?" asks this son of Freedom.

Mr. Brougham knows—for if he is not a miracle, as his creatures would make him, he is no fool—Mr. Brougham knows, and knew at the moment he was puffing off Fox as a patriot and a friend of freedom, that in the speech to which we allude, he said,

"The point to be discussed is, whether the people or this House are the best judges of the public welfare? For my part, I shall not hesitate to declare positively in favour of the House. What acquaintance have the people with the arcana of political rectitude? I pay *no attention to the voice of the people!*"

"The minority within doors," (said Mr. Fox) "have only to assault us with their myrmidons from without, to carry every point. I suspect the *capacity* of the People to judge of their own happiness."

By such speeches will Mr. Fox's firm adherence to the cause which the Whigs admire, be long remembered, as Mr. Brougham said; his private moderation and regularity will always make him admired by the moralist, as will, indeed, his pensioning off his mistress; which was one of his first acts when in place, and which is likely to make his character estimable on the score of dignity and purity; and for his *principles*—his real political principles—it never can cease to be notorious that he—this gentleman with the short name of long duration—swore solemnly that he lived in the esteem and confidence of Arthur O'Connor, *the Irish traitor and rebel —that he frequently conversed with him on political subjects*—that he, O'Connor, *was without any reserve*, a man of the *openest* carriage he ever knew. To this—as Mr. Brougham knows—Charles James Fox solemnly swore in a court of justice, a short time before this O'Connor, his confidential friend, who had no reserve, stood before the nation a confessed rebel to his king, and a traitor to his country!

And does Mr. Brougham suppose that he is to be allowed to drive down the throats of a handful of Scotch lairds stuff and ribaldry like this, without stirring up the gall of every man who has the feelings of an Englishman? We can understand the sympathy between Fox and Brougham.—Mr. Fox was eloquent—so is Brougham—Mr. Fox was a Whig—so is Brougham—Mr. Fox was a turn-coat—Brougham is not—because he could not get his price!

Mr. Brougham proceeded to observe, that there had been within the last twenty years a *revolution* in Scotland, of sentiment—he spoke of Henry Erskine and Gibson, and growing bold in his cups, said he should like to see who would talk of *visiting them with* penalties, or *exposing to* any *feelings* any of the present company for expressing their opinions of the *wretched rulers at home* "or the detestable conduct of tyrants abroad."

What abject trash is this, as if anybody were going to interfere with the nonsense they were talking, or the Tomfoolery they were enacting—and how injudicious it was of a barrister to sneer at "lawyers, and lawyers creatures"—equally absurd was the eulogium upon Lord Kinnaird—very gentlemanly lord he is, but how he should be able to answer Brougham's questions about "liberty, and light, and intelligence, and independence" we really are at a loss to guess—the last thing he said, however, was, as it should be, the very best.

"He thought it was necessary for every man to shew his *sincerity* by his *moderation—calmness* united to *firmness* was the true secret of ensuring success."

When Brougham, whose insolence could not be curbed, whose intemperance could not be moderated by a recollection of the place in which he stood when he *threatened* the House of Lords, from whose tongue the grossest and most virulent language flows, whose passions are ungovernable, and whose conduct, even on this present occasion, was marked with spleen, bitterness, spite, and malice—whose speech teemed with libel and abuse, and whose action was suited to the word—when this Brougham advocates calmness and moderation it is time to look about one, and see whether one really hears and sees things as they are.

Mr. Brougham, later in the evening, made another speech about the liberty of the press, and as we, and he knows it, are always uppermost in his thoughts when the wine is in, he had a sly slap at us, canting over the trash of "personality" and slander.

That the principal writer in the most scurrilous of all scurrilous magazines, the "Edinburgh Review," should be so extremely delicate upon this point is amusing enough, but particularly so when the fact is, that that work and its able contributors, the Chronicle, and similar papers, set the example of *private slander*, and that we *never followed it.*

We know that Brougham's observations upon the impropriety into private life all "hark back" upon himself—and we therefore will confine ourselves to what we have done with respect to him and his; we certainly noticed Mrs. Brougham's visit to the Queen, because she was *published* in the Radical papers as giving her Majesty the support of her *personal respectability* —we certainly published Mr. M'Kerrell's correspondence with Brougham—we admit having said he offered to give Queen Caroline for a silk gown—we admit having charged him with calling himself a Scotchman in Scotland—a native of Westmoreland when in Westmoreland, and a native of Carlisle when at Carlisle—we admit having laughed, that a pure advocate of Parliamentary Reform, and one so extremely popular into the bargain, should sit for a rotten borough—in short, we admit that we have amused ourselves and our readers very often at his expense, as a public man; but we think Mr. Brougham should know enough to know that if we had chosen to indulge in private scandal about him we might indeed have served up such a dish as the epicures of that gross food seldom have partaken of—his perpetual hammering at us (ninny hammerings they are) are therefore injudicious and ungrateful, and nearly as silly as the voluntary attack which Sir Ronald Fergusson once made upon us in Parliament, to whom we behaved in a manner equally kind and considerate.

We cannot go over all the stuff that was talked, except indeed, that Mr. Denman made a speech, in which before Members who represent three or four voters, and before half a dozen voters who return three or four members, he laid about him most manfully in attacking the shocking state of the representation. "Representation," says the Common Serjeant, "in England is bad enough, but God knows the representation in Scotland was a *great deal worse.*" This was tolerably impudent we admit, and not less saucy to the company than disagreeable to his party, when it is recollected, that of all the mighty, great, high-flying patriots in Parliament, the leaders, the very captains of the confederacy, sit for rotten boroughs, and if they were *not put in by private patronage would not be in Parliament at all*, we think such pointed allusions to the representation might have been seasonably avoided.

The Editor of an Irish Radical newspaper, appropriately called "Lawless," praised the Duke of Leinster—Lord Kinnaird spoke in praise of *Spain*, and gave the following extremely droll reason for touching on the subject, which was literally this,—in the list of toasts had been inserted "The Cause of Spain," and some one of themselves—of this very party of patriots, had written against this toast, "*What is it?*" this phœnix of Whiggery, *therefore*, and for no other reason, undertook to tell the company what it was—he sat down, says the fourpenny report, "*amidst tremendous cheers.*"

Lord Kinnaird has shewn his attachment to his country like many other Whigs, by a constant residence on the Continent for several years past.

But the very best part of the joke is yet to come—these Whig Radicals are such inveterate fools in the midst of their knavery. At a certain time, Lord Archibald, who had heard little of the proceedings except the cheerings, wished the *company good night*, and bid them go away; in which Mr. Brougham joined—in fact, they were getting somewhat refractory, and another bottle a piece would have brought out their real sentiments, and many disagreeable truths; but will it be believed, that having thus abruptly put an end to the affair, these directors were foolish enough to allow the following list of toasts—which were all set down to be given, but which *they did not, for certain reasons of various sorts, drink*—to be published, which it was, in this very account printed by Malcolm.

We give the list to our readers, that the persons who have been thus omitted may learn properly to know themselves, and the estimation in which they are held in the north.

"The revival of the subverted Liberties of Italy and Portugal.

"The Cause for which Hampden bled in the field, and Sydney on the scaffold.

"*The British Constitution in its original purity*, and may it never be suspended by means of spies and informers.

"W. C. C. Graeme and the Independent Freeholders of Dumbartonshire.

"The City of Glasgow.

"May the revival of freedom among the Greeks, restore the virtue and the glory of their ancestors.

"*The Universal Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

"A speedy dissolution of the conspiracy against the Liberties of Europe—miscalled the *Holy* Alliance.

"Earl Grey and the Whigs of England!!!

"Duke of Leinster and the Whigs of Ireland!!!

"Earl Fitzwilliam—the intrepid assertor of Constitutional Inquiry.

"Lord Archibald Hamilton, and *a speedy Reform to the Scottish Bar!!!*

...y F. Kennedy, and success to his Bill for finding Juries Inde-
...pendent.
...Mr. Gibson Craig and the Independent Freeholders of the County
...of Edinburgh.
...May a pretended regard for Religion never be made a cloak to
...political persecution
...Sir Francis Burdett and the Independent Electors of West-
...minster.
...The Memory of Sir Samuel Romilly.
...Lord Holland.
...The Memory of Franklin and Washington, and the other Found-
...ers of American Independence.
...The University of Edinburgh.
...The University of Glasgow.
...The Education of the People!
...The Reformation, and the Reform of the Criminal Code!!
...Sir James Macintosh—and may his exertions be as beneficial to
...Sir Robert Wilson—and may his exertions be as beneficial to
...Spain, as they are honourable to himself.
...The Honourable James Abercrombie, the temperate and firm ad-
...vocate of the liberty of the subject.
...The Rights of the People!!!!!"

These were selected—to be omitted.

We had written thus far, when we received the following letter from Glasgow, from a correspondent of the highest respectability, and who really speaks the sentiments of the unerring body of that city. Some of his observations on Fox are necessarily similar to our own, but we do not hesitate to insert his communication, which, coming from the spot and from a native, will convey a more just and satisfactory idea of the estimation in which this treat to two travelling barristers is held by the majority of the people.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—You will have heard before this reaches you, of the dinner which was given here on Thursday last, to Mr. Brougham; and, as I have no doubt that the editors of the Whig publications in London and elsewhere, will endeavour to give a false colouring to the whole affair, I think it right to mention that, however respectable the company were generally, yet that, a very small slip of paper indeed, would have held the names of all of that description belonging to Glasgow. Having said this much, for the honour and consistency of this great and loyal city, I shall proceed to notice some little matters connected with the day.

The first toast given by the Chairman was "The King," which, we were told, "was drunk with much enthusiasm, tune—King's Anthem." Now, Sir, we all remember the time, when *that* toast was received by *certain* gentlemen, either in solemn silence, or accompanied by a tune which was any thing but *complimentary* to his Majesty; and to let Glasgow was to be propitiated, no doubt, and the toast was "*drunk with much enthusiasm.*" This was, so far, well—but still the Whigs could not avoid shewing the cloven foot. Only look, Sir, at the cool manner in which the "Duke of York and the Army," and "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy," were received; and then contrast it with the "*great applause*" which followed the announcement of the health to "The Duke of Sussex;" and after this we need be at no loss what to think of "*the enthusiasm*" with which His Majesty's health was greeted.

But by far the most amusing part of the business was, the anxiety of the Whigs to curry favour with Glasgow. My Lord Archibald Hamilton, you will observe, expressed himself in very friendly terms towards us, and Mr. Brougham was pleased to give as his toast—"Prosperity to this great city, *the second in the British Empire.*"

Now, Sir, I rather suspect that there are not *very many* of the inhabitants of Glasgow who can boast of having received much notice from the haughty house of Hamilton—unless indeed a call perhaps previous to a *general election*; and as to the *learned* Gentleman's good wishes *for our prosperity*, it came with a singularly bad grace from the lips of one, who had just been straining his every nerve to plunge us into a war, of which no man could foresee either the extent or duration, and that too, in the face of the declarations lately made by *the party* themselves, that this country was so impoverished by the late war, that we were absolutely unable to pay the interest of our debt; and we were therefore advised (with shame I speak it) "*to break faith with the public creditor.*"

And for what object was it that we were to go to war? Not, certainly, for British honour or British interests—but merely to enable a minority of the Spaniards, forsooth, to cram a constitution down the throats of the *majority!* And for such a purpose the *Whigs* would have had us, in our present crippled state, to rush into a contest, (the whole burthen of which would have been thrown upon us) not only with France, but with all the great Continental Powers who support her. We cannot, my Lords and Gentlemen, do less than make you our very best bow for the interest which you are pleased to take in the prosperity of the "*second city in the British empire,*" humbly assuring you, at the same time, however, that your good *wishes* for our welfare, is all that we can possibly think of accepting at your hands.

The Whigs, Sir, are calculating, no doubt, on cajoling us by fair words; but in this they will find themselves mistaken, for the inhabitants of this loyal city have weighed them in the balance, and found them wanting. We allow that, as far as *speeches* go, they are very excellent patriots; but we know from experience, that their *professions* are one thing and their *actions* another; that they are, in fact, "men of words but not of *deeds*;" and, in short, that a Whig *in opposition* is a very different animal from a Whig *in place*. Let us take, for example, the bell-wether of the flock, the god of their idolatry, Charles James Fox, and what do we find?

We find him at one time complaining of Ministers having too much power, and at another introducing his famous India Bill, which, if it had passed, would have enabled him and his colleagues, to have set Parliament on the necks of both King and people.

At one time we find him advocating the right of the King to choose his own Ministers, and then we see him (by means of an infamous coalition with a man, who had been publicly stigmatized by him as a villain, who ought to be brought to the block) attempting to deprive his Sovereign of that right, and to *force* himself and friends into his Councils.

We then find him anxious to be considered as a *patriot:* and (*as a matter of course*) we see him, at the time of the dreadful mutiny at the Nore, preferring the society of his —— at Strawberry Hill, to attending publicly in Parliament, and endeavouring, like Sheridan, to ward off imminent danger.

Next we find him addressing a furious mob in Palace Yard, to the following effect:—"If you were to ask my opinion whether you ought to submit to these laws, (the Bills for the better preservation of his Majesty's person, and for preventing seditious meetings) I would answer, that it is *a question of prudence depending on your strength.*" This is *patriotism* with a vengeance.

We then find him so far lost to true British feeling, as to pronounce in Parliament a panegyric on Buonaparte, (who had sworn to make this country unfit for man to live in) and to counsel us to make peace with him on *any terms;* and we find he himself afterwards carrying on the war against this much admired friend.

We find him characterizing the *Income Tax* (which undoubtedly came from Buonaparte's grasp) as *infamous*, and as *unfit for Englishmen to bear;* and we see him afterwards raise this very tax from 6 to 10 per cent. accompanying it no with these remarkable expressions, "that the tax was so excellent in its nature that it *ought to keep pace with the necessities of the state till the people were reduced to the necessaries of life.*" Where then, O ye Whigs, were all your keener and pens? But hush, the great man was then dividing the spoils and fishes, and it would have been *ill bred* to have disturbed him.

We next find him and his myrmidons impressing forcibly on the people that the pressure on them was in a great measure owing to the enormous number of useless places and employments under government; and we find that when he himself came into power in 1806, that not one single place or employment was abolished, all being filled by his hungry friends and retainers (whom he himself jocularly described as buying "*like herrings in a barrel.*") And what was most extraordinary, the first Lord of the Treasury was appointed *his own auditor*, with a salary for *each* office, as if in *very ridicule* of those distresses which the Whigs themselves had painted in such glowing colours!

Let *what followed*, teach the Whigs (however greedy of office) to have recourse of using *misrepresentations* and *exaggerations*, to effect their purposes. Above all, let them beware, of promising *when out*, what, they are perfectly aware, they cannot perform *when in*. Had this been properly attended to, the people would not have thrown themselves into the arms of a set of demagogues; neither would the Whigs have been exposed to the disgrace of being booted and pelted out of Westminster; nor would Hamilton Palace have become rather hot for *his* Grace. I do not say that the Duke was absolutely frightened at the then aspect of affairs; but his Grace was certainly absent from the county of Lanark at a period when the presence of its Lord Lieutenant seemed imperiously required—a very *striking instance of the regard* which the illustrious house of Hamilton entertains for the welfare of their good city of Glasgow!

You will observe, Sir, that the Whigs dwell at considerable length on the change which they tell us has taken place amongst the people of Scotland, and which they *affect* to consider as favourable to them. *Poor baubles!*—The simple fact is, that the people of Scotland have as little about a Whig as I do about a turnip; or, if they *do* think of the bread out of their mouths, by plunging us, without either rhyme or reason, into a new war with all the great continental Powers. The statesman like conduct has lowered them in the opinion of even their early, towards retrieving their last false step. But the Queen being demented and happy, there seemed no other chance of disturbing the tranquillity of old Scotland but by once more raising the cry of *Reform; pretty* good authority *to be reckless of consequence*, they calculate on success. Thanks, however, to John Bull, and other loyal publications, the Scotch have been taught to distinguish between the *self-styled* friends and the *real* friends of the people; so that all that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman will probably get by his tour will be a few Whig dinners, and plenty of Whig speeches, neither of which he is likely to carry with him over the Border.

One word more, and I have done. When people at a distance shall read what is said of the change which has taken place amongst the Scotch, and couple it with the compliments paid to Glasgow, they will naturally conclude that the Whigs had chosen to hold their meeting in our good town, in consequence of the inhabitants having come round to their way of thinking. But, give us only a proper opportunity, (and God grant that it may be soon) and we will prove in the face of the whole country, that we *have not degenerated.*

Had the Whigs held their meeting in any place *decently* attached to Whig principles, well and good; but to choose the City of Glasgow, for ostentatiously displaying their strength and their numbers, can only be viewed as throwing down the gauntlet to its loyal inhabitants; and, if the mutual animosity which formerly existed between the parties, should again be revived, we know whom we may thank for it.—I remain, Sir, your friend and servitor.

X.

It is not by the accusation of being ALARMISTS—it is not by the charge of INTOLERANCE, that we are to be deterred from doing our duty fearlessly towards the Established Religion of our country; and it is impossible to consider the subject with even ordinary attention, without perceiving that the present moment has been chosen by the Irish Papists to make the struggle for that which alone they are seeking, and with which they alone will be satisfied—ASCENDANCY.

It would appear needless to make any allusion to their having called to their aid in this attempt the *revival of miracles*, which, after a lapse of two centuries, they have again brought forward—or seriously to agitate the question or discuss its merits; but when our readers are told that thousands are actually labouring under a belief of the supernatural agency of PRINCE HOHENHLOHE—when it is known that two of their titular prelates have published, the one, DR. DOYLE, a pastoral letter on the cure of MRS. STUART—the other, DR. MURRAY, an announciation of the recovery of MISS LALOR—that these *official* documents are thrust down the throats of the half-enlightened half-savage Irish Papists, who are taught by them implicitly to believe the facts contained in them as "Manifestations of GOD's particular favour!"—Proofs, as DR. DOYLE calls them "that the Almighty GOD has *visited* "his people, *re-animating their faith* and *relieving* their hope." When we know that they are instructed "that it is meet in our "times for signs and wonders in some degree to *revive—be-* "*cause error has prevailed*,"—and hence "it is but just that "the LORD should arise to guide his own cause."—When we know that all this is written, printed, and published, by their titular Bishops to the Irish population; and that while the whole force of the priesthood is directed to the agitation of feeling, as far as relates to *spiritual affairs*, the political agents of popery are labouring in their vocation to furnish their *quota* of falsehood, scurrility, and malevolence, in order to connect them with *temporal matters*, and thus bring about that which is sought by different parties with different views, but which must have ultimately the same result—we mean POPISH ASCENDANCY, and consequent IRISH REBELLION! we must speak.

For the public declaration that such a conspiracy exists, we and the world at large are indebted to MR. PLUNKETT, the advocate of all the Irish Papists, who, as we have already stated in this paper, has announced the fact which had come to his knowledge in his official capacity of Protestant ATTORNEY GENERAL—to doubt such an authority would be absurd—it remains only to point out, wherever we see them, the movements of these hidden conspirators against the Church and State.

We are led to the immediate consideration of the subject by an attack of the grossest and most shameful nature which has been made upon the admirable and amiable ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN. The Irish papers commenced the assault, and the London TIMES, ever ready to assail honour, virtue, and respectability by the bitterest and blackest falsehoods, seizes with avidity upon the libellous invectives of the Irish Rockites and Papists disseminated through the Irish Radical press, to vituperate and calumniate the pious DR. MAGEE for having interposed his authority to prevent the celebration of a Popish mass by a Popish Priest in a *Protestant* church-yard.

In the DUBLIN EVENING POST of the 9th inst. a letter to the editor, headed "RIGHTS OF BURIAL," states that,

"A circumstance occurred that morning at the interment of as *worthy a man* as ever lived, MR. D'ARCY, which, *if repeated, is likely to produce serious effects!*"

"The Sexton," says the co. respondent, of St. Revin, "where his remains were deposited, intimated that he had orders from the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN, DR. MAGEE, to prevent a *Catholic Clergyman* reading the Office of the Dead at the grave. This functionary was also pleased to say that it was contrary to Act of Parliament."—"I know not," continues the writer, "how this may be Sir, but as I know *that the dead are tured* to support the Establishment, I should think it *judicious at least* for the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN to allow the Office, (if there be one), as heretofore, to be evaded; it is really hard that the Catholics, *who will not be allowed a church-yard* of their own, like the Quakers, should be debarred from paying the last sacred honour to their relatives and friends, merely—but indeed my feelings will not allow me to go further. I state the fact. *I have no doubt if Government do not interfere, this desperate Experiment* upon the feelings of the Catholics of Ireland *may be* tried again.—I am, I assure you, Sir, A PROTESTANT WHO WAS PRESENT."

In this letter we have *the statement of the fact*—in order to bring the subject more fully before the public we shall give place to the reasonings of the editor of the paper in which that letter appeared, two days subsequent to its insertion—the article in which they are contained follows:—

RIGHTS OF CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

"Whatever be the consequences of the present singular state of religious effervescence, by which not only the surface of society is agitated, but even the frame of its social system disturbed, it must be acknowledged that the "Establishment," as it is called, *par excellence*, is resolved not to sleep upon its post. If, as many fear, the present state of feeling may *eventuate* in still stronger manifestations than any we witness now, it must be confessed that the clergymen, many of them, at least, of the Establishment, will have contributed in no small degree to the exacerbation of the public, and to the consequences the reof.

"Waiving, however, all debatable topics—putting a side, for the present, the gross insults which have been offered through the press to the Catholic Hierarchy—the literary outrages with which the Catholic Clergy have been assailed—and the mad recklessness with which the Catholic religion has been branded, as a code of idolatry, and the Catholic people denounced as a nation of imposters and fools—putting these matters out of consideration, we would enquire with all humility, what possible motive could there be for reviving an obsolete Penal Act, by which, as it should appear, Catholic Priests are prevented from saying the office of the dead over the remains of deceased Catholics, in a church-yard which, at one time, belonged to themselves? What possible *motive* could there be for reviving, *at this time*, this part of the Popery code? It was superstitious, they may say, as it was therefore wrong to permit this *Statute*, this monument of the "wisdom of our ancestors," to lapse into desuetude. Superstitious! who is to be the judge? DR. DOYLE is at least as able a man as DR. MAGEE, and he is ready to maintain that the rite, so far from being superstitious, is a part and parcel of Christianity itself. But does not the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN, or rather the labourers in the vineyard, the working curates, perform similar offices every day? Well; but grant, for the sake of argument, that it is superstitious; what then? will a sulky and angry insult offered to the Catholic clergy and the Catholic people contribute to remove the superstition, or to Protestantize the country? The history of Ireland shows how utterly absurd the system has been. There were, we firmly believe, more Protestants in Ireland at the time of the revolution, when the population was not above two millions, (if so much) than there are now, when the population is notoriously above seven. It is not, therefore, we take it, for the purpose of convertina the Catholics that the experiment of refusing what they consider Christian burial has been tried at this particular juncture.

"For what, then? it cannot be for dues to the Sexton or Bell-ringers, or Clerk or Incumbent, that this act is revived at this time. The dead are taxed for this purpose already. There is no Catholic, whose relatives can afford him a place of decent interment, who does not contribute to the support of the Established Church. The Parson is paid, the Clerk is paid, the ground is paid for, the pall is taxed—in short, the Catholic is taxed in his grave for the support of an establishment which, living, he thoroughly, and had good reason thoroughly to dislike, even as a temporal institution. There could be no *more* money therefore *made* by preventing the celebration of a Catholic rite, and on an occasion, too, in which the feelings of the surviving relatives and friends may naturally be supposed to be deeply engaged in the melancholy solemnity. If, indeed, a few shillings could be obtained by insulting the dead and outraging the living, we could not be at a moment's loss to divine the motive. Is the object then to exasperate the Catholics of Ireland? We should be very loath to believe this. It would be not only foolish, but *wicked* in the very worst sense of the epithet. We do hope and trust, that if such an order has been issued to the Archdiocese of Dublin, in a moment of spleen or thoughtlessness, it will be immediately recalled. Really the Protestant Church of Ireland should be content with the goods the gods provide them. Their spiritual lords live in gorgeous palaces, and their wives and daughters drive about in splendid equipages—their quiet possession and enjoyment of these good things of their little Zion is what common sense and ordinary policy would recommend. But never did they assume a front more haughty and defying. Never did they, with the exception of Jebb, French, and Laurence, express so loudly their contempt and abhorrence of the nation whose lands they possess, and from whose labour they are enriched. For God's sake, for the sake of our common happiness, for the sake of peace and good will, for their own sake, let them be quiet, and allow the Catholics the privilege at least of interring their relatives and friends without insulting the remains of the one, or outraging the feelings of the other."

Having thus impartially laid this *essay* before our readers, it becomes us to look at the subject in *two points of view*.

First, then, as to the conduct of an Archbishop of Dublin upon such an occasion.

It will be observed that the saying of masses or services of the Popish church in Protestant church yards, is prohibited by law—in so far would this archbishop be fully justified in putting a *veto* upon such performance. It will be observed, moreover, not only that if the service for the dead had been performed at the house of the deceased, nobody would or could have interfered; but this was not the aim, not the object, and therefore a violation of an act of parliament, of the existence of which *the mourners were aware*, was attempted in order that it might be represented to the world that the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN had deprived "a Catholic" of the rights of christian burial.

That this representation is false, no one who knows the character of DR. MAGEE will for a moment doubt—no insult has been offered to the papists, no ceremony formerly allowed has been interrupted—the fact is, that the priests appeared at the grave of the late MR. D'ARCY in St. Revin's church-yard *dressed in pontifi al-bus*, whereupon MR. DUNN, the sexton, informed the party so appearing that he had orders to *prevent any clergyman whatever* from so officiating, *unless he belonged to the established church.*

Can any thing be more rational, any thing more just—has any Dissenter the right of performing the duty in the churches or churchyards of the Establishment—has such right or privilege ever been claimed—if it were, what should hinder the Dissenting Minister from taking possession of the reading desk or pulpit?

We would ask, in support of the conduct of an Archbishop of Dublin, who had prohibited the performance of the service in question, What Popish Priest in all Christendom would allow a Protestant Clergyman to perform the service of the Church of England in his church or churchyard, or allow him the use of his pulpit to preach from?—nay, we will go still farther, and state, as far as the question of exclusion goes, that without having previously obtained the permission of the *actual Incumbent*, no Clergyman of the Church of England itself, would be allowed to do that incumbent's duty in his church or churchyard.

We contend, then, that upon their own shewing, any ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN would have been fully justified in giving the order for the prohibition of the ceremony, to perform *which no attempt had been made*—as is the case in the present instance—*for one hundred years previously!*—but as we promised to look at this matter in *two points of view*, we shall now proceed to consider the conduct of *this particular* ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN, DR. MAGEE, upon this particular occasion.

We can positively assure the public, that the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN, so far from having given the order attributed to him by these radicals and Papists, never *heard of the fact till he read it in the newspapers.* The very circumstances of the case *prove* that the Archbishop could not have given such an order; for how was it possible for his Grace to anticipate an attempt which has not been made for upwards of a century by a Popish Priest, to officiate in a Protestant churchyard, in *Pontificalibus*, in *defiance of the existing laws.* What had the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN to do with it—the law was made before his Grace was born, and the only reason why the law appeared obsolete was, that nobody has for an hundred years attempted to violate its provisions, and therefore it has never been necessary to name or quote it.

From this specimen the public should learn to appreciate the fabrications and calumnies of the Papists, by the aid of which, and *miracles*, they hope to bring about the fulfilment of PASTORINI's PROPHECIES, and carry the great points which MR. PLUNKETT, the advocate of Catholic Emancipation, has informed us, they have in view—the EXTIRPATION of the PROTESTANTS, and the establishment of POPISH ASCENDANCY.

To those who have had the kindness to doubt the state of mind of that illustrious personage her Royal Highness Princess OLIVE of SERRES CUMBERLAND PONIATOWSKY WILMOT, the following letter to the Magistrates of UNION HALL will be somewhat satisfactory.

The story lies in a nutshell—A linen-draper of the name of POPE sent his "young man" to MRS. SERRES's lodgings, in St. George's-fields, with some goods, at which Her Royal Highness MRS. SERRES looked—shortly after which, a great long piece of *Urling's* lace (marked, no doubt "C. F. URLING," to establish its genuineness), and something else, were missing. Nobody knew where to cast suspicion—nobody it seems is suspected—and the droll part of Her Royal Highness's letter is, the evidence it contains, that she believes that she shall be suspected of *smugging* the property.

The letter—when it is considered that it comes from the pen of the heiress presumptive to the Thrones of ENGLAND and POLAND, the niece of the undoubted JUNIUS, the widow of MR. SERRES, and the intimate friend of the late witty MR. ASKEW—forms a pleasing specimen of style and language—but we waste time—let us hasten to the perusal:—

"TO THE SITTING MAGISTRATES OF UNION-HALL.

"GENTLEMEN—A very singular affair has occurred in my *residence* this day. While I was sitting conversing with an esteemed friend *of my guardian's*, the late EARL of WARWICK, a person called from a MR. POPE's, linen-draper, of Holborn, and left a parcel in the care of one of my servants, saying he would, as I was engaged, call again in a quarter of an hour. The servant came up to the drawing-room, and gave the young man's message, when I said that he need not have gone away, for I would have seen him in five minutes. In a short time I was informed that the young man had returned, when I met him on the top of the stairs, and walked with him into the next room, where he begun *untying his articles. As I was engaged in the next drawing-room*, I said, "*You must, Sir, be quick if you please*, as I have a gentleman in the next room on very important business." Then I stepped into the next room, and in a few minutes went to the young man, to see some clothes, &c. that he had to sell me.—Having chosen the clothes, I asked him for some URLING's lace, and he said, "I put some into my bag, surely it is not lost." I replied "I hope not;" when he said that the gloves and patent lace had been taken out of the bag. *I said it was impossible*; for I considered my servants to be very honest, and that one had lived with me for some time. I asked him *who* he gave the bag to; he said, the youngest female. I had her up stairs, and insisted upon every drawer and box in the room being searched. He said there was no occasion; but I said, that the matter should be cleared up directly, before the young man departed. The gentleman (MR. VANCOUVER) said I was perfectly right: *so a complete search was made*: for I compelled *all my places to be looked* into and examined, and requested the two servants to show their boxes down stairs, which they did, in the presence of the young man, MR. VANCOUVER, and a tradesman I sent for to come over, yet nothing was found. The young man I reprimanded for riding away and leaving his goods before I saw them. We asked him if the bag was a safe one, *or if it had any hole*; he said that the bag, he believed, had a slit in it, but the small parcel of lace could not come out, as it had been tied by two strings, to prevent any thing from falling out as he rode from Holborn *to my residence*.

"*Now, Gentlemen, he should be examined as to the fact of having the articles in the said bag as delivered to my servant*—it rests between *these* two; and I wish you to have their oaths, as it is a very unpleasant matter to happen in my residence, and as the patent lace is worth the master and man say, 14l., wrong must exist somewhere; *and on the other hand, if he lost the articles whilst riding over, he should own* it, as I cannot consent that the matter should be passed over; as, Gentlemen, it is either a falsehood or an act of the grossest wickedness. *As it is, I am in the rules of the King's Bench*, and you'll confer a favour *by letting your clerk see me*. My servants should be cleared if innocent, which I really hope and finally believe. I have seen one of your officers, and he considered that the articles could not have been put into the bag, in which was a lace veil, shawls, &c.; yet none of these were lost, but this lace parcel was small. MR. POPE *lives in Holborn, and is a linen-draper; the young man's name is* MR. COOPER, *he said*. My cook is *called* SARAH NICHOL, and the servant who received these *articles in the said bag is* SOPHIA HOLMES. *It may elicit truth if the said articles were really lost*; and I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,

"OLIVE, *Princess of Cumberland.*

"*Hatfield-house*, Westminster-road."

That this is an uncommonly gay specimen of composition, nobody we think can deny—in short, thanks to Her Royal Highness and her *quondam* crony MR. X. X. SHERIFF PARKINS, the town is amply favoured with examples of "finished letter-writing!"

THEATRICALS.

THAT outrage upon decency and good-taste, the BEGGARS' OPERA, has been committed at the Haymarket during the last week; we have not witnessed the performance, and are, therefore, unable to reconcile the clashing testimonies of the daily newspapers to its merits.

We are always vexed when we see a pretty and accomplished actress dressed up in men's clothes, and thus made to disgust and annoy our sex and her own; it is the height of indelicacy, the very *acmé* of absurdity, and when that pretty actress is intended, with her light, graceful and elegant figure, to represent the husband of two wives, and those wives of the size of MRS. GARRICK and MRS. JONES—the exhibition becomes monstrous, the effect ridiculous, and the general character of the entertainment (so miscalled) perfectly nauseous.

That MRS. GARRICK played the heroine is no fault of the manager, because MISS PATON is singing at Manchester and Exeter for the benefit of her health—and, to say truth, we see no reason why MRS. GARRICK should not play the part and sing the songs extremely well—she is, perhaps, not quite juvenile enough in her appearance, but this objection might have been obviated by announcing her in the bills as MRS. MACHEATH, instead of Miss POLLY PEACHUM. MRS. JONES is, by the way, the very best Lucy we remember to have seen, if we except MRS. CHARLES KEMBLE, whose performance of the part (although extremely unpleasant and objectionable to herself,) was certainly as fine a piece of acting as we ever witnessed.

Sweethearts and Wives maintains its ground, and is powerfully attractive; we mean no disparagement to its author when we say that a worse piece, in such hands, would have been just as popular. LISTON has been most inimitably written to this year—in this piece, and in *Fish out of Water*, the BARON STULZ himself could not have *fitted* him better. We think, in the latter farce, his "making chocolate" is the perfection of humorous pantomime.

MATHEWS is busily employed at the Lyceum, to which, we are told, he attracts crowded audiences. The public have no time to lose, if they wish to see him, for he is off next week for Ireland, where he remains a month, and then returns to prepare for his next campaign, in which his American adventures, they say, are to be submitted to the town.

Perhaps the play-going public will be pleased to hear, if they have not, that hostilities between MR. BRANDON and the Covent Garden Proprietors have ceased, and they have finally agreed to give the "old veteran," as MR. ROBINS calls him, an annuity for life. We must be permitted *now* to make one remark, and which we think quite due to MR. BRANDON—it is simply this—surely, if the proprietors could have substantiated any charges against MR. BRANDON which would have authorized their ejection of him from the theatre without an annuity—they would, after what has passed, marched him off *sans ceremonie*—nobody, we think, will deny this—that they had the right to eject him every body will admit—and therefore we must avow our opinion, that the gift of the annuity marks MR. BRANDON'S innocence in the strongest colours, and sends him into retirement without the smallest imputation upon his character or conduct.

MR. JOHN BRANDON has sent us the following, which, according to our promise, we insert.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I most sincerely regret that the unnecessary, and therefore improper mention of my name, in a statement of the present Managers of Covent Garden Theatre, contained in your paper of the 7th inst. forces me for the first (and I hope the last) time in my life, (and that not a very short one, forty-eight years of it being spent in the service of such theatre), to intrude myself either on the public, or the columns of a newspaper. The passage to which I allude is, that "on examination of the books and accounts of the theatre, as kept by me, the treasurer, they were found to be in such an irregular and unsatisfactory state, as to render it absolutely necessary that another treasurer should be immediately appointed, which was the cause of my dismissal;" and I now only notice it to state, that it is an *unjust* and *malicious assertion*, and no more founded in truth than their statement, "that MR. CONST recommended my dismissal, and the substitution of MR. DUNN in my place;" the books and accounts of the theatre having been kept by me, whilst I held my office, precisely in the same manner as they had been kept by former treasurers for the last 70 years (and from which plan I had no right to deviate), by sending every morning to each individual proprietor an account in writing, containing the receipts and payments of the preceding day, and at the end of each season the accounts and vouchers were examined, and approved by the present MR. HARRIS, on the part of himself and his late father, and by the late MR. MARTINDALE during his life, on the part of himself and wife, and the late MR. WHITE, of the House of Commons, under whom MR. WILLETT and CAPTAIN FORBES derive their interest in the Theatre, having married his two daughters, and who, therefore, do not stand in the light of purchasers or new proprietors, as their statement would imply. The only motive I can attribute to these parties for bringing my name forward in the way they have so improperly done, is a wish to *prejudge*, if possible, an appeal I have been compelled to make to a Court of Law against them, standing for trial in the next Term (and which had they not made a Special Jury Cause of it, solely for the purpose of delay, would have been tried in July last), and I therefore request the public will suspend their opinion until the verdict of a Jury shall have decided the justice or injustice of my cause. I entreat your and the public's pardon for this intrusion on your notice, and take leave of the subject in the words of our immortal Bard—

"What judgment shall I dread—doing no wrong."

I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

42, Upper Marylebone-street, Sept. 10, 1823. JOHN BRANDON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINDSOR, SEPT. 19.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, the King held a Court, which was attended by the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Foreign and Home Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Master of the Horse, Sir C. Long, &c. His Majesty also held a Privy Council, at which Parliament was further prorogued to the 10th of November. His Majesty signed a Proclamation to give currency to double sovereigns. The Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Secretary Canning, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had audiences of his Majesty. The Council broke up at half-past three o'clock, when the King left the Castle for the Lodge.

The Duke of York, and a sporting party, are with the Marquis of Hertford, at his residence at Sudbourne, in Suffolk.

It is understood that the Office of Equerry to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, which, in consequence of the death of Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. became vacant, will not be filled up.

It is at length finally determined that the vacant seat in the Cabinet is to be given to Mr. Huskisson.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Hunter, the King's Messenger, left town with despatches for Lord Strangford at Constantinople.

Prince Leiningen, only son of the Duchess of Kent, arrived at Ramsgate, in the Union steam packet, on Thursday.

The Duke of Brunswick took leave of the King on Thursday, to return home.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar arrived in town on Monday evening, and left town next day on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence at Bushey.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a notice that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for an act to authorize the Corporation of London to levy tolls upon all horses, carriages, and cattle passing over Blackfriars-bridge; and to borrow money upon the credit of the said tolls, for the repairing and maintaining the said bridge, or to empower the corporation to borrow a certain sum for these purposes, upon the credit of the Orphans' Fund.

THE ARMY.—The Governorship of Pendennis Castle has, in consequence of the death of General Felix Buckley, which took place on the 14th inst. become vacant.

It is understood that the great object of the Improved Rules and Regulations for the Army, is to establish one uniform system of field exercise and movement, which is to be rigidly conformed to, and practised by every regiment in his Majesty's service. In order to attain this most important purpose, the improved system will illustrate how necessary it is to reconcile celerity with order; to prevent hurry, which must always produce confusion, loss of time, unsteadiness, irresolution, and inattention to command; to insure precision and correctness, by which alone great bodies of troops will be able to arrive at their object in good order, and in the shortest space of time: to inculcate and enforce the necessity of military despondence, and of mutual support in action, which are the great ends of discipline; to simplify the execution, and to abridge the variety of movements, as much as possible, by adopting such only as are necessary for combining exertions in corps, and that can be required or applied in service; to ascertain to all ranks the part each will have to act in every change of situation that can happen, so that explanation may not retard at the moment when execution should take place; and to enable the commander of any body of troops to retain them, at every instant, in his manœuvre, so as to be capable of restraining the bad effects of such ideas of independent and individual exertion, as are visionary and hurtful, and of directing them to their true and proper objects, those of order, of combined effort, and of regulated obedience, by the united force of all which, a well disciplined enemy can only be defeated.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.—All widows who receive pensions from the charity for the relief of the widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, must send to the Admiralty Office, between the 20th and 30th of this month, the affidavit required by the rules of the charity, in order to their being inserted on the Pension List, which will be prepared next month, and paid on the 10th November next.

On Wednesday (10th instant) a General Court Martial was held at Piershill barracks, to try John Murray, a private of the King's Dragoons, upon a charge of desertion; also of stealing his horse, and selling it to a farmer in the neighbourhood of Lanark for 6l. The evidence was concluded that day; and next day the Court Martial again met to deliberate upon their sentence, which will not be made known until after it has been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

On Thursday se'nnight a public dinner was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of that town and its vicinity. The chair was taken by Theodore Price, Esq. having the Right Hon. Gentleman on his right, and on his left Mr. Cumberland and Colonel Gooch, friends of Mr. Robinson.

Tuesday, a meeting of the Colombian Bond Holders was held at the City of London Tavern, at which a number of Resolutions were proposed, setting forth that the Government of Colombia and the Congress of that country considered the loan by the late Mr. Zea as null and void; expressing astonishment that the Contractors should have given out statements contrary to the decree of the Colombian Congress, of the 9th of June, 1822; declaring that the meeting had no confidence in the Contractors, and suggesting the appointment of Trustees to be in possession of the money, supplies, and bonds for the benefit of the Bond Holders. After some discussion on these resolutions, it was agreed to adjourn without coming to any determination, but Mr. Horsfall said, that there was a good 25l. per cent. of the amount of the loan lying in perfect security in this country.

Thursday, a Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock was held, for the purpose of considering of a dividend for the half year ensuing. In consequence of a rumour that a further reduction in the interest of Bank Stock would be proposed, the court was crowded to excess. The Court of Directors entered at twelve o'clock, when the chairman stated that they had resolved upon proposing to the proprietors a dividend of Four per Cent. as interest and profit of the Stock for the half year ensuing. Mr. Gundry renewed his demand, that the accounts of the Company should be submitted to the proprietors. A long and severe debate took place on the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Server. Mr. Gundry, as an amendment to the resolution submitted by the Court of Directors, that the interest should be four per cent. moved that it should be five per cent. for the half year ensuing. This amendment was put and negatived, by a large majority, and the original motion for four per cent. carried. Mr. Gundry then, we understand, demanded a ballot.

To-morrow, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine Service at Christ Church. After a sermon by the Rev. Wm. Granger Cautley, M.A., they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ Hospital, where two orations will be delivered: in Latin, by Authur Willis; in English, by Charles Coton; the two senior scholars of the Grammar School.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships, taken up on the 3d inst. were this stationed, viz.—Princess Amelia, Marquis of Huntly, and Astell, for China direct.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have requested the proposition for an increased grant of money to the Marquis of Hastings.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.—The East India Company's outward bound ship Inglis, was all well on the 16th of April, in lat. 25, 11 S. long. 51. 51 E. The General Kyd, also outward bound, was in company with the Inglis several days, and parted from her in lat. 3 S. long. 19 W. all well. The Princess Charlotte, Lamb, from India, has arrived at Portsmouth—sailed from Rangoon the 16th of April, from Madras the 8th of May, and St. Helena the 27th of July. Arrived at Madras, the Woodford, Chapman; the Ogle Castle, Pearson, from London; and the Caledonia, Cairns, from New South Wales. The Zephyr and Granger, from the South Seas, were left at St. Helena, bound to England. The Bridgwater, Mitchell, from London to Bombay, was spoke with on the 13th of June—all well.—The Eliza, Brown, from London to the Cape, was in lat. 1 north, long. 22. west, on the 3d of August.

Information was received at Lloyd's on Thursday of the capture of the following Portuguese vessels, which left Bahia on July 2, by Lord Cochrane's squadron, they having arrived at Bahia previous to the 4th ult.; viz.—Prompetidas, Bizarrio, Leal Portuguesez, Conde de Peniche, and a Russian ship. It is supposed the above are some of the valuable ships that have the church property on board.

It is understood that the Lessees of Covent Garden Theatre have secured to MR. Brandon, the late box-keeper, for the period of their lease, an annuity of 150l.

The following Officers are promoted from the Royal Yachts:—Lieutenants—C. R. Milbourne, Royal George; R. Fair, Royal Sovereign; and R. Wilcox, Prince Regent, to the rank of Commander. Messrs. A. Barclay, John M'Donnell, W. C. Gerrard, of the Royal George; R. Crozier, Royal Sovereign; W. Dickey, Prince Regent, to the rank of Lieutenant. Lieut. George Pierce (First Lieutenant of Sir B. Hallowell's flag-ship), and Lieut. Richard Douglas, of the Ramillies (son of the Master Attendant at Sheerness), were promoted to the rank of Commander, in commemoration of the opening of the new Basin and Docks at Sheerness. Capt. T. Curtis (nephew of Sir William Curtis), is appointed to the Sphynx, 18, at Chatham; Lieut. Philip Justice to be First Lieutenant of the Royal George Yacht, vice Milbourne; Lieut. W. Cuppage, to the Isis. Mr. J. H. Acheson to be Surgeon of the Thetis, vice Young.

A patent has been lately completed by Mr. Richard Badnall, of Leek, in the county of Stafford, for very considerable improvements in the throwing of Organzine, sewing silk, tram, &c. which have been seen and highly approved of by men of the first talent and respectability. The saving effected by these improvements, is of such importance, as to be well worthy the notice of every one interested in the silk trade. Mr. Badnall has also, we understand, obtained another patent for improvements in dyeing, and the specification, we understand, embraces advantages which will apply to all colours and materials.

A canal, about which upwards of 150 men are now employed, has been commenced from the River Thames to Pimlico, terminating with a basin at the wooden bridge, Little Chelsea, for the reception of barges, craft, &c. The old bridge is to be removed, and a handsome iron one to be erected in its stead.

The attractions at the Surrey Theatre continue unabated. The Manager has brought out a new piece called *Pisoli, or the Bride of Corsica*, which possesses considerable interest; this, with Reeve's imitations, and the splendid decorations of the house, continues to fill it nightly.

An application was last week handed to the Surrey Magistrates by several prisoners confined in the King's Bench Prison, stating that they could prove the Marshal, Mr. Jones, was in the habit of selling the porter at an extravagant price, praying that they might be heard by Counsel to the point, and that the licence to sell beer might be withheld from Mr. Jones. The petition was signed by eight or ten persons, five or six of whom attended to make good their charge, when it appeared that the man who had the care of the tap had taken a halfpenny a pot more than the neighbouring ale-houses, up to a late period: but the same appeared to the Magistrates to have been done without the knowledge of the Marshal, who turned the man away when he was informed of the fact. Since that time, the porter, it brought away in a pot belonging to the prisoner, was charged fourpence; or, if drank in the *Brace*, or coffee-room, where there were fire and candle, or if sent out in a pot belonging to the tap, was fivepence. The quality was admitted to be good. The Magistrates dismissed the complaints, and renewed the licence. One of the prisoners, by name Jacobs, stated, that with his family and three servants, he was in the daily habit of consuming *eight pots of porter*, and that the alteration in the price made a serious difference to him. The Chairman observed, that had he known any prisoner was in the habit of drinking eight pots of porter per day (or 45l. per year) while his creditors were unpaid, he should have been very little disposed to pay attention to his complaints.

Sir Wm. Curtis has purchased a fine schooner, the Joseph of Sierra Leone, which he is fitting out with all expedition for a cruize in the Mediterranean, where he is ordered by his physicians, for the benefit of his health.

In consequence of a misunderstanding, in the morning, Sir Henry Lippincott, Bart. and R. B. Ward, Esq. had a meeting near Dunham Down, on Monday evening (15th inst.) It being settled by lot that Sir Henry should fire first, he did so, without effect; when his antagonist discharged his pistol in the air, and of course the affair terminated.—*Bristol Gazette.*

On Tuesday, a well-contested boxing match took place on Wimbledon Common, between Philip Page, the Woolwich baker, and Harry Maurice, a Clerkenweller. The stakes, which was won by Page, was 50 sovereigns.

The King's printers in Scotland have applied to the Court of Session for an interdict against the members of Bible Societies importing Bibles into Scotland, and have issued summonses accordingly to all the individual members.

At the subdivision meeting of the Essex Magistrates for the hundreds of Uttlesford and Clavering, holden at the Town Hall in Saffron Walden, lately, 37 persons of various callings—viz. millers, bakers, butchers, and shopkeepers—were summoned for having in their possession false weights; 35 were convicted and fined accordingly. On Monday morning the weights were brought into the market-place and destroyed.

A correspondent tells us that there is a set of ruffians who prowl about the streets of an evening, throwing vitriol on the dresses of men and women.

On Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Kitchener, confectioner, in the Edgware-road; such was the rapidity of the flames, that the whole premises were burnt to the ground in an hour.

Last week, Samuel Fenton, Esq. of Underbank, near Penistone, Yorkshire, being out shooting in his own grounds, as he was crossing a fence, the trigger of his gun caught, when the piece went off and lodged the contents in his side, which caused his immediate death.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Smart, 2, Nassau-street, Soho, carver and gilder, and burnt with such fury, that it was not got under until the whole interior of the building was demolished, and some of the adjacent houses much injured.

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Long Annuities .	

Sept. 17. French Five per Cents. - - - 91

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Thursday have arrived; they contain the Speech of the King of Spain to the Cortes, in which he complains that England has not rendered that assistance which was expected by the Spanish nation. An article from Port St. Mary's, dated the 7th inst. says:—"Negociations seem to be broken off in consequence of the Duke of Angoulême having declared that he would hear of no arrangement unless the King and Royal Family should first be set at liberty. The Leaders, though much cast down, could not make up their mind to resign their prey. We must strike a second blow to compel them to yield. It is said that the attack will take place between the 8th and the 12th inst.—Our fleet has been reinforced by the arrival of vessels from Corunna. We have received artillery and ammunition from all quarters, and nothing can give an idea of the ardour of our soldiers. We have just been informed that a division of Gen. Molitor's army has entered Malaga. Ballesteros has expelled the *Exaltados* from his troops, has caused them to be shut up in the citadel of Lorca, and has sent the rest of his army to the cantonments indicated by General Molitor."

BAYONNE, SEPT. 12.—We have received by the army courier the following information from Madrid, of the 4th instant:—From the public and private conversations of the partisans of the Regency it may be inferred, that they are incensed that the Cabinet of St. James's has not thought fit to recognise their Government, and that they are not now so apprehensive as they were a month ago of the English influence in the present contest. Mr. Calderon, a Member of the Regency, gave his opinion on this subject very explicitly in a Privy Council, held a few days since in the Royal Palace. In the course of his speech he says:—What then does England seek? To stop our triumphant march? To re-plunge us into anarchy by a false arrangement? No mediation—no compromise with those wretches? Such ought to be the principal point which should be the basis of our despatch to the French Prince.

It is affirmed that this despatch was thus forwarded to the Duke, on the 25th or 28th of last month; that is, as soon as news was received of the taking of Corunna. The moderate French, who in general do not participate in the confidence of the Regency with respect to the success, if not of the cause, of the pacification of the country, would not be averse to the intervention of England; but the Ultras, who daily become more numerous in the army, exalted by the advantages hitherto gained, and especially by the taking of the Trocadero, openly blame that power for desiring to interfere in their quarrel with the Constitutionalists. They boast that they can subdue and surmount everything, even Gibraltar, which would not be a morsel too hard of digestion for them. We have nothing new from our frontiers, unless it be the disorder at Passages, which is talked of but which party spirit exaggerates. It does not seem likely that Pampeluna can hold out long, unless the Constitutionalists will see it reduced to ashes.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.—Rear-Admiral Hamelin has arrived at Brest, in La Bretonne. The last letters from Bayonne announce that Marshal Lauriston has arrested Guanito, and disarmed some soldiers of the Faith, this Royalist Chief having refused to march on the Ebro, to Tudela and Lodosa.

PORT ST. MARY'S, SEPT. 6.—Yesterday morning the Deputy of the Cortes, Alava, arrived at this port, accompanied by a Colonel of Artillery. They came to propose a negociation to the Duke of Angoulême. The same day they returned to Cadiz with the Duke de Guiche, who came back at nine o'clock at night. This day at half-past ten, a second flag of truce was sent to Cadiz. It carried M. Chasile, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Bourdesoulle. The French fleet has been increased this day by the arrival of three ships of the line and five frigates. The [illegible] has also been considerably augmented. It is asserted that one now [illegible] visions of the liberation of the King proposed by Alava of the cons[illegible]yal Highness should authorize and that his Majesty should sign a new Constitution. This proposal was rejected. The Governor of Cadiz, Valdez, convoked the Constituted Authorities of that city. It appears that they agreed on two things:—First, to revoke the determination which they had announced of burying themselves under the ruins of Cadiz, rather than to consent to any arrangement. Secondly, to endeavour to gain as much time as possible, in the hope that some favourable event, or the Equinox compelling the naval blockade to be raised, should enable them to escape impunely. With that view they replied, that the propositi ns made to them must be submitted to the Cortes, who should be assembled for the purpose of discussing them. The Duke of Angoulême, who penetrated their perfidious intentions, caused it to be signified to them by a flag of truce, which went off at half-past ten this morning, that his Majesty must be set at liberty before nine o'clock this evening, or else that military operations should be continued.—(Extracted from the *Madrid Gazette* of Thursday, Sept. 11.)

PROTEST OF THE REGENCY OF SPAIN against the execution of the Decree of Andujar.—*To his Excellency the Duke of Reggio.*—"YOUR EXCELLENCY—The Regency of the Kingdom has been officially informed, that last night three French Officers presented themselves at the city prison, with several gendarmes, and that they have set at liberty 22 Spaniards detained under the authority of the laws. The Regency has learned with surprise an event which attacks the sovereignty of the King, in whose name it governs, and not being able to endure this encroachment upon its dignity, it protests, in the face of Europe, whose assistance it implores, against the violence of this act.

"Upon hearing of this proceeding, the Regency of the Kingdom would have been glad if it had had the power to abandon the reins of Government, but reflecting on the situation of the Sovereign, the necessity of preserving union between the two nations, and of maintaining public order in the interior, it felt the duty of continuing its functions in spite of the outrage offered to the authority with which it is invested.

"The Regency of the Kingdom orders me to address this Protest to your Excellency in reply to the official communication which it has received.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"August 15, 1823."

ODESSA, Aug. 21.—We have positive information from Constantinople that the moderate party in the Divan, which, during the negociations with Lord Strangford, always advised concession, has again acquired some influence by the circumstance that Sadik Effendi (the deposed Kuja Bey) has been again taken into favour by the Sultan, and appointed Intendant of the Artillery. The diplomatic body are not a little rejoiced at it, and it appears that Lord Strangford has had great influence on this occasion. It was chiefly by his Lordship's powerful intervention that peace was concluded with Persia, at Erzerum, on the 16th of July.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10.—The Bavarian frontier town of Hof was nearly destroyed by fire on the 4th. The number of houses burnt is stated to be 400.—The little town of Neubrunn, four leagues from Wurtzburgh, was visited by a similar calamity the evening before. Above 100 buildings, with the harvest that was just housed, and a considerable quantity of cattle, were destroyed.

THE ARMY.—A part of the 62d regiment arrived at Portsmouth on the 18th inst. on board the Vibelia transport, from Halifax. Brevet Major Hull, Captain Walter, Lieutenant Donald, Ensign Lane, and Ensign Power, have arrived on board the same vessel. The remainder of the 62d is expected to arrive in a few days on board the Cato and Loyal Briton transports, from Halifax. Several invalids are coming home from Halifax on board the Fanny transport.

Owing to some circumstances, at present unexplained, the negociation between MADAME CATALANI and the York Committee has abruptly terminated, and in consequence SHE DOES NOT SING at the ensuing meeting.

On Friday night, about 10 o'clock, the body of an unfortunate female, of the name of Charlotte Stevens, was taken out of the river Thames, at Waterloo Wharf. She lived at 29, Exeter-street, Strand, where she had taken her supper about an hour previous to her committing the rash act.

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, Samuel Harriit was indicted for stealing from the person of Richard Lamb, on the first of January, a watch value 20s. and a seal, value 10s. his property. Prosecutor was going through Hammersmith church-yard on his way home to Kensington, at about half-past eight o'clock, on the evening in question—joined company with a woman—whilst in conversation with her, prisoner came up, and saying something which witness did not hear, drew his watch forcibly out of his fob. A struggle ensued, in which prisoner got the better of witness—the woman and prisoner then walked away. In the course of the prosecutor's examination, he admitted that he had taken up a man named Walker, and charged him with the robbery, which induced the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

At Guildhall, yesterday, Capt. John Knatchbull was ordered to find bail for an assault commited upon the person of Mr. Brown, warden of the Fleet Prison. A Mr. Chilby offered himself as one of the bail, but was refused by the Alderman upon the ground of his having taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—John Markus preferred a charge against the Captain for stealing a great coat from Craven-street, City-road, the property of witness. The Magistrate said he could not investigate the particulars of the charge, it not being within his jurisdiction.

On Saturday, the 11th of October, will be published, No. I. price Sixpence, to be continued every Saturday, of

THE SOMERSET HOUSE WEEKLY MISCELLANY OF FINE ARTS, ANTIQUITIES, AND LITERARY CHIT CHAT.

Collected by EPHRAIM HARDCASTLE, CITIZEN AND DRYSALTER, and others of the OLD SCHOOL; for the amusement of the WORTHY METROPOLITANS.

TO CONTAIN—First, the OCTOBER FIRE-SIDE—WINE and WALNUTS, a New Series—My GREAT UNCLE ZACHARY'S SCRAP-BOOK—OLD LONDON before the GREAT FIRE of 1666—THE PAINTER'S SCRAP-BOOK, containing all the Processes for Painting in OIL and WATER COLOURS, communicated by professors—THE HISTORY of the Rise and Progress of the ENGLISH SCHOOL of ART—THE HISTORY of SCENE PAINTING for the STAGE, with an Account of the most celebrated Scene Painters from the time of King James I.—HISTORY of the ORGAN and the VIOLIN—THE STAGE SCRAP-BOOK, collected by an OLD COMEDIAN—THE MUSICAL SCRAP-BOOK, collected by an OLD MUSICIAN—THE LIFE and OPINIONS of OLD PICK-A-BACK, the Crazy Usher of our School—With many other ORIGINAL ESSAYS, which will be duly announced.—Published by W. WITTON, 21, Fleet-street.

The MANUSCRIPT of 1814.—Among the various and important historical Works of the present season, we must confess, that the Volume lately published under the above title, by BARON PAIN, first Cabinet Secretary to Napoleon, appears entitled to particular attention, forming as it does a complete history of the events which led to the abdication of Napoleon, "an era of matchless consequence in the destinies of Europe." Las Cases, alluding to it in his Journal, says:—"This Work presents a most animated and interesting detail of the important but imperfectly known events of the period, and in particular of the short but immortal Campaign of 1814. It is an episode of miracles, in which Napoleon throughout appears supernatural in the resources of genius, the energy of mind, the celerity of motion, the steadiness of views, and the sublimity of courage, which he there evinced."

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains, besides several original articles of interest, Reviews and copious Extracts from the following New Works—Oliver's Antiquity of Free-Masonry—Watts' Stanzas for Music, &c.—Quin's Visit to Sain—Combe's Letters to Marianne—Miss Holford's Translation of Italian Stories—Brain's Tales of Love, &c.—Irving—Original Articles on the Drama—Spanish Political Characters: Count d'Abisbal—Original Poetry—Varieties, &c. Price 8d., or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

"THE LATE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.—We are always glad when we find that the Fine Arts are employed in works which will hand down to posterity the amiable, the good, and the virtuous. At this time Mr Reynolds (engraver to his Majesty) has in hand a full length mezzotinto Engraving of the late Duchess of Newcastle, from a Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which is expected shortly to appear.—Literary Museum. Orders for early Impressions received by Mr. Witton, 21, Fleet-street or 65, Paternoster-row, London. Proofs, 21. 2s.; Prints, 1l. 1s.; may be had framed, if wished.

Next Thursday is the day appointed for drawing the present popular Lottery. The Tickets and Shares are selling at prices much lower than for many years past, at the old and fortunate Offices of SWIFT and Co. No. 11, Poultry; 12, Charing-cross; and 31, Aldgate High-street.

Next Thursday the drawing commences, and those who wish to become partakers of the capitals will do well to recollect Carroll's wonderful luck; he sold 4 of £20,000, 1 of £10,000, besides 34 other capitals, in the last four months. The present scheme contains 3 of £20,000, 2 of £10,000, and 34 of £2,000, £1,000, £500, &c. All money, and more prizes than blanks. Tickets and Shares are now cheaper than they have been for 25 years. Carroll has opened a new Office, 7, Charing-cross, in addition to his old ones, 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street.

HAZARD and Co. have not for thirty years past experienced so great a demand for Tickets and Shares as in the present Lottery, which begins NEXT THURSDAY.—HAZARD and Co. attribute their great sales to the present very low price; the chance not being more than two-thirds of what it has been for many years past, and the novelty of the Scheme, which contains More Prizes than Blanks, and Three of £20,000, Two of £10,000, &c. &c. The first drawn Prize, NEXT THURSDAY, will be £10,000; and HAZARD and Co. respectfully remind the Public that in a former Lottery ALL the first-drawn Capitals were sold by them at their old-established Offices, Royal Exchange Gate; 26, Cornhill; and 324, Oxford street, end of Regent-street. HAZARD and Co. have Agents in all the principal country towns.

PIDDING and Co. have had an extraordinary demand for Tickets and Shares since the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced officially in the House of Commons that Government had determined to abolish Lotteries; this, however, is partly attributable to the cheap prices at which they are now selling, though it is not to be wondered at, that, now it is known there is a limitation of opportunities, every one is anxious to have a "Farewell Venture, and as the time is so near at hand, (next Thursday, 25th of this Month,) when the First Drawn Prize is to have £10,000 extra, it is perfectly natural that the recollection of PIDDING'S success should guide the Purchasers to the Lucky Corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

ELEGANT GRASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 63, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Pier Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive preference given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. The Show-rooms of the Apartments are comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, three yards square, 13s. 6d.; three and quarter, ditto, 16s. 6d.; town printed furniture, 10½d. a yard; handsome chintz ditto, 12d. worth 2s.; linings in every shade, fast colours, 6d. a yard; moreens 11d. a yard; the best do. 18d.; dimities 6d. a yard; very superior do. 7½d.; full yard wide do. 9d.; breakfast cloths 16d. each, full two yards and half square; damask do. 7s.; double do. 8s. 6d.; full three yards long and two and half wide do. 13s. 6d. and every other size to 10 yards long. Blankets, two yards long, 5s. 6d. a pair; two and half do. 8s. 6d.; white and coloured counterpanes, 5s. 3d. each; Russia sheeting, requiring no seam, 2s.; beautiful fine do. 2s. 6d.; unsalle cold at 3s 3d.; huckaback for towels, 7½d. a yard; flussia do. 6d a yard; dowlas long cloths, 4½d a yard.—A beautiful article, quite free from dress, for shirting, 6s. 6d. the piece; 18 bales of real Welch flannel beginning at 6d. a yard to the best quality made; those at 12d. and 14d. are particularly good. Some curiously fine do. 17d.; Lancashire do. 4½d. a yard upwards; Bath cloakings, two yards wide, 2s. a yard; petlisse cloths, 3s. 6d. a yard; 350 pieces of soiled Irish linen and 700 soiled damask table cloths, in every size, at half price; a lot of beautiful silk scarfs, full three yards long, 12s. 6d. each, worth 31s. 6d.; Bergamya shawls, full size, 5s 3d. Cassimere do. 5s. 6d.; whitties, very fine, 4s 6d. the largest size: Bath cloaks, handsomely trimmed, 10s. 6d. each; figured stuffs, 7½d. a yard; and printed cottons for gowns, 5d. a yard.—Ladies' wide do 11d.; a great city of soiled summer goods to be sold at almost any price; brown and white Window Holland in every width, with every other article in linen drapery, silk mercery, hosiery, &c. &c. at CRAIG and DOYLY'S Family Linen Warehouse, 77 Oxford-street.—N.B. An immense quantity of coarse goods, for charitable purposes, in calicos, stuffs, cottons, flannels, &c. &c.

WARD'S DIGESTIVE SEGARS.—Health and Luxury in the use of these celebrated Segars; their medicinal virtue in cases of indigestion, &c. are already well known and highly appreciated; for mild and gentle in their operation, and do not cause the nausea, nasuity, and sickness of by those who are unaccustomed to smoking; indeed in the use of these Segars a most grateful perfume.—Sold only by Ward, (sole proprietor) 16, Pall-mall; Sequilles and Co. 4, Burlington Arcade; and Ward, 9, Newgate-street, Newcastle, at 3s. 6d. who also begs to recommend to the notice of connoisseurs in Segars that they have on sale the finest Cabanas in London, imported by him from the Havannah.

LINEN DRAPERY.—The remaining STOCK of Messrs. WILLIAMS and Company, who have been obliged to give up the [illegible] Property to their Creditors, will be on Sale for 14 days only, at 31, Shelton-street, 1, Redcross-street, the corner house, with the name of Mesbrunt over the door. Also about Two Thousand Pounds worth of Irish Linens, Scotches, and other Linen Drapery Goods, being Pawnbrokers are received and redeemed, and which will be sold off without any reserve whatever. The whole of the goods are warranted sound and perfect, and will be sold on the following terms, viz.—1323 pieces of the very best make of grass bleached Irish linens; in consequence of the immense stock of Irish linens, they will be sold at a very great sacrifice in price—beautifully fine at 10d. and 12d. a yard, most excellent at 1s. 3d. the finest quality at 1s. 9d. a yd. same as usually sold at 1s. 6d. a yd. In the price will not be an object to persons taking pieces; an immense stock of blankets, counterpanes, and Marseilles quilts, somewhat soiled and slightly twilled and plain stuffs at 4d. a yard; the entire quantity of homespuns at 6d. a yd.; extra fine real Russia, 1s. a yd.; yard wide at half wide, 10d. a yd. genuine do. per yd.; several hundred pieces of fawn printed chintzes, in patterns for furnitures, to be sold 75 per cent. under the regular prices; capital cambric muslin, 4d. a yd; the stock of silk shawls and scarfs, and cross scarfs and [illegible] will be sold off at any reasonable price; yard and half wide Irish sheeting at 1s. a yd.; also several hundred table-cloths, of all sizes, soiled and slightly twilled, side folds, to be sold at a reduction from 5s. to 2s., in a cloth; some very fine Lancashire flannels to be sold at less than half the prices they are usually sold for at the most noted cheap shops; bed-ticks that will wear for 30 years at 1s. a yard; excellent black and coloured bombazeens, 9d. a yd.; the stock of which are most excellent in their kind, and will be offered at such extreme low prices as cannot fail to induce persons to purchase who have no immediate occasion; the stockings will be sold off 25 per cent. under the present market prices; gentlemens' black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs, yard square, and of excellent substance generally to be met with, at 2s. each; some superior handsome figured black sarsenet, full width, at 2s. a yd.; all-wool black twilled and plain merinos, moulls, books, and jaconet muslins, 6d. a yd; cambric do. 4d. a yd; plain, figured, and plaid lustres, and Norwich crapes, in black and colours, 12d. a yd.—N.B. The corner of Red Cross-street, Barbican.—The name of Mr. Williams burst over the doors.

MISERDINE PARK, ten miles from Cheltenham, CHALLINGTON, near Blenheim, and 14 miles from Oxford, will be SOLD, early in the ensuing Spring, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, "Orchard v. Sandys, Bart." The FREEHOLD MANSION and ESTATE called MISERDINE PARK, containing about 940 acres, with the Manors and Manorial Rights, extending over the Parishes of Stonesfield, Combe, Brimsfield, and Cranham; also the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of Winstone.—The CHADLINGTON ESTATE consists of about 320 acres, situate in the Hamlets of Chadlington, West Pudlicot, Chilston, and Shorthampton, with the Manors and Rights belonging thereto; also the Rectorial Tithes of Shorthampton. The Freehold Meadows called Fullingmill Hams, surrounded by the River of Oxford, in the Parish of St. Thomas.—May be viewed on application to Messrs. T. and W. Orchard, Solicitors, 115, Hatton-garden; Messrs. Dent, Pemberton, and Collett, Solicitors, 62, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Vant, Land Agent and Surveyor, 58, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where Plans may be seen, and of whom printed particulars may be had as soon as the Sale can be made, of which notice will be given in future Advertisements.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Mansion, Heriots, Quit Rents, &c. to be SOLD or LET, by Private Contract, consisting of an Elegant Sporting Residence, with Manor nearly 59 miles in compass, well stocked with Game, and 471 Acres of Freehold Land, and a Right of Future over 900 Acres of unfreehold Land; with suitable Farm House, &c. situate along the Turnpike-road, midway between London and Brighton, about 25 miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, surrounded by Shrubberies and Plantations, in a Park of 100 acres, commanding extensive Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. The offices, kitchen, garden, farm house, stables, coach-house, and kennel for a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, all of which and the farm house have been built within twenty years. Post-chaise stabling in the pound, all other rates low. The neighbourhood being noted for Sporting. The whole renders the situation peculiarly suitable to the lovers of field sports. To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, may be had of Mr. Vant, Land Agent and Surveyor, 58 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same; a plan of the estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had at the Libraries, Brighton Pavilion, Steyning, Cuckfield, Horsham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford. Letters to be post-paid.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT, NORFOLK, on the Borders of Suffolk.—SHOTFORD HALL.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of 400 acres of good Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Land, lying within a ring fence, of which only 62 acres are subject to tithe. Also the appropriate Corn Tithes of 1,100 acres, 1,100 of which are also subject to rectorial tithes, and about 300 are Arable, with the Profits arising from the Manor, which is well stocked with Game, viz. fines on death or alienation, quit rents, &c. &c., and in advowson or presentation to the perpetual Curacy of Needham. There is nearly in the centre of the estate, and peculiarly adapted to a continuance of agricultural pursuits. The out-buildings are suitable to the extent of land, and are in good repair, situate within one mile of the market town of Harleston, through which coaches pass every day for London to Yarmouth, &c. The Shotford Farm-house contains 100 acres of the best land, well stocked with cattle, and supplies about 90 acres of the adjoining grazing land with water. Powers of exchange or other advantages are very reasonable.—Particulars may be had of Mr. Vant, Land Surveyor, 58, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the sale of this estate.—Letters to be post-paid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Ebley place, Portland place.—Lease of an excellent and commodious Dwelling House, with large Garden, Coach houses, and four stalled Stable, both capital Household Furniture, an excellent Barrel Chamber Organ, rich Old Clocks, Drawings and Prints, China and Glass, and other Effects, by ROBINS, (of Warwick House, Regent-street), on Tuesday next, 23rd inst. at 11 o'clock, (by order of the Executors of William Noble, Esq. deceased), at his late residence, 7, Portland-street, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1823, at 11 o'clock, (by order of the Executor

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 146. **SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, completely decorated and re-embellished. The Public is respectfully informed that this Theatre will open on WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCT. 1, with Sheridan's Comedy of the Rivals; after which will be produced, a new Ballet, called Cupid and Psyche, or, the Hall of Love. To which will be added, a new comic piece, entitled Stella and Leatherlungs; or, the Siege and the Steeller. The principal characters by Mr. Bartley, Mr. Cobham, and Miss Clara Fisher.—Pit Boxes and Orchestra by Mr. Spring. Box-lock keeper at the Rotunda. Private and family boxes to be let nightly, on application to Mr. James Brandon. The Box Office will be open from ten till four.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Sweethearts and Wives. Deaf as a Post, and X. Y. Z.—Tuesday, a Favourite Opera, and other Entertainments, in which Madame Vestris will play.—On Wednesday, a Popular Comedy, with Fish Out of Water,—On Thursday, the Belle's Stratagem, Letitia Hardy, (first time) Madame Vestris.—On Friday, an Opera, and Master Jones.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. DAVIS respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for SATURDAY, the 4th of October, when will be performed the highly favourite Comedy of the Honey Moon; Juliana, by Mrs. Davis, (late Miss Love) of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden; her only appearance upon this stage; and the part of Jacques, by Mr. Liston. After which will be performed the Burgess of Calais; Capt. Macheath, by Mr. Davis; with other Entertainments, which will be duly announced.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Davis, No. 184, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Massingham, at the Box office of the Theatre, of whom private boxes and places (only) may be taken.

THEATRE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, STRAND.—Under the Gracious Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.—MR. BROADHURST has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place TO MORROW, Sept. 29, 1823, when will be presented (fifth time this season) the romantic Melo-Drama, in three acts, founded on the celebrated Tale, called THE VAMPIRE; or, The Bride of the Isles, in the course of the Evening, Mr. Broadhurst will introduce the following original Scottish Melodies—" My ain kind dearie O"—" O'er the wave to me at bonie Jessie"—" Down the burn Davie," (arranged as a Duet) with Miss Povey—" Lucky Fair"—" Bonnie ran the burnie down"—By most particular desire, " John Anderson my Jo"—" Sweet as the hallow'd Wallace bled"—and the Irish Melody, "O Ladies' Eyes"—and a favourite Song by Master Smith,—To conclude with (sixth time in this Theatre) the Farcetta, with additional Songs, called DINNER SHALL I DINE?—Tickets to be had of Mr. Broadhurst, 12, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent: at the Music Warehouses of Goulding and Co. Soho-square, Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and of Mr. Sweetnam.

NEW MUSIC.—The Music in " Clari, or the Maid of Milan," pr. 18s.; in the admired Ballad, " Home! sweet home!" the Songs, Duets, &c. may be had separate: " Isabel," the words by J. Bayly, Esq. pr. 2s.; " O sweet little pet" and " Lamp of my life," the words from " Where Alkan," pr. 2s. each; " Come Clari," the words from " Quentin Durward," pr. 1s. 6d. all com osed by Henry R. Bishop. " Home! sweet Home!" is respectively varied for the harp, pr. 2s. and flute, by Doehler, Hawkins, and Nicholson. " I'll do anything we did when I was a lodger," pr. 1s. 6d. " Go, my love, go," by J. B. Cramer, pr. 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on the Duet " As it fell upon a day," and variations on the admired Air " Nelson," by F. Ries, pr. 3s. each; " When Orpheus tuned," and " Yes, thou art good!" pr. 2s. each, composed by G. Kialbrark; the popular Song, " Mister Goose," composed by J. Parry, pr. 1s. 6d. and the Second Number of the " London Glees" in score.—London: published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, POTTER, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

MASS for THREE VOICES, composed for the Solemnization at the Benedictine College of St. Gregory, Downside, near Bath; and inscribed to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Barber, by J. Mazzinghi, price 12s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

NEW SACRED MUSIC for the SOSTENENTE.—Will be published next week, by the Author, Union-row, Peckham, price 2s.—Hosanna to the Prince of Light, composed and arranged for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Sostenente, Harp, Organ, or Piano Forte, and Violoncello. By MARIA HINCKESMAN; and sold by Messrs. Whitaker and Co. 75, St. Paul's Church-yard.

NEW MUSIC.—Robin Adair, with New Variations, by Sir John Stevenson, as sung by Madame Catalani, at the Theatre Royal Dublin, arranged for the Voice or Piano Forte, by Pio Cianchettini, price 2s.—Pietosa à mi lasciarlo (Il bell contesa), Cavatina and Air, expressly composed for Madame Catalani, by Vaccai (of Vienna), arranged for the Voice or Piano Forte, with Madame Catalani's favourites and embellishments, by Pio Cianchettini, price 2s.—Published by J. Willis, No 7 (Westmoreland street, Dublin; and sold by all of the Music sellers in the United Kingdom.

NEW FOREIGN VIOLIN and PIANO FORTE MUSIC.—For the Violin—Mayseder's " Le Petit Tambour," 5s: Ditto's " Le Sentinelle," 4s; Ditto's " Polonaise," in A, 4s; and Ditto's " Divertimento," 3s 6d. (all with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte): the above are elegantly engraved from the Originals, as performed by Mayseder and Kiesewetter, and may truly be considered the best Studies extant for the Violin.—For the Piano Forte—Hummel's 8th " Fantasia," in E flat, 6s.; Ries's 8th Ditto, on six themes, from Rossini's Opera " Zelmira," 5s. The two latter pieces are particularly recommended to the admirers of classical music.—Published at R. Cocks and Co.'s Foreign Music Warehouse, 23, Prince's-street, Hanover-square. A Catalogue of R. Cocks and Co.'s Classical Publications to be had as above (gratis).

NEW VOCAL MUSIC, ITALIAN and ENGLISH, published by CLEMENTI and CO. 26, Cheapside, with an accompaniment for the PIANO FORTE. Crada sorte, the celebrated trio, from the Opera of Ricciardo e Zoraide, by Rossini, 4s; Aurora che sorgerai, Cavatina, from La donna del Lago, by Ditto, ditto, 3s; Ecco ridente in cielo, Cavatina, from ditto, by ditto, 2s. 6d; Sorrel and piebald legend, duet from do. by ditto, 2s.; Crudela sospetti, Quartett, 3s.; Ecco la Sposa, 2s. 6d.—Ah, Conny Gay, (sung from Quentin Durward,) by Gibson, 2s.; a Bumper of Sparkling Wine, song, by Ditto, 1s. 6d.; Jessie the Flower of Dunblane, 1s. 6d.; the Sea-weed, do. by do. 1s. 6d.; Sweet Rosalie, do. Harrit, 2s.; Rosabel, do. by ditto, 1s. 6d.; I'll bid thee now no more adieu, do. Sola, 1s. 6d.; Mary, loving thee do Harris, 1s. 6d.; When Liberty first, do. Ditto, 1s. 6d.; Go, fickle heart, do. by ditto, 1s. 6d.

On the First of October will be published, price 2s. 6d. with a Portrait of Beethoven the Tenth Number of the HARMONICON. Contents:—I. New Song, Attwood, " David Rizzio to Mary Queen of Scots" II.—Quartetto, Righini, (Italian) III. Song, " Good Morrow," Mozart. IV.—Popular French Air, " Sur ce Monceau" Reicha, arranged by Moscheles. V.—Passacaille, Handel, (very little known). VI.—Divertimento, for the Piano Forte, Mayseder, of Vienna. Life of Reicha. On the Influence of Music on Various Nations. Continental Musical War. The Rev. C. Sou-ch on a Mode of ascertaining the Vibrations of a String Exact. Mr. Mori, on Communicating Musical Sounds to Deaf Persons. On Plate Paving. Review of New Music, with Extracts. Copious Accounts of the Gloucester and York Festivals. English and Foreign Intelligence. Musical Obituaries. In the next Number will appear a finely Engraved Portrait of Mr. J. B. Cramer, from an original Picture, executed for this work, by Wivell, which will be followed by the Portraits of other distinguished living composers. A few Proof Impressions of these Portraits will be printed on large Paper, for Framing, or to bind up with the works of the respective professors.—Published by R. Cocks, No. 267, Strand; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' court; Blackwood, Edinburgh; Milliken, Dublin; and all Book and Music Sellers.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

FRENCH PERESTREPHIC PANORAMA, LOWER GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—The Coast of France, with the French Expedition setting sail.—The French Frigate Meduse in the Tropics, displaying the Ceremony of Crossing the Line, which was performing at the period she struck on the Rocks.—The Shipwreck.—The Raft, towed by six Boats, with 150 Persons crowded on it.—The Raft, with 15 survivors, after being 13 days at sea without provisions, descries the vessel that saved them—painted on 3000 square Feet of Canvas. Admission, 1s.—The Perestrephic Panorama of the Coronation Procession and Banquet is also open in the Upper Great Room, accompanied by a full Military Band.—Day exhibitions, 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'Clock Evening, Illuminated with Gas, at 7, 8, and 9 o'Clock

THEATRE of ANATOMY, BLENHEIM-STREET, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.—The AUTUMNAL COURSE of LECTURES on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and SURGERY, will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, at two o'clock. By JOSHUA BROOKES, F.R.S. L.S. &c. &c.—Nat. Cur. Mosq. Soc. &c. &c.

Spacious apartments, thoroughly ventilated, and replete with every convenience, will be open all the morning for the purpose of Dissecting and Injecting, where Mr. Brookes attends to direct the Students, and demonstrate the various parts as they appear on dissection. The inconveniences usually attending anatomical investigations are counteracted by an antiseptic process. Pupils may be accommodated in the House.

CHILE LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Half-Yearly Dividend, due on the 30th instant, will be paid on that and every subsequent day (Sundays excepted) at 92, Counting-house, 102, Leadenhall-street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. The holders of warrants are requested to leave them with Bates, in numerical order, for examination, on Monday the 29th inst. or one day previous to the application for payment.

Sept. 15th, 1823. BATES, JETT, BROTHERS, and Co

A LADY who is educating the Daughters of two Gentlemen with her own, wishes to receive FOR MORE PUPILS. An accomplished and experienced Governess resides in the family of the advertiser, whose house is delightfully surrounded by pleasure-grounds, to a village near Croydon, and only 13 miles from London. Terms moderate, which, without any extra charges include board, instruction in every useful and fashionable acquirement, a separate bed for each Lady, and washing for those under 12 years of age. Address and highly respectable references may be obtained, by directing letters, post-paid, to Y. Z. King's Arms Inn, Croydon.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, A.M., resident on his Benefice, in a beautiful and healthy country, receives Four Pupils into his house, whom he prepares for the Universities and Learned Professions. The most respectable references can be given to Gentlemen who have entrusted their sons to his care.—Apply to the Rev. R. Cole, Warblecom Parsonage, near Uckfield, Sussex

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married Clergyman of the Established Church, resident within a convenient distance of London, and receiving a few Pupils into his house, has one A Vacancy. The most satisfactory reference can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care.—Letters to be addressed to Rev. E. S. I., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

FOREIGN COIN and BULLION OFFICE, 52, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—For the convenience of Residents at the West End of the Town. At this Establishment, Noblemen and Gentlemen going abroad may be accommodated with every kind of GOLD and SILVER COINS, BULLION, &c. and Merchants and Foreigners arriving in England may exchange the same: any quantity of BULLION, or COINS may be had at the Mint price, at the shortest notice. The best price given for second hand plate.—N.B. Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange will be taken in payment if approved, or discounted.

AN ARCHITECT, Member of various Academies, wishes to take a PUPIL, and can offer the advantages of consulting the best works on the Art, and a choice selection of Castle from the outline. Any gentleman wishing further information will receive Particulars on sending his address, post paid, to Z. at Spencer's Library, Lamb's-conduit-street.

MR. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on SURGERY on Monday the 6th of October, at Six in the Evening.—Medical Officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance will be admitted gratuitously, on obtaining the recommendation of the Heads of their respective Departments.

DR. THYNNE will commence his LECTURES on MIDWIFERY and the Diseases of Women and Children on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at half-past ten in the morning. For particulars apply at his house, No. 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish square.

ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR, 10, Dean-street.—MR. CURTIS, Aurist to his Majesty, and to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Surgeon to this Institution, will commence his AUTUMN COURSE of LECTURES on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY of the EAR, and on the Medical Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1. For Particulars apply to Mr. Curtis, at his house, No. 2, Soho-square.—The Royal Dispensary is open to Pupils.

LONDON OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY, MOORFIELDS.—MR. LAWRENCE will begin a COURSE of LECTURES on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and DISEASES of the EYE, at this Infirmary, on TUESDAY the 14th of October, at 5 o'clock.—Terms of attendance and further particulars may be learned at the Infirmary, or of Mr. Lawrence, No. 14, Chatham place.

DR. AGER, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. will begin his next COURSE of LECTURES and EXAMINATIONS on the THEORY and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, CHEMISTRY, and the MATERIA MEDICA, at his Theatre, 69, Margaret Street, Cavendish-square, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, at 8 in the morning. Three Courses are given every year, each occupying nearly four months. Further particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Ager, at his Residence, where are fixed

MEDICAL LECTURES, &c.—DR. RAMADGE will commence his next COURSE of LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, MATERIA MEDICA, and CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY, the 6th of OCTOBER, next, at a quarter past 10 in the Morning. For particulars apply to Dr. Ramadge, 21, Ely-place, where the Lectures will be delivered. Pupils are privileged to attend the extensive Practice at the Infirmary for Diseases of the Lungs, and also the Clinical Lectures to be there delivered

MR. BLAGDEN, Surgeon to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, and MR. STONE, Surgeon to the Brownlow-street Lying-in Hospital, will begin their LECTURES on MIDWIFERY and the Diseases of Women and Children on Monday, October 6. The Lectures (which the perpetual Pupils of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Blagden are entitled to attend) are read daily from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of Students attending the Hospitals.—For particulars apply to Mr. Blagden, 22, Sackville-street, or to Mr. Stone, at the Lecture Room, 26, Arayle-street.

A PHYSICIAN in Edinburgh, residing in the New Town, Fellow of one of the Colleges, a Member of several learned Bodies, and also a Lecturer on one of the branches of Medicine, has accommodation for TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, as BOARDERS, where only three are received. As the Advertiser moves in the best society, none need apply but those who can give satisfactory references. Terms, 200l. per annum. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs Underwood, Bookseller, Fleet-street, who can refer the applicants to several eminent individuals in London, respecting the Advertiser; and also to the Editor of the Weekly Chronicle, Edinburgh.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 700l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Adam, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life-hold, Funded, Church Living, or other ample Security; and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and expeditious, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, grocer, corner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, will receive immediate attention: where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions purchased, and life discounted.

ROAD TOOLS upon Mr. M'Adam's IMPROVED SYSTEM; Shovels, grafting tools, sieves, mattocks, road scrapers, and rakes of every kind, harrows with iron wheels, &c. The tools are well steeled, and will do more work more durable than the generality of these articles. Surveyors be found much more durable than the generality of these articles. Surveyors requiring large quantities will be supplied at 25 per cent. under the usual prices Gunpowder, patent shot, refined cart grease, and paints, oils, and colours of every description. Manufactured and sold by Robinson, Taylor, and Co. (successors to M'Adam and Co.) Willow-walk, 67, Bankside, Southwark.

NEW INVENTED PATENT GUNS, to LOAD at the BREECH.—Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to inspect the above invention, which, for safety, simplicity, and facility in loading, will be found superior to any production of the kind yet offered to the Public. By this invention, the rapidity of loading and firing a Pouring piece or Rifle, is increased in the proportion of at least three to one. Manufactured by A. F. BIVEN, Gun maker, No. 16, Regent street, Waterloo place.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The Public are respectfully informed that the ST. PATRICK Steam Packet continues to sail from Bristol to Dublin every Tuesday, and from Dublin to Bristol every Friday.

Hours of Sailing from Bristol.			
		morning	afternoon
Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock	.....	afternoon	24, at 7 o'clock
— 30, at 3 o'clock	.....	evening	24, at 1 o'clock
Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock	.....	morning	afternoon

Berths secured by application, post paid, to Mr. Thos. S. Prothero, Bristol, Messrs. R. I. and H. Hayes, Dublin, and Mr. Reilly, York House, Bath.

FAMILIES supplied with PURE and UNADULTERATED BREAD, White and Brown, under the first Hertfordshire Flour; Yeast and Salt only, and delivered to all parts of London for ready Money, from J. GILBERTSON'S Yorkshire Bakehouse, No 51, Judd-street

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the appointments of James Hewitt, Woodbine Parish, William Plunkett, and John Buckhouse, to be Commissioners of Excise; and Edward Earl Abraham Hely Hutchinson Hutton Smith King, Francis Seymour Larpent, Frederick Dalby Watson, and Henry James Bonverie, to be Commissioners of Customs.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 26, 1823.

9th Regt. Light Drag.: T. J. Viscount Kirkwall, to be Cornet, vice Lascelles—13th Do.: Lt. J.G. Collins to be Lieut. vice Nash, exc.; G. J. Christie, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Elton—2d Reg. Ft.: Serj. Maj.—Littlejohn to be Ens. vice Mundy—10th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. C. C. Blane to be Capt. vice Rodsdell, prom: Ensign W. H. Goode to be Lieut. vice Blane; R. D. Halfhide, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Goode.—31st Ditto: T. Irving, Gent. to be Ensign.—55th Ditto: Capt. W. L. Peacocke to be Captain, vice Thomas Goodricke Peacocke, who exchanges.—60th Ditto: Gentleman Cadet Francis Coghlan to be Ensign, vice Creagh.—64th Ditto: Lieut. W. Jull to be Capt. vice Eliot; Ensign A. J. M'Pherson to be Lieut. vice Jull; R. D. Speke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Pherson—70th Ditto: Ensign M. E. G. Reed to be Lieut. vice R. Blake, who exch.—73d Ditto: Lieut. P. P. Williamson to be Capt. vice Watts; Ensign P. Primrose to be Lieut. vice Williamson; H. Seymour, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Primrose—75th Ditto: Lieut. Hon. G. A. Browne to be Lieut vice P. C. Cockburn, who exch.—77th Ditto: Dep. Ass. Com.-Gen. D. S. K. Macbeurin to be Paymaster, vice Hencock, dec.—81st Ditto: Lieut. K. Montgomery to be Capt. vice Pilkington, dec.: Ensign J. Brown to be Lieut. vice Montgomery; Ens. G. V. Creagh to be Ensign, vice Brown 86th Ditto: Lieut. J. Holland, to be Lieut. vice J. D. Carnell, deceased.—89th ditto: Lieut. T. F. Williamson, to be Lieut. vice Holland—92d ditto: Capt. A. F. Macintosh, to be Major, vice Brice, who ret.—2d West India Reg.: Capt. H. Bullock, to be Capt. vice Maclean, who exch.—Ass.-Staff Surg. B. Tedlie, to be Surgeon, vice Duigan, dec.—1st Royal Veteran Bat.: Capt. P. T. de Barrallier, to be Capt. vice T. W. Poppleton—Lieut. Gen. M. Hunter, to be Governor of Pendennis Castle, vice Oec. Buckley, dec.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk—To be Dep. Lieuts.: Vice-Admiral P. Stephens; W. Haggard, Esq. J. Dover, Esq.; J. M. Lacon, Esq.; Lord J. N. B. B. Townshend; J. Strutt, Esq.; D. Hoste, Esq.; R. Otris, Esq.; E. Marsham, Clerk; S. Tyssen, Esq.; A. Poundam, Esq.; W. Whitear, Clerk; J. Glasse, Clerk; E. Dewing, Esq.; and G. E. Hamond, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.

T. GREETHAM, Liverpool, ship chandler.—J. WOOD, Cardiff, banker.—J. BOULTING, Halsted, Essex, linen-draper.—J. and G. STEEL, Rotherhithe, timber merchants.—R. WATERS, Union-court, merchant.—J. GASKELL, Windle, Lancaster, miller.—J. N. BAILEY, Chancery lane, Bookseller.—R. GOODWIN, Lamb's Conduit-street, silk-mercer.

COURT of CHANCERY.—The CAUSE of the ORPHAN DAUGHTER at the Reverend M. WOODWARD, Rector of Woolaston, Bucks, comes on in November next, but unless the Benevolent and Humane come forward and assist her, before then she must perish, having for the last three weeks been a wanderer in the streets, and her only home a sixpenny lodging-nightly: her clothes and every article gone but those she has on, which are all rags. After situation with her late dear mother, in Aylesbury Gaol and the Fleet Prison, for seven years, was not half so deplorable as her present one. She is indebted to the humanity of the Proprietors of this Paper for inserting this. The smallest relief will be thankfully received at Mr. Beresford's, 56, Fleet-street, and gratefully acknowledged by the distressed S. F. H. Woodward.

DENIS JACOB, Dealer in Diamonds and Pearls, begs leave to inform the Public he has REMOVED to 213, REGENT STREET, where he gives Ready Money for the above Articles.

G. PRIS, Grower of CHAMPAGNE, of Avize, near Epernay, France, most respectfully informs the Nobility, the Trade, his Friends, and the Public, that he has entered into a contract with Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, of the OPERA COLONNADE, HAYMARKET, by which Mr. WRIGHT will in future have the entire and exclusive sale of his CHAMPAGNE WINES. G. PRIS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal and distinguished support he has met with since the year 1814, and he pledges himself that the same description of WINES, and if possible better, as it is his intention to superintend his vineyards personally, will be always on sale at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, and at no other place in England or elsewhere, at the unexampled low price of 41. 4s. per dozen.

A SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM or DINING-ROOM CURTAINS, either of splendid Swiss Chintz, Spanish Damasks, Tabbinets, or Morocos, can be completed by MILES and EDWARDS at little more than half the prices regularly charged by other establishments. The extraordinary advantageous powers, with which they command every variety, convey to general notice the amazing reduction in the prices, can only be credited by a comparison with the terms of other houses. For Four-post, French and Tendrel Furniture, M. and E. have just received from their 1st Dug Grounds an additional quantity of Twelve Hundred Pieces of Chintzes, all warranted fast colours, and on their usual low terms.

CAUTION.—Miles and Edwards beg particularly to state, that their only Establishment is at No. 131, Oxford-street (between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

SECOND EDITION.

In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits, 28s.—French, 24s.

MEMOIRS of MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN of FRANCE. By MADAME CAMPAN, First Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

"We have seldom perused so entertaining a work. It is as a mirror of the most splendid court in Europe, at a time when monarchy had not been shorn of any of its beams, that it is particularly worthy of our attention."—Morn Caron.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; and Bossange and Co. Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, with plates, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ROMARIUM BRITANNICUM, or an Historical and Botanical Account of Fruits. By HENRY PHILLIPS, F.H.S. author of "The History of Cultivated Vegetables." The third Edition, enlarged with much additional information, as well as historical, Etymological and Botanical Anecdote: to which are added, the most approved Methods of Retarding the Ripening of Fruits, so as to insure, in all Seasons, the Enjoyment of those Vegetable delicacies; curious particulars of the Pine Apple, &c. Also, by the same Author, HISTORY of CULTIVATED VEGETABLES, 2d Edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for October 1, will contain, among a variety of other interesting Papers: A Day at Fonthill, exhibiting a general view of that singular place, including a walk amongst the various Apartments of the once splendid Abbey, of the characteristic merits and defects of that hitherto sealed and mysterious spot.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Numbers of the New Monthly which were out of print having been reprinted, Complete Sets, from the commencement in 1821, may now be had, price 24s. each Number or in six Volumes, handsomely half bound, price 14s. each, and those who desire to commence taking it, are requested to send their orders to any Bookseller, Stationer, or Newsvender in their neighbourhood, by whom it will be regularly supplied. It may also be exported to Friends abroad, by application to the General Post Office, or to any local Post Master.

Each Number contains about 150 pages of letter press handsomely printed, (comprising more matter than is usually contained in an ordinary octavo volume) 100 pages of which are devoted to Original Papers on Subjects of Literature, Philosophy, Morals, Manners, &c. and the remainder to a Retrospect of existing New Publications, Foreign as well as English—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Characters—Essays on the Fine Arts.—Music, and the Drama—Literary and Scientific Varieties, New Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements—Rural Economy—Meteorological, Agricultural, and Commercial Reports, Political Events, and Important Occurrences, throughout Great Britain, arranged under the several Counties.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

Just published by J. Walker, No. 44, Paternoster-row.—No. III. price 1s.

THE FAMILY ORACLE of HEALTH, Economy, and Good Living, for all ranks of Society. By Dr. CHELL and Mr. WALLACE.—Among 30 useful Articles and Family Receipts, are—October Diseases: To escape Declines at the Fall of the Leaf—Weekly Plans of Economy for a guinea a week and 300l. a year—Effects of Snuff on the Brain, the Eye, &c.—Art of Training applied to Strengthen the Weak—Cookery—Seasoning—Time of Eating—Diseases cured by Diet without Medicine—Wines before Dinner, or how to increase Hunger—The Bumbug of Gratis Advice—What to do in London, Tea, soups, and teas of good sort—Bath or Cheltenham relieved without extravagance.—Nos.—October Bag—Sir A. Cooper and Mr. Earle—Traps for Pupils—Infallible cure for Corns; and also for Measles and Scarlet Fever—Expenses of Medical Education, with Characters of the London Lecturers—Qualities of Apples—Peaks—Ching's Worm Lozenges, &c. &c.—In No. II. are, Easy Shaving on Chemical Principles—Medical Effects of Malt Liquor, by Sir A. Carlisle and Mr. Brande—On Vegetable Diet, by P. B. Shelley, Esq.—Gout and Rheumatism—Dinner Pills—Sugar—Champagne, &c. &c.—In No. I. are, Oyster Eating—Smoking Tobacco—Stomach Comforter after Feasting, &c. &c. &c.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette announces, that the restrictions to which ships or vessels arriving from the Island of Ascension, or the West Coast of Africa, by the Order in Council of the 17th of July, shall, until further notice, be confined to those arriving from the said Island or the Settlement of Sierra Leone, or having had communication with any vessel which had touched at or come from the said places.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. and R. M. Holborn, Shoreditch, grocers—T. and W. W. Nash, Nag's Head-yard, Southwark, hop-factors—Smith and Tarte, Birmingham, plumbers—Knapten and Martin, Nicholas-passage, bill brokers, &c.—S. and J. Wolstenholme, Sheffield, manufacturers of Britannia metal goods—Dawson and Johnstones, Glasgow, manufacturers—Gossage and Clarke, Rugby, drapers—Schofield and Buckley, Aston-under-Lyne, cotton-spinners—Itawson and Ashwell, Nottingham, iron founders—Lupton and Jackson, Wakefield, wool-staplers—Wakefield and Hadfields, Norwich, salt-manufacturers—Vouillon and Carson, Prince's-street, Hanover square, milliners—T. and J. Woodham, Winchester, stationers—Williams and Gingell, Castle-street, Falcon square, milliners.

J. JENKINS, Tewkesbury, miller—S. WILLMENT, Wilton, timber-merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—Oct. 21, J. Webster, Tower-street, merchant—Nov. 1, J. Campbell, White Lion-court, Cornhill, merchant.

Oct. 20, T. Goldney, Chippenham, clothier, at the Angel—Oct. 16, C. Smerdon and B. Penn, Liverpool, druggists, at the Office of Mr. P. Woods, Lord-street—Oct. 18, W. and W. Watson, Alnwick, corn factors, at the Spread Eagle, North Charlton—Oct. 17, J. Warburton, Bromyard, Herefordshire, miller, at the Falcon—Oct. 17, J. and S. Waldie, Dalston, Cumberland, manufacturers, at the Bush, Carlisle.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 14.

J. Badder, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer—Jacob, Peter, and Betty Fletcher, Eccles, cotton-spinners.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Private letters from Paris communicate the following particulars respecting the capture of Riego:—Having arrived with four companions of his flight, two of whom are said to be English officers, he stopped on the 14th at a village called Arguillos, consisting only of 15 houses, inhabited by the descendants of the German colony with which Charles III. attempted to people the Sierra Morena. He had announced himself as belonging to the army of Ballesteros, but having been betrayed by the appellation of General, with which one of his comrades addressed him, he was recognised by one of the peasantry, and conducted to Carolina. From Carolina he will be conveyed to Madrid by the French troops, to be placed at the disposal of the Regency.

The Moniteur of the 22d of September, contains a long Bulletin, signed Guilleminot, giving an account from Molitor, Commander-in-Chief of the second corps, of the affair of Malaga, and his different dispositions to destroy the enemy, while General Loverdo marched on Riego. Then follows the articles of the Capitulation of Pampeluna, 13 in number.

CAPITULATION OF THE PLACE AND CITADEL OF PAMPELUNA, agreed upon between Camp-Marshal Baron St. Cyr-Nogues, Chief of the Staff, invested with Powers by Marshal Lauriston, and Don Raimond Sanchez Salvador, Brigadier of the National Armies, General Commandant of the Province, and Governor of Pampeluna:—

Art. 1. The place and citadel of Pampeluna shall be delivered to the French army.

2. The garrison, that is to say, the Governor, the staff of the fortress, and the division, the chiefs, officers, and soldiers, including the military reserve, both infantry and cavalry, shall be prisoners of war, and shall be conveyed to France under a French escort. The garrison will march out on the 18th of September, and will proceed by short marches to St. Jean Pied de Port. The means of transport for themselves and families will be afforded to them during the march.

3. The arms of the garrison shall, before marching out, be deposited in the arsenal of the Citadel. The officers shall retain their swords, horses, and equipage; and the soldiers their haversacks.

4. The Militiamen, Chasseurs, and Volunteers who have borne arms shall also be conducted to France as prisoners of war. They may return to Spain on obtaining the permission of the French Government.

5. The clerks of the military administration, the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, shall be all treated as the officers of corresponding rank.

6. The sick of the garrison shall be taken care of by the French army, and the Spanish physicians and surgeons shall continue to attend them until they are cured.

7. The chiefs of corps shall have power to leave, in deposit, their regimental accounts.

8. Two covered waggons shall be allowed on leaving the garrison, and shall not be examined.

9. Every doubtful article shall be interpreted in favour of the garrison.

10. The Marshal of France, commanding in chief the fifth corps of the army of the Pyrenees, will employ his influence with the Spanish authorities, to prevent political re-actions and vengeance.

11. Artillery and engineer officers shall be appointed on each side, to verify the state of the arsenals and magazines.

12. Commissaries of war shall also be nominated to draw up an inventory of the chests and magazines of every kind belonging to the State.

13. As soon as the present capitulation shall be signed, the gate of the citadel called Seguros, and the gate called La Tacenere, shall be occupied by the French troops.

Done in duplicate at Pampeluna, Sept. 17.

(Signed) SAINT CYR NUGUES.
RAMON SANCHEZ SALVADOR.

Approved by the Duke of Angouleme,
(Signed) LAURISTON.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—Letter from the Marshal Duke of Reggio to his Excellency the Marshal Minister of War, dated Madrid, September 17.—"SIR,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have this instant learnt from an Officer, who is come from the grand head quarters, that Riego has been taken prisoner with three of his officers, by some peasants of a village, three leagues from La Carolina, after having been beaten and put to the rout by our troops.—Accept, &c.

"The Marshal Commander in Chief of the first Corps,
(Signed) "Marshal Duke of REGGIO.

"P.S. The Minister of War of the Regency communicates to me the same news."

MADRID, SEPT. 17.—The following is from Cabra, in the kingdom of Grenada, of the 11th of September:—"Since the 24th of August, the troops under Ballesteros are cantoned here, and at Montilla, Lucena, and Priego. Riego, hoping to gain them over to the Revolutionary cause, after having abandoned Malaga to the French, marched on these cantonments with from three to four thousand foot, and from seven to eight hundred horse. Yesterday, about nine o'clock in the morning, he appeared at Priego, in front of Ballesteros, who was in a defensive position on the road to Grenada; while the division of General Ignace Balanzat occupied the right of Caivaire Priego. Immediately the fire of the tirailleurs commenced, and Riego demanded a suspension of arms. Ballesteros accepted an interview, and it was agreed that both parties should keep their positions. All appeared as if arranged, when the escort of Riego fell, unperceived, on that of Ballesteros, and disarmed them, and held the General as prisoner in the house at which he was at Priego with Riego. General Balanzat, informed of the treason, harangued his troops, and immediately made dispositions to act against Riego, and the corps which are here are marching on the same point; we expect to hear of a battle.—P.S. At the critical moment, the French, commanded by General Bourmont, appeared and attacked the corps of Riego, and put them completely to the rout."

Quiroga, it is said, who landed at Gibraltar, has succeeded in getting into Cadiz. The Empecinado, whose band has been reduced to 200 men, dared to summon Placentia on the 10th, and demanded a contribution of 60 milreas. If not complied with, he threatened that he would reduce the town to ashes.

Extract of a Report of Lieut.-Gen Rottenbourg to the Minister of War, dated Perpignan, Sept. 17.—"By my last report, I informed your Excellency of the dispositions I had made to succour the troops of the ninth division of the fourth corps. Having learned for certain that the enemy, who made a feint to march on Urgel, had gone for Figueras, I immediately gave orders to General Arnauld to join Gen. Damas, to reinforce the blockade of Figueras. After a sharp action on the 15th, at Llin do, which terminated on the 16th, at Llers all the remains of the enemy's columns, of nearly 2000 men, which disembarked in the night of the 9th and 10th, between Mason and Monjat, coming from Barcelona, surrendered to Gen. Damas. This brilliant affair does honour to General Damas, whose troops were inferior to those of the enemy."

BAYONNE, SEPT. 18.—The reason of the sudden departure of the troops from Madrid, which we mentioned before, is now said to be that the troops of the Faith, in Estremadura, had met with a repulse in an action with Lopez Banos. The Garde-de-corps, it is said, will immediately march for Port St. Mary's. Santona, we find, has capitulated conditionally; that is, the French troops are to be received into it on the 27th, if it does not previously receive a supply of provisions and ammunition. The malady at Passage is said to be very serious. The day before yesterday seven persons died, who were in perfect health the day before. Several soldiers of the 19th regiment, which forms the first Cordon, have fallen sick within these few days; happily the second Cordon, formed by the 52d, will hinder any communication between those troops and the rest of the army. It is reported that the commander of the 52d is ill, but it is supposed to be from over-exertion. Some inhabitants of Santander have sent petitions to the Regency and to the Duke d'Angoulême, stating, that they had been violently deprived of national property, formerly belonging to the monastery of Monte Corban, which they had purchased at public auction under the sanction of the Constitutional Government. The Governor has re-instated the Prelate in the possession of the estates, without any notice to the petitioners, or due intimation of the orders which he said he had received from the Regency.

Letters from Valencia, dated 9th instant, mention that the Constitutional privateer Vinas went into Alicant roads during the night of the 30th ult. and took possession of the Spanish ship LORA Almas, which had just anchored there from Gibraltar, laden with iron, which was English property, and had carried her up to Alicant.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 4.—The Tribune frigate sailed from hence for Malaga on Sunday, to enquire into the particulars of the imprisonment of several English merchants by Riego, for non-payment of the forced loan. The American Commodore here refused to go, although the American Consul and several merchants of that Republic are in the same predicament. He alleged that he had no authority for interference in such a case. Two English merchants have been released.

Accounts from Bourdeaux of the 18th inst. state that the Lewis, from Martinique, in proceeding from the Isle de Rhe to Havre, was taken by a Spanish privateer within a few leagues from the land.

Charleston Papers to the 23 ult. contain accounts from Havannah, which indicate the unsettled state of the island. The following is an extract from a Manifesto addressed to the National Militia of Havannah, but which had been suppressed by order of General Vives, soon after its publication:—

"MANIFESTO!—To you National Volunteers, to you who have ever manifested the warmest love of liberty, an aged man, and one of your companions, now addresses himself, knowing that you are resolved to avoid the slavery which awaits you, or to perish in the attempt. It is no longer to be doubted—there is undoubtedly a criminal conspiracy in Havannah, equal in every respect to that which is cutting down and burning the fields of Spain—there is a conspiracy, and the conspirators live among us, and deceive us by their pretended moderation. If despotism triumphs in Spain (and what shall prevent it?) they intend to bind us to the chariot of victory. It becomes us to unite in time and prepare for resistance. What a wretch must he be, who, beat down by cowardice, shall yield his neck to despotism while any means for obtaining his liberty are left unattempted."

IRELAND.

CORK, SEPT. 19.—On Wednesday night an attempt was made to set on fire White Church, a place of Protestant worship, situate on the old Mallow road, within four miles of this city. Disdaining the effects of the horrible massacre of Kilderrery, which must naturally be supposed to make vigilance doubly watchful, some of the affiliated villains of the truculent regiments that are organized for all manner of outrage in this part of the kingdom, forced open one of the windows of this church, through which they entered, of course unresisted, having provided themselves with gunpowder, pitch, and tow. The pulpit, which is situate high in the Church, was chosen as the point of conflagration; for the sacrilegious miscreants employed in this work of insult to religion, and of menace to the loyal inhabitants of the country, imagined that a flame raised in that place would immediately communicate with the roof. In this, however, they mis-reckoned; the pulpit took fire, and soon fell, and the incendiary materials descended with it. The pews near it were found smeared over with pitch; some of them were partially burned, and considerable damage has been done. Gunpowder and tow were found strewed about in sufficient quantity to explain beyond any doubt the means taken for accomplishing the object in view. Can any doubt?—but why insult the understandings of readers with interrogatories?—the blind alone, the wilfully blind only, can plead ignorance of the main impulse and excitement to the terrible projects that are on foot.—*Cork Constitution.*

APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERERS OF MR. FRANKS AND FAMILY.—On the authority of a letter which we have seen, from a respectable gentleman near Mallow, we have much gratification in communica ing the intelligence that all the barbarians engaged in that most diabolical murder, have been apprehended, and that one of them has turned approver. We trust that retributive justice will not be slow, that neither the approver nor the miscreants, his companions in blood, will be permitted the long interval between this and next assizes to retract his evidence, and to terrify and deter further witnesses. A Special Commission should issue forthwith, if the fact be confirmed—it is due to the memory of the sufferers.—*Cork Mercury.*

A Court was held under the Insurrection Act at Mallow, county of Cork, on Thursday se'nnight. Mr. Blacker, the Assistant Barrister, and 21 Magistrates, were present.—John Sheehan was charged with having certain ammunition in his possession, after being called upon by an authorized person to deliver them up; and also with being absent from his dwelling-place. John Dornan, police-man, stated that he was on duty on the night of the 15th Sept. at Killavullen, where he met the prisoner at about half past nine o'clock; witness asked him where he was going, but he gave no satisfactory answer. Witness carried him to the guard-house. John Clark stated that he had been ordered to search the prisoner's person; and before he did so, he demanded whether he had ammunition or arms concealed? the witness replied that he had neither; witness then proceeded to search his person, and found a small box of slugs and a piece of lead concealed in his waistcoat pocket. His coat at the back was stained with blood, which appeared fresh. Prisoner said that his nose had been bleeding. The prisoner could give no satisfactory account of himself; he was interrogated by Mr. Lowe, and it appeared that he had slept at Wall-town (near Mr. Franks's house) on the night after Mr. Franks and his family were murdered. He is a young lad, and seemed to be shrewd and intelligent, although sullen and reserved. The Magistrates, without hesitation, convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced by Mr. Blacker to be transported for seven years.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—John White was indicted for stealing six table cloths, and other articles, the property of Thomas Harrison, the proprietor of the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden. The prosecutor stated that the prisoner had been in his service nine months, and left him about six months ago. Witness missed great quantities of linen whilst the prisoner was in his family. A gentleman, who was at the Hotel, lost a considerable quantity of property, and the witness went to the prisoner's house to search. Prisoner then kept a chandler's shop, and his name was on the door. Prisoner was not at home, but his wife and daughter were. On searching an up-stairs room, witness found six table cloths and three towels, which witness, by the marks upon them, knew to be his property. John Purdon, a Bow street officer, proved searching the prisoner's house on the 8th of August, and finding the articles now produced. When the prisoner was told of the charge against him, he said he was in great trouble, and was very sorry for what he had done. Mr. Beauchamp's shopman produced a table-cloth which was pledged at his master's shop, in Holborn.

The Recorder—Did the prisoner pledge that cloth?

Witness—I don't know, my Lord.

Recorder—Was it a man or woman who pledged it?

Witness I can't say, my Lord.

Recorder—Why? is it not specified on the ticket?

Witness—No, my Lord; there is nothing but Collins on the ticket.

The Recorder—The more is the shame, Sir. Do you not know that, by Act of Parliament, you are bound to put the full name of the person pledging, as well as the residence. On this ticket there is nothing but the name Collins; neither christian name nor residence.

Witness—There is Holborn at the top of the ticket.

The Recorder—It would puzzle a cunning man to find it out; but, even supposing the word Holborn to be there, is that a sufficient description, without either street or number being named. This is a property way of relieving a pawnbroker from the necessity of identifying a thief! I know of nothing which exempts pawnbrokers, any more than other class of society, from obeying the laws. You have shamefully neglected to obey the law in this respect, and your master to dismiss you. You certainly shall not have your expences.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

The Recorder—Mr. Harrison, what did your loss amount to at the time the prisoner was with you?

Mr. Harrison—At least 150l. my Lord.

The Recorder—What wages did you give him? Answer—month, my Lord.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven

The Recorder—The prosecutor will keep the duplicate, and der whether he will not make it a subject of information against pawnbroker, for having given one so defective.

THOMAS THOMSON, scarcely ten years old, was indicted for gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief. The gentleman state he was walking through Bedford-square on the evening of the August, when he felt somebody pull at his pocket. He turned and found the boy now at the bar reaching at the handkerchief coat-pocket, and had succeeded in getting it half out of the The gentleman took hold of him, and gave him to the next The boy said nothing in his defence, and called no witnesses. Jury found him Guilty. The Keeper of Newgate said, the been once before tried at the bar for a similar offence.

THURSDAY.—David Levy and John Hanichel, (a Prussian) indicted for having stolen a silver watch, the property of J. Hanichel went into the shop of the prosecutor, who is a watch on the evening of the 19th inst. under pretence of looking at beads; shortly after his leaving the shop prosecutor missed and pursued and took him into custody, when he acknowledged sold it directly to Levy for 8s.; Levy was apprehended, and nized by the prosecutor's servant as having stood at the door the time Hanichel was in the shop. Levy eventually gave watch, and confessed having received it from Hanichel. A preter attended for Hanichel, who stated that the officer was apprehended grossly beat and ill-treated him, until he him to say he had given it to Levy. He then put in a ment, reiterating his complaints against the officer, and able detail of shipwreck, and subsequent distress, which countered. Brandt, the officer, (also a Prussian,) was denied having beat Hanichel until he had been licked by denied all felonious knowledge.—The Recorder observed, chel had been tutored by somebody to draw up a defence vated the case, and whose only object was to screen the —The Jury retired, and after 26 minutes absence, returned of Guilty against both the prisoners, but recommended Levy—transportation for 14 years. Hanichel—Death—which is an exercise of power vested in the Judge to punishment to transportation for life.

Joseph Woods and John Fearby were indicted for stealing reigns, one 5l. note, and two 10l. notes, the property of rington. The prosecutor was bailiff to Earl Cowper, and Lordship's seat in Hertfordshire. On the 13th instant he town on business, and the prisoner Woods came up to him field, and entered into conversation with him. They went two or three public-houses, and drank beer. At length they public-house which the prosecutor supposed to be in the because the Paddington stages were passing and repassing. the prosecutor and Woods were in this house, Fearby and whose name the prosecutor did not recollect, entered, seeming to know Woods, entered into conversation with prosecutor. Fearby mentioned, as if incidentally, that had dislocated his ancle, and observed, that it was an event. Woods said there was no such word as "infirmary" English language, and offered to back his opinion by a of beer; the prosecutor also offered to bet a pot of beer—reeness of Fearby's notions of orthography. Fearby wagers, and Johnson's Dictionary being produced, Fearby enough, that it contained the word "infirmary." Fearby said, that all three looked like poor men who could ten pounds each; witness said he had not so much, but could produce that sum in a very short time, if some money up by the post; Fearby laid Woods and others that they could not produce 10l. each by ten o'clock—Woods walked with witness to Tottenham-court-road, expected the parcel, but it had not arrived—returned to public-house, where he generously gave witness and o'clock to get their 10l.—all four proceeded to Tottenham—the three (Woods, Fearby, and a third who had joined mained at a public-house, whilst witness went to his (whom (the expected parcel not having arrived,) he borrowed joined the prisoners and their friend at the public-house 10l.—was allowed to have won his wager. Fearby then the same wager, that he could not produce 20l. more wager, showed, and won it; Fearby gave Woods what note, and out of which he was to pay witness, when changed. Woods proposed going to see the ballowing desirous of seeing it, and offered to accompany them; a coach; at Woods' suggestion they stopped at a public-way, under the plea of procuring refreshment, but where cards, and he and Fearby played at "all fours." had won four points out of five, Fearby only one, and been dealt for the decision of the game, when Fearby left a few minutes, desiring that nobody would look at his cards sence. Whilst Fearby was away, Woods looked at his and said that he was sure to win the game; the made the same assertion. Fearby, when he returned, that he would play against Woods' "hand" for sixty pounds, mediately placed, as the prosecutor supposed, 60l. in the the prosecutor deposited his 20l. and Woods and the tended to place the like sum each, as it was agreed they shares in the wager. The prosecutor was induced to play hand, for he was told that a "child must win with it;" theless lost the game. Fearby immediately took the stakes hat, and Woods leaving the room, beckoned witness to where he detained him in conversation for a short time, him, saying he was going down the street and should immediately. Witness went back to the parlour and found that his unknown friend had also made their exit; did not find the room.

Cross-examined—Was main glad to bet when he knew win—knows nothing of the game at "all fours"—is certain of "high, low, jack, and game"—does not know trump cards—could not refuse to play the "hand"—he was so and so frequently told that he could not lose the game—nobody looked at Fearby's cards during his absence—said to win or lose; if he had won should have thought himself to 20l. out of the 60l. betted by Fearby—is sure he bet the winner took the money—prisoners departed most ceremoniously neither said "good bye," nor "thank you."

By the Court—Did you think you had lost the game?—Yes.

The Court then stated to the Jury that the conduct of the although extremely wicked, did not amount to a felony. peared to have had a fool to deal with in the person of the he had swallowed the bait greedily, and afterwards acquiesced loss. The prisoners might be made to answer for their conduct another tribunal; if not, it was probable that some other would cause them to be again brought before that Court, present business would not be forgotten.

Fearby said, "I'll take care you won't see me again, my

Juror—We are very sorry, my Lord, that the case ceeded in.

Another Juror—It is to be regretted the prisoners should to escape unpunished.

A third Juror—We much wish there had been a prosecution.

His Lordship—Gentlemen, I regret equally with turn this case has taken; if there had been a learned gaged for the prosecution, it could not have altered the construction can this be made a felony, and however the escape of two notorious swindlers, through the duplicity of the prosecutor, you must acquit the prisoners.

The Jury then returned a verdict of—Not Guilty.

His Lordship—Let the prisoners be detained until the next

FRIDAY.—Lawrence Cleary stood indicted for feloniously the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, 39 sovereigns, the Thomas Fahy.

Prosecutor rents a house in Bedfordbury—prisoner was the time—received in the city 39 sovereigns and some other companied into the city by a female cousin named Kearney—her drank part of a pot of ale and three glasses of spirits—in Fleet-street—knew the money was then safe in his breeches—went straight home—did not stop on the way—was rather home at about three o'clock—laid down on prisoner's bed, pulled off his clothes—when he awoke told his wife to take

of his pocket—it was gone—saw prisoner that night—he showed [illegible] sovereigns, which he said had been given him by a gentleman about, and went to find the girl described by prisoner.

Cross-examined—Did not have prisoner and the girl apprehended for robbing the poor foreigner—suspected it was his property—never saw Knavin with the robbery—she was up before the Magistrate—Knavin and state that he knew his money was safe in Fleet-street after he had parted with her—did not recollect that circumstance until afterwards—went to the house of Knavin after he had received the money—carried her child home for her—cannot say how long he was there—was very tipsy—recollects falling down the stairs—a person in the passage at the time—he was close to witness—did not see the prisoner with the robbery for three weeks—prisoner did not proceed, but continued his lodger—has a female professing more skill than other people living in his house—never had his fortune told by her—did not authorise his wife to consult her—has heard that she did so—remembers having a curious dream—dreamed the prisoner had the money—always had the same dream.

Re-examined—On the morning after the robbery went to Knavin, because he knew any thing about the money—she was apprehended by order of the sitting Magistrate at Guildhall, and discharged on witness saying he could not swear she had robbed him.

Mary Knavin is the wife of John Knavin, who is first cousin to the prosecutor—went to the Bank with him on the day in question—saw prosecutor receive several sovereigns—he was sober—he was tipsy afterwards—went back with him as far as St. Paul's, not to Fleet-street—at parting asked him if his money was safe—he put his hand outside of his breeches pocket—witness heard the money chink.

Thos. Fahy recalled and cross-examined—Went to bed at three o'clock—got up at five—did not see the prisoner in the room—saw him at seven o'clock that night in the house.

Mrs. Knavin—cross-examination continued—When at the Mansion-house, prosecutor said he thought witness had robbed him—Fahy said, that to make his wife easy, he had told her he was in the company of some hackney coachmen, who had ill used him—prosecutor was very much grieved when he fell down in witness's house—helped him to get up—prosecutor came to the house of witness on the night of the robbery, and said she had robbed him.

Margaret Fahy—Is the wife of the prosecutor—remembers the day in question—on the morning of that day prisoner asked witness to lend him 2s. 6d. to go to a raffle—did not lend it to him. but sent her little boy with a pair of her husband's breeches to pledge for that sum, which he did the prisoner—pledged the breeches at the suggestion of prisoner, who returned her the 2s. 6d. between nine and ten o'clock in the morning—saw Cleary in the house whilst her husband was absent—witness went out—the woman with whom prisoner associated was in the house—either prisoner or the female might have gone into the room where prosecutor was asleep during the absence of witness—the woman was also in the house during prisoner's absence, and whilst prosecutor was asleep—prisoner owed witness 11. 15s. for rent, which he paid her the next morning—he said he had received it from a woman who had robbed a foreigner of it—that was not the woman spoken of before—he told witness he had married the latter woman, and received 20l. fortune with her.

Recorder—Did this woman go into prisoner's room whilst your husband was asleep?

Witness—Yes, I saw her.

Cross-examination resumed—Prisoner's room was on the second floor—witness was in her room on the first floor—when she left the house, the prisoner and the woman were in her room—left the street-door open—was not very long out—perhaps ten minutes or a quarter of an hour—prisoner did not make it a secret that he was in possession of a larger sum of money than usual. This witness repeatedly contradicted herself—her evidence was so inconsistent that Mr. Walford (who, be it remembered, was the Counsel for the prosecution) exclaimed, "this woman has a most unhappy confusion of memory."

Recorder—Witness, were you drunk?

Witness—Not a drop had I drank, your honour.

Recorder—You don't seem to know any thing about it—did prisoner tell you of the infamous manner in which he had become possessed of the money?

Witness—He did, and he told every body else of that same thing.

Recorder—Did you give him warning to quit your house?

Witness—Indeed and I did not.

Recorder—Then you should have done so—stand down.

Several other witnesses were called, who confirmed the principal points in the former testimony.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated, that he did not get home until half-past five o'clock, and that then Mrs. Fahy told him her husband was drunk, and could not go to his beat—she asked him to go and watch for him, which he did, when he came back, prosecutor and his wife were gone to Mrs. Knavin's.

Thos. Boyle recalled—Knew prisoner went to watch for Fahy, because he was drunk on the night in question.

Prisoner was about resuming his defence, when the Recorder observed that he had made one defence, and the Court could only then hear his witnesses.

Several witnesses to character were then called—one of whom stated that Mrs. Fahy told him prosecutor had not been robbed of the money, but had given it to his foreman.

Michael Neery re-called at prisoner's suggestion—has seen prisoner with fifty sovereigns—is sure there were 47—counted them—it was at a raffle—prisoner said he had found the money—did not say he had found it that day—asked prisoner how much he had—told him—asked him to count it.

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Walford—Is sure this was on the night of the raffle.

Re-examined by Mr. Prendergast—Could hardly believe he had so much money when he told him, therefore asked him to count it—counted it with him.—Another witness deposed to his having forty-eight sovereigns.

The Recorder summed up, and the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday, two women, named Catherine Fitzgerald and Isabella Sullivan, were brought before Mr. Conant, the Magistrate, on a charge preferred against them for throwing a lodger, named James Barnes, out of the window of No. 9, Maynard-street, St. Giles's. The charge was supported by Bartlett, the beadle, and Charles Read, a Bow-street patrole. Read was accidentally passing at the time, and hearing a noise he went to the spot, when he found the unfortunate man lying in the street, he was unable to give any account of the transaction, and was taken to the hospital. Read then commenced enquiring after the persons who had maltreated Barnes, and subsequently apprehended the prisoners: they were instantly conveyed to this office, and remanded until the fate of Barnes should be known. On Wednesday morning, however, six more, who gave their names as Margaret Welsh, Jane Allerson, Mary Viner, Mary Hubland, Eliz. Coday, and Susan Perry, were brought up by Bartlett and Read, charged with being concerned with the before-mentioned prisoners. Coday is the mistress of the house. Bartlett informed the Magistrate Perry could give evidence; she stated that she resided in the first floor of No. 9, Maynard-street; she heard Sullivan take Barnes up stairs about two o'clock, and soon afterwards heard Fitzgerald go up: a noise then commenced respecting money, and she distinctly heard Barnes say he had paid enough, and would pay no more; she then heard Barnes go to the window and throw it up. he then said if they would not let him go he would get out, the moment after she heard him fall with a dreadful crash into the street.—The Magistrate inquired if the surgeon of the hospital was in attendance.—Bartlett replied the surgeon was not in attendance, but Barnes was at present in such a dreadful state that no opinion could be given of his recovery, at all events he could not move for a week. The Magistrate then remanded Sullivan and Fitzgerald for a week, and directed that the others should be kept in the watch-house.

On Thursday, Elizabeth Coday was apprehended on a warrant granted against her on the application of Mr. Turner, the solicitor, who is very actively engaged on the part of the parish, in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage. The warrant was grounded on the deposition of Barnes, taken the day before at the hospital by the Magistrate, and which charged the prisoner Coday with aiding and assisting in an attempt to extort money from him by force and violence. The prisoner applied to be admitted to bail, but Mr. Turner submitted that the Magistrate had no power to grant such indulgence, inasmuch as the prisoner stands charged with a felonious act, under the 7th of Geo. II. c. 21, which says, "that any person who shall by threat or menace, extort, or attempt to extort any money, &c. shall be deemed guilty of felony." The prisoner was remanded for further examination on Wednesday next, with the other two prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of York arrived in town on Monday from Sudburne, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford, where his Royal Highness had been on a shooting party for some days.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief held a levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by between 30 and 40 Military officers.

Friday afternoon, Sir Herbert Taylor held a Levee, as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards.

Government have not, it appears, yet come to the resolution of appointing commercial agents to the new South American states.

The banking-house of Messrs. Wood, Wood, and Co. at Cardiff, stopped payment on Monday.

Accounts from different parts inform us that the harvest is now at an end, and that the crops of both wheat and barley are abundant.

Dr. Meyerick's splendid work on ANCIENT ARMOUR is on the eve of publication; it is the only work in existence which treats the subject in chronological order, from the earliest times down to the period when armour ceased to be worn, and contains numerous and highly coloured plates of Knights in every species of armour that is known to exist.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships, stationed for China direct, were thus timed, viz.:—The Princess Amelia, Marquis of Huntley, and Astell, to be afloat on the 28th of February, 1824; sail to Gravesend on the 14th of March; stay there 30 days; and be in the Downs on the 18th of April.

The building of a new Post Office, which, owing to various circumstances, has been so long suspended, is to commence forthwith. The Lords of the Treasury have taken the concern out of the hands of the City and the Postmasters General, and placed the entire management in the Board of Works.

The present age may certainly be considered as the most musical period that ever existed, if we regard the immense number of both instrumental and vocal compositions that are daily published—some good, many indifferent, but the far greater number absolutely bad. In order to enable persons whose slight knowledge of Foreign and English composers does not enable them to make choice of their best compositions, Messrs. Cocks and Co. of Hanover-street, have just published a *selected list* of all the best and most approved Instrumental and Vocal Music ever published. The want of such a catalogue has long been felt, and the musical world are greatly indebted to Messrs. Cocks for thus enabling every one to become acquainted with, and to select from the best publications of every composer, foreign and English; a large stock of the most correct editions of whose works is constantly kept by Messrs. Cocks and Co.

On Wednesday, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, at which the Chairman (W. Wigram, Esq.) presented a variety of papers; he also submitted to the Court sundry documents relative to Haileybury College.—Mr. Hume asked whether any Report had been drawn up by the last College Committee? It would be satisfactory to know how the College had been conducted during the last half year; whether it had been quiet and peaceable, and free from disturbance.—The Chairman had the satisfaction to state to the Court, that at the last visitation, which occurred in June, the situation of the College was, in every respect, entitled to praise.—Mr. Hume wished to know whether any alteration had been made in the statutes? They had been told by the late Chairman (Mr. Pattison) that the recent disturbances in the College were under the consideration of the College Committee, who would be prepared, at an early period, to lay the result of their inquiry before the Court.—The Chairman answered, that the College Committee had made a Report on this subject. It was now before the Court of Directors, but they had not thought it necessary to alter any of the College Statutes.—The Chairman was then about to put the question of adjournment, when Mr. Hume rose and entered into a defence of the course he had pursued with respect to the grant which had been proposed to Mr. J. H. Pelly, and contended that every statement he had made was borne out by documents. He expressed his conviction, that if the Court of Proprietors had been in possession of the documents which were now accessible to them, more especially the penalty bond, when the case was formerly before them, the question never would have gone to a ballot. He would have been negatived at once.—After a few words from the Chairman and Mr. Grant, the Court adjourned.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which a petition was presented from the New River Company, for leave to erect a steam-engine for more effectually supplying the metropolis with water. In answer to a question put to the Solicitor for the Company by Alderman Venables, he said the supply of water for the suppression of fires, at all times of the night, would be more ample, regular, and certain than it had hitherto been.—A Report was presented from the Committee of City Lands, recommending the repairing of the roofing of Fleet-market. On the motion for agreeing to it, Mr. Slade moved as an amendment, "That the consideration of this question be adjourned, and that it be referred to the Committee of City Lands to consider and award upon the necessity and practicability of removing Fleet-market to a more convenient spot." Mr. Dixon appealed to the gallantry of the Court to afford the ladies frequenting Fleet-market due accommodation, by voting the required sum of 500l. for the necessary roofing of the fruit and green markets. Alderman Wood had no objection to the ladies frequenting Fleet-market being protected from the rain, but he wished London to have such a market as was to be seen at Liverpool, and he took that improvement to be of far greater importance than the temporary repair proposed. Mr. Slade ultimately withdrew his amendment, and on the question for referring the Report back to the Committee, directing them to make the necessary repairs, there were 37 for it—against it, 34—majority, 3.

EPSOM RACES.—Thursday the Magna Charta Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 25 sovereigns added from the Race Fund, for horses of all ages, was won by Mr. Hyde's bl. c. Augustine, 3 yrs. The Egham Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 25 sovereigns added from the Race Fund, for all ages, was won by Mr. Ramsbottom's Cephalus.—Lord Geo. Cavendish's horse Pioneer is matched against the Duke of Grafton's Pedrillo (8st. 4lb. each), on the first day of the second Newmarket October Meeting, for 100 guineas.—Lord Verulam's Orville is to run on the same day against Mr. Udney's Tarandus (8st. 4lb. each), for 100 guineas, h. ft.—On the third day of the same Meeting, the Duke of Grafton's Cinder (8st. 4lb.) is matched against Mr. W. Powlett's Eden (8st. 2lb.) for 200 sov. h. ft.—The Marquis of Exeter's Zealot (3 years old), is matched against Mr. Greville's Aaron (4 years o.d.) on the fourth day of the same Meeting. (8st. 6lb. each,) for 100gs. h. ft.—At the first October Meeting 1824, Mr. Udney's Emilius (then 4 years old,) is matched against Mr. Fletcher's Jock the Laird's brother (then 6 years), (8st. 5lb. each) for 500gs. h. ft.—Lord Clinton's Jew Boy (3 years old, 7st. 9lb.) is matched against Mr. F. Berkeley's g. by Grimaldi, (4 years old, 8st. 3lb.) at the Goodwood Races 1824, for 50 guineas, h. ft.

On Friday a match for 50 sovereigns was run for, which was won by Mr. Trewhitt Jones's c. g. Agent, 8st. 7lb. In a match for 100 sovereigns Mr. Mellish's b. f. Mum, 3yrs old, 8st. paid half forfeit to Mr. T. Jones's b. h. Inferior, aged, 8st. 7lb.—Mr. H. Perry's Sir Hildebrand won the handicap.

On Wednesday Mr. Graham ascended from the gardens of the Royal Oak Tavern, Cheltenham. At three o'clock the balloon was considered sufficiently buoyant, and the gas was instantly turned off; and at four o'clock Mr. Graham jumped into the car, and was instantly followed by a Mr. Webb. By 20 minutes past four, every thing being in readiness, the signal was given to loose the ropes, and the balloon instantly ascended in a slow majestic manner. Either the gas was too dense, or the weight of the gentlemen too much—but so it was, the balloon ascended to the height of a house, having cleared the gardens, and then instantly descended in the street. It was immediately surrounded, and Mr. Webb got out of the car. It was again loosed, and Mr. Graham then re-ascended in a gradual and majestic manner. He stood up in the car waving his flags, the multitude cheering him. He was for a length of time visible, but at length entered a thick misty cloud, apparently about a mile from the earth, and was then lost sight of. He descended about five miles from Oxford.

Mr. Sadler ascended from Toft Green, near Micklegate Bar, York, in his balloon, about a quarter past four on Monday. The weather was stormy, and he had nearly been dashed out of the car, against the Bar walls, but he dexterously suspended himself in the basket, by the cords, and thus escaped. A most numerous concourse of people were assembled, and upon the whole the ascent was a very good one.

Thursday morning a battalion of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards furnished out upon the parade at the Horse Guards, in order to furnish the guard for St. James's Palace and Board of Green Cloth. While the guard for St. James's Palace and Board of Green Cloth. While waiting the arrival of the Commanding Officer, one of the privates caught him in his arms, he dropped down dead.

On Thursday afternoon, a Mrs. Fisher, a widow, was attacked by faintness, whilst walking in Ossulston-street, Somerstown, and went into the shop of Mr. Munday, shoemaker, and in a few minutes expired.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications of our friends pour in upon us so rapidly, as to render it impossible always to give attention to them in detail; next week we hope to be able to pay off old scores—but we must impress upon the minds of our friends the necessity of sending all matters of importance to the Office before Friday evening.

We ought to reply to J.F. who asks what MR. ROGERS *would say to the event he alludes to—we think he would merely observe, that the pro notion being stopped is perfectly natural—the person would always have remained a Rear Admiral, because nobody could have recommended him for Vice.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The part has been a very steady week in the public Securities, Consols for Account not having fluctuated more than ¼ per cent. since Monday. In the Foreign Market Colombian has been doing at 57¼, but has since declined to about 56. Chili has been looking up, the general price has been 74¼ for the Account. Spanish Bonds have been pretty steady at 35¼, and the new Spanish Bonds generally have been 29¼. The Consols for Account opened at 83¾, and at the close were 83¼.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

HIS MAJESTY, it appears, takes possession of his Royal Castle on Wednesday; all the rejoicings and festivities, which are upon the grandest scale, will take place that day. Vast numbers of persons are going down to enjoy the loyal and gratifying celebration, indeed several families have taken houses at Windsor upon the strength of its becoming the actual residence of our Sovereign.

PUBLIC DINNERS—(No. 11.)

IN recording (which we mean regularly to do) the proceedings of all *patriotic* public dinners and meetings, we have seldom had the pleasure to fall in with a more jocose and entertaining affair than the party given by the electors of Nottingham to MESSRS. BIRCH and DENMAN, their able and enlightened Representatives.

A Common Hall, previously to dinner, had been held, for the purpose of enrolling, as Burgesses of Nottingham, MESSRS. WAITHMAN, BURDETT, and BROUGHAM—but a disappointment occurred, which we could have foretold—WAITHMAN was in time, and was made a Burgess, but neither BROUGHAM nor BURDETT came—it did not suit, nor, we must say, could it be expected that it would—the Aristocratic feelings of SIR FRANCIS, or the pretensions of MR. BROUGHAM, to make two of three in a party upon a public record, with a retail linen-draper in Fleet-street. BURDETT came to dinner, but so fearful was he of being caught and made a Burgess, that he did not arrive till the feast was nearly half over—a mark of neglect which, though pointed enough, never struck the assembled sages.

LORD RANCLIFFE was in the chair; and after having gone through the formality of drinking the KING and the Royal Family, his Lordship proposed—"the People,"—"a toast," said he, "which we must drink with three times three."—MR. BIRCH was then drunk, who made just such a speech as one would expect, and which was admirably suited to the audience and the occasion—he praised himself, and was extremely well received.

MR. DENMAN'S health was then given, preceded by the usual flummery; to which the Common Sergeant replied, by stating, that MR. BIRCH "was a reverend, grave, and potent signior," which bit of irony and ill-nature might have been spared at the moment: however, MR. BIRCH, like the rest of the party, did not mind being made a butt of, and MR. DENMAN proceeded to observe, that the sense of Parliament was a very different sense from the sense of the people; and then this City Magistrate—this little Judge, who ought, at the very moment he was speaking, to have been at the Old Bailey, trying prisoners—whose bounden duty it is to maintain order and preserve the peace—this exemplary gentleman had the good taste, in Nottingham, to ask, "whether the people of England had sanctioned thanks to Magistrates and soldiers, of whom they knew nothing, except their last violent act of cutting the throats of numbers in a crowded assembly."

To hear a most upright Judge, the opponent of an ELDON, arraigning the conduct of Magistrates for preserving the county from insurrection, was indeed gratifying to those who wished MR. DENMAN to appear in his real colours; but *his friends* were infinitely more surprised at his bad taste than pleased with his intemperance.

The amiability of this allusion is perhaps equalled by the sagacity and truth of an observation he made, that London was about to manifest its political feeling, shortly, by electing WAITHMAN Lord Mayor. How MR. DENMAN, a City officer (however inferior), could deliberately utter such trash, is to us perfectly astounding, when he must know, or at least ought to know, that these Lord Mayors are elected in rotation, and that if there really were a choice in the election, that little creature of the Corporation would have found it difficult to account for the elevation of ALDERMAN HEYGATE, a gentleman of sound principles and proper politics, and, at all events, the very reverse of the man he alluded to, upon the principle he himself laid down.

After buttering all the party in the ordinary manner, MR. Common Serjeant DENMAN proposed the health of

"GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY ANNE PARKYNS, LORD RANCLIFFE." His Lordship, in returning thanks, alluded to his Honourable Friend, SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, and said, "to talk of WELLINGTON and Waterloo was glory it was "true, but *inferior* to the glory of that man who fought the "*bloodless battles* of his country in the assertion and promo- "tion of their dearest civil rights."

This allusion, however wise, was somewhat unfortunate.—BURDETT'S battles have been any thing but bloodless, and we cannot help thinking that, as a man is decidedly answerable for all the mischief arising from a pertinacious insubordination, in opposition to principles admitted by himself eight and forty hours before, the allusion to the disturbances, of which he was the sole cause, and the consequent death of many people, must have been any thing but agreeable to a man whose heart is avowedly tender, and whose feelings, as MR. SCOTT knows, are easily worked upon. It is to be presumed, that as MR. DENMAN was ignorant of the nature of elections for Lord Mayor in London, LORD RANCLIFFE was not aware of the casualties which occurred in Westminster and elsewhere, during the continuance of those tumults which will go down to posterity as the "BURDETT RIOTS."

The extraordinary christian name of ANNE, given by his godfather and godmothers to LORD RANCLIFFE, afforded a happy opportunity to an amateur (we believe MR. OLD NOSE, the Mayor,) to sing the following apposite parody upon DIBDIN'S popular song, called "ANNA, ANNE, NAN, NANCE, and NANCY," which was received with shouts of applause.

PARODY.

My Lord's a Baron blithe and bland,
And meekly wears his *ancient honour*,
And grateful is his native land
That he bestows his thoughts upon her.
Form'd every wond'ring heart to please,
Dame Nature's drollest freak of fancy;
He drinks with grace and speaks with ease,
And at his birth they call'd him NANCY!

When walking up our Market-place,
(On market-day no trifling trouble),
I call him ANNA to his face,
His mien's so grand, his air so noble.
When o'er the flowing glass he eyes
The guests, and curious facts advances,
Well said, my NAN, I loudly cries,
And my grey eyes with pleasure dances.

In Parliament when pleas'd to please,
He sometimes made a modest motion,
I call'd him ANNE (he mev'd with ease,
And of the QUEEN had such a notion;)
But on a Sunday when he strays
About the church-yard, where can man see
A Lord so mild in all his ways,
I then delight to call HIM NANCY.

But when exalted in that seat,
His praises flowing just like honey,
He pushes round the bottles fleet,
I call him NANCE, the pride of BUNNY *.
Thus is he precious to us all,
By whate'er name comes o'er the fancy,
Graceful or gay, grand, short, or tall—
AUGUSTUS, ANN, NAN, NANCE, or NANCY.

* Bunny is the name of his Lordship's *family seat*.

After the shouting had ceased—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT was drunk, with continued cheerings. In replying, the Hon. Baronet abused the House of Commons, which, although he has done it before, and has been sent to jail for it—and tried for libels, and convicted by Juries of his own countrymen, over and over again—we think somewhat silly. Surely the people are to blame—it is the electors who are corrupt, not the Representatives, even by his own shewing—men can return what men they choose, and if the present Members do not please their constituents, in GOD'S name let them return others. That they *can* do so—(at all events in counties) must be quite clear to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT—for Middlesex has rejected him.

SIR FRANCIS then related the story of SIR MANASSEH LOPEZ, which every body knows—and talked of his own courage, which nobody doubts—and then drank to the health of a person of no small importance—the Mayor of Nottingham (whose name, as we said before, we believe to be OLD NOSE) and the Corporation: for which MR. OLD NOSE returned thanks, and in a speech, evidently meant for praise, but which sounded sarcastic—reminded the company that all they had just heard was "nothing new."

LORD HOLLAND was drunk, and LORD RANCLIFFE bepraised his Lordship as it became him to do. MR. BROUGHAM'S health was then given—he had promised to come, but, as MOORE says "did not;" perhaps he had some professional business in London; for although a City Judge, who is paid by *the job*, can afford to leave the shop, the stuff-gown barrister, who *works by the piece*, is obliged to be on the *qui-vive*, and let nothing slip through his fingers.

MR. DENMAN was called upon for a song, and gave the following parody on "Begone dull Care," with great feeling.

KEEP off, pale BROUGHAM,
I prithee keep off from me,
Keep *off*, pale BROUGHAM,
You and I can never agree.
Some time I've been your carrying groom,
And help'd your train to fill;
But I'faith, pale BROUGHAM,
It was vastly against my will.

Too much of pale BROUGHAM
Would make a sound man sick;
Too much of pale BROUGHAM
Would drive a man to Old Nick.
His nose may twitch, his tongue may ring,
For *he* has his game to play,
But I'm sure for *me* 'tis the wisest thing
To keep pale BROUGHAM away.
(CHORUS—by the whole company.)

The things he says are mighty right,
The truth is plain and clear—
For what would DENMAN be to-night,
If HARRY BROUGHAM were here.

This volunteer addition was not so well received by DENMAN as was expected, who rallied, as lawyers do—after which the Chairman, LORD RANCLIFFE, gave the following toast:

"The health of SIR ROBERT HERON, and may *he shortly* "*be the representative* of the county of Lincoln."

The patriotism of this toast nobody can doubt, because those who know SIR ROBERT, will know that he is the fittest man in all the world to represent a county; but its delicacy and good taste will appear in their proper colours, when we observe, that the chance of a vacancy in the county of Lincoln depended *upon the death* of LORD YARBOROUGH, who was at the moment dangerously ill.—That men should so far abandon themselves to a thirst of power as to drink the *speedy consummation* of an event which could only be brought about by the death of a fellow-creature, would hardly be believed if it did not stand recorded in the detail of their *saturnalia*. We fault we believe is in his head—observe, that he seemed ashamed of his friends, and pronounced an eulogium upon the dying nobleman to whom LORD RANCLIFFE had so unfeelingly alluded.

MR. WAITHMAN'S health was drunk, and he returned thanks. COL. JOHNSON, of BOSTON, announced that the WHIGS had—*shaken off* the GRENVILLES. A pretty shake off, indeed; and he further observed, that unless some very great change took place, the Whigs would never get office—there, we think, the Colonel was quite correct.

TOM WILDMAN, of Newstead, talked of the Upas tree of Java, and JOSEPH STRUTT, of Derby, talked of liberty—and of the COMMON SERJEANT, as became him, proposed the health of *Corporal* WILSON; after which a gentleman began a song—we believe—"The soldier tired of war's alarms;" but will it be believed the audience called out for "a speech," "speech," from DENMAN—"*let him speak about Spain!*"

"MR. DENMAN, *in compliance with this wish*, said, that Spain," naturally enough occupied their attention, for were conquered by such means as were now used, there was an end berty. They had, however, the gratification to know, that if tell, Spain was still unconquered; they had also the gratificati know *that the first blood shed in the cause of liberty in Spain was British; and he hoped that the last musket* fired in defence of the liberties of Spain would be recorded as having been *fired in defence of the cause of* sympathy.—(Applause.)

This is excellent—as a proof of the independent spirit the high-minded Spaniards, we are told that the first blo shed, is, that of Englishmen—this from the enemies of foreign *interference* is pretty well: but the hope that the *last* musket fired in defence of liberty would be furnished by British sympathy is likely enough to be realized—that is, if any of those musquets for which the gulls of radicalism have subscribed get there in time for any fighting at all.

MR. DENMAN proceeded to drink a "reform to the abuses in the Court of Chancery,"—of what a share of impudence and conviviality, could arrange the practice of a LORD CHANCELLOR like LORD ELDON, when it was in the power of every man present to contrast the indefatigable and incessant attention and labour of his lordship with the conduct of a city judge—the servant of the corporation of London—who having, in return for his salary and perquisites, to sit not more than four hundred hours in three hundred and sixty-five days, cannot contrive to perform this arduous duty, but leaves the respectable London Jury to deliver their verdicts to a barrister, while he is intoxicating himself with the black strap of Nottingham, and the fulsome adulation of a nest of radicals.

When the party was near breaking up, some truths seemed to break out in the following song, sung in a voice which certainly resembled WAITHMAN'S: this was the finale to the precious meeting.

SONG.

To a very Old Tune—"Ho noy—hey boy,"

Ho boy, hey boy,
Come, come away, boy;
And bring me a Whig by the ear,
A thorough-paced Whig, with an eye like a pig,
And a voice like the Jack-ass clear.

In scull be he thick,
As MICHAEL the "Chick,"
In ears let him rival HUME;
Let him twitch without fail, like the Devil's tail,
His nose, in the manner of BROUGHAM.

Like JEFFREY the Great,
Let the creature prate
Three hours, and not say a word;
Let him disembogue his wit in the brogue
Of the Knight of WATERFORD.

With FERGUSSON'S grace
Give him LAMBTON'S face,
And the virtue of TANKERVILLE'S breed,
With CREEVEY'S good taste, NORTH'S figure and wit,
And the talents of MATTHEW WOOD.

Let him charm the House
Like JULIET'S spouse,
Or, like BEDFORD'S mighty JOHN;
And mouth, without teeth, with the vigour and pith
Of Herring-faced HUTCHINSON.

Let him be as chaste,
And select in taste,
As that Chancellor grey and gay,
Who speech'd for the QUEEN, and to GRETNA GREEN
In petticoats ran away.

Let him be as pure
As ABRAHAM MOORE,
And as GERALD'S Treasurer fair;
Give him smiles as gay, as those of EARL GREY,
And JARVY SEPTON'S air.

Let him limp and beg,
With a wound in his leg;
Like the Vigo Corporal BOB,
Let him rail against those, to whom he owes
His dinner; like CANDY HOB.

Let him scowl with his eye,
Like TIERNEY sly,
Let him spout like ERSKINGTON,
And for STATE and CHURCH—Let him damn Bacon
And DENMAN, our Members have done.

Ho boy, hey boy,
Take them away boy,
And hire a booth at the fair;
For a half-penny ho—two Whigs we can shew,
All alive, all alive, I declare!

CÆTERA DESUNT—ROGERS would say INDECENT.

WE have to announce the death of DOCTOR BAILLIE, physician of great eminence—he was brother to MISS JOANNA BAILLIE, the exemplary authoress, and married, if we mistake not, a sister of DOCTOR DENMAN, the father of the present Common Serjeant.

THOSE who may feel disposed to laugh at our alarm about Popery in IRELAND—those who so liberally advocate the admission of Papists to all the privileges of protestantism—those who affect to separate the houghings, and murderings and burnings, and thievings of the lower Irish, from the effects of Popish influence and priestcraft—those who *fear* yet would conciliate, will do well to read and digest the following statement of the conduct observed by these pure suffering bigots, upon the occasion to which we last week alluded, of a sexton's refusal to allow a Popish Priest to perform the Popish service for the dead in a Protestant churchyard.

We say the *sexton's refusal*, because, we repeat, the ARCHBISHOP MAGEE never heard of the refusal till he read of it in the newspapers. Not only do the Papists who circulate the inflammatory attacks upon that venerable Prelate, know that his Grace never gave such an order, but they know that it is out of the nature of things that he *could* have given an order to prevent *that*, of which he could not have anticipated the occurrence—we mean the mischievous and wanton, and illegal attempt of a Popish Priest to perform the Popish service in a Protestant church-yard—such attempt has not been made for upwards of a century, and we have no hesitation in saying, that such attempts must be *resisted*. If the Irish Government try to *conciliate* by the admission of this custom, soon indeed will the interior of the church be claimed by the Priest; and while the Tythe Commutation Bill takes from the Protestant Clergyman his property and his respectability, the Papists will take possession of his house and his altar.

We say what we know—the struggle for ALL the Papists want will be made sooner than *it seems* to be expected—the Government, the nation, have been publicly warned by the Attorney-General, MR. PLUNKETT—their danger announced in a public court. This attempt upon the Church at KEVIN is a trial—a pilot balloon sent up to try the current of air—to shew which way the wind sits—and whether

other regions are sufficiently calm and temperate to permit the launching of the larger machine.

We are told that LORD WELLESLEY has represented his apprehensions—although not founded upon any movements with respect to religion we believe—and has stated his dread of the long winter's nights which are fast approaching. We dread too—but we trust something decisive will be done, to mark the feeling of the Government towards the established religion of the country, and towards its able and exemplary clergy—in a short time it will be too late—we only hope that it may not be proposed to raise another subscription, by way of putting things to rights.

We beg attention now to the proceedings of these Papists.—"DUBLIN, SEPT. 22.—Yesterday while all the streets were crowded with the most dissolute and bigoted crowds, a publication was distributed gratuitously among them, as they burst in thousands from the chapel gates, headed as follows:—

"The Rev. DOCTOR BLAKE'S Letter to the Public, on the barbarous effect of BISHOP MAGEE, in preventing prayers being read in KENIN'S church yard over the late MR. D'ARCY.

"To this letter, which bore the signature of the REV. MICHAEL BLAKE, the Rector of St. John's, Dublin, and which was dated from the Chapel House, was appended the following motto:—

'Stay you that bear the corse, and set it down.

'What black magician conjures up this FIEND,
'To stop devoted charitable deeds?'—RICHARD III.

"One of its passages ran thus:—

"'Gracious Heavens! Is there a country in the universe so degraded as Ireland? I cannot pour forth a prayer over the grave of a brother, because DR. MAGEE, the *Protestant* Archbishop of Dublin, will not allow it! Is this Christianity? Is this the law of the land? Are the Catholics of Ireland obliged to submit to such *debasing*, such *demoralizing fanaticism*?'

"Another passage was in these words:—

'I did not consider myself bound by DR. MAGEE'S *interdict*; but I owed it to the memory of an excellent Christian and invaluable citizen, not to suffer his grave to be made the arena for anti-religious disputation. I owed it to the *countless multitude which then filled the church-yard, and the avenue leading to it, not to excite a* FLAME *amongst* THEM, which, in its progress, might involve the sexton, the church, and the COUNTRY IN RUINS; I owed it, finally, to the charity I should feel for the Archbishop *himself*, not to notice, on that occasion, the OUTRAGE of which I had reason to complain.'

"We have only to say, that such is now the language, *even of the most respectable and intelligent pastors of the Romish communion. They are beginning to speak out fearlessly*; THEY BROKEN UPON COUNTENANCE, OUT RESTRAINT. They feel that now they can frame language, and employ terms altogether new to our Protestant Laws and Constitution."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

We grieve that we are obliged to assent to all the *dicta* of this Irish newspaper—we trust some change will speedily be made—we mean before it be too late.

In concluding this article we must take leave to reply to a correspondent, who appears to doubt the fact, that there is a burying-ground adjoining the great Popish Church in Moorfields. We can assure him that there is, and moreover that we ourselves saw a corpse interred in the vaults beneath the church, of which ceremony we also perceived a most exemplary and respectable Clergyman of the Church of England a witness at the same time with ourselves.

The following letter has been transmitted to us, as written by a cockney gentleman late in the train of LORD BYRON, but now discarded—we are not sufficiently acquainted with the style of the writer to vouch for its genuineness, but we give it as we have received it.

THE COCKNEY'S LETTER.

MY DEAR ——,—I am astonished at what you write me. So then, notwithstanding all the strong articles in our last Liberal Magazine, neither Government nor people has made a stir; England is still a monarchy, England is still a monarchy, and not even a single change in the ministry has been effected! JEFFREY, (BYRON'S new friend,) *who is always sanguine*, thinks the next Number must do it, but I begin to despair; and the worry-one's soul-out, as it were, effect of the disappointment on my heath is very visible. I pine, and grow thinner and paler every day. My appearance, by the way, is very interesting and Vasse-like, and I think an engraving of me would sell well in England, where a "how-does-he-look" sort of enquiry must be in every body's mouth just now. But let that pass for the present, I have matter of still greater moment for you.

The only subject of conversation now in England, and indeed in all those parts of Europe where tyrannis are not *as yet* allowed to send in fellows with bayonets to stop people's mouths whenever they mention my name, must be the *coolness* between me and BYRON, and it is proper the rights of it should be known, which is better than folks going about with a he-said-this—and then-he-said-t'other sort of report of it. The fact is, that BYRON is the aggressor, for he began first, as the children say, and all about a piece of patrician pride, very unbecoming among radicals. Some time ago, seeing him in conversation with the EARL of ——, at the end of the Strada di ——, I hopped down the street, and, just to shew the intimacy which subsisted between us, clapped him on the back with a "Ha! BYRON my boy!" He darted at me one of his look you through sort of glances, and turned from me without speaking; and it was not till after a decided cut of eight or ten days that, wanting something done, he sent for me. I went, he began by a tread-you-to-airdish, as it were asking of me frank, said something about the coarse familiarity of your radicals;" and then told me that I might stop and dine with him that day, which I did. You will gather from this that these Lords are not to be depended upon, they are but a half and half sort of Radicals—the cloven foot of nobility is perpetually peeping out, they wont give altogether into that half-fellow-well-metishness, which we expect from them. Again: at dinner that day, happening to say to him "I send you BYRON, who are called the Satanic School;" he cut me short unceremoniously, and said, "Who the h—ll ever called you Satanic? —Cockney, if you please;" and reminded me of the fable of the apes and swimming. Now, putting radicalism out of the question, this was very ungentecl from one great poet to another—then he is jealous of me. We have had a disagreement about which of us should have the most room to write in the Liberal Magazine. He wanted *all*; which (though I never contradict him or he'd have cut me long ago,) I almost remonstrated against, so he allowed me a corner here and there as it were. Thus he flatly attributes our slow sale to my poetry—then to my prose—and in short, he was lately so insulting that I had "ever such a mind" (as we used to say at school) to tell him the fault was all his own; for between ourselves he has grown as stupid and as vulgar as the best of us. But worst of all, I find he has been making a mere fool of me, and he quizzes me to my very face. Some weeks ago I told him I had thoughts of writing his life, to which he replied, with a smile "Do;" but when I added that he ought in return to write mine, he exclaimed with a sneer "Pooh," and went away in a turn-up-the-heel sort of fashion. But this is of a piece with his refusing to call me Tasso and Ariosto in exchange for my calling him Dante in our next poems.

Doubtless you have heard of the verses I addressed to him; I suppose there is an I-wish-I-could-get-'em sort of anxiety about them in England, so I send you a copy.

LINES TO MY FRIEND BYRON.

Dear BYRON, while you're out walking, I'll just say
Something about ourselves in my off hand way,
Easy and CHAUCER-like; in that free rhyme
They used to warble in the olden time,
And which you so chuckingly listen to when I
Pour out a strain of it, as 'twere, chirpingly;
Full of all sorts of lovely, graceful things,
Smacking of fancy, pretty imaginings,
Which I trick out with a TITIAN-like sort of air,
And a touch of MICHAEL ANGELO here and there;
For though the graceful's wheein I excel,
I dash off the sublime, too, pretty well.

Now, let me see—I have it—I'll suppose,
(Though you're there in the garden plucking a rose,)
That, after travelling many and many a day,
You are wandering in some country far away,
When, being tired, you stretch beneath a tree,
And take from your pocket my Rimini,
And read it through and through, and think of me;
And then you take some other work of mine,
Pausing 'tween whiles, as one does drinking port,
And, when it has grown too dark for you to see,
You close the book and wish for your dear LEIGH:
And perchee, fairy like, on the tip of your ear;
Then up you jump and would bunch it away,
But, spite of all, the little bird will stay,
And then——(But what I'm writing all this while
Is a fancy in my wild Ariosto style)—
And thus this little bird turns into me,
And you rush forward to me in extasy,
And grasp my hand, as it were, clutchingly,
And call me your "dear LEIGH;" while I, e'en bolder,
Cry, "Ah, my dear BYRON!" clapping you on the shoulder,
E'en just as I might be supposed to do,
If this were not a Poet's dream, but true.

Now, I expected this would have procured me a sonnet at least in return, but he did not even deign ever once to notice it, spite of all my attempts to draw him out about it. You, who know what an excessively sensitive creature I am, will easily conceive the heart-in-one's-mouthishness of my sensations, when I found out his real opinion of me. It happened one day that he left me alone in his study. He had no sooner turned his back than I began to fumble among his books and papers. What I most earnestly sought was the copy I gave him of my "Story of Rimini," thinking to find it full of notes in his own hand-writing. It was not even half cut open! A proof he had not half read it. Against "my dear BYRON," in the dedication (for you know I dedicated it to him) I found written "Familiar Cockney," and in the last leaf cut—that is as far as I presume he had read, was written the following critique:—

O! Crimini, Crimini!
What a mimini, pimini,
Story of Rimini!

This you will say was sufficiently cut-one-to-the-heartish, but this was little compared with what follows. Among other things, I found the MS. of the Twelfth Canto of DON JUAN, which will shortly appear. By the way, it is rather unfair in him, to say no less of it, to throw cockney in my teeth at every turn, considering that I have now quite given up talking of Highgate and Primrose-hill, ever since I have seen the Apennines—and to a friend, too! But it is my friend Byron's way: he *calls* and *uncalls* all his friends round, once in every four or five years, or so. But to my extract from his next canto:—

Filthy scum!
These HUNTS, HONES, DESPARDS, THISTLEWOODS, and INGS!
These worms with which we politicians angle,
We leave at last on KETCH'S line to dangle.
Poor drivelling dupes! and can they think that we
By birth ennobled, and no little proud
Of our nobility, would stoop to be
Companion'd with the base, plebeian crowd;
Or that the crack brained BYRNE, or cockney LEIGH,
Or gentle JOHNNY* e'er had been allow'd
To sicken us with their familarity,
Forgetful of their distance and disparity.
But that we turn'd them to our dirty uses?
My tool I've lately plac'd upon the shelf,
So patronize my cockney now who chooses;
I've ta'en to do my dirty work myself.
I find, to a, that in fashion my abuse is,
And brings—not that I value it—the pelf;
But, let me hint, there's need of cash to victual ye
E'en in this cheapest of all countries—Italy.
I've turn'd him off! He's gone! I've made the ninny stir
His stumps! For on my stomach his pathetic,
His cockney rurals, drivellings, phrases sinister
And affectations act as an emetic.
Besides, he thinks he's fit to be prime minister!
The whimpering, simpering, Horse-monger ascetic!†
And there he's grown so horribly familiar,
And paws and "dears" one so—I vow 'twould kill *you*.

There, my dear friend—and this is from one radical to another!—the root of all this is, that I did once hint to him that I thought myself a better poet than he; more antique and to-the-heartish, giving my verses an Italian twang, and so forth. As to his allusion to my thinking myself fit to be prime minister, I merely threw out an idea that way, once when we were *re-modelling*. No. V. of our Liberal Magazine shortly. Let tyrants tremble!—Yours ever.

* KEATES.

† It will be remembered how this *patriot*, who *bullied* himself into Horse-monger Gaol, *swivelled* to get himself out again—but to no purpose. Yet he has perpetually HAMPDEN and SYDNEY in his mouth.—DON JUAN.

THE TREAD MILL.

IN agitating this question, we perceive on every side the interest which we have excited, and although our opinion with respect to the application of the labour to females still remains unshaken, we are anxious to give every fair opportunity to its advocates, because we believe the discussion likely to be serviceable, and forward the best interests of humanity.

We have received communications from MR. COLE, from MR. DENT, and MR. HEADLAM, to all of which we are desirous to afford room; but being unable, from the nature of our publication, to devote to any one subject so much space as they would require, we have selected for this day's insertion MR. COLE'S letter, observing upon the statement made in the letter of MR. JACKSON, surgeon of the Guilford House of Correction, and an extract from MR. DENT'S letter to SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY, containing all that relates to the subject under discussion—with these statements and counter statements before them the public will be prepared to come to the question well armed, for we cannot conceal the fact that the complaints against the discipline are by no means decreasing, and that it is probable the matter will be brought before the country in a more official and important manner when Parliament meets.

For the present we refer our readers to the following documents:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—It does not appear from any thing MR. JACKSON has stated in his letter of last week, concerning the effects of the Tread-wheel on the prisoners employed on it in the House of Correction at Guildford, that these effects are in any degree at variance with those which have taken place in any other prison; for it has already been stated, over and over again, that the wear and tear of the frame, as well as the inand over again, that the wear and tear of the frame, as well as the inand jury to the hands, depends upon the *measure of the infliction* and the jury to the hands, depends upon the *measure of the infliction* and the prisoners can stand *seven hours* for the day's task-work, or walk on the mill *a mile and a half for the day*, not only without falling away, but even with some increase of flesh. This may be the measure of infliction in use at Guildford, for any thing that at present appears upon the subject; and if so, the facts are strictly accordant, instead of being at variance, and the only conclusion we can draw is, that here also, as at Lancaster, and in other prisons, the prisoners will waste away upon a severer application of the same labour. But to state isolated facts without their collateral data, is to give no information whatever, and to weary instead of instructing the public.

The same remark must apply to the effect produced on the hands, or in any other part of the body; and which must very much depend upon the extent of the labour, and not a little upon the relative upon the extent of the labour, and not a little upon the relative upon the extent of the labour, and not a little upon the relative

the legs;—no one instance of the sort, or any disposition to such a complaint, has ever shewn itself since the introduction of the labour.

"With regard to another formidable complaint, viz.—*rupture*, which, we are told, is particularly threatened, it should be recollected that this, generally speaking, is the effect of some *sudden* shock—some violent extension of the abdominal muscles,—*lifting heavy weights—raising water*,—and even I should say by the *spirited action of the arms*, in the crank-hand mill, in a much greater degree, than the *action* of the foot upon the tread-wheel; for in the latter case, the power applied, is only equal to the weight of the body, and the resistance *can* be no more, or in other words, no greater force *can* be exerted, than is necessary for walking.

"But, Sir, the same answer that applies to all the former predictions, is the answer to this—neither *rupture* has ever occurred, or any disposition to the complaint has supervened.—We have had no instance of '*Typhus fever*' since the introduction of the Tread Mill; in short, instead of '*disordering all the important functions* of the body,' as one of your correspondents apprehends, it seems to promote that uniform and due secretion of the various organs, which is essential to, and productive of health.

"To another objection, founded on accidents, that are said to have occurred where the *Tread-Wheel* has been introduced,—it may be answered *generally*,—that *occasional* accidents are inseparable from the use of *any kind* of machinery; but in order to give force to the argument, as an objection to a *particular* machinery, it is not enough, that such and such accidents *have* occurred once or twice, (or even four times, as at Coldbath Fields) it must be shewn, that they must *necessarily* be of *recurrence* again; that they are *connected* with, and arising from, the very *construction* of the machinery:—It does not appear to me, that the *mechanism* of the tread-wheel is more liable, either to derangement, or sudden fracture, than must necessarily be the case in any machinery, where the resistance, and consequently the power is so great:—so far as *experience goes*,—nothing of the sort has occurred at Northallerton;—and viewed *abstractedly*, it would seem that the *uniform equability* of its motion, would rather be an argument *against* the liability to accidents or fractures, which are generally caused by a violent jerk, or some excessive application of the moving power. Neither is it at all evident to me how, when applied to the purpose of grinding corn, it *can* be *exposed* either to the *same*, or any similar accident as that, according to your description of the cause, which occurred at Coldbath-fields.

"If, however, it were on no other account, than to avoid the possibility of a recurrence of such accidents, I think the adoption of some other *checking power*, for which the *Fly* is merely a substitution, is desirable.

"The application of the *labour*, to some *useful* manufacture, suited to local circumstances, independent of the immediate benefit, both to the persons employed, and those within the sphere of its operation, is desirable in another point of view, as affording means, (distinct from those expected to result from the 'terrors of the tread-'wheel') for the reformation of prisoners. Without intermeddling with the distinction between a prison, and a penitentiary, the object of each is, in substance, the same—the reformation of the morals of society in general; and whatever has a tendency to promote *individual* reformation, and to prevent the repetition of crime, is auxiliary to this leading principle. I am not discussing the means by which this reformation is *most likely* to be effected; but the object should never be lost sight of, as involving the true principles of prison discipline. To apply this to the matter of discussion, it will hardly be denied, that to whatever variety of causes the *repetition* of crime is to be ascribed, none is more likely to produce it than the *utterly destitute* condition in which prisoners are often placed, immediately on their discharge. Now it is not to be expected, that in any jail, the first and immediate object of which is punishment, provision can be made, (I mean upon an extensive scale, as in the General Penitentiary at Millbank) for enabling the prisoners to provide for themselves in future life, by *instructing* them in some trade or employment;—and it is therefore highly important that some plan should be adopted, at the *critical moment* of liberation, to preclude *absolute necessity* from being urged, as the plea for dishonesty. Accordingly, this description of machinery, whilst, on the one hand, it presents a *ready* and *efficient* mode of employment, so on the other, it unites with the *certainty* of *employment*, the certainty of *enabling* the prisoner to provide a *fund*, which is paid on his liberation, and which will operate as a corrective of the *danger* I have alluded to. A comparative estimate of the advantages, in this *view* of the question, which have resulted at Northallerton, from the application of the tread-wheel *to grinding corn*, may be perceived from the following statement.—From Michaelmas, 1818, to Michaelmas, 1820, the whole amount of earnings by the prisoners, was 481. 8s. 4d. (the tread-mill not then having been erected.)—From Michaelmas, 1820, (at which time the tread-wheel was brought into use) to Michaelmas, 1822, the earnings amounted to [illegible] 7d.

"I have been led into this digression, not for the purpose of objecting to the Tread Wheel, *used merely as labour*, without any *concurrent pecuniary advantage*, for anything is preferable to idleness; but merely to shew the *superior advantage* it is capable of, where the labour can be applied, (and this may always be done) to some *useful* purposes, profitable both to the prisoner and the public, rather than being exerted merely as *unproductive labour*.

"Again, the last sentence in extract, November 25, 1822, page 7, runs thus:—' The Tread Mill opposes equally all the principles of 'animal motion, and all the laws of animal health we are acquainted 'with; it subverts the beautiful and established order of nature, makes 'the hands change place with the feet, and the arms with the legs;—'and whilst every human being without the walls of a prison rests up-'on the latter, and works with the former, compels the vagabond and 'convict to work with the former and rest upon the latter.'—There is some difficulty, from the wording of this sentence, in ascertaining the precise meaning of the writer; it not only assumes the unfounded position of '*hanging by the hands*' and '*treading by the toe*,' but it would seem almost to imply, that the use of the feet, for any purposes except support, is *malum prohibitum* by the laws of nature.—Another of your correspondents compares this mode of working to that of '*turnspits* and *squirrels*,' and seems alarmed at the *moral consequences* of *thus* degrading 'human beings' *into mere* '*automata*.'

"The only thing, which such reasoning as this proves, is the power of prejudice.—An assertion that the labour of no human being is performed by his legs and feet, carries its contradiction in every day's observation.—And so far as *severity* is an ingredient in the charge,—with respect to this, surely a Committee of intelligent Magistrates, are as competent to form an opinion, as a Board of Medical Practitioners.—Then, to whom the discipline of Jails is primarily intrusted, are not to be assumed as devoid of common humanity or feeling;—they can derive no *exclusive* pleasure, from the infliction of *excessive* labour upon the prisoners. They can have no *private* interest in *misrepresenting* that *labour*; and therefore to the imputation of severity, I beg to quote the following answer; being a resolution of the Justices of the Peace for the North-Riding, at their Midsummer Sessions, 1822; (made after *personal inspection* of the *machinery*, and the *fullest examination* of its *effects*) and which, referring to the Tread-wheel, is as follows:—' Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Court, that the 'labour is found to be beneficial to the health of the prisoners, and conducive to the good order and tranquility of the jail; neither is it 'such as can be considered *severe*.'—A Resolution like this, deliberately entered into, by men in their public capacity, is certainly entitled to some attention, particularly when put as a *fact*, in opposition to mere problematical opinions. And suppose it were more severe, where would be the harm? The voluntary efforts of honest industry, are surely not too high a measure, for the standard of *compulsory* labour: and where is the labourer, whose daily task does not exceed a walk of two miles, even admitting it to be up hill, yet this is as great a length of distance as *can* be performed by the revolution of our tread-wheel in *six hours*, the average time of each man's labour at it per day.

"And with regard to the *disgrace*—assuming (what I by no means admit to the extent contemplated) that the labour is *degrading*.—The situation of a convict, in a prison, is surely not a post of honour! Is the converse of every moral principle applicable alone to *prison discipline*? and is the offender more likely to be *reformed* by experiencing that the unavoidable consequence of dishonesty is *not disgrace*;—and that a violation of the law does not entail either *sorrow* or *discomfort*.—But, Sir, it is not a new proposition in criminal legislation, which recognizes disgrace as a punishment; and if the *quantum* of that *disgrace* were material to this enquiry, I should require some better arguments than mere assertion to prove that the *tread-wheel* is more *degrading* either than the crank-hand-mill, or any other mechanical labour of the same description, either in or out of prison;—certainly it is much less so than many employments at which the innocent members of society are *obliged* to work to earn their daily bread.

"How far, indeed, it may be inferior to the 'crank-hand mill,' in its favourable effects upon the '*brain and intellect*,' which the same medical correspondent observes, are produced by the latter, I do not presume to decide: to the discernment of the physician or physiologist, such results may be clear, but a man of plain understanding will be puzzled, by what physical associations, between the brain and the extremities, 'hand labour at the crank-mill' *becomes conducive* 'to *an* 'alteration of evil disposition; thus answering the great ends of punish-'ment;' whilst in applying the other extremities, viz:—the feet to the 'tread-wheel,' '*despair may be the consequence, and the unhappy crea-*'*ture be compelled even to the most shocking acts*.'

"There is also another hypothetical mischief, which claims our notice, in Extract, dated October 31, 1822, it seems to be apprehended that a '*comparatively enfeebled race, springing from the injured health* 'and wasted limbs of many of those unfortunate beings, who may be ex-'*posed to this impolitic discipline*,' will ensue. This is a prediction which I hardly know how to meet; if true, it involves the best interests of the state, and removes the matter in dispute, from a mere difference of opinion, about 'employing vagabonds and convicts,' to a great question of political economy. For what with its *moral* deterioration on the one hand, and its *physical* debilities on the other, the 'tread-wheel' bids fair to annihilate, a by no means inconsiderable part of our national resources;—adding also this, to all its other inconveniences, that *we* are all in the dark, as to its insidious movements:—to the discerning eye of the physician and physiologist, alone they are visible. By far the greater number of the evils predicted, (according to the opinion of your correspondent of Dec. 3, 1822,) are such as could not have taken place from the shortness of the time the machinery has been at work, in any prison; i.e. all these effects, viz. '*severe and chronic* '*lumbago, totally incapacitating from future labour*;' '*various nephritic* '*affections*;' '*disorders of the chest, accompanied with difficulty of* '*breathing*;' '*rupture*;' '*rheumatism*;' '*fevers of various kinds*;' '*constipation of the bowels*;' '*bursting arteries and veins*;' '*various* '*swellings in the legs*;' '*cramp*;' '*breaking the achilles tendon*;' not to mention '*various complaints peculiar to females*;' all these (I presume) '*require years before they develope themselves*.' The same writer compares its operation to the '*poison of lead, which is often ope-*'*rating for years upon painters, before their limbs and bowels are ren-*'*dered paralytic*,'—to '*the husbandman worn out with years of toil*;' as if the prisoners, when *once* in jail, were in *for life*; or that instead of three months (which is the average of each person's imprisonment, in our jail, during the last four years) they were bound to the tread-wheel, for a seven years apprenticeship, at least.

"With respect to the latter part of this position, I confess myself unable to see any parallel between it, and the *system* it impugns;—is it meant to compare the *duration* of a *temporary* imprisonment, with a long *life* of toil? or *application* to any particular business? or will the toils, and privations, and fatigues of the *husbandman* and *labourer*, find any parallel in our modern jails? will the *labour* of the latter bear a comparison with that of the former? The offspring of the one is not more in danger of being enfeebled than that of the other—and it is not found that the children of the laborious classes in the continuity are at all less fitted for fatigue or labour, because their parents were laborious before them.

"Again, will it be asserted, that the bodily evils predicted ALL require length of time to develope themselves? or is this only partially *true*? I am content to take it either way—*Rheumatism, affection of the chest, constipation of the bowels, ruptures, various swellings, &c.* together with a long catalogue of female complaints, would surely have given some intimation of their existence, or approach, during the experience of two years and a half; yet no disposition to any thing of the sort has *appeared*. Others again, such as *bursting the arteries and veins, snapping of the tendon achilles*, are generally *instantaneous*, yet nothing of the sort has *happened* since the erection of the tread-mill at Northallerton. In short, to all the objections advanced against it, whether as descriptive of the *mode* of its operation, or the *hypothetical* reasoning founded thereon, or the *accidents* to which it is liable—the same answer is at hand (so far as our experience goes) the *strong negative of fact*.

"I have endeavoured fairly and distinctly to lay *these facts* before you,—and although I must be allowed to express my deep regret, that statements so *materially affecting* the good order and discipline of prisons, and so calculated, from the personal consideration, the professional attainments, and the decisive tone of their advocates, to agitate the public mind, and excite impressions unfavourable to the humanity, and even *justice*, of those who preside over this department; representing (as it were) Justices of the Peace, and Jailers, indeed *all* who support the *tread-mill* system, as exercising an unwarrantable and injurious tyranny over the unfortunate objects of their custody,—although it must be a matter of deep regret, I repeat, that such alarming statements should have been made without extreme caution;—it is far from my intention to cast the slightest imputation on the motives by which they have been actuated. Perhaps on the *general principles* of prison discipline there may be no difference of opinion between us.—A prison, in my acceptation of the term, should be a place where every discomfort is studiously introduced, and every comfort excluded, except so far as is compatible with health;—and that the tread-wheel is eminently calculated to effect this, I have endeavoured to prove, by a plain exposition of facts;—and the only additional observation that remains to be offered, is the testimony of the Surgeon at Northallerton, who, being interrogated, as to the effects of the tread-wheel, concludes his observations in these words: 'There 'has been less sickness in the jail since its introduction;' and after an 'experience of two years, I repeat, without the fear of contradiction, 'that the health of the individuals has been benefitted, and in no one 'instance has it been injured.'

"It is my intention to give the same circulation to this letter, as is obviously required by the statements that have given rise to it, and as the Magistrates for the North-Riding are more immediately interested in an explanation of the charges which bear against their jail, in particular, a copy will be forwarded to *each* of them.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

"Crosby-Cote, March 13, 1823. "WILLIAM DENT."

THEATRICALS.

IN the simplest and most unintentional way in the world, we have created a disturbance in this department of our paper, the effects of which are visible from St. James's to St. Giles's, from Manchester to Exeter, and from the Little Theatre in the Haymarket to the Concert Room of "MR. LEE and his Son" at Lancaster. We have received letters from friends of the parties aggrieved—we have received a despatch from the father of *our victim*—and about whom will it be supposed has all this fuss been made?—MISS PATON—a young lady who has always received from us the notice she deserves and the praise we could afford her. Our perfect indifference to the *private appeals* of actors and actresses—our total and careless independence of every player or manager in the world, and our determination fairly and honestly to speak our feelings upon the art and mystery of Tom-foolery, as well as upon all questions of real importance, are pretty well known—we have heretofore warned proprietors of playhouses of their stupidity in giving admissions to any body connected with this paper, lest the persons receiving them should be supposed capable of influencing our judgment, and as we are above their price, so are we above their virulence, and above an imputation upon our fairness in decisions.

MR. MORRIS, who it seems is the proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre, inserted in his play-bills a notice, that MISS PATON had broken her engagement with him, and left London. That this was true nobody doubted, for away she went—we confess the importance of her departure or her stay never struck us as great, but we saw upon the statement of the fact a shameful indifference to that part of the public which frequents play-houses, and putting faith in a public document, we certainly believed the young woman had violated her engagement—but we attributed no blame to *her*—we put all the responsibility upon her father, of whom we said (in our old manner of calling a spade a spade) we had heard that he was a "*fool*."

As for the poor girl, we know the rapacity of parents who have curiosities to exhibit, too well to blame her in the first instance—with respect to the old gentleman upon whom we bestowed the epithet which appears to have wounded this *amour propre* so deeply, we will leave it to our readers to judge whether he is a wise man or not by his own letter, which we readily insert, first begging the attention of our readers to a letter which appeared in the HERALD newspaper of Wednesday.

"*MISS PATON AND THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING!!!*

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

"SIR—At the Lancaster Concert and Ball, given by Mr. Lee, his son, E. HUGHES, Esq. on Saturday, he thus addressed the company:—'After having made my best bow to each of you [illegible] our concert and ball with your presence, I wished to remark a few words appear proper before introducing our performers and instrumental siren. According to MR. MORRIS, 'Miss Paton has broken a professional engagement with him, by which the [illegible] have been disappointed, and his establishment seriously [illegible] The public, to which that proprietor has appealed, shall [illegible] answer. It happens that Miss Paton, though she has attained eminence, which, in most professions, may not be acquired [illegible] or fifty, *is not quite of age. She is subject to the control of her [illegible]* is under no engagement, and, consequently, could break none. The advertisement is therefore false. I have known Miss Paton from infancy; when under patronage of the DUKES of GORDON, [illegible] and others, she was introduced into London as a musical prodigy *twelve or fourteen years ago*, and was one of the playmates of my [illegible] From her uniform moral and honourable principles, I know she is as incapable of any breach of engagement, as she is of singing out of tune. Yet the JOHN BULL of September 15th says, 'That Miss Paton has broken her engagement is true.' Gone she is.' Though come here, *she has broke* no engagement, for she has none. He adds, 'that though the proprietor is [illegible] testy, and does things in a hurry, for which he is often sorry, we believe that Miss Paton, or her papa, will have to explain her apparently contemptuous conduct to the public before she is allowed a favour them again.' 'Allowed to favour them!' Leaving that [illegible] I must be knight-errant enough, in defence of a damsel so persecuted by JOHN BULL, to enter the lists with him. We agree on many points, but spurred game-cocks, though all on one side, will fight each other. JOHN BULL, unfortunately for his position, records that Miss Paton afterwards 'actually sang at a Concert at Manchester, and at Exeter.' While on visits with friends, she sang (without any engagement [illegible] or her papa,) to most crowded audiences. And, during her [illegible] career, she each night retired amid the *applauses of hundreds [illegible] thousands to her peaceful and innocent repose; endeared to her [illegible] sional friends, from Madame Catalani to Miss Stephens, and beloved by all the world.* Her moral, virtuous, and unblemished [illegible] never yet been impeached, *nor experienced a dissatisfied* [illegible] should not envy the situation of MR. MORRIS, or any [illegible] person or proxy, disturbing her course in a crowded audience. JOHN BULL has been misled, I trust he will make the amende honorable. If MR. MORRIS thinks he has any dispute to settle, let it be not with Miss Paton, but her father; and let the Welch and Scotchman fight it out. *I think I know which has the thickest head, notwithstanding my friend* BULL'S *appellation.* He is a logical mathematician, as well as a good Greek and Latin scholar! and his Latin maxim is, '*Nemo me impune lacessit.*' Yet though Miss Paton sang at several concerts, and favoured with a friendly visit, *to fascinate us here*, her great [illegible] anxiety, *and almost daily excitability* from crowds and hot room [illegible] don, had been too much for her delicate frame. Her physicians [illegible] occasional rest requisite; and would you believe it under these circumstances, payments were deducted from her father by MR. MORRIS; who yet asserts her breaking her engagement. My friend BULL after stating that 'the manager is in possession of DR. MAYER'S [illegible] ficate of the young lady's ill health,' adds that 'this would [illegible] quitted the house where she first gained the favour of a London audience, in the middle of the season, on account of ill health, and sang at Manchester and Exeter.' *In contradiction*, Miss Paton, *six years before, had gained the favour of a London audience*; and established her high fame, and her health became so exhausted, that she had been without the use of carriages and horses, from one of her particular friends, for daily air and exercise during many weeks. I am convinced her tender frame must have sunk under the great exertion of her *powerful mind, so gratefully exercised for those amiable parents who had matured and cultivated her wonderful natural talents to perfection.* Those very circumstances enabled her, under her father's controul, to exercise her vocal powers for his service. *Harassed with hosts of noble! and ignoble suitors, and like Penelope, 'forced by day, racked by lovers,'* she was ordered change of air and the country. *Wonderful as many of you know this creature is in the fascinating charms of the dance and the song, as the enchanting muses Thalia, Euterpe, and with the piano-forte, harp, and other instrumental music, accompanied by her voice, while her sister* ISABELLA *is becoming the* MRS. JORDAN *of our day, with the addition of great musical requirements, yet I can assure you of what is not known, that, as the muse Melpomene,* MISS PATON *is most wonderful.* I have lately seen her exhibit the deepest tragic scenes at *the house of her parents in Leicester-square, in presence of her most early patrons*, at the houses of the DUKES of Northumberland and Athol, who loaded her early years with rich presents, and, in the opinion of most scientific and experienced dramatists, *she rises beyond all her other accomplishments, pre-eminent as the Tragic Muse.* Among the noble visitors, there were sometimes present *the President of the Ionian Isles, our enlightened friend,* PRINCE THEOTAKY—who showed among the Greeks great kindness to English visitors, and particularly while with my son in the Seven Islands, passing and repassing between Italy, Sicily, and Greece, Rome, Athens, and other parts, '*Mores multorum hominum vidit et urbes*,'—and though the Prince *understands little of our language*, he was astonished at MISS PATON'S magical effect. *A meteor shone so dazzling, the rapid progress of its vivid light, but, alas, soon the body rises, vanishes from our ardent eyes.* Let us enjoy the transient bliss, and I am sure the silent gratulations will be felt by none more ingeniously than our unrivalled Lancashire witches. *I regret the absence of our greatest vocal gentleman musical performer.*" The metaphor will be pardoned by him. Had not public business required the flight of MR. CANNING'S return to London, whence he has just announced the circumstance to me by letter, we might have been favoured with a company. His voice and words would have had Orpheus melodious. In addition to the sentiment in every syllable, his flow of language, like the orations of DEMOSTHENES, has so perfect an arrangement, that changing any clause, or sentence, or word, would weaken the style, and disturb its harmony. He is the peculiar tuelary patron of our county, and from this day will protect, undisturbed, our ancient franchises, and the old establishments of our native constituent body, which every time he espouses he surveys with increased admiration. *Esto perpetua.* I will introduce my sirens, to whom may be applied the Homeric expression of our Greek Sicilian motto, 'Strains of the sirens we have heard,' and have been captivated with. And these you who have, and those who have not heard them, will require the magic of Circe's restricting wand under the enchantment."

We have not the advantage of knowing "our friend" HUGHES who made this speech, which, though extremely well adapted for an "after dinner" affair at a concert-room, is somewhat, we think, injudiciously published; yet, as we are the "leading subject," we think it right merely to notice a few passages, in doing which, if we should be severe, we request our readers to understand that the severity is provoked by the most absurd, intemperate, and extravagantly fulsome praise ever yet pronounced in a public assembly.

With respect to the *infancy* of MISS PATON, we think it as a matter of conversation, not of the smallest importance: but we are inclined to doubt her *minority*, merely, because we think—we *may* be wrong—that we remember her full twenty years since—"a musical prodigy." We do not, however, assert this, as it is likely the young lady's playmates are better informed upon this point than we; but we must take leave to say, that the fact stated by MR. HUGHES, of which we were at all events aware, that of her being under the controul of her father, clears us of the slightest wish to wound the daughter's feelings as to her age; it seems hard to decide upon a minority in the family, since it is evident her father has not yet reached the years of discretion.

The relative talents of MR. MORRIS and MR. PATON, we do not intend to discuss; but we think it quite fair, in answer to a very virulent letter against the former, which we have received, to say, that the malicious insinuations, levelled by him for misconduct to MR. COLMAN, are grossly libellous. MR. COLMAN was compelled to sell his property—and MR. MORRIS bought it; but MR. MORRIS would be as little [illegible]

...ntitled as MR. COLMAN would be complimented by the charge of having "turned his *poor* brother-in-law out" of the concern, which our correspondent, with the *Patonic* affection, would have us bring forward. MR. COLMAN'S talents and genius are too well known, too highly appreciated in this country, to render the epithet *poor*, as compassionately applied, at all apposite; while on the other hand, MR. MORRIS, not gifted with a share of intellect or erudition equal to that of his brother-in-law, has, as far as the strictest integrity in matters of business, and the punctual fulfilment of his public engagements, established a character not to be injured by the attacks of injured vanity, or disappointed pride.

But to return—MR. HUGHES says, that we said MISS PATON first gained the favour of a London audience at the Haymarket. We never said any such thing—we said it was *there* she first gained the favour of a *dramatic* audience, which, unless her Melpomonizing in Leicester-square, before the President of the Ionian Isles (our enlightened Greek friend, PRINCE THEOTAKY,) might have preceded her *debût* at the Little Theatre, we still believe to be the fact.

We cannot quite give up the subject without recurring to the impudence of lugging in the name of MR. CANNING in the head of the paragraph, and in the body of it, under the appellation of "our *greatest vocal gentleman* musical performer." What has MR. CANNING to do with MISS PATON? We know enough of that Right Honourable Gentleman's morality to be assured that no sly hit at him can be meant, when "the noble and ignoble lovers" are spoken of who have driven the perverted young lady out of town.

We must say the allusions to these Green-room flirtations are not quite so wise as one might have hoped; the system of allowing the Green-room and behind the scenes of the Haymarket to be a flirting mart, whatever favour it may obtain for MR. MORRIS with men of fashion, is a very injudicious one; and the danglings of dandies and dotards after the actresses every night, neither gives respectability to the profession nor effect to the performance. We should think "our friend" HUGHES is mistaken in the quotation he uses as applied to PENELOPE—

"Racked by duty, forced by love,"

is a line in a song in ARNE's translation of "Artaxerxes." This confusion may have arisen from the circumstance of PENELOPE'S having been, as it is thought, originally called ARNEA—at all events we will not quarrel with "our friend" HUGHES, whose good intentions nobody can doubt.

We now give MR. PATON'S letter to us, premising, from the speech of *our friend* "HUGHES," that "he is a logical "mathematician, as well as a good Greek and Latin scholar—"and his Latin maxim is '*Nemo me impune lacessit.*'"—Keeping this in mind—knowing the power and the intentions of our antagonist, we insert his epistle without altering one word, or the *spelling of a word!*

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I have only now received copies of several paragraphs in your paper, concerning my daughter, where you refer to certain answers of which I have no knowledge. As I will not call you fool or knave, whatever I *may have picked up on that subject*, I consider myself entitled to your insertion of the following reply from myself. *My first* TRANSACTION with MR. MORRIS was A LETTER, consenting, or *permitting*, that my daughter should perform for one season, *and also that she should enter into an engagement by signing articles of* OTHER THREE, she was then required to perform regularly five or six times weekly, in consequence of which her health began to fail, and when I expostulated with MR. MORRIS, concerning the matter, he told me *sincerely* that he had not engaged two persons, and that he would not hear a word on that subject—her health therefore gradually *declined until* on the second evening of her performance at Covent Garden Theatre, she was taken dangerously ill, and lost her salary for the greatest part of the season—about that time she was pressed by MR. MORRIS to sign his articles, *which she refused to do, on the ground that those articles thro presented* as mere forms became the means of unqualified oppression, such as she had severely felt. At the commencement of the present season however, she wrote MR. MORRIS that although she did not consider herself as under any engagements, yet as he seemed to place some *dependence* on her, she certainly would come forward with her best efforts for the greater part of the season. I had previously informed him, that *she believed to go out of town* for some time, and he himself advised me to have a *physicians* certificate, which was most readily granted, by a gentleman of the highest *professional eminance*, purporting that my daughter must have a change of air, at least for 2 months. I then apprised MR. MORRIS that *unless he paid her expences in the country* she would accept of such engagements as she could accomplish if her health were improving. She remained two weeks longer than the time appointed, during which, at the particular desire of MR. MORRIS, she made some *unprecedent* exertions—Her health is unquestionably now improving, and while that is the case she will continue the same course, not only to defray her expences, but to meet casualties such as the persecution under which she now suffers, and the prosecution which MR. MORRIS Lawyer, has announced. It is not meant that she should make money by her performances *if* MR. MORRIS *will pay her expences and satisfy those to whom she is engaged* through his neglect, she will now *desist* from labours, which cannot be *desirable* to her at present, but much otherwise.

To maintain that she may as well perform in town as in the country is as contrary to universal experience as that any one may *live* in town as well as in the *country*—On what principle, or by what law MR. MORRIS can withold from her an income, and at the same time prevent her from procuring one I am so foolish as not to comprehend—Finally, by your forbearance, in this instance from calling names for the public good—and by fully and fairly inserting this hasty reply—you will make *some reparation for the unprovoked aggressions which you have committed against your* humble servant, GEORGE PATON.

We must say we have committed no aggressions—we do not know MR. PATON from the KING of TOMBOCTOO—we saw a statement, we enquired into it, we expressed our feelings upon it, and we do again say that we cannot yet find out why the manager of the Haymarket is to pay MISS PATON'S expences when she has left his theatre—we admit MR. PATON'S letter, but we will also admit any letter, (not in answer to it, for it seems to us to require none) to explain it, and we are really very much pleased that MR. PATON has given us the opportunity of judging the case *his own way*, in his own words, which will, we hope, set him right with the public, and rescue him from the imputation of folly with which we had *libelled* him before we had received so excellent a specimen of his "Mathematical Logic," the modesty of his demands, and the clearness of his intellect.

MATHEWS concluded his engagement at the Lyceum on Tuesday with the most unequivocal marks of popular favour. His delineation of TONSON and the slang of CYPHER would have ensured him twenty overflowing houses, such as he drew on his finishing night.

We have never seen this extraordinary actor to so much advantage *on the stage* as during this last short run. The confidence which he formerly wanted—his great and deserved success in his entertainments has given him a mellowed richness of colouring which before was wanting—he is gone to Ireland, not, as we believe to act under the "Banners of his friend HARRY HARRIS," but to occupy the theatre during that gentleman's absence.

Just published, price 2s. sewed.

A LETTER to the RIGHT HON. ROBERT PEEL, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c. on PRISON LABOUR. By JOHN HEADLAM, M.A. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the North Riding of the County of York.—Printed for Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

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A SERMON Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Saviour's, at the VISITATION of the Hon. and Venerable ARCHDEACON DE GREY, on Thursday, September 11, 1823. By ARTHUR H. KENNY, D.D., Rector of St. Olave, Southwark.

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE CLERGY ASSEMBLED AT THE VISITATION.

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☞ Vols. I. II. and III. are now ready for delivery, price 15s. in boards.

On Tuesday the 30th, will be published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LXXX. for September, 1823. Contents—I. On the Sources of the Picturesque and Beautiful.—II. Blunt's Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs, discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily—III. Bartholomew Fair—IV. Time's Whirligig.—V. The Man of Sin. Chap. 8 and 9.—VI. Chap 6 and 7.—VII. O'Doherty on Don Juan, Cantos 9, 10, and 11.—VIII. Popular Tales of the Northern Nations.—IX. London Oddities and Outlines. No. 3.—X. Hayley's Memoirs.—XI. Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Burn's Cunduit-street Magazine. No. 10. To Christopher North, Esq. On Campbell, Colbett, &c. &c. &c.—XII. On the Pinckless School of Policies. No. II. Letter from Andrew Ardent, Esq.—XIII. The General Question. No. 1.—XIV. Bits. the Director General—XV. Prize Dissertation on the Age of Homer—XVI. Heaven and Hell. By the Rev. Edward Irving—XVII. Verses to the Memory of Robert Bloomfield.—XVIII. Song, occasioned by some gloomy Anticipations of the Effects of the Change in the Navigation Code.—XIX. Works preparing for Publication.—XX. Monthly List of New Publications.—XXI. Appointments, Promotions, &c.—XXII. Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday arrived yesterday. An article from the *Madrid Gazette*, dated Sept. 20, says, "The Government has received news direct from Cadiz, dated the 14th inst.:—their Majesties and the members of the Royal Family were in good health.—The inhabitants of Madrid complain loudly that Riego still exists in the dungeon of La Carolina. The traitor has been ordered to Madrid under a strong escort; in his flight he passed rapidly through the town of Jaen, which had been the theatre of this rebel's bloody career and rapine —the town was to have been fired at four equi-distant places, if there had been any deficiency in the sum exacted. When this bandit fled at the approach of the French, he had already pocketed 40,000 reals in gold. We expect every day news of the arrest event which will take place under the walls of Cadiz. To-day, the Guard du Corps of his Majesty, who were at Madrid, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to Andalusia."

PORT ST. MARY, Sept. 16.—The Duke d'Angoulême continues here. We expect Rear-Admiral Duperry the day after to-morrow. Our troops continue firing bombs against Santi-Petri. The taking of Puntales will decide the question.

These papers also contain a despatch from General Guilleminot to the Minister at War, dated Port St. Mary, Sept. 15, containing some additional details respecting the affair of General Molitor with Riego. He says:—"General Ballesteros, in person, in the midst of the *Tirailleurs*, commenced the firing which caused the death of an Aide-de-Camp of General Riego, as well as of several soldiers. —At Priego, when the question of conditions arose, Riego offered to serve as a simple Aid-de-Camp to General Ballesteros, if the latter would take the chief command, and march against us. Upon this being refused, Riego, who, during the conference had caused the habitations of General Ballesteros to be invested by his troops, declared him a prisoner, with all his staff. Gen. Balanzat, who contrived to escape, rejoined his division, when he summoned Riego to set General Ballesteros at liberty, and to retire himself. Riego, perceiving that his scheme had failed, put himself in march with his troops for Alcaudete."

General Guilleminot says—"According to the report of General Ballesteros, Riego had not with him more than about 2,500 men, in a state of disorder and insurrection, whose numbers are constantly diminished by desertion, and who are unable to escape from the active pursuit."

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9.—As something quite new in a Court of Justice, we have to mention, that the Swedish academy, which has the privilege of publishing the *State Gazette*, is indicted for a libel.

On Saturday, the 11th of October, will be published, No. I. price Sixpence, to be continued every Saturday, of
THE SOMERSET HOUSE WEEKLY MISCELLANY OF FINE ARTS, ANTIQUITIES, AND LITERARY CHIT-CHAT,
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His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of dining at Windsor Castle on Wednesday next. The public rejoicings which have occasioned so much preparation are, therefore, to take place on his Majesty's arrival.

On Thursday, the King honoured Mr. Freemantle with a visit at Englefield Green.

Mr. Jolliston has in a manner peculiarly his own, appointed the Veteran Brandon to the honourable post of director and manager of all the private and family boxes in Drury Lane Theatre.

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, Sentence of Death was passed upon the following prisoners, convicted of capital offences:—John Hegan, for cutting and maiming with intent to kill—James Hughes, Samuel Thomas Field, Henry Bardolph, and John Elder, for highway robbery—John Smith, for passing forged notes—James Williams, Wm. Smith, John Forde, John Wright William Young, John Crisp, James Dixon, Samuel Phillips, and Thomas Welman, for burglary—Samuel John Chalver and Wm. Browne, for horse-stealing—James Clarke, Wm. Sparks, Samuel Hallett, Charles Peter Kilmanagh, Maria Heely, Sarah Henchman, George Ambrose, Wm. Clarenbow, and Henry Cochrane, for stealing in a dwelling house—Joseph Bitce, John Brown, and Thos. Jefferies, for house-breaking—Mary Kinnerly, for stealing from the person—and Susan Courtenay, alias Elizabeth Jones, for returning from transportation.

COUNT LAS CASES' JOURNAL.—We are requested to state that this important and interesting Work is now concluded by the publication of the 7th and 8th Parts, and those who have not yet completed their Sets are requested to make application to their respective booksellers. Among a variety of other curious matter, these parts contain:—Portraits by Napoleon, of all the English Ministers—His opinion of the Duke of Wellington, and other great Commanders—Observations on the character of the late Princess Charlotte—Anecdotes of the behavior of the Thuilleries and particularly of the two French Empresses—Curious Particulars of the Attic of the Duke D'Enghien—Napoleon's intended self destruction on the 12th August—Remarks on his Family—Curious Anecdotes and Facts relative to Carlsbourt—Bernadette—General Moreau—The Emperor Paul—The Prince of Beauveau—Candencères—Madame Murat—General Dumouriez—The Duchess of Lucca—The Emperor Alexander—The Duke of Sassano—Madame de Montesson—Marshal Ney—Princess Pauline—Prince Poniatowski—Regnault St. Jean d'Angely—Madame de Staël—Madame Recamier, &c. &c. &c.

CARROLL AGAIN!!!—The Lottery began drawing on Thursday last, when No. 7459 drawn a Prize of £2,000 was sold by CARROLL at his Fortunate Offices, 19, Cornhill, 7, Charing Cross, and 26, Oxford-street, where both the Prizes of £20,000 were sold in the very last Lottery. Tickets and Shares are on Sale for the Rich Wheel, containing 3 Prizes of £20,000, 1 of £ 0,000, &c. &c. The Second Day of Drawing will be next Thursday, on which day CARROLL hopes to divide as usual the Prizes among his friends.

The Ten Thousand Pound Prize fired for the first drawn last Thursday, and which had created so great an interest, was sold by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, at their fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket. The No. 8128 was shared in one Eighth and 14 Sixteenths, the fortunate holders of which may receive the value of their respective shares on demand. The Wheel still contains Three of £20,000. One of £10,000, and numerous other Capitals. The next day of Drawing is Thursday next.

OFFICE of THE MORNING CHRONICLE, No. 4, Nordlk-street, London.—Country Agents who have been accustomed to obtain their Newspapers from London by the early Morning Coaches, are informed, that The Morning Chronicle is regularly published in the Newspaper at the early hour of Five o'Clock every Morning. The Chronicle may be obtained in every town within one hundred and twenty miles of London on the day of its publication, if sent off by the Morning Coaches.

DIGESTIVE SEGARS.—The high degree of celebrity to which these Segars have attained for their undoubted efficacy in all cases of indigestion having excited the cupidity of certain individuals, and induced them to offer for sale a spurious article under the foregoing denomination, the Public are respectfully informed that the Genuine Digestive Segar is only to be had at GILLDON'S, 42, King street, Covent garden, in Government stamped packets, price 3s. 6d. and signed on the Wrapper A. GILLDON. All others are counterfeit —no allowance to country dealers.—All letters must be post paid.

SURREY.—CHARLWOOD PARK ESTATE, with the Manor, Heriots, Quit rents, &c. to be SOLD or LET, by Private Contract, consisting of an Elegant Sporting residence, with Manor nearly 53 miles in circumference, well stocked with Game, and 474 Acres of Freehold Land, and a right of Pasture over 900 Acres of uninclosed Land; with suitable Farm Houses, &c lying along the Turnpike-road, midway between London and Brighton, and only six miles from Reigate. The Villa is placed on an elevated situation, surrounded by Shrubberies and Plantations, in a Park of 100 acres, commanding extensive Views, diversified with all the beauties of nature and art. There is a good kitchen, garden, farm house, stables, coach-house, and keeper proper for a pack of hounds, at a convenient distance from the residence, all of which except the farm house have been built within twenty years. Poor-rates under 2s. 6d. in the pound. All other outgoings. The neighbourhood being noted in the Sporting World renders the situation peculiarly suited to the lovers of field sports.—To be viewed by cards only, which, with descriptive particulars, may be had of Mr. VAUX, Land Agent and Surveyor, 58 Great Russel street, Bloomsbury, who is authorized to treat for the same; a plan of the estate may be seen at his office. Particulars may also be had at the Libraries, Brighton Plough, Cheltenham, White Hart, Bath, and Mitre, Oxford. Letters to be post paid.

Just published, the Second Edition, in 2 parts, with two Fac Similes, 4to. 4 Maps, price 28s. and in 8vo. price 24s.

NAPOLEON'S MEMOIRS; illustrative of the History of France from the year 1794 to 1814. Dictated at St. Helena, to the Generals who shared his captivity; and published from the Original Manuscripts. Corrected by Himself. Among many other subjects of high interest in these two new parts, will be found, Napoleon's account of the expedition to Egypt, and the passage of the French with respect to that country; his remarks on maritime war, and on the battles of France and England; the taking of Malta; the Battle of the Pyramids; the taking of Match of the French Army on Cairo; the Battle of the Nile; Narrative of the Cairo; the expedition of the French into Syria; the sieges of Jaffa and St. Jean d'Acre; the defeat of Mustapha Pacha at Aboukir, &c. Interspersed with a variety of curious observations on the Religion, Laws, and Manners of the Arabs, Egyptians, Turks, Syrians, &c. The miscellaneous part comprises the remarks on the campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederic the Great, Charles XII. and Napoleon; with a comparison between the passage of the Alps by the latter in 1800, and that of Hannibal; the history and examination of the pretensions of Spain and Russia; the history and examination of the maritime claims of England, and the opposition made to them at different periods by France, the United States, and the northern powers. The armed neutrality of the Northern States; the Battle of Copenhagen—the assassination of the Emperor Paul of Russia, &c. Forty four notes on the Work, entitled Manuscript from St. Helena, and on that of M. Pierre de Chabonlon, &c. &c. The Third and Fourth Divisions, which complete this important work, are now in the press, and will appear immediately.

London: printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; and M. Rossange and Co. Great Marlborough-street; and sold by Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin.

On the 1st of October will be published,

KNIGHT'S QUARTERLY MAGZAINE, No. II. Contents:—Castle Vernon—On Quadrilles—The Troubadour, a poem—On the Plays of Sir John Suckling—My First Folly—My Maiden Brief—On the pastoral Romance of Longus—The Staffordshire Colleries—Points—An unpublished Episode of Vathek On the Idleness of Authors—Horæ Albanæ Recollections of my Travels: Leonora—The Wreath—Cockney Balaam—On Mosques and Towers—Lord Byron, Past and Present—The Raven, a Gipsy Tale—The Black Chamber, from the German—the first Songster that ever in Town—On the English Character, by a Foreigner—Introductory Stanzas to the Second Canto of La Belle Tryamour—La Belle Tryamour, Canto II—Damasippus—On the Monopolies of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres—The Cause of the Greeks—What you will, No. II.—Printed for Charles Knight and Co. 7, Pall Mall, East.

THE LITERARY MUSEUM of Yesterday contains Reviews of the following new Works: Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena—Ferdinand the Seventh, or, a Dramatic Sketch of the recent Revolution in Spain—Translations from Claudian History of the Political Institutions of the Nations of Europe and of North and South America, &c &c—Mémoires sur la Cour de Louis XIV. et de la Régence—Blaquiere on the Affairs in the Morea—A Dictionary of Spanish Proverbs, &c &c.—Original: Recollections of an Old Angler—Spanish Political Characters—Original Poetry—The Drama—Obituary of Dr. Matthew Baillie—University Intelligence—Arts and Science—Foreign Literature—Varieties, &c. &c.—Price 8d or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s.—Published by John Warren No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

GLOBE INSURANCE, LONDON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from and after the 29 day of August, 1823 all persons on whose lives Insurances are or may be effected with the Globe Insurance Company, are, and will be at liberty during Peace, without Licence or extra charge in respect of such Insurances to proceed to, or return by Sea from any Foreign Port lying between the Texel and Brest Harbour, and to and from any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to any other part, or to and from its immediate dependent Islands in the English Channel in any King's ships, steam or other decked vessels, ping packets appropriated to the conveyance of passengers.—By Order of the Board.

Sept. 1823. JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Sec.

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PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, 25th September, 1823.

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Persons whose Insurance Payments fall due at Michaelmas next are requested to take notice, that printed Receipts are now ready at the Offices in Lombard-street and Charing-cross, where attendance is daily given from 9 till 4 o'clock.—The Rates and Conditions of the Phœnix Company are of the most moderate description, and the adjustment of Losses has been uniformly attended to with the utmost promptitude and liberality.—For the protection of the valuable property in the North West part of the Town, the Company have established an Engine Station in George-yard, Crown-street, Soho, where attendance is given day and night, as well as at each of the Company's other Engine Stations.

THE LOTTERY HAS COMMENCED.—T. BISH respectfully informs those persons who have already purchased in the present Lottery, that the only Capitals drawn the First Day were No. 8128 a Prize of £10 0 0; 7319 a Prize of £2000; 12,121 2 Prize of £300; 17,895 a Prize of £300. And T. BISH submits to those who have not yet made their Purchases, the following RICH STATE of the WHEEL:—3 Capitals of £20,000; 1 of £10,000; 2 of £2,000; 4 of 1,000; 7 of £500. Besides 19 of £300 and £200, and 8500 other Prizes, and as none of the above Capitals are fixed for any particular day, ALL may be drawn on THURSDAY Next, 2d October, the second day of drawing. Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn, are on Sale at Bish's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-cross, at the following Prices, which is cheaper than they have been in Lotteries for 20 years at this period of the drawing:—Ticket, £16 16s.; Half, £8 2s.; Quarter, £4 12s. 6d.; Eighth, £2 6s. 6d.; Sixteenth, £1 3s. 6d.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—THIEVENOT, Perfumer, No. 7, New Bond-street, London, aware that Perfumery Goods are sold under his Name, and with his Labels, at the different leading Towns in the United Kingdom, it becomes an imperious duty for him to declare, that he does not supply wholesale any Dealer whatever, either in London or the country; that goods so sold are without his authority, and counterfeits. Entreating the Public, and the Gentry in particular, to be on their guard against such impositions, he leaves to a liberal Public to appreciate the injury he is sustaining by such base artifices, and concludes by offering the above Reward on the conviction of any one so illegally trading.

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

No. 147. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1823. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday, Shakspeare's First Part of Henry the Fourth.—Tuesday, the Comedy of the Trip to Scarborough.—Wednesday, will be repeated the Comedy of the Rivals.—Thursday, Two new Pieces of Stella and Leatherlungs, and the Ballet, will be repeated every Evening till further notice.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, the Green Man, with Deaf as a Post, Sweethearts and Wives, and other Entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. Terry.—Tuesday, the Comedy of Every Body Finds, with the Farce of X. Y. Z. and a New Piece called Rosalie; or, the Lass that Loves a Sailor.—Wednesday, for the Benefit of Mrs. Chatterley.—Wednesday, Father and Daughter, for the Benefit of Mrs. Chatterley.—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with Fish out of Water.—Thursday, the Belle's Stratagem, Fish out of Water, and Roland for an Oliver.—Friday, the Green Man, Love, Law, and Physic, and Fish out of Water, for the Benefit of Mr. Tayleure.—Saturday, Sweethearts and Wives, being the last time (but two) of acting it this season.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. TERRY.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—TO-MORROW Evening, the Comedy of "The Green Man," Mr. Green, Mr. Terry; Gertha, Mrs. Chatterley.—After which (by permission of R. W. Elliston, Esq., will be performed, for the last time at this Theatre, the Farce of "Deaf as a Post." The Characters by Mr. Liston; Captain Templeton, Mr. Cooper; Sally Maggs, Mrs. Gibbs.—Between the Play and Entertainments, Madame Vestris will sing a new Song, called "Was I to blame to love him?"—To conclude with a new Comedy, called "Sweethearts and Wives." The principal characters by Mr. Terry, Mr. Liston, Mr. Liston, Madame Vestris, Miss Chester, and Mrs. Garrick.—Tickets and places for the boxes to be had of Mr. Terry, No. 13, Alfred place, Tottenham Court road, and of Mr. Massingham at the Box-office of the Theatre.

MRS. CHATTERLEY'S BENEFIT.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET, on TUESDAY, 7th inst. Last week but one. MRS. CHATTERLEY has the pleasure of informing her Friends and the Public, that owing to peculiarly fortunate circumstances, she is enabled to offer, on this occasion, a combination of talent and novelty, the Covent Garden Proprietors having kindly permitted (for this night only) the performance of the popular Farce of X. Y. Z.; and the Proprietor of the Haymarket having in the handsomest manner consented to the production of a NEW PIECE, taken from the French, and which, for some time, has proved a source of powerful attraction in Paris. On the 2d we intend Evening will be performed the favourite COMEDY of EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT; Sir Rob. Bramble, Mr. Liston; Harmony, Mr. Terry; Irwin, Mr. Cooper; Lady E. Irwin, Mrs. Chatterley, Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Gibbs. After which the popular Farce of X. Y. Z.; Neddy Bray, Mr. Liston. To conclude with the New Piece of ROSALIE, or FATHER AND DAUGHTER; Rosalie, Mrs. Chatterley.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Chatterley, No. 13, Craven street, Strand, and at the Box Office

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—This Theatre will open for the Season TO-MORROW Evening, when will be produced an entirely new Comic Burletta, in Three Acts, called the Prize and the Prayer; or, a Trifling Mistake.—After which, a celebrated Comic Ballet, from the French, in Two Acts, entitled Dancing Mad. In Act I. a pastoral Pas De Deux by Mr. W. Kirby and Mlle. Maria; the celebrated Skipping Rope Dance by Mrs Searle; and a Comic Dance by Mr. Walbourn. In Act II. a Turkish Pas Seul by Mr. W. Kirby; a Chinese Extravaganza by Mr. Walbourn; a Pas Seul by Mr. St. Albin; a Pas de Deux by Mr. Kirby and Mlle. Maria; and a Grand Pas de Deux by Mr. St. Albin and Mrs. Searle.—To conclude with a new Farcical Burletta, entitled A Matter of Doubt; or, Seven Years Since.

NEW SACRED MUSIC for the SOSTENENTE.—On the First of October was published by the Author, Union row, Peckham, price 2s. Hosanna to the Prince of Light, Composed and Arranged for four Voices, with an accompaniment for the Sostenente, Organ, Harp, or Piano-forte, by MARIA HINCKESMAN; and sold by Messrs. Whittaker and Co. 75, St. Paul's Churchyard, and all other Music Sellers.—☞ No copies genuine but those signed by the Author.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTE—"Scots, wha hae," being No. 24 of Admired Airs, with variations, by J. Mazzinghi, price 2s.: Rondo and Original Air; and Rondo on the air "Go, my love, go," and "Oh Quintilla," by J. B. Cramer, price 3s. 6d. each: Rondo on the admired Duet "Ah! tell upon a day," and variations on the popular Airs "Nelson," and "When meteor lights," by F. Ries, price 3s each: "Home! sweet home!" with variations; and Divertimento, with "Hark the Convent Bells!" by T. A. Rawlings, price 3s 6d. each: Second "Irish Melody," with Variations; and Divertisement, with "Should he upbraid," by G. Kialbrark, price 3s. each.—VOCAL.—The Music in "Clari," price 18s, or the favourite Ballad, "Home! sweet home!" the Songs, &c. may be had separate, in the words by T. Bayley, Esq. price 2s.: "Country Gay," the words from Quentin Durward, price 1s 6d.: "O, sweet is the gale," and "Lamp of my life, return," the words from "Shere Afkun," price 2s. each, all composed by H. R. Bishop: "I dinna care to tell," the popular Scottish Air sung by Miss Stephens, as arranged for her by J. Parry, price 1s. 6d. HARP.—"Home! sweet home!" and "Celle que j'aime tant," with Variations, and Rondo on "When the wind blows," by N. C. Bochsa, price 3s. 6d. each: Rondo on "When the wind blows," by N. C. Bochsa, price 3s. 6d. each: Rondo on "Home! sweet home!" arranged by Mr. Dussek, price 3s.—HARP AND PIANO-FORTE.—"Home! sweet home!" and Introduction Themes, in "Clari," by N. C. Bochsa, price 6s and "Scots wha hae," being No. 24 of Admired Airs for Harp and Piano Forte, &c. by J. Mazzinghi, price 5s.—Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, POTTER, and CO. 20, Soho square

MASS for THREE VOICES, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, composed for the Solemnization of the Benedictine Convent St. Gregory at Downside, near Bath; and inscribed to the Rev. L. Barber, by J. Mazzinchi, price 12s. published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE POTTER, and Co. 20, Soho square

NEW MUSIC, published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent street.—Portrait Charmant, arranged as a rondo for the piano-forte, by J. B. Cramer, 3s. 6d.: "The stille night," a favourite air, arranged for the harp and piano forte, with an accompaniment for the flute, by J. B. Cramer, 7s. 6d.: Germaniens, (rondo alla waltz) for the piano forte, composed by W. T. Ling, 3s.: El Sereno, a Spanish air, for the piano forte, arranged by T. A. Rawlings, 3s.: "The lark that shuns," glee, three voices, composed by W. Hawes, 2s.: "What means this strangeness," glee, four voices, by ditto, 1s. 6d.: "Oh, where is the flower," glee, four voices, by ditto, 2s.: Rondo Cossa, song, No. 8, of second series, arranged by do. 2s.: "O, sweet is the gale," song, No. 9, of second series, by do. 2s.: "The night is calm," glee, three voices, composed by T. Welsh, 2s. 6d.: the same, (arranged by particular desire) as a song, by the author, 2s.: "Where is a smile," song, by T. Welsh, 2s.: "When o'er the scene," song by T. Welsh, 2s.: Bacchus, glee, for four voices, by T. Welsh, 3s.: "We're a' noddin'," for the harp, by N. C. Bochsa, 4s.: "My lodging is on the cold ground," harp, by N. C. Bochsa, 3s. A choice collection of Handel's celebrated choruses, selected and arranged as duets for the piano forte, by J. W. Hobler, each 2s.—☞ The same collection of Handel's Choruses, as single lessons, are now in the press, and shortly will be published, each 1s 6d.—Piano-Fortes and Harps sold, let on hire, and tuned.

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NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC, by celebrated Composers, published by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside.—Effusio Musica, a grand Fantasia by Kalkbrenner Op. 68, price 7s.: Impromptu on the Bard's Bequest, by ditto, Op. 67, 4s.: "Gaza d'amitie," by ditto, dedicated to Moscheles, Op. 66, 5s.: The Sprig of Shillelah, Variations, by CLEMENTI, 3s.: Mozart's celebrated Symphony, called "JUPITER," newly adapted by ditto, for Piano-forte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, 8s.: Moldavian Air, Variations, by Ries, 3s.: a Fifth and Sixth Sonatinas, by ditto, each, 3s.: Beethoven's Trifles, a set of 11 Air, Variations, by Gelinek, 1s. 6d.: "Here's a health," Rondo, by Meves, 3s.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

COSMORAMA.—A CHANGE having taken place in the Gallery of Asia and Africa, it now contains Views of Jerusalem; the Colossal Statues on the Plain of Thebes; Ruin of the Tomb of Osymandias, commonly called the Memnonium; the City of Antioch, and some others. The other Gallery contains Mount Blanc; the Mer de Glace, the Gardens of Versailles; Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, and three others. The admission of day-light considerably improves the illusion, and obviates heat and obscurity so much complained of at St. James's street.—Admittance, each Gallery, One Shilling.—209, Regent-street.

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PRIVATE TUITION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who resides in a healthy part of Devonshire, and takes Four Pupils to prepare for the Public Schools and Universities, who have every advantage of a private family, has now a VACANCY, in consequence of the removal of one to Cambridge. Terms 200 guineas per annum; most respectable references will be given and required.—Address, post paid, to Rev. J. B., to the care of Mr. Upham, Bookseller, Exeter.

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THE Friends of a respectable YOUTH intended for the MEDICAL PROFESSION, may hear of an opportunity of apprenticing him to a Surgeon in extensive and long established general practice, where his morals will be taken care of and his attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice permitted.—Letters (post paid) to A. B. at Messrs Underwoods, 32 Fleet-street.

MEDICAL LECTURES, &c.—DR. RAMADGE will commence his next COURSE of LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC and MATERIA MEDICA, and CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY, the 6th of OCTOBER, at a quarter past 10 in the Morning. For particulars apply to Dr. Ramadge, 21, Ely-place, where the Lectures will be delivered. Pupils are privileged to attend the extensive Practice at the Infirmary for Diseases of the Lungs, and also the Clinical Lectures to be there delivered.

DR. THYNNE will commence his LECTURES on MIDWIFERY and the Diseases of Women and Children on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at half-past ten in the morning. For particulars apply at his house, No. 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

DR. MERRIMAN, Physician Accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital, and DR. LEY, Physician Accoucheur to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on the THEORY and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at half past ten o'clock. Particulars may be learned at Dr. Merriman's, No. 34, Lower Brook-street Grosvenor square: at Dr. Ley's, 24, Mount-street, Berkely-square, and at the Middlesex Hospital, where the Lectures will be given.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, Gerrard-street, Soho.—Pupils are admitted to witness the Practice of this Institution, where above five thousand patients are annually received. Examinations are given by DR. NUTTALL, on the Practice of Physic, and by DR. MACLEOD, on the Materia Medica and Pharmacopeia, three times a week. Terms of attendance on the Medical practice and examinations—

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SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING in the immediate vicinity of Russell Square, of which most of the Rooms command a view. This Establishment, in point of situation, comfort, and respectability, is equal, if not superior to any in town. There is at present also a most desirable Room vacant for a Married couple or two Sisters. The most unexceptionable references will be required and given. Apply at 20, Keppel street, Russell square.

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DENIS JACOB, Dealer in Diamonds and Pearls, begs leave to inform the Public he has REMOVED to 213, REGENT STREET, where he gives Ready Money for the above Articles.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 700l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equitable Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, commanda ed on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Jones, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS.—The Advertiser advances Money to any extent, at moderate interest, whether on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Lifehold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security: and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will find experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and expeditious; for this business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover in the Temple-lane, Fleet street, will receive immediate attention; where also other Temple-lane, Fleet street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions purchased and discounted.

ROAD TOOLS upon Mr. M'Adam's IMPROVED SYSTEM; shovels, grafting tools, sieves, matlocks, mud scrapers, and rakes of every description, barrows, and iron wheels, &c. The tools are well steeled and will last, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that they will experience treatment the most candid, liberal, and expeditious; though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Letters, post-paid, to A. Z. care of Mr. Williams, glover in the Temple-lane, Fleet street, will receive immediate attention; where also a card of address may be had.—Reversions purchased and discounted.

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GLOBE INSURANCE, LONDON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from and after the 28th day of August, 1823, all persons on whose lives Insurances are or may be effected with the Globe Insurance Company, are, and will be at liberty during Peace, without licence or extra charge, to reside in any Foreign or Colonial Settlement, or to go by Sea from any Foreign Port in respect of such Insurances to proceed to, or return by Sea from any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to or from any other part, or to and from its immediate dependent Islands in the English Channel, in any King's ships, steam or other decked vessels, being packets appropriated to the conveyance of passengers.—By Order of the Board,

JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Sec.

Sept. 1823.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the appointment of Edward James Dawkins and Robert Albion Cox, Esqrs. to be Commissioners on Spanish Claims, under the Convention at Madrid—of the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, to be Master of the Mint—and also permission to Major William Robinson, of the Royal Marine Artillery, C.B. to wear the Order of St. Ferdinand.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1823.

2d Regt of Life Guards: Lieut. and Adjt. J. Maples, to be Lieut. vice Hart—6th Regt. of Dragoons: Major E. Wildman, to be Lieut.-Col. vice French; Brev. Major W. Rutledge to be Major, vice Wildman; Lieutenant H. A. Langley to be Capt. vice Rutledge; Cornet T. Jervis to be Lieutenant, vice Langley; Cornet and Adjutant Charles Short to have the rank of Lieutenant; Gent. Cadet J. R. Hay to be Cornet, vice Jervis.—8th Reg. of Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. Hort to be Lieut. vice Taylor; Vet. Surg. L. Bird to be Vet. Surg. vice Rickwood, who exch.—10th Ditto: Lieut. F. G. D'Arcy, Marquess of Carmarthen, to be Lieut vice Sir J. Trollope, Bart. who exch.—14th Ditto: Lieut. J. S. St. Legerto be Capt. vice Barrett; Cornet W. J. D'Urban to be Lieut. vice St. Leger.—15th Ditto: Lieut. G. H. Lindsay to be Lieut. vice Mangles, who exch.—12th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. J. Jones to be Capt. vice Milner; Ensign J. Stucke to be Lieut. vice Jones; R. A. Cuthbert, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stucke.—15th Ditto: H. J. Ellis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Finch, deceased.—17th Ditto: Surg. J. Herlot, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Sr. George Ardley, who exchanges.—26th Ditto: Ens. A. Calder to be Lieut. vice Maxwell, dec.; Gent. Cadet G. Piggott to be Ens. vice Calder.—31st Reg. of Foot: To be Ensigns—Ens S. S. Bodiseu, vice Brown, exch.; Ens C. M. Burrows, vice Foskett, exch.—34th Ditto: Ens. J. Foskett to be Ens. vice Burrows, exch.—41st Ditto: Capt J. L. Hill to be Major, vice M'Coy; Lieut. G. Johnson to be Capt. vice Hill; Ens. P. Brown to be Lieut. vice Johnson.—45th Ditto: Lieut. J. K. Taylor to be Lieut. and Adj. vice Maples.—47th Ditto: Lieut. E. Codd to be Lieut. vice Isaacson, exch.—53d Ditto: Lieut. J. Cates to be Lieut. vice Morphett, exch.—57th Ditto: Lieut. George William Mangles to be Lieutenant, vice Lindsay, who exchanges.—64th Ditto: Lieutenant Adam Duncan Boyes to be Adjutant, vice Jull, promoted.—85th ditto: Lieut. H. J. French, to be Capt. vice Charleton, prom.—Ensign A. Butler, to be Lieut. vice French—A. S. Bateman, gent. to be Ens. vice Butler—87th ditto: Lieut. M. Morphett, to be Lieut. vice Cates, exch.—92d ditto: Capt. A. R. Charleton, to be Major, vice Wilkie, ret.—1st Royal Vet Batt: Ass. Surg. J. Morrison, M.D. to be Ass. Surg. vice Quill, dec.—3d Royal Vet. Batt.: Brevet Major W. Gray, African Corps, to be Capt. vice Hackett, dec.—Lieut. J. G. Wesley, to be Capt. vice White, ret.—Capt. G. Henry, Sub-Inspector of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, vice White, ret.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint:—T. O. Jones, Esq. to be Dep.-Lieut.

Commissions in the Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry:—Lieut. J. Bulman, to be Capt. vice Reed—Cornet P. G. Ellison, to be Lieut. vice Bulman, prom.

Commissions in the First Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry:—C. J. B Hamilton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Wild, resig.—W. Strickland, jun. Gent. to be Cornet, vice Stevens, resig.

BANKRUPTS.

W. SUTTON, Sunbury, brewer—D. BURKES, and G. SMITH, Reading, linen drapers—R. BARTON, Willoughby, Cambridge, coach proprietor—J. MOLLETT, Lower Thames street, victualler—W. CLEAVER, Holborn, soapmanufacturer—J. LUMLEY, Peston-Mills, York, corn factor—A. SIMMONS, Strand, tailor—J. FERGUSON, Liverpool, master-mariner.

THE WIDOW of the LATE MR. PERRY.—The late SAMPSON PERRY, Esq. more generally known by the title of Captain Perry, from the rank he held in the Metropolitan Volunteer Service, having died suddenly, surrounded by all those arduous and trying difficulties with which it was the destiny of his life to struggle. It has been removed by the many friends which his political integrity had procured him, and to whom the merit and the misfortunes of his public life were well known, to solicit the benevolence of the Public in behalf of his surviving wife and family, whom his sudden death has left destitute.—Subscriptions received by Mr. Ridgway, Piccadilly; Mr. Pass, 26, High Holborn: and Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Bedford	20	0	0	Mr. Sherwood - -	3	0	0
A Friend to the Widow & Orphan	10	0	0	B. Hopkinson, Esq. -	1	1	
Sir R. Phillips - -	5	0	0	C. Winter, Esq. - -	5	0	0
J. Stansfield, Esq. - -	10	0	0	J. H. S. - -	1	0	0
R. Johnson, Esq. - -	5	0	0	A Friend to the Widow	1	1	0
ajor Cartwright -	5	0	0	John Mangles, Esq. -	5	0	0
A Friend to the Needful	1	0	0	Anonymous - -	5	0	
G Whittaker, Esq. -	1	1	0				

G. PRIS, Grower of CHAMPAGNE, of Avize, near Epernay, France, most respectfully informs the Nobility, the Trade, his Friends, and the Public, that he has entered into a contract with Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, of the OPERA COLONNADE, HAYMARKET, by which Mr. WRIGHT will in future have the entire and exclusive sale of his CHAMPAGNE WINES. G. PRIS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal and distinguished support he has received since the year 1814, and he pledges himself that the same description of WINES, and if possible better, as it is his intention to superintend his vineyards personally, will be always on sale at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, and at no other place in England or elsewhere, at the unexampled low price of 4l. 4s. per dozen.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—THEVENOT, Perfumer, No. 7, New Bond street London, aware that Perfumery Goods are sold under his Name, and with his Labels, at the different leading Towns in the United Kingdom, it becomes an imperious duty for him, to declare, that he does not supply wholesale any Dealer whatever, either in London or the country, that goods so sold are without his authority, and counterfeits. Entreating the Public, and the Gentry in particular, to be on their guard against such impositions, he leaves to a liberal Public to appreciate the injury he is sustaining by these base artifices, and concludes by offering the above Reward on the conviction of any one so illegally trading.

A SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM or DINING-ROOM CURTAINS, either of splendid Swiss Chintz, Spanish Damasks, Tabborets, or Moreens, can be completed by MILES and EDWARDS at little more than half the prices regularly charged by other establishments. The extraordinary advantages they possess, with their immense variety, entirely manufactured since the amazing reduction in the prices, can only be credited by a comparison with the terms of other houses. For Four-post, French, and Pencilled Furniture, M. and E. have just received from their print ing Grounds an additional quantity of Twelve Hundred Pieces of Chintzes, all warranted fast colours, and on their usual low terms.

CAUTION.—Miles and Edwards beg particularly to state, that their only Establishment is at No. 134, Oxford-street (between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their genuine Burton, Kinsbro', Taunton, and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine order for use: their Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub, of their usual fine qualities, and their prices the lowest at which the first class of such goods can be sold.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The Public are respectfully informed that the ST. PATRICK Steam Packet continues to sail from Bristol to Dublin every Tuesday, and from Dublin to Bristol every Friday.

Hours of Sailing from Bristol.

Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock	.... morning	Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock	.... afternoon
—— 30, at 3 o'clock	.... afternoon	—— 21, at 7 o'clock	.... morning
Oct 7, at 9 o'clock	.... morning	—— 28, at 1 o'clock	.... afternoon

Berths secured by application, post paid, to Mr. Thos. S. Protheroe, Bristol, Messrs. R. I. and H. Hayes, Dublin, and Mr. Reilly, York House, Bath

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. W. BEACALL, SURGEON-DENTIST, 13, Newman street, Oxford-street, having with unremitting diligence, long made the Science of artificial Teeth, where mechanical contrivance is requisite, his peculiar study, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth, with Natural or Artificial, in a superior manner, without the least pain, from a single Tooth to a complete Set, at little more than one-half the usual charges. Teeth cleaned if ever so discoloured, and rendered white and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, Stopping, and every Operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Attends at home from 10 till 4.

DIGESTIVE SEGARS.—The high degree of celebrity to which these Segars have attained for their undoubted efficacy in all cases of indigestion having excited the cupidity of certain individuals, and induced them to offer for sale a spurious article under the foregoing denomination, the Publishers respectfully informed that the Genuine Digestive Segar is only to be had of GLIDDON'S, 42, King-street, Covent garden, in Government stamped packets, price 3s. 6d., and signed on the wrapper A. GLIDDON. All others are counterfeit.—An allowance to country dealers.—All letters must be post paid.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

WHITEHALL, Sept 27, 1823.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen, and to the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.—C. Forbes, of New and Edinglassie, in the county of Aberdeen, Esq.; T. Reid, of Ewell Grove, in the county of Surrey, and of Graystone Park, in the county of Dumfries, Esq.; G. A. Robinson, of Batt's House, in the county of Somerset, Esq.; W. Baillie, of Polkemmet, in the county of Linlithgow, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1823.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Canning, Esq. to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and the Free Cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Commissions in the Regt. of Berwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry—J. Hume, Gent. to be Cornet, vice G. Logan, ret.; R. Lendell, Esq. to be Surgeon, vice Smith, dec.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Clark, jun. and Co. Dorchester, printers—Nicols and Relph, Adam's row, Hampstead-road, timber merchants—J. and R. Stevens, Cadogan Arms, Sloane-street, Chelsea, victuallers—Attree and Carliar, Hill-street, Finsbury, common-brewers—Campbell and Co. Port Glasgow, sugar-refiners—Perkins and Robins, Bean-street, Soho, working-gold smiths—Harrison and Co. Horseley, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal masters, as far as relates to A. Manby—S. and C. D. Loveday, Guy's Inn lane-road pawnbrokers—T. and J. Hall, Malden lane, Wood-street, wholesale-hosiers—Knight and Ridge Belfield, Rochdale, bleachers.

BANKRUPT.

T. ATKINSON, Ludgate-hill, London, cabinet-maker.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Oct. 21, G. Wright, St. Martin's-lane, boot-factor.—Nov. 7, W. Potts, Sheerness, Kent, linen-draper.

Oct. 30, G. and F. Atkinson, Kirbymoor-side, Yorkshire, corn merchants, at Barton's Hotel, New Malton—Oct. 28, J. Pitstow, Earl's Colne, Essex, miller, at the Red Lion Inn, Colchester—Oct. 28, J. Robertson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, silversmith, at the George Inn—Oct. 28, W. Horne and J. Stackhouse, Liverpool, merchants, at the George Inn—Oct. 21, J. Richardson, Kingston-upon-Hull, coal-dealer, at the Dog and Duck Tavern—Oct. 21, T. Jenkins, Lanvithen, Glamorganshire, dealer, at the Bear Inn, Cowbridge.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 21.

J. Hardy, Stratford upon-Avon, Warwickshire, corn-merchant—T. Lean-Liverpool, coach maker—I. Harrison, Mount Terrace, Whitechapel-road, flour, factor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, OCT. 1.—The following particulars of the capture of Riego, are by an eye-witness of that event. They are interesting:—

"After having been completely defeated by the French, Riego wandered in the mountains, with about twenty followers, on horseback, fifteen of whom were superior officers. Exhausted with fatigue and hunger, he met the hermit of La Torre de Pedrogil, and an inhabitant of Vilches, named Lopez Lara. He took them aside, and said, 'My friends, you have now an opportunity of making your own and families' fortunes; you have only to conduct me, unobserved by any one whatever, to Carolina, Carboneras, and Navas de Tolosa, where I have good friends, who will procure me a guide to Estremadura, whither I am desirous of proceeding. The hermit and his companion refused his offers; but Riego caused them to be seized and mounted upon two mules, declaring to them at the same time, that whether willing or not they should serve as guides to the troop. At night-fall they proceeded onward. Riego spoke to his companions of his journey from Madrid into Andalusia, of the places where he found acquaintance, &c. The guides concluded from this unguarded conversation, that he was the famous Riego. From that moment the brave Lopez Lara was only occupied in devising means for delivering this notorious criminal into the hands of justice. At day-break they found themselves near the farm Baquevizones. Riego said they would demand an asylum there; on which Lara knocked at the door, and it so happened that it was one of his own brothers, named Mateo, who came and opened it. Riego, fearing that too numerous an escort would betray him, would only permit three of his faithful followers to enter with him. One of these was an English Colonel, who, impressed with mistrust, hastily closed the door, locked it, and pocketed the key. They led their horses and reposed themselves in the stable with their drawn swords by their sides. Riego, on awaking, peremptorily said to Lopez Lara that he must get his horse shod. 'Well,' replied the latter, 'who felt all the importance of the occasion, 'I will go and get it done at Arquillos.' Riego refused, and expressed a desire that his brother Mateo should undertake the commission, not by leading the horse to Arquillos, but by fetching a farrier. Lopez had only time to whisper his brother: 'This man is Riego; give information to the magistrates, and say that we are compelled to do our duty.' Possessed of the same intelligence as his brother, Mateo agreed upon the way in which he would act, and he promised so to manage that Riego should be at breakfast when the armed force should surround the house. Riego, in fact, sat down to breakfast immediately on learning from Mateo that the farrier was coming forthwith: but the Englishman, constantly impressed with his fears, did not quit the window, from which, with a telescope, he kept a look-out all round. Suddenly he exclaimed, 'Commandant, we are lost!—here are armed persons advancing.' 'Arm!' cried Riego—but that instant Lopez and Mateo seized the carbines, and cocked and levelled them at the traitors, saying, 'The first who moves is a dead man!' They had already grasped their swords, but the resolution of Riego all at once forsook him; he let them tie his hands behind his back. He even said politely to Lopez, (calling him *mustra merced*)—'Have the goodness to tell the men who are coming, not to hurt us, since we are your prisoners.' The Alcade entered, followed by an armed force. Riego supplicated him in a similar manner not to do him any harm, and as a pledge to embrace him. The Alcade felt much repugnance to embrace a man who had brought so many evils upon his country; but the indulgent Lopez urged him to do so in the name of Christian charity. Riego then offered the Alcade's men all the money he had about him, to be treated with humanity; which the Alcade forbade any of them accepting, and addressing the prisoners, said, 'Justice will decide your fate.' The Civil Commandant of Arquillos soon after arrived with a mounted guard, and took away the prisoners. The herdsman and the two countrymen showed throughout this affair a devotion and intelligence which insure to them the gratitude of all loyal Spaniards."

PORT ST. MARY, Sept. 22.—All the preparations are terminated, and every thing has been anticipated, by M. de Bourmont. The Prince and the Major-General are gone to inspect the arrangements for the landing. The order for embarkation is daily expected. The wind is favourable, and the nights superb. Thirty men of the principal post have passed over to the French. They state, that the discontent of the troops of the line was at its height, and that their comrades ardently desire to follow their example. On the day of the attack of Santi Petri, alarm was general in the isle, and every body fled towards Cadiz. In the night from the 21st to the 22d, three small mortars were mounted at the salt works, which threw bombs into Caracca. Naval officers have gone in very close to Cadiz, and took soundings in spite of the fire of the place. The King is now treated with the utmost regard.—M. de Bourmont will personally attend at the head-quarters this evening. It is thought that he is to receive final orders from his Royal Highness for the landing.

PERPIGNAN, SEPT. 27.—The important fortress of Figueras has capitulated; 3,000 men are prisoners of war.—The submission of Lopez-Banos and Badajoz is announced. It appears that Badajoz has surrendered upon the same conditions as Ballesteros.

MADRID, SEPT. 26.—Riego has succeeded in escaping from a French officer, who had seized his horse's bridle. Providence, who wills the punishment of this guilty man, seems to have withdrawn him from the hands of this officer in order to deliver him up to the Spaniards.

A *Santa Martha Gazette* of the 5th of August, contains the following:—"MARACAIBO.—The Governor of this garrison has received advices from the head-quarters of Rio de la Hache, under date of the 3d inst., which contain propositions for an honourable and advantageous capitulation, made by the Colonel D. N. Lopes, second in command of the Spanish army, and the Lieut.-Colonel D. L. L. Quintana, as Commissioners for General D. F. T. Morales, to General Manuel Maurrique, and the answer given to the same by the letter."—Many of the proposed terms of capitulation were negatived on the part of the Colombian General; and it was the general opinion at Santa Martha, founded upon advices from Rio de la Hache, that Gen. Morales would, within a day or two of the date of the above-mentioned (Aug. 3), surrender at discretion.

FROM THE MONITEUR OF TUESDAY—OFFICIAL PART.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—Report made by Rear-Admiral Baron Duperre, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Naval force before Cadiz, by Rear-Admiral Baron des Rotours, commanding the division before the Petres:—

"This morning at day-break, the wind being east, a fresh breeze and a fine sea, I ordered the Centaur and Trident of the line, and the *Guerriere* frigate, to sail, designing to attack Fort St. Petri; at seven the division was under sail, the Centaur leading, followed by the Trident and the Guerriere. It was my intention to pass close by the bank of rocks called Juan Bella. I therefore ordered the Iris corvette, Capt. Bonifacy, which you had sent me in the night, and which I had retained to take places of the line, and to sound at such a distance as to be able to bear in view, the depths and to tack whenever it was less than ten fathoms. This order was well executed: the division thus approached St. Petri. At noon I was joined by the Santo Christo schooner, Lieut. Fraser, whom I ordered to sound to the windward as near as possible to the reef along the coast, and to let me know the depth. At a quarter past one, I hoisted the signal on which I had agreed with the division, that they might begin their fire, which was done with extreme vigour. When I had got to the distance I desired, (Fort St. Petri bearing S. E.) I ordered M. Jonquieres, commanding the Centaur, to take his position at this point, which was done with great ability, though the wind was strong, and the current unfavourable. The sails being taken in with as much order as celerity, I gave the signal to begin the fire, which the fort returned with the few pieces that it had on that side; meantime the Trident advanced; it was to anchor half a cable behind the Centaur, but the wind varying from E.S.E. to S.E. it could not anchor nearer than a cable's length, and began the fire as soon as it was moored, receiving with the Centaur that of a battery in the Isle of St. Leon, and of a battery of St. Petri which also fired on the Santo Christo, which was within a quarter of a gunshot. The Guerriere was to moor behind the Trident, but I made a signal to it to take the head of the line; and whether it was that the wind failed, or the currents hindered it, it could not reach its post, and removed a cable and a half to windward of the Centaur. In this position it began its fire; but perceiving that it did not reach the fort, and that that of the Trident did not sufficiently pass it, I sent M. Lieut. Thiebaut, my aid-de-camp, to order these two vessels to resume their posts, the Trident astern of the Centaur and the Guerriere before it. It was three o'clock, the Captain had been engaged since a quarter past one; Fort St. Petri returned the fire only at long intervals. I thought the time was come to attempt to storm it. I made a signal to the division to embark its troops in the boats, and to send them towards the Centaur, which was executed with all possible celerity, and I waited only for the moment when the Trident and the Guerriere should have taken their position, and commenced the fire, to order the landing, when at half-past three the fort hoisted a white flag, which was immediately saluted by a thousand cries of "Vive le Roi!" I immediately sent the boats, having on board 420 of the 12th and 14th of the line, and a detachment of grenadiers of the Marine Artillery. When they reached the foot of the rock on which the fort is situated, Captain Tetiot, who commanded the landing, sent me a Spanish Officer with a flag of truce, who proposed that the garrison should retire to the Isle of Leon, under its respective colours, and continue to serve against the French army. I insisted that they should engage not to bear arms against France during the war.—This was acceded to, and was going to be executed, when the Spaniards, fearing to return to the Isle of Leon, preferred being prisoners, and our troops immediately took possession of the fort, where the Spaniards had 27 24-pounders, brass, a garrison of 180 men, abundance of ammunition, and provisions for two months.—I was too well aware of the importance of St. Petri not to take advantage immediately of the success I had obtained. I armed one boat from each vessel to intercept the barks which, notwithstanding the vigilance of our cruisers, brought provisions to Cadiz, entering by the river of this name; I already bear the cannon of the fort fire on these barks. Its fire, with that of the battery which we have in front, entirely deprives Cadiz of this way of receiving supplies, which was almost the only one it had. The Spaniards had 13 men killed or wounded. The Centaur did not lose a man.—[The remainder of the Report is filled up with commendations of the officers and men employed.]

(Signed) Rear-Admiral Baron DES ROTOURS,
On board the Centaur, off St. Petri, 25th Sept. 1823, 11 P.M.

(A true Copy.)

The Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Force before Cadiz, DUPERRE."

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. BALLESTEROS.

Don Antonio Salinas, the General commanding the province of Cordova, has transmitted, under date of the 15th, to the Inspector-General of Cavalry, the following document:—

"Spaniards!—With the army under my command, I was tranquilly awaiting the happy results of the convention concluded with his Excellency Count Molitor, and approved by his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême, and employing myself solely in conciliating the minds of Spaniards, as the most efficacious means of remedying the evils of afflicted Spain, when General Riego presented himself at my cantonments, putting forth pretensions which the nation disclaims, and to which I could not accede; and provoking me to a contest which my heart resisted, but which military duty and honour commanded me to accept. I therefore proceeded to make the necessary disposition of the troops under my command, for receiving the enemy, and resisting his attempts; but considering that the soldiers would be reluctant to engage in such a combat, I advanced in front of the cacadores, to overcome their repugnance, and to remind them of their duty. My fears and hopes began to be realized, and my troops, following my example, rushed forwards against such enemies as presented themselves; but Riego did not seek the success of his designs by the honourable conflict of arms, but endeavoured to obtain it by dark machinations. His object was to make the army mutiny, and by means of the disorder and confusion to augment the number of his partizans, and thereby to prolong the sufferings of the country.

"In effect, and doubtless in consequence of previous preparations, his soldiers, affecting horror at the idea of the combat which themselves provoked, threw away their arms, and rushed forward to embrace my troops, exclaiming 'Union,' and shouting repeated *vivas* to Riego, to the constitution of the year 12, and to Ballesteros. Riego, at the same time, made offers to me of the command of his troops, and of all the troops of Andalusia and Estremadura, supposing, perhaps, in his heated imagination, that these proposals would implicate me in his views, or rather making them with the deliberate intention of seducing my soldiers for the purpose of afterwards converting them into the instruments for promoting his designs. Inconsiderate man! Riego knew not Ballesteros when he so presumed respecting me; nor was he capable of appreciating the military virtues of this army. If the sincere pleasure experienced by many of my troops at the amicable conclusion of a scene which at first promised to be so sanguinary, was capable of throwing them off their guard, and making them forget for some moments the discipline to which they are accustomed, thus depriving me of the power of destroying so criminal a project in its origin, they promptly recovered from their first surprise, and being made aware of the designs of Riego, returned to their duty. None of them would incorporate themselves in the ranks of that chief. Solely attentive to saving my army, without any consideration for my own person, I then ordered my troops to encamp, for the purpose of separating them from those of Riego, and I remained with a small guard in my lodgings.

"The plans of the actors in this plot being thus disappointed, and the hopes which Riego had entertained of making this army join in his enterprises having vanished, he conceived the idea of making himself master of my person; and disarming my guard, arrested me in my lodgings, with the chief of my staff, and other superior officers who were in my company.

"What was the object of this arrest, and why it was not further acted upon, Riego and his accomplices can alone explain, and men of honour may conceive the degree of treachery and perfidy which this attempt involved. I limit myself to stating the event such as it occurred, in order that malignity may not disfigure it, or indolence afford opportunity for sinister representations. I have also the satisfaction of announcing, that this army not only maintains its discipline in full vigour, but that its indignation against the conduct of General Riego has extended to the ranks of his own troops, and that many of his officers and soldiers have recognised his misconduct, and have placed themselves under my command. Among these are to be reckoned the brilliant and worthy Spaniards of the regiments of Numantia and Espana. Riego marches in disorder, and is pursued on every side, for which reason the point to which he directs his course cannot be stated with precision, but it is known that he has passed through Martos.

"Spaniards!—Steady in my principle of contributing, as far as in my power, to the felicity of my country, and convinced that its welfare requires the reconciliation of all its sons, each of whom ought to deposit on the sacred altars of his country his individual pretensions, I shall adopt all the means in my power to avoid events such as that which has occurred, and shall exert every effort to put down these, deaf to the voice of humanity, and forgetful of the sentiments I have stated, may attempt to feed for a time the flame of civil discord which devours us, by destroying the salutary effects of the convention concluded with Count Molitor, which I am resolved to maintain at every risk, as the basis of the wished-for pacification.

"FRANCISCO BALLESTEROS.

"Head-quarters, Priego, Sept. 13."

IRELAND.

Yesterday morning a young lady named Loggrove, residing in apartments at the house of Mr. Miller, a baker, in Henry-street, Ormond's-hill, retired to her bed-chamber, and in a few minutes afterwards her servant heard a violent scream. She hastened to the apartment, and on entering her mistress was extended upon the floor in a state of blood. The inmates found she had cut her throat with the knife which she used at breakfast. A medical gentleman was sent for, who dressed the wound, which he described to be of a most dangerous nature. She could not speak, but when asked questions, made signs to the table, sealed up, and it was instantly forwarded.—*Dublin paper, September 28.*

Late on the evening of Friday se'nnight, an attempt was made to burn the lands of Croughill, near Ardagh, in this county, to burn a large quantity of turf, the property of Jacob Miller, (a Palatine,) by setting fire in four places; fortunately, an acquaintance of his who was returning home, perceived the fire and extinguished it. This is the second attempt which was lately made to destroy turf, the property of these people, who are always marked as objects of vengeance for no other cause but being remarkably industrious.

Friday se'nnight, Mr. N. P. Nunan, a gentleman from near Glenville, went to the neighbourhood of Ballyhahill and Whitehall, in this county, for the purpose of having Custodium notices served; about the hour of twelve o'clock, at noon, a riotous and tumultuous mob assembled, attacked and beat him in a most cruel and inhuman manner, they took from his person his watch, a gold pin, and a knife, with which they cut his saddle to pieces, and then left the whole and knife on the field; they took a quantity of papers, &c. which he had in his pockets. He being a powerful strong man escaped with difficulty into Shanagolden, where he got protection from the Rev. George Vincent, who sent him under an escort in his own carriage to Rathkeale, where he received medical aid—less than fifteen distinct wounds were inflicted upon him. The Rev. Mr. Vincent and Capt. Cox, of the Rifle Brigade, accompanied by Mr. Smith and Mr. Keily, and strong parties of military and police, proceeded to Ballahahill, on Monday night last, and succeeded in apprehending thirty-one suspicious persons, who they brought into Shanagolden the following morning, at seven o'clock. Mr. Nunan was sent on to Rathkeale, who was so far recovered as to be able to travel in a gig, and examining the prisoners fully identified eleven of them, who are committed for trial, either under the Insurrection Act or for a capital felony. Mr. Nunan identified those people in the public street of Shanagolden, in the most determined and spirited manner, before an immense concourse of their associates.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET—Thursday, Wm. Jennings, a boy about 13 years of age, was charged with stealing a gold pin, the property of B. Bury, and out of this arose a charge against a Mr. Bury, a tradesman, of Sloane-street, for receiving the pin, knowing it to have been stolen. The prisoner had been about four months in the service (as errand boy) of Mr. Doyle, a glass-man, where the young prosecutor Bury is an apprentice. One morning last week, the latter missed a gold pin from a table in his bed-room, and suspicion falling on the prisoner, he was charged with the theft. He acknowledged having taken the pin, and said he sold it to Mr. Bury, a perfumer, in Sloane-street for 9d. Ann Holmes, the girl to whom he made this confession, went with him to Mr. Bury's shop, and asked his daughter, who was in the shop, if she had purchased a gold pin from the boy. She said her father had. The girl asked if she might have it. Miss Bury replied that she might, if they still had it; but she believed it was gone, as it was to be polished and altered, or melted down. On a subsequent evening, Allen, a dismounted patrol, called and saw Mr. Bury, who, on being questioned, said he did purchase the pin from a boy for 9d. and he produced and shewed it to the Officer. The latter told Mr. Bury what he was, and requested to have the pin; but this Mr. B. refused until Allen offered to leave his watch, as a security for it, and then gave it up.

The Magistrate called upon Mr. Bury to account for his conduct in purchasing such an article from a boy of the prisoner's age and appearance.—He stated that he felt so well satisfied with the account the boy gave, that he was quite convinced he was *doing no wrong* in exchasing the pin.

The Magistrate—And pray what was that account?—Mr. Bury said he found it in the street; and the dirty state of the pin convinced me he told the truth.

The Magistrate—Did you ask him where he *found it?*—*Mr. Bury* I did not.

The Magistrate—Did you ask him where he lived, or any other questions?—Mr. Bury replied in the negative.

The Magistrate—And you gave the sum of 9d. for this pin, which you must have known to be pure gold?—Mr. Bury—It was very dirty when I bought it; and I thought it might turn out indifferent gold. It has been cleaned and altered since I have had it.

The Magistrate asked the value of the pin; and Mr. Doyle said, cost 10s. It was curiously chased.

The Magistrate—The increase of crime in the junior classes of society, is the every-day subject of complaint with the public; and would not be half so much so, but for such conduct as yours, Mr. Bury! If tradesmen wish to maintain a character for respectability in the world, they should act in such a manner as to deserve it; and if they do not, the consequences be upon their heads. We are every day called upon to punish boys like this, for offences which probably they never would have committed, but for the facility with which stolen goods are to be got rid of; and I certainly shall not send him for trial, without also submitting your conduct to a Jury.

Mr. Bury hoped this would not be done—he had acted quite innocently.

The Magistrate—I cannot alter my determination; I should be acting with gross injustice if I committed this boy without also sending his seducer before a Jury.

The boy was committed for stealing the pin, and Mr. Bury was also committed to Newgate for trial, for feloniously receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen. The witnesses were all bound over to prosecute.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Thursday Mr. Dando, of the House of Dando and Co. of Cheapside, was summoned to attend before the Lord Mayor, to answer the complaint of a Mr. Wood. A gentleman who is now at Southampton, owed Messrs. Dando 3*l.* or 4*l.* pounds, and Mr. Wood a smaller sum, and transmitted from Southampton to Messrs. Dando the sum of 15*l.* in part payment of his debt to them. Under the cover in which the letter to Messrs. Dando was enclosed, he transmitted a letter to Mr. Wood, enclosing 1*l.* in part payment of his debt to that gentleman. Mr. W. never received either the letter or the enclosure, and as he expected both, he wrote to his correspondent at Southampton, complaining of the want of punctuality in a money transaction. The answer he received put him in possession of the fact, that Messrs. Dando had in their possession what they were bound to give up to him, and stated that the writer had sent the letter directed to Mr. Wood open. Mr. Wood called at Messrs. Dando's house and demanded his letter, but their reply was, that they had received a parcel from the correspondent alluded to, on their own account, and intended to appropriate it. Under these circumstances Mr. Wood had no alternative but an application to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Wood produced the letter referred to, in explanation of the delay in remitting the 1*l.* The Lord Mayor read it, and found the contents exactly corresponded with the account given of the transaction by the complainant.

His Lordship asked Mr. Dando what answer he had to make to the extraordinary charge?

Mr. Dando said, that the correspondent at Southampton, alluded to, was indebted to his house in the sum of 3*l.* or 4*l.*, and that he had transmitted to them 26*l.* in a parcel in part payment; upon receiving which they wrote to him acknowledging the receipt of the 26*l.* and informing him that if he did not forthwith discharge the rest of the debt, legal proceedings should be taken against him.

The Lord Mayor—Did you receive a letter from that gentleman, Mr. Wood, with an enclosure? Mr. Dando—We acknowledged the receipt of 26*l.*, the whole amount of the enclosure, and we are not liable to any charge for improper conduct.

The Lord Mayor—Is not this a most gross breach of trust? The letter just received from Southampton clearly states that part payment was sent to each of you, and you, Mr. Dando, have taken the whole.

Mr. Dando—I conceive, my Lord, this case is not within your jurisdiction.

The Lord Mayor—I am convinced that it is, Sir.

Mr. Wood—My Lord, I am the more anxious on the subject, as I expect another enclosure from Southampton, and think that the

…may as well be in my pocket as in Messrs. Dando's, as well as …

…ll.
…Lord Mayor—Mr. Dando, I wish not to prejudge; I give you …
…and advise you to consult your Solicitor.
…Dando—I have done so; I act advisedly.
…Lord Mayor—I put it to you, as a man, of honour, suppose you …
…the law on your own side, is it justice to act in this manner?
…Dando—I wish, my Lord, that business could be done on that …
…ciple. We did justice to ourselves in taking possession of what …
…ed us in part payment. Our correspondent brings no charge …
…st us.
…Lord Mayor—I'd have you reflect upon the consequences; I …
…not have my name committed in such a case for any considera-

…r several Gentlemen in the Justice Room endeavoured to per-
…Mr. Dando to settle the matter with Mr. Wood, and prevent …
…Lord Mayor from performing a very disagreeable duty—that of …
…ishing the defendant under the 52d of Geo. III. (Sir T. Plomer's …

…Dando said he questioned the power of his Lordship in this …
…but the Lord Mayor assured him that if the matter was not …
…—if the error were not corrected, the case must go to the Old …
…Solicitor volunteered his advice to the same effect, and …
…sent the clause which directed the punishment. This seemed …
…some effect upon Mr. Dando, who retired, followed by Mr. …
…leaving the Justice Room in a state of silent astonishment.
…Wood and Mr. Dando attended on Friday, and on the suggestion …
…Lord Mayor the latter consented to give up the letter, as well …
…secrecy, and there the matter ended—Mr. Wood giving a receipt …
…the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

…e accounts of the Revenue for the present Quarter (being the …
…ter ended 10th) will not, we believe, be made up till the 10th of this …
…th; but we rejoice to be already enabled to state, that so large is …
…nual improvement of the Revenue, that in the Customs alone …
…is an average increase from the 5th of July to the 27th of Sep-
…t. of not less than 332,848l.
…Tuesday Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon from Liverpool. It …
…course over Edge Hill towards Prescot, and he afterwards de-
…ed at Risley Moss, four miles from Warrington, and 22 from …
…ool, about 20 minutes past five. As the balloon was rapidly de-
…ding, when it passed over Warrington, a chaise was sent after the …
…ast from the George Inn, which conveyed him to Warrington, …
…ce thence to return to Liverpool.
…new Exchequer Bills of 1000l. each, numbered 298, 299, 300, have …
…ssion from the Exchequer.
…ing mad has for several weeks past been imposing upon the be-
…g public by the most pitiful tales—he represents himself to be …
…Beebee, son of the Rev. James Beebee, Presteigne, Radnor-
…, and to have been ill-treated by a step-mother. By the use of …
…ntleman's name he has obtained money from many highly re-
…able gentlemen, chiefly in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and has …
…ly visited the neighbourhood of Dartford in Kent. He pretends …
…f and dumb, and was dressed in a brown surtout, blue stock, …
…d blue waistcoat, black trowsers, Wellington boots; has an opera …
…suspended to a black ribbon; his features are hazel sunken eyes, …
…ment nose, high forehead, a wart above the left eye, much dark …
…d hair, and no whiskers; pale complexion; appearance pensive, …
…shabby genteel. He is about 21 years of age—height about five …
…ches.

…ral Promotions.—Commanders to the Rank of Post-Captain …
…n. H. J. Rose, T. B. Clowes, D. Buchan, E. Boxer, G. F. Rich, …
…T. Pettman.—Lieutenants to the Rank of Commander—R. …
…ean, B. Douglas, G. Pierce, R. Willcox, R. Fair, C. R. Mil-
…ne, and C. J. B. Johnstone.—Midshipmen to the Rank of Lieu-
…—G. Tinsley, E. St. Leger Cannon, F. Teek, A. M'Leod (2), …
…rses, J. Reay, P. J. Blake, H. R. Suart, T. M. Currie, C. W. …
…r, J. Dalgleish, W. L. Sheringham, B. G. Currie, J. Gibson, …
…all, A. Barclay, J. M'Donnell, W. Dickey, W. C. Gerrard, and …
…ander.—Assistant Surgeons to the Rank of Surgeon—M. …
…nally, J. Ellis, P. Fisher, J. Love, and T. Burton.—Surgeons' …
…to be Assistant Surgeons—J. G. Harrison, R. Allen, R. V. …
…, T. Gibson, J. Wilson, J. K. Ballard, G. Seeds, A. Russell, …
…. Thompson.—Vice-Admiral Sir L. W. Halsted, K.C.B. has …
…the command of his Majesty's Squadron in the West Indies.
…al Appointments.—Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. to be …
…mander in Chief in the Mediterranean, vice Rear Admiral Sir G. …
…, whose period of peace service has expired.—Rear Admiral Sir …
…re, to be Commander in Chief on the South American station, …
…Sir T. Hardy, returning to England.—Captains—Capts. P. H. …
…to the Alacrity; R. Maclean, to the Bustard; G. F. Rich, to …
…ucester; T. Forest, to the Isis; S. J. Pechell, to the Sybille; …
…Seamer, to the Tamar; T. Prickett, to the Victor; T. Curtis, to …
…ezel.—Lieutenants—Lieuts. R. S. Triscott, to the Alacrity; …
…ager, to the Arab; G. Woolcombe, to the Bann; W. L. Sering-
…to the Beaver; G. Tinsley, to the Bustard; R. Smart, to the …
…; R. T. Lowcay, to the Cambridge; J. Gibson, to the Do-
…; J. Roy, to the Glasgow: E. S. T. L. Cannon, to the Glouces-
…; H. Short, to the Harlequin; J. G. D'Urban, to the Harrier; …
…ton, to the Icarus; W. Cuppage, E. Hillman, T. Furber, H. …
…ings, and W. S. Arthur, to the Isis; J. Camilleri and H. …
…to the Meana; J. Cheape, to the Mersey; W. J. Cole and W. …
…ffill to the Prince Regent; W. Whitfield, to the Ramilies; R. …
…ooney, to the Revenge; C. Cotton, to the Seringapatam; R. …
…to the Sparrowhawk; E. Gardon, J. C. Jellicoe, M. Seymour, …
…H. Martin, to the Sybille; J. Golding, and W. B. M'Clin-
…to the Tamar; T. E. Hyde, to the Tartar; R. M. Teed and H. …
…ell, to the Victor; W. Whitehead and F. V. Cotton, to the …
…; H. Braidwaite and R. Sharpe, to the Windsor Castle.—
…—Mr. M. Arthur, to the Alacrity; Mr. W. Paine, to the …
…ley; Mr. E. S. Anstice, to the Harrier; Mr. J. Boyle, to the …
…; Mr. W. Bailey, to the Sybille; Mr. J. O'Brien, to the Ta-
…; Mr. J. Beal, to the Victor; Mr. W. H. Brown, to the Weazel.

…mpton, Oct. 3.—The following gentlemen of Trinity College …
…Wednesday last elected Fellows of that Society:—James Alex-
…Jones, Thomas Kershever Arnold, John Job Rawlinson, Al-
…Grant, and George Long, Bachelors of Arts.

…ions for October, 1823.—*(From La Belle Assemblée.)*—No. 1.
…ss Dress.—A dress of white *gros de Naples*, or of *tulle*, over white …
…ached with a beautiful embossed border of foliage, each leaf …
…ornamented round the edge by a narrow *rouleaux* of ethereal …
…ue; the dress next the hem is finished by two wadded *rouleaux* …
…same material as the dress, except it is of *tulle*, and then the …
…are of white satin. The corsage is ornamented in a style en-
…ed: *rouleaux* of white satin, *en serpentine*, edged with blue, …
…are also across the bust at separate distances, and do not ter-
…ate beyond the hollow of the arm. The short sleeves, rather …
…as they were worn last month, are ornamented to correspond …
…trimming on the bust; and that they may bear some analogy …
…dge on the border, which is oriental, the sleeve terminates …
…ge of the arm by a lotos, the petals of which are edged with …
…The hair is beautifully arranged, in the Lesbian style, without …
…ercety the Apollo knot full, and very backward; the tresses …
…ed on the forehead so much as formerly, a few stray ringlets …
…ften that appearance of vacancy given by too great a display …
…forehead: the most beautifully polished, and imparting, while …
…not conceal the ivory forehead, a feminine softness to the coun-
…. The ear-rings are of pear pearls, and the necklace consists …
…ees of Turquoise stones, fastened in front with the blue …
…Forget me not," composed also of Turquoise stones. A de-
…d chain is worn below the necklace, *en festons*, and fastens up …
…each, either in the form of a harp, a lyre, or some other ele-
…ation, in jewellery or beautiful enamel.
…ng-sine Walking Dress.—A pelisse of marshmallow blos-
…ured *gros de Naples*, with a superb embossed trimming down …
…of the front and round the border, representing foliage and …
…ebellops; next the hem at the bottom of the skirt is a very full …
…of *rouleaux*. A narrow collar turns back, and is surmounted by …
…ley of fine muslin, which falls over, and is trimmed with Mech-
…ace. A bonnet of white *gros de Naples*, ornamented with gauze …
…ibbons, is placed very backward over a lace cornette, and is …
…under the chin with a broad ribbon the colour of the pelisse. …
…ves white sarsnet; a reticule, shaped like the shepherd's purse, …
…of coloured morocco, ornamented with silver or polished …
…ches of marshmallow blossom coloured kid, and lemon co-
…ed gloves complete this costume, which is more adapted to the …
…of the public promenade than the sea side; however, it has …
…ected for the latter purpose for a lady of high rank and fashion, …
…that we present our readers with a beautiful engraving of it; …
…graceful as it is elegant.

Newmarket First October Meeting—Tuesday.—D. of Grafton's Hampden, 4 yrs old, 8st. 7lb. beat Ld Exeter's Athenian, 6 yrs old, Blucher, 8-t. rec. ft. from Mr. H. Williamson's ch. c. The Scholar, aged Mr. Udny's c. by Williamson's ditto, 8st. R.M. 200 sov. h. ft. Off by consent.

Wednesday.—Fifty guineas, free for any horse, &c. 4yr olds, carrying 7st. 4lb.; 5yr olds, 8st. 5lb.; 6yr olds, 8st. 11lb.; and aged, 9st. B.C. Mr. Ramsbottom's b. c. Boy Surton, 4yrs old - - - 1
The Newmarket St. Leger Stakes of 25gs each; for 3yrs old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 4lb. D. I. 2
Ld Verulam's b. c. Vaurien - - - - 1
Ld Exeter's Zealot - - - - - 2
Duke of Grafton's Talisman - - - - - 3

Thursday.—The Town Plate of 50l. was won by Mr. Wyndham's Venue, Duke of Grafton's br. c. Logic, and Lord Exeter's br. f. Apech. c. Hampden.—Duke of Grafton's Hampden, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 7l. rec. old, 7st. D.M. 500, b. ft.—Lord Exeter's Athenian, 6 yrs old, 8st. 11lb. aged Mr. W. Poulett's The Wlig, 4 yrs old, 8st. T.Y.C. 100 sovs. Off by consent.

Hunting intelligence.—It is expected the Earl of Derby's Stag-hounds will begin regular hunting in about a fortnight or three weeks. H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Fox-hounds will begin regular hunting on Monday, the 13th instant. The Surrey Fox-hounds meet Monday, at Worms Heath; Thursday, at Pratt's Bottom; Saturday, at Godstone. The Sanderstead Harriers meet every day at kennel, three miles from Croydon.

The thermometer, in the shade in a northern aspect, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, stood at 62 degrees: at half-past one o'clock, same day, it was at 46 degrees. Depression in two hours and a half, 16 degrees.

The following is the amount of the French maritime force before Cadiz:—three ships of the line of 80 guns; seven frigates, 44 to 60 guns; three corvettes, 20 to 24 guns; one galiote, 8 guns; five brigs, 6 to 12 guns; 26 gun boats, 1 to 6; 8 bomb-galliots, having on board, in all, 4505 men.

Outrage in the King's Bench Prison.—An examination, which occupied three days in its progress, has been taken before Mr. Allen, the magistrate, in the Marshal's Office. Mr. Wm. Roubel, solicitor, of Montague-street, charged R. Bennet, John Jacobs, Alex. Campbell, and others, with a felony and desperate assault, in pumping upon him, and robbing him of his pocket-book, containing six ten pound notes of the Bank of England, and some memorandums. On Monday Mr. Roubel stated, that in consequence of a letter from Jacobs, he went to the King's Bench Prison to consult with him professionally. Jacobs related to him a transaction he had when a minor, and on which he represented he was then detained. To insure the attendance of complainant, he used the name of a Mrs. Piggott, to whom Roubel was known. In consequence of this letter, he waited on Jacobs at the time appointed, namely at half-past seven in the evening of Wednesday, the 24th of September. Some conversation occurred relative to the prisoner Jacobs's affairs, and he agreed to see him on the following day. On leaving him, he went to Mrs. Piggott's apartments, and remained there some time, till the officer of the prison gave notice to strangers to depart. About five minutes after this, Jacobs knocked at the door, and asked if he meant to call on him in his way out? He replied, he should not, as it was late. On coming down the staircase he observed a bustle below, as if there had been some difference; he had then a sword stick in his hand; the moment he was out and turning towards the gate he was seized by several persons and conveyed to the right to the back of the prison; he then heard a voice, which he believed to be that of Jacobs, say, "Pull up, pull up," and immediately he was caught round the middle by a person, whom he believed to be Richard Bennet; at that moment he missed his pocket-book, containing the notes above-mentioned; he contrived to regain his legs, and called out murder, but was immediately knocked down by a blow on the back of his head, and then dragged along and carried through No. 5 stair-case to the pump, put into the trough and pumped upon for some time; believed Jacobs worked the pump, and encouraged others—made his escape and ran towards the prison doors, but was again seized, knocked down, and ultimately reconveyed to the pump, where he was again deposited in the trough, and plentifully drenched with water; he called out murder, but no one came, and at last, wet, dirty, and ragged, he made his escape, dreadfully abused in person, and with the loss of his pocket-book and notes. He made his loss known at the gate as he went out.—Mrs. Piggott, a prisoner, was called, and proved his being there, and her hearing of the outrage. She stated that she did not authorise Jacobs to use her name.—On Wednesday the examination was resumed. John Pettit (a prisoner) saw Campbell, Heyton, and Jacobs ill-use the complainant; saw Campbell hit him on the back of his head; saw him carried through No. 5 staircase and pumped upon; believes Campbell worked the pump; it was said he was an informer against those who had gain; heard him say he had lost his pocket-book, but could not say who took it.—Henry Thompson saw the transaction, and heard the cry of "pull up," but could not recognize any one, it was so dark, and the crowd great; saw Mr. Bennet, and is quite sure he was not near the crowd, he stood on the parade in front of the prison; the mob was 70 or 80 yards from them. William Waring Perry, Wm. Maxwell, Mary Neville, John Gustavus Forster, and Lewis James, gave similar testimony. Roubel was examined relative to the last notes, and he admitted he had advertised the wrong numbers, but that he had received eight, and then contrived his statement by giving in the list of those he said he had lost.—Mr. Allen immediately discharged Bennet, both from the felony and assault, but held Messrs. Campbell, Pitman, Jacobs, Wright, Elverstone and Heyton to bail for the outrage, and warrants were lodged at the gate against them.

A half-pay officer residing near Leeds has been committed by the Mayor of that town to take his trial at the sessions, for publishing newspapers from the public news-room there, on very clear evidence.

Tuesday, near the Park-wall of the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion House, one of the Western coaches, was on its passage to town, when the fore leader suddenly became restive. A loaded coal wagon was passing, and got entangled with the coach, which upset, when the coachman, guard, and outside passengers were thrown a considerable distance. A woman, with an infant in her arms, fell against the waggon. The child was killed, one arm of the mother broken, and the other dislocated at the shoulder. Another woman had her leg broken. The sound leg of a sailor (with a wooden one) was dreadfully fractured, and he was also bruised about the head and shoulders. Of four inside passengers three were dreadfully cut by the glasses.

A shocking accident happened on Saturday se'nnight, at Bognor, to Mr. Walkden, the proprietor of the Family Hotel, at that place. He was returning from Chichester, and riding rather fast, when his horse fell, and rolled over him; Mr. Walkden was so much injured internally, that he died the next morning whilst in a warm bath.

The Salisbury coach to Fonthill, was upset on Monday, by coming in contact with a tree in the grand avenue. Seven outside passengers were injured—two or three very severely.

On Thursday morning, a very alarming fire broke out at Mr. Austin's, a basket maker, in High Holborn, about a quarter before two o'clock, which consumed the house and stock in trade, as also the premises of Mr. Bennison, ironmonger, and Mr. Manning, carpenter.—misses of Mr. Bennison, ironmonger, and Mr. Manning, carpenter.—mises of Mr. Bennison, ironmonger, and Mr. Manning, carpenter.—Several other premises were damaged, but no lives were lost.

Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a skin and feather store near the New Prison, Clerkenwell, which raged for some minutes with considerable fury, and threatened destruction to the adjacent buildings; however, by the incessant application of water served by two engines, the fire was got under without any material damage. The stock and concerns were both insured to a large amount.

On Thursday morning a poor woman, living on Saffron-hill, and mother of four children, one of them not more than four months old, cut her throat. After remaining in the greatest agony for two hours, she expired. It is supposed the rash act was committed through distress. The children were conveyed to the workhouse.

On Thursday morning four young men, named Moody, Doud, Hanson, and Hitchman, hired a boat at Westminster, to proceed to the sea, and Hitchman, hired a boat at Westminster, to proceed to the sea, and Hitchman, hired a boat at Westminster, to proceed to the sea

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ZADIG *will oblige us by continuing his correspondence.*

We are told that a letter has appeared in the HERALD, *which taxes us with unfairness in giving the letter from* PATON, *the father of* MISS PATON, *mis-spelt—whereas the person bringing it "gave it to* MR. SHACKELL, *who promised to correct it."* MR. SHACKELL *never saw the person, and* MR. COOPER, *the Editor of this Paper, who did see him, promised to do no such thing as the person says he did—he promised to correct some* WORD *which occurred in the letter, but that was all. Does the writer in the* HERALD *suppose that we would take upon ourselves to alter one syllable of the communication of a "logical mathematician," whose motto is "*Nemo me impune lacessit?"

Talking of the HERALD—*it gave an account one day last week of the* DUKE OF YORK'S *missing a brace of pheasants at Sudburn, which* COL. B. *shot immediately after. There was no* COL. B. *at the* MARQUESS OF HERTFORD'S *at the time, but there* might have been, *and in so far the* HERALD might have been accidentally right—*but to set sportsmen shooting pheasants in September was the blunder of a downright bungler, and is more Cockney than the* HERALD *ordinarily is.*

The Piccadilly pavement is done, and we take some credit to ourselves for urging it—how long it will last is another question. We wish we could get Regent-street paved—it is now one of the finest streets in the world; but it is like a splendid saloon with a rough floor—it would be moreover desirable that some authentic account of this street should be published, because amongst the buildings here and there we perceive some abominable caricatures of houses, which are allowed to spoil the general effect, the blame of which should rest upon their particular architects, and not upon the original projector of the vast improvement.

ROGERS, *on being told that the Old King's Mews was immediately to be pulled down, and a building on the plan of the Pantheon erected on the* site—*observed (we believe unintentionally) "And a very fine sight, too;" but a laugh being raised, the wag, in order really to say a good thing, jocosely added—"I am glad of it—a great deal has been sacrificed in this part of the town to the* Mewses—*it is quite time the* Graces *should have their share."*

MR. GALLOWAY, *the man who said in Guildhall, on Monday, that he had to live to see the day when the* STATUTE *of* PITT *would be pulled down in Guildhall—was a very active person in the days of the Corresponding Society. A friend, who was present at the ceremony of investing* WAITHMAN, *and at the Sheriffs' dinner, notices to us his satisfaction that the Linen Draper's politics seem moderated as he approaches his high office—it is very true—and no thanks to the Linen Draper; in order to be tolerated in decent society, the first thing such a man* must *do is to disavow his principles.*

Our friend from Nottingham attacks us wrongfully—we cannot hinder people from calling LORD RANCLIFFE NANCY PARKYNS—*we are glad his Lordship has given a proof of his morality equal to those he has heretofore afforded of his loyalty.*

ST. PETER *is wrong—his Royal Highness gave five pounds—four for himself and one for his royal nephew.*

The anecdotes of DENMAN *while acting* SANCHO *to the* DON QUIXOTE BROUGHAM *on the tour, are too good to be lost; but as far as Nottingham goes we have received a remonstrance and declaration that the election being in the Corporation, and the trick (to which* BURDETT *would not lend himself,) of making strangers Burgesses, always securing the Radical interest, we are desired not to believe what was said at the absurd meeting we noticed, as a declaration of the principles of the people—and as for Glasgow, we are also requested to observe, that the Glasgow* PEOPLE *had nothing to do with the feast—that no Glasgow man's health was drunk, and that no Glasgow man spoke, with the exception of two attornies—writers they are there called—writers to the signet, each of whom is termed in the Scotch dialect a "*W. ASS,' *being the northern pronunciation of* W. S.

For Prices of Public Funds see last page.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE has fallen so low in the scale of *journalism* that we ought, perhaps, to apologize for noticing seriously any of the trash with which its columns teem; but although it has changed proprietors, we can trace the same grovelling animals in its columns, and therefore conclude it is still in the same trammels as ever.

The malignity and vulgarity of this paper, which, in the first place, it is our intention to remark upon, displays itself in an attack upon the rejoicings at Windsor on the arrival of HIS MAJESTY at the Castle. It is true, a certain portion of its invective is directed against the weather, over which it seems to infer, a diligent Government and a Whig Administration would indubitably have a perfect controul. The tone and spirit of the account it gives, are low and little, and its intention is the baser and meaner, because, having no possible plea for abusing his MAJESTY (in whose honour, and as a mark of loyalty and affection for whom, the people spontaneously gave the fête) the writer turns upon the PEOPLE, and ridicules the expressions of their love and duty.

The CHRONICLE then seizes hold of a false punctuation to mis-read and mis-quote;—a quibble below contempt—and seems dissatisfied that the PEOPLE were not feasted in St. George's Hall—he does not forget—but in his misrepresentation he appears to forget that the KING had nothing to do with this feast—that of the two his MAJESTY stood more in the place of "guest invited" than of "HOST." If, therefore, the exquisite joke of a "*cold shoulder*" is meant to be severe, it can only apply to the managers of the feast, who were so silly as not to be able to find a room in Windsor capable of holding three thousand visitors at dinner.

In describing the joy, the enthusiasm, and the perfect loyalty which characterized every part of the proceedings, we could at once set at rest the calumnious falsehoods and dirty insinuations of this most grovelling Whig paper, but we will take another course with it, and instead of repeating here the details of the "Welcome to Windsor," we shall allow the CHRONICLE its full latitude——let it be read—let it be believed—let it be admitted into every gentleman's house—into the house of every Englishman—into the house of every CHRISTIAN, who, after having perused the following paragraph which appeared in it, has the courage to allow it to be seen within his circle:—

"*The Quarterly Review* quotes the following remarks of CHARLES the Second, on the Penal Laws against the Catholics:—'He (CHARLES) 'did not doubt, he said, but that some very extraordinary reason had 'existed for making such laws, but evidently it did not exist now. He 'knew well that he had not the power to repeal any law without the 'consent of Parliament; but he knew no reason why he might not 'profess that he did not like those laws which caused men to be put to 'death for their religion, and if ever God restored him to his kingdom, 'he would do his best that those bloody laws might be repealed. And 'if there were no other reason of State that he could yet comprehend 'against the taking away of the other penalties, he should be glad that 'all those distinctions between his subjects might be removed, and 'that whilst they were all equally good subjects, they might equally 'enjoy his protection.' These un-Stuart-like sentiments are wormwood to the children of intolerance, sworn like the ancient Jews—

"Non monstrare vias, eadem nisi sacra colenti;
"Quesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.

The *Quarterly Reviewer*, therefore, cannot approve of a principle so alarmingly levelling; and argues that intolerance is essential to the preservation of the Established Church; and that the Established Church is the greatest of all our blessings. We wonder that this writer did not advance that the prosecution of the heterodox was an excellent religious exercise. It was an ancient and approved tenet, that religion gives its professors a right to enslave those who dissent from it, in order to render its propagation more easy. 'This,' observes MONTESQUIEU, 'was the notion 'that encouraged the ravagers of America in their iniquity. Under 'the influence of this idea, they founded their right of enslaving so many nations: for these robbers (a sort of army of the Faith,) who would absolutely be both robbers and Christians, were superlatively devout. Louis XIII. was extremely uneasy at a law, by which all the negroes of his colonies were to be made slaves; but it being strongly urged to him as the readiest means for their conversion, he acquiesced without further scruple.' The reviewer might have used some argument of this nature, but what he does say, is as droll a quiz on his readers as we ever recollect to have read; we only can call to mind one thing like it, and that is 'SQUIRE WESTON in "Tom Jones," pronouncing the country gentlemen to be the chief ornaments and honours of the land. 'In abolishing the penal laws against the Catholics CHARLES would have acted justly and wisely, in pursuance of his father's feelings and intentions; but as for removing all distinctions between his subjects upon the score of their religious persuasions, against that measure there were reasons which will always be unanswerable as we desire to support *that church establishment which is* THE GREATEST OF ALL OUR BLESSINGS!!!"—Ti-di-ti-diddy-dum, twiddle-twaddle-twee.!!!"

We should think it would be difficult to find Englishmen and Christians ready to support a writer who makes such comments upon the Established CHURCH of their country. When we add to this open declaration of contempt for RELIGION, his avowed disloyalty, and the constant and perpetual insertion of the most filthy and disgusting details of trials and examinations,—we have to apologize for having admitted sundry advertisements from the MORNING CHRONICLE, whence we quote this article, which, in hopes of getting noticed in decent society, the people conducting it, have sent to our office.

ALL London is in the country.—There is grass growing in Cumberland-place, and in one corner of Grosvenor-square—not a man to be seen in the window at WHITE'S—not a carriage to be found in the Park. Our readers therefore must be ruralising, and will naturally like to hear how the dear "village" is going on. We will endeavour to give them all the information we can.

In the first place, there is a double-refined taste coming fast into fashion; the public nerves are in a terrible state, and the "world" cannot endure the grossnesses and barbarisms with which it formerly abounded.—Under the auspices of MR. RICHARD MARTIN, of Galway, the abominable practices of horse-driving and beef eating are likely soon to be abolished. Under the care of the magistrates, the public morals are in such a rapid course of improvement, that, although the laws of our Church prohibit a man's marriage with his grandmother, that restraint upon the passions is not considered by their Worships sufficiently strong, and it is as much as one's liberty is worth to speak to that revered relative in the public street after dark.

This great stress is laid upon the period of the day in which these improprieties are committed, in order to refute the evidently immoral proverb about "daylight making sin;" and not only are these indelicacies promptly checked, but other less graceful and intellectual indulgencies, formerly common in London, and still inevitably so in Paris and in parts of Edinburgh, are most summarily punished.

Here, by the way, we may give our readers, whether *in* town or *out* of town, a bit of information not unacceptable to those who like to get at truth, and are above the Whig trickery of uttering falsehoods to carry points—BATTLEBEE, the man who was said to have been sent to the tread-mill by MR. SWABEY for an interesting flirtation near Waterloo-bridge with MISS HASHWOOD—(what a subject for JAMES SMITH their loves would make!) was never sent to the Tread-mill at all, but *bailed in the office*—what became of his frail companion our informant upon the subject knows not—but his account of the Tread-mill itself is not unamusing, and though he takes a different tone in the consideration of its application to females, from ourselves, we shall give his own words, descriptive of the *spectacle* at BRIXTON.

"Revise your opinions," says he, "about the Tread-mill—the women are *not* injured—do *not* suffer—do *not* complain in the way you have been told."

Here we must differ, as far, at least, as relates to Coldbath Fields.

"I have seen them, thirty or forty, at work at Brixton—have spoken to them—*shaken hands with* them"—(merely by way of experiment we conclude)—"their hands are *not* horny. I saw a dozen or two step from the mill, those too at the hardest work. There are two or three degrees of it measured by the proportion of rest to that of labour, and according to the degree of guilt, and they were not exhausted—nor fainting—nor perspiring. I do not know," says our free-and-easy friend, "what other namby pamby sentimentalities I am to negative,"—meaning our expressions of pity for these suffering women—"namby pamby sentimentalities!"—well, let us see—"I watched for the fact—not one of them wiped her face when she came down, but sat erect and composedly till her turn for labour came—there even was little *ennui* or lassitude apparent among them; the greater proportion appeared patient and resigned, and those whose ill-looks I remarked upon, had been the shortest time in the prison—those who had been longest confined being uniformly the most healthy."

So far we are pleased with this, as it shews upon good authority—not that *our dislike to the system* is ill-founded—not that we have exaggerated or been deceived with respect to the facts we have stated—but because it gives us reason to believe that the female labour is not *equally severe* in all prisons.

"I'll swear," says our correspondent, (which by the way in these days is vastly improper)—"I have seen a young lady in a well carpetted drawing room looking and feeling I dare say as miserable as any of these persons, while seated on a squeaking screw music-stool at her eternal piano-forte, or still harping" at "*Ah vous dirai je Maman*," "*juxta comitante*, an almost equally suffering governess!!"

"And pray mind," says our inveterate castigator, "during the visit I have alluded to, there they were—these amiable innocents—these *protegeés* of yours, in the known presence of strangers, perhaps even of the representatives of that fourth estate, called the '*gentlemen* of the Public Press' (*pace dicam*), and haply some of those who had so successfully contributed to render them the worthy objects of the discriminating sympathy of the reforming public, (a great portion of which have a fellow-feeling for the sufferers;) there they were 'be says,' in a state the most favourable for effect, quite sufficiently disengaged to cast many a backward look at their visitors, 'speaking unutterable things.'"

We rejoice mightily at this—this really gives us satisfaction—it shews the infallibility of female resources—their tongues are stopped by prison laws, and they have recourse to their eyes—we see no crime in this, rather a new proof of that ingenuity for which the sex is proverbial, and of which the poets in every age have sung. We enjoy the remonstrances of our friend, we admit his justification of the tread-mill, and his attack upon ourselves, but nevertheless we object to the system.

Well—away with the tread-mill, and let us look at patrician acts of misconduct—gentlemanly vices, not punishable by summons, nor amenable to the criminal laws. There has been more elopements, more goings off, and carryings-off, during the last ten days, than have occurred within the previous ten months—here are the brothers of Irish Earls, the sons of English Barons, Irish Barons themselves, Irish gentlemen of small fortune, and French gentlemen of no fortune at all, helter-skelter carrying off other men's wives and daughters with the most merciless decision and despatch.

A man mounted in the chair of a patriotic dinner, wrenched from the rostrum of liberty and independence to rifle the sweets of his friend's fire side, and illustrate the liberality of his sentiments by a practical experiment;—the husband of an amiable lady flies from her arms to those of the bewitched wife of an honourable husband;—and during all this the reign of liberalism, there has been a superabundance of duels fought—one less, the world says, than there ought to have been; but that is not to the purpose—we mean merely to remark upon the state of society, that while the Justices are setting men of seventy to tread upon float-boards for accidental solecisms, and while players in spangled jackets are incarcerated for dancing at Stepney, and whole hosts of publicans fined for allowing their customers to drink in their houses after eleven o'clock, their betters are doing their best to maintain the equilibrium of society, and counteract the "double-refinement" of the lower classes, by shewing themselves above the petty controul of Bow-street, the fulminations of SIR RICHARD BIRNIE, or the censure of the world or their own consciences.

The alphabet has been put in requisition to convey delicately to the world the mysterious events of the past week—and to us, who laugh at the system of initializing, nothing can be more absurd than the accounts of Lord R— and Mrs. —, and the Hon. Mr. F— and Mrs. C— M—, and Mr. G— and Miss C—, and Miss M—s and Mr. D— L—e, and Mr. W— P— and Capt. T. B. D—, and Mr. L— and Miss C— and so on. We are in hopes, however, that one or two of these things are groundless; but it is a curious thing, and worthy the attention of a philosopher, as bearing strongly upon the force of example, that never is a crime of any magnitude committed, but that innumerable similar crimes are immediately published to the world. A murder or a suicide seldom goes unimitated, and to this propensity for copying are we to attribute the present influx of vice into the market of fashion.

The theatres have re-opened, but alas! to little purpose. What is a playhouse without an audience? And neither the beauty of the buildings, nor the novelty of the decorations, nor the skill of the actors, the melody of the singers, nor the wisdom of SHAKSPEAR, nor the wit of SHERIDAN, has that attractive power which can alone make a theatre pleasant to the proprietors or the public.

Then, however, we have the DIORAMA—a most extraordinary piece of machinery, constructed upon the universal principle of "double refinement." Men and women who they went to see pictures formerly were accustomed to walk round the exhibition room and satisfy their curiosity—the thing is quite altered in the new school—the company is still, and the room moves round with the company—did ever man hear the like?

Moreover, upon the same system, the *pavements* are to be taken away—the rattling of carriages over *stones is to* intolerably noisy to be borne in this delicate age. Mr. M'Adam is to soothe us with his gentle, hard, and immortal road, while subterranean passages are to be constructed under the principal streets, in order that the *painful disturbances* of laying down light, fire and water may be avoided, and the operations of the engineers carried on *sub silentio*.

Amongst the newest inventions is that of skates—whereby with gentlemen may amuse themselves with a noble diversion—without ice; these things are called VOLITOS, and may be seen in full practice at a Tennis Court, near the Haymarket; but it is really impossible, in the small space which we can devote to the subject, to describe everything now going on in this deserted metropolis, where the streets are abandoned, the houses shut up, and not more than six hundred thousand wretched nobodies are to be seen crawling about.

We certainly breathe a hope, that while those who have the reins in hand, are devoting their time and attention *to the* delicate littlenesses of society, they will not allow greater evils to escape their notice—and above all, we trust, that the national spirit may not evaporate in the process of rectification.

THE successes of the Spanish Constitutionalists continue, if possible, to encrease, and the events of each succeeding day justify the able prognostications of the liberal press, and corroborate their accurate statements.

We suppose there is no man, certainly no subscriber to the patriotic fund on account of this spirit-stirring cause, who does not perceive with pleasure and a true British feeling, the unanimity and heartiness with which the free-born Spaniards have rallied round the altar of liberty, and nobly contended inch by inch, for the rights and privileges of their glorious constitution; nor can any person be blind to the pusillanimity and ignorance of that degraded and debased Prince the DUC D'ANGOULEME, whose perilous situation, after the strenuous opposition made to his progress, and the numerous defeats which he has encountered, has been forced into a position the most lamentable and ridiculous.

It is impossible not to have admired, in the progress of this glorious struggle, the bursts of real patriotism which have occasionally given a splendour to the banners of liberty: the moderation of the illustrious RIEGO; the consideration he shewed towards the merchants who were in his power; the respect he evinced for the property of the church and the attributes of his religion:—these, contrasted with the *legitimate* cowardice and folly displayed by the French at ST. SEBASTIAN, at SAN PETRI—the TROCADERO—CORUNNA—and the other places in which they have been exposing themselves, shed a lustre upon the patriotic cause which must cheer every man who has contributed to its support, in the whole scale of wisdom and liberality, from MR. HOLMES, who subscribed a pair of shoes, down to MR. LAMBTON, who gave a thousand pounds.

To those staunch enemies of "foreign interference," whose means the immortal WILSON was enabled to take the field, and in revenge for being sent to jail for breaking the laws of France, to annihilate the whole army of his Royal Highness the DUKE D'ANGOULEME, the conduct of the English at Corunna must ever be the most satisfactory and delightful. The sortie, in which innumerable cabbages and cauliflowers, a hoe, and a spring-gun, were captured, rivalled at least the battle of Salamanca, which, though conducted

a inferior general, was at the time allowed to be rather a arlish thing—the intrepid defence which, in spite of every difficulty, was maintained by our countrymen in arms, till within a fortnight of its surrender—for it was not till our skilful and excellent countrymen found it too hot to hold that they retreated—retreated, did we say?—retired—and how retired!—gracefully, and with dignity, making retreat most honourable—if they had taken to their heels—that is those who could run, and if those who could not run had been smuggled on board a little wretched schooner, and carried off and hid on a desart island—if they had thus scampered for their lives, and at last got into an English port for safety, one might have laughed at the thing, and sneered at the affair—but those who see how exactly the reverse of all this, has been the conduct of that heroic knot of Britons, who have gained bunches of laurel, larger and greener than the cabbages they reaped at Corunna, will feel exactly as we do, towards the pride of Southwark—the glory of England.

The MORNING POST, the TIMES, the CHRONICLE, and, in short, all the papers of similar politics, are, if possible, more sanguine now, than ever. Figueras it is true has followed St. Petri, and surrendered to the French—the reason is evident—the Spaniards think these legitimate Frenchmen unworthy of notice, like LORD GRIZZLE, in *Tom Thumb*, when he encounters GLUMDALCA, and hold it to be more honourable to show their contempt by giving up their towns, than to make the wretched Gauls of consequence by opposing them.

Amongst the striking proofs of popular feeling, none can be more conclusive than the affection manifested by the people towards RIEGO when he was apprehended, unless indeed we mention the gratifying reception which our own WILSON met with. Indeed the firm adherence to the great cause of all its principal leaders, leaves no doubt upon the minds of Europe in general, but more especially upon the minds of those who were sufficiently liberal and wise to subscribe their money, of the real estimation in which the blessings of the Constitution are held in Spain, of the perfect happiness and independence of the KING himself (whose letters the subscribers are convinced speak his real sentiments) the detestation in which his Majesty, in common with his people, holds the French, and indeed the glorious result of a struggle which will for ever stand recorded, as displaying in their true colours the tyranny of France, the patriotism of Spain, and the sagacity, prudence, and liberality of the Whig-Radicals of Great Britain, and the eloquence, penetration, talents, and veracity of that portion of the public press which is immediately under their controul.

Were we permitted to cast the smallest cloud over a prospect so animating and cheering, we should suggest to the subscribers to whom we have already alluded, to keep an eye upon their cash—*it cannot go to Spain*—we certainly do not mean to impeach the *charity* of the gentlemen into whose clutches the cash has got, but we would venture to ask them whether they really believe it to have been the intention of persons contributing to the great cause of Spanish emancipation, to support Italian refugees in London?—because, although there is no moral sin in giving four or five shillings per week to *Liberals* of any nation, there would be something more Whig-like and honourable in opening a separate subscription on account of the Italians—the jumble of the two, will create confusion and make an intricacy; we throw out this *hint in order to be* of service, and if ALDERMAN WOOD would have the kindness when he reads this, to make some enquiry about the Queen's plate subscription he would be doing many people (amongst the number himself,) a great deal of good.

We lament that we have felt it our duty to say a word likely to give uneasiness to those kind-hearted persons who have so generously contributed on this, as well as on other occasions, but as nothing has occurred in Spain itself to damp the ardour of their expectations, or make them repent in the smallest degree of their judicious liberality, a little attention to the disbursement of all the money which came out of their pockets, will perhaps set every thing to rights in England. We sincerely congratulate them upon the brilliant result of their efforts, and upon a line of conduct which will entail upon them the respect of the present age, and the veneration of succeeding ones.

THERE are hundreds of men in the world who would rather be called knaves than fools, amongst the number, is BYRON. All the attacks upon his immorality, his indecency, his profaneness and profligacy, are ineffectual either in mending his taste or curing his vanity; but when he is shown up for folly or plagiarism, or for doing that, which he frequently does, writing nonsense, his pride is wounded, and the hope of doing him good greatly strengthened.

Amongst all his works, his Prisoner of CHILLON is with the author an important favourite; to say that part of it is touch, would be to talk sacrilegiously—to say that the most affecting lines in it are stolen, would be to talk ridiculously—but when we have requested the attention of OUR readers to the following Enigma from the TEMPLE OF WIT! and subsequently to one of the most beautiful passages of his Lordship's Poem, we shall have done our duty to the *original author*, wherever he may be.

"ENIGMA.

"As I was going to St. Ives,
"I met seven wives,
"Each wife had a sack,
"Each sack had a cat,
"Each cat had a kit,
"In the sack along with it;
"How many kits, cats, sacks and wives,
"Were there going to Saint Ives?"

Now read we the following palpable imitation.

"There are seven pillars of Gothic mold,
"In Chillon's dungeon dark and cold:
"There are seven columns massy and gray,
"Dim with a dull imprisoned day;
"And in each pillar there is a ring,
"And in each ring there is a chain,
"That iron is a cankering thing,
"For in the limbs its teeth remain.
* * * * *
"They chained us three to a column of stone,
"And we were three, yet each alone,
"And thus together, yet apart,
"Fettered in hand, but proud in heart,
"'Twas still some solace in the dearth
"Of the pure elements of earth,
"To hearken to each other's speech,
"And each turn comforter to each."

That this is perfectly sublime there is not a boarding school miss who is allowed to read BYRON's works, who will not readily assert—let us ask what it wants to make the imitation of the original, perfect, except these lines:—

"How many youths, rings, chains, and columns of stone
"Were there in Chillon's dungeon lone?"

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND THE PAPIST.

LITTLE more can be necessary we should think to expose the malignity of the opponents of Protestanism than the following affidavit, which has been prepared by command of the LORD LIEUTENANT, who appears extremely desirous that the circumstances should be perfectly understood—this as a method of preventing irritation is extremely judicious:

Statement of the occurrences at a funeral which took place on Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1823, in the church-yard of St. Kevin's, Dublin.

Arthur D'Arcy, Esq. brewer, of Usher-street, was interred in St. Kevin's church yard, on Tuesday, the 9th of September. The funeral was attended by a number of Priests, who walked in regular procession up Church-lane, to the grave, and there encircled themselves about it. When the coffin was deposited therein, one of the Priests, who stood behind the Sexton, desired him to stand by, until he should commence their service. The Sexton, on turning round, perceived all in the church-yard uncovered, and informed the Priest that he was sorry to be obliged to interfere with him, or any other person, in the performance of their religious service, but he could not permit him to officiate there. The Priest asked him, in a very peremptory manner, by what authority he stopped him from proceeding? The Sexton informed him, by directions of the Clergymen of the parish. And by what authority do they prevent us? said the Priest. The Sexton informed him, by the sanction of their Bishop, and the express laws of the land, which prevent any Priest from reading his prayers, or performing any service in a Protestant church-yard. The Priest said they had done so before, and why prevented now? The Sexton replied, if he had, it was by stealth, and not with the sanction of the Minister of the parish, as no one, not even a Clergyman of the Established Church, could read the funeral service, unless authorised by him. The Priest then exclaimed, it was a great hardship, and also a great disappointment to them, and to that large assembly, to be prevented. The Sexton replied, he hoped not, as he understood that they always performed their funeral service before the corpse was removed from their house, and he supposed that they had done so that morning, as they themselves knew well that no Priest could perform any service in a Protestant church-yard. One of them then said, "Doctor, go on with the service, and don't allow any one to interrupt you;"—after a pause, "or," said he, "say the *De Profundis*." The Sexton then replied, that nothing could be done there in the way of service, except with the consent of the Clergyman of the parish, and if they wished the funeral service to be read, that he would send for him. They said, no. The Priest (Father Blake) then turned round, and, in a very audible voice informed the surrounding multitude, "that they were there publicly prevented from going through their service, and as they were prevented from praying in public, he desired them all to address their prayers to heaven, in private, to themselves." The Sexton then retired from the church-yard to his house, while the multitude were praying, and did not further interrupt them.

In a short time after, a vast number of respectable persons called at his house, and one of them asked him, was it true what they had heard, that he had the audacity to prevent their priests from going through their funeral service that morning, over their deceased friend. The sexton said he was the person. They then asked him by what authority he had done so. The Sexton replied that he had already informed them—Priests. They insisted on knowing by whose authority he had done so. The Sexton then replied, by the orders of the Minister of the parish whose church-yard it was. They then asked, had he received any particular instructions from the Archbishop of Dublin on that occasion, to prevent them. The Sexton replied, none, as he never had any communication with his Grace on the subject: and also said his Grace was not in the kingdom, but that he had acted by general instructions. One of them, a Mr. Redmonds, of Rathmines, replied, that he had always a Priest to perform the service at the interment of his mother and other friends, in St. Kevin's church-yard. The Sexton replied, if ever he had it was through stealth, as he had already mentioned in the church-yard, and that he, Mr. Redmonds, was no friend of the Priest for saying so, as the Priest could have been punished for so doing, it being contrary to law. They then threatened the Sexton what they would do to him, and that millions of them were not to be trampled on, or insulted by a few, *nor would they endure it any longer*; but, that they should have their rights, and *would have them*, and likewise would have their own service in future, performed by their own clergymen, and would not be prevented. The Sexton then said, as they threatened him for doing his duty, he requested them to come at eleven o'clock, and that they would have an opportunity of meeting the Archdeacon of Dublin there, whose church-yard it was, and that he would inform them better than the Sexton could, why the laws prevented them. They said it was a savage thing to disturb them in their dying hours, by such conduct. The Sexton said, he was sorry to hear a person that had the appearance of a gentleman, say so, as he, the Sexton, certainly did no such thing, as he believed that the poor man had died the Saturday or Sunday before. They then became outrageous, when the Sexton was obliged to inform Mr. Redmonds, who stood near him, that he was surprised to see him heading such a number of persons, both to insult and assault him in his own house, and if they would not retire, he should hold him accountable. They then dispersed.

The Sexton states, that the friends of the deceased on the evening before, when asked should the Clergyman of the parish attend, answered, no, as they would have one of their own with them.

The Sexton further states, that, during his time of holding the office (upwards of six years) no Priest had performed any service either in St. Peter's or St. Kevin's church-yards, to his knowledge, but once about four years ago (in St. Peter's church-yard), at which time the Sexton went forward to the Priest, by order of the Curate of the parish, (who was in the vestry-room at the time) and prevented him from proceeding. The Priest immediately desisted and retired.

The above statement was made upon oath before the Lord Mayor of Dublin, by the Sexton of St. Kevin's parish.

THE WEST INDIES.

WE continue to receive innumerable communications on the subject of the mischief arising from the agitation of the slavery emancipation question, in Parliament: the following, however, appears to be one of the most important which has yet come to hand:—

Extract of a Letter from St. Lucia, dated 8th August, 1823.

"It is difficult to give you an exact idea of the horrible situation in which we are placed in this miserable island; accounts are hourly coming from the country of the insubordination of the negroes; they are all acquainted with what has taken place in Parliament concerning them, and in the order in council that is preparing to prohibit the infliction of the punishment of the whip on female slaves, under any circumstance, and for the cessation of the practice of carrying the whip in the field, they have consequently become quite sulky and arrogant, and will not work—the crops will be reduced to nothing—several negroes have already left estates, and say they are free.

"A dreadful plot has been discovered on the 4th inst. that was to have been carried into effect on the 7th. Three negroes, of the names of Ensuite, Michel, and St. Louis, all of the quarter of Dauphine, after dining together, took the oaths they thought necessary, and took upon themselves the rank of Captains, and were to have met on the 7th, at Michel's, and commence the work of destruction by murdering five or six free coloured inhabitants; after that they were to have divided and have gone on the different estates in Dauphine, to be joined by the insurgent negroes they had been tampering with, and proceed to murder every white man in the quarter, and most of the free coloured people. Some of our negroes are implicated in this horrid plot, which was to have taken place simultaneously at Gros-Islet, on Grand Cul de Sac. St. Louis happened to mention it to a free coloured man, of the name of Monplaisie, who is a good subject, and divulged the whole to Mr. Fournier, the Commissary of the quarter of Dauphine, who immediately, with a small detachment, secured the conspirators. St. Louis has turned king's evidence, and the proceedings are now going on. Mr. M. arrived in town last night about 12 o'clock from Grand Anse; some faithful subject, ignorant of the apprehension of the conspirators, having apprised him of the fate that awaited him and other white inhabitants of Dauphine, on the 7th. I have no news from our estate to-day. I hope the communication with town is not cut off. An ordinance for establishing a militia is at last published, but we have few or no arms. His Majesty's Government has placed us on a volcano, where the destruction of life and property is threatened by insurrection and conflagration—judge of our situation and the state of our existence. The managers and overseers sleep with their fowling guns by their side, apprehending every moment some movement of the negroes, and every body is on the alarm and on the alert!"

PRISON LABOUR.

As we have treated this subject in a different way in another part of this paper, and as we mentioned the name of MR. HEADLAM in our last as one of our correspondents upon it, we think it only consistent with the principle of impartiality which we have laid down to give a place to some portion of that gentleman's letter to MR. PEEL.

It is hardly necessary to premise to those who have given the question any consideration, that MR. HEADLAM is a very active Magistrate, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the North Riding of Yorkshire—nor will it be required of us to observe, that we have purposely confined our extracts from his letter to such parts as treat of the power of the Magistracy to inflict the sentence of hard labour, and the consideration, how far the hardship of that labour may be encreased.

"Convicts," says MR. HEADLAM, (for we waive the arguments touching the legality of setting *untried*, and probably *innocent* prisoners to work) to whom work is assigned as a punishment are sentenced *to hard labour*.

"The 22d Geo. III. cap. 64, which authorises the employment, in houses of correction, of prisoners not sentenced to labour, directs them to be employed in some work or *labour which is not severe*.

"It seems important upon this inquiry to consider the definite extent and meaning of these expressions. The first time that I am aware of the former term being used is in 5th Ann, cap. 6, which extends the benefit of clergy to all those who are entitled to ask it, without requiring them to read by way of conditional merit. 'And experience having shown that so very universal a lenity was frequently inconvenient and an encouragement to commit the lower degrees of felony; and that though capital punishments were too rigorous for these inferior offences, yet no punishment at all (or next to none) was as much too gentle; it was further enacted by the same statute, that when any person is convicted of any theft or larceny, and burnt in the hand for the same according to the ancient law, he shall also, at the discretion of the judge, be committed to the house of correction or public workhouse, to be there kept to *hard labour*.*' The object of this statute being to substitute labour as a punishment in lieu of death, it is obvious that the epithet *hard* is added *in terrorem*. A review of the practical effect of this statute, and of some others, which have subsequently assigned the same punishment to various offences, as well as a consideration of the degree of hardness with which labour is capable of being applied, will satisfy us that the epithet has not any very definite or appropriate meaning.

"As to the *practice*, till within a very few years, scarcely any house of correction was provided with the means of keeping all the convicts employed in regular serious work. Notwithstanding the sentence of *hard labour*, solemnly pronounced by the judge as a substitute for capital punishment, such criminals have till lately almost universally loitered the term of their imprisonment in perfect idleness.

"And even where labour is inflicted according to the sentence, to what degree of hardness or severity can it be extended?

"It has been contended by some writers, that severe unmitigated labour ought alone to be introduced into prisons?—'that prison labour should exhaust the strength and subdue the spirit of the criminal, and send him to repose worn down in body and hopeless in mind.†' Can it be contemplated, that a convict should be so far exhausted or subdued by his labour, as that the diet and rest with which he is supplied will not enable him to resume his task the following day, and so from day to day during the term of his imprisonment? If so, he must grow daily more and more unequal to his work; and if the same task be continued to be required of him for any considerable period, his health and strength, and ultimately his life, must sink under the infliction.

"It is clear that such severity of labour never was required and never would be tolerated. If by the criminal's being exhausted and subdued, is only meant that he feels so much weariness as a night's rest will remove, and so much exhaustion as the prison diet will replenish, so that he can resume his labour on the morrow with undiminished strength, then it will not appear to be more severe than the toil which the common labourer is obliged daily to undergo. Indeed it seems as unmerciful as it would be impracticable to require more.

"A great quantity of labour has been performed of late years by convicts within prison walls, in enlarging and improving public buildings. Is any such culprit, however aggravated his crime, or however deserving he may be of the utmost severity of punishment, ever expected or required to do more than the ordinary day's work of a hired labourer? Considerations of health, to which the whole treatment of prisoners, in regard both to lodging, diet, and work is referable, would not justify a more severe task.

"*It may safely therefore be assumed, that the sentence of hard labour has never been construed to impose more than the average work of an ordinary labourer.*

"When the statute 22d Geo. III. cap. 64, extended to houses of correction the right which had previously existed in gaols of setting to work persons not convicted, the Legislature probably had in view the words *hard labour*, expressed in the sentence of punishment, and therefore directed that those who work only for their maintenance should be employed in some work or *labour which is not severe*.

"What then is the precise extent and meaning of this direction? If the arguments already urged for the right of setting prisoners to work for their subsistence be considered of any weight, they will determine this question. There seems to be no hardship in requiring of persons who are accustomed to live by their labour when at large, the same degree of exertion when they have to earn their support in prison.

"The expression, therefore, of being employed in *labour which is not severe* can only mean, not more severe than the ordinary labour of honest working men. There seems no reason why it should be less so, or that a man who is well sustained with comfortable lodging and healthy diet, should procure those comforts with less labour in prison than out of it.

"In practice, therefore, it will be difficult to draw a distinction between the quantity of work to be performed by a convict sentenced to *hard labour*, and by a prisoner who is to be employed in *labour which is not severe*. The former cannot do more than a day's work, and the latter ought not to do less. But there may be a material difference in the *quality* as well as in the *quantity* of work required of prisoners.

"It is contended by some, 'that severe unmitigated labour ought alone to be introduced into prisons, and that profit and utility are quite foreign from the object.'‡ To this the Committee of the society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline reply, that, convinced as they are 'that hard labour is of the very first importance in prison discipline, they cannot perceive why hard labour may not also be useful and profitable labour.'

"The question is entitled to our most serious attention. Let it be put in this form. In making arrangements for setting to work all the persons confined in any gaol or house of correction, would it be more expedient to establish a *tread-mill* or a *weaving manufactory*?

"We have the opportunity of seeing the latter plan carried into complete operation in the county of Lancaster. The great mass of the population there being engaged in the cotton manufacture, there is no difficulty in employing every prisoner at the loom; and every prison is like a large manufactory, carried on with great profit both to the public and to the prisoners.

"In the county gaol all are so employed, except those committed for trial. In the house of correction at Preston it is the same, and the cost of their subsistence is more than covered by their earnings. In the New Bailey house of correction at Manchester there have recently been accommodations made for four hundred looms. It would, perhaps, be difficult to establish this manufacture to the same extent in any other county; and there is scarcely any other mechanical labour which could be applied so universally or so profitably to all the inmates of a prison. This, therefore, presents the system of useful and profitable labour in the most favourable point of view. Let us consider the moral effects of this system in the reformation of offenders and the prevention of crime.

"Those prisoners who have resorted to acts of dishonesty for want of education and instruction in any honest calling, will undoubtedly be improved by being taught a useful trade. But this will chiefly apply to young delinquents, who are sentenced to a long imprisonment, during which they may have time both to be taught a trade, and also to acquire the habit of practising it. As to those who have been brought up in a business differing from that carried on in the gaol, they can

* "BLACKSTONE, vol. iv. p. 370."
† "Fourth Report of Committee, &c. p. 34."
‡ "Fourth Report, p. 34."

derive little advantage from learning a new one; and those who follow at home the same trade to which they are sentenced in prison, will not feel much punishment in pursuing their ordinary occupation.

"A weaver in Lancashire, who prefers vicious idleness to work, and resorts to theft to furnish the means of gratifying his criminal inclinations, if he is detected, is committed to gaol, where he is maintained comfortably before his trial, without any labour at all. After conviction, he is ordered perhaps to hard labour for six months, during which time he is employed in weaving, to which he is accustomed. He is moreover obliged to be cleanly, temperate, and sober. These are restraints to which he would not have submitted at home; but which, by improving his health, make his life more agreeable: and he will probably confess that he is now a happier man than in the riot and debauchery which brought him to his present situation. These feelings cannot but produce moral improvement; and when his term of confinement is completed, he will probably leave the prison with resolutions of amendment—though without any horror of a gaol, or any dread of the punishment there inflicted. Under the control of authority, he has felt the advantage of industry and temperance; but when he returns to society, and meets with the temptations of vice, and the seductions of evil company, to which he has before yielded, his self-command may forsake him, and he will not be restrained from crime by any apprehension of being again sent to work at his business in the house of correction.

"Is this reasoning supported by the experience of that populous county?

"At Manchester, the Governor observes, with respect to the juvenile delinquents, that they returned repeatedly, at the rate of sixty per cent., or, in his own words, three in five. Upon which the Committee remark, 'that it would be most desirable that the stepping mill were here introduced as an excellent instrument of corrective discipline for a considerable part of the inmates of this house of correction.'*

"Until within these few years that this species of labour has been introduced, the enlarged system of manufacture carried on in the prisons of Lancashire was entitled to the highest praise. Without such a system, it was difficult to contrive employment for a number of prisoners; and the consequence was, that in very few prisons did employment exist. But since the introduction of the tread-mill, it has been very generally considered, with the exception of a few fastidious persons, a most valuable improvement in prison labour.

"There seem good reasons for establishing in prisons a kind of employment which is not pursued elsewhere, and for preferring irksome labour to reputable trades.

"Considering the pains that have been taken in the last fifty years, equally dictated by humanity and policy, to preserve the *health* of prisoners, it requires some contrivance to connect the idea of discomfort with a gaol, and, by making imprisonment disagreeable, to make it conducive to the prevention of crime.

"This object is attained to a great degree by the labour of the stepping wheel. *It has been found highly favourable to health, the first object of prison discipline.* It is nevertheless generally disagreeable. The unpleasantness, however, proceeds from its dulness rather than its severity. It is irksome, *without furnishing a plea for any well-founded complaint. Without any oppression, or real hardship, it excites a strong dislike, and is more likely than any labour which has been hitherto adopted to operate beneficially in the diminution of crime.*

"On hardened offenders there can be no doubt that the dull monotonous labour of the wheel, *though neither severe nor exhausting*, will have a more salutary effect in deterring from crime than occupation in any trade which is pursued by respectable persons in common life.

"It is also equally well adapted for short imprisonments, and punishment for petty offences. It can be applied immediately on the entrance of every prisoner into gaol, WITHOUT ANY DISTINCTION OF AGE OR STRENGTH, without any reference to his former calling, and without unfitting him for resuming his ordinary habits when restored to liberty. A prisoner sentenced to labour for only seven days, may be the whole of that time kept to work according to his sentence; whereas, if the employment of the prison be confined to some useful manufacture, it is not worth while to teach a prisoner whose term is short.

"It is well known, that a great number of individuals, committed for non-payment of penalties, disobedience of orders, misbehaviour in service, and other slight offences, to whom simple imprisonment held out no terrors, have made payment, submission, and amendment, rather than be subjected to the labour of the tread-wheel.

"Although for young culprits, who have committed serious offences, for which they have to undergo a long imprisonment, and who are ignorant of any bones: means of livelihood, it will be useful to institute a system of education combined with punishment, and to teach them some of the useful trades, which, after a certain period of instruction and practice, may make them valuable members of society; yet, for the punishment of old offenders, and for the employment of those whose terms of imprisonment are short, a system of peculiar irksome prison labour seems preferable to the establishment of any respectable or profitable manufacture."

After this consideration of the subject and this unqualified praise of the mill, MR. HEADLAM proceeds to argue on the propriety of applying it to prisoners committed for trial—a point which we have no inclination here to discuss. In allusion, however, to SIR JOHN COX HIPPESLEY, MR. HEADLAM says—

"As to its effect upon the *health*, an Honourable Baronet in a western county, supported by the authority of several gentlemen of considerable reputation in the medical world, has recently made a very serious and elaborate attack upon the labour of the tread-wheel, as likely, from its nature, to be productive of almost every disease to which the human frame is subject, and to exhibit, in the next generation, 'a 'comparatively enfeebled race, springing from the injured health and 'wasted limbs of many of those unfortunate beings who may be exposed to this impolitic discipline.' If this alarming denunciation were well founded, there would be an end of the question, and it would be clearly wrong to insist upon a kind of work which would endanger the health of so numerous a class of our countrymen, as unfortunately the inhabitants of prisons now compose.

"But these fatal prognostics are entirely at variance with experience on the subject. They have been completely answered in argument by a very active and intelligent magistrate of the North Riding of Yorkshire, in his Reply to the Statements of the Honourable Baronet;† and they have been answered in fact, by the communications received by yourself, Sir, in reply to your inquiries addressed to the visiting magistrates of every gaol in the kingdom where tread-mills have been erected. These official returns entirely negative the imputation that any evil consequences have arisen, or are likely to arise, from the kind of labour to which prisoners are subjected on the tread-wheel.

"We may safely therefore agree with the Committee of Prison Discipline, in their observation upon the house of correction at Northallerton, 'that one of the most pleasing and satisfactory circumstances attending the introduction of the stepping mill, is the effect 'which the regular labour it imposes, has upon the *health* of the pri-'soners.' 'Not a man,' (says the very respectable surgeon attending the prison) 'enters the prison, who does not now leave it in higher and 'firmer health on his liberation.'

"If it is thus conducive to the *health* of those who are employed upon it, it cannot exceed the measure of ordinary labour; otherwise, it would be injurious in its effects. It must be obvious on the slightest inspection, that the exertion required for this task is not nearly equal to the toil undergone by many honest labourers; and I have frequently asked prisoners so employed, whether it was harder work than they were accustomed to, and never yet heard any complain that it was more severe than their ordinary avocations.

"To those, therefore, who admit that prisoners before their trial ought to be made to work for their bread, the labour of the mill cannot be thought *too severe*; but still they think there is something degrading and disgraceful in its nature, which ought to be confined to the punishment of adjudged guilt.

"On reflection, however, it will appear, that the degradation does not arise from the nature of the work, but from the place and circumstances in which it is imposed; there is nothing unmanly in the exercise, and nothing that would be thought objectionable, if it were found expedient to employ the power of the stepping wheel in the machinery of any respectable manufacture.

"If we look back to the statute of CHARLES II. which directs a stock of materials to be provided for setting unruled prisoners to work, and inquire into the usual practice that prevailed under its authority, we shall find that it generally consisted in setting the prisoners to *beat hemp*.

"The statute of JAMES I. which directs that houses of correction *shall be furnished with mills, and such like necessary implements* for setting prisoners to work, does not specify whether such mills shall be put in motion by *stepping* upon them, or by *turning* them by a hand-crank; leaving the regulation of such matters where it should be left, to the discretion of magistrates.

"Can it be considered that either *beating hemp*, or *turning a mill by hand*, are, in ease or dignity, preferable to the mode of work now proposed? The real cause of disgrace is, that the work is carried on in a gaol, and that prisoners only are employed upon it."

The rest of the letter contains proposals for improvements in prisons, and a general assurance of the writer's confidence in the ability and humanity of MR. PEEL, that he will give the subject his attention and consideration.

We offer no opinion ourselves upon the use of the tread-mill, as applicable to males; but we still are unwilling, indeed as yet unable, to give up the dislike we have all along felt to the labour of women at its toils, and precisely upon the principle laid down by MR. HEADLAM himself while advocating the system: he says that the labour of the mill is not greater than any labouring man would undergo, were he not in prison. Surely the argument will not hold good as relates to women—we make our women our friends and companions—we do not make them our slaves; the crimes and vices of vicious women ought to be punished: but there is something repugnant to the feelings of an Englishman in the idea of torturing a woman; a man for instance, might horsewhip his groom for insolence, or kick his valet down stairs for impertinence, and he would be only amenable to the laws for an assault, but a man who used personal violence to the most absolute virago, the most insulting termagant upon earth, in the shape of his wife's waiting woman, would be scouted as a thing in human shape unworthy the name of man; the same corrections are not applicable to the two sexes, and we must hear better reasonings and stronger facts than we have yet met with to convince us of our error.

* "Fourth Report—Appendix, p. 31."

† In a Letter to SIR JOHN COX HIPPESLEY, in reply to his Statements on Prison Labour, by the Rev. WM. DENT."

THEATRES.

THE dramatic Gog and Magog—Drury Lane and Covent Garden—commenced their operations on Wednesday night, arrayed in splendour and brilliancy quite unprecedented. How far this dazzling decoration of the audience part of theatres may be judicious, the public of course will best determine, but in our minds it is by no means advantageous to the performers or the performances.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the sparkling roses and thistles and shamrocks, the rich linings and trimmings, the lustres, the ceiling, and the draperies of Covent Garden, but the effect produced upon the scenery and characters in ROSINA, on Wednesday, was that of giving them the appearance of dinginess and chalkiness, and slovenliness, and even dirtiness and obscurity. The foreign theatres are differently arranged, and it is to foreign theatres that audiences go really to enjoy dramatic performances—what can be more plain, more quiet than the Francois?—not that we advocate a plainness almost amounting to negligence; we think a medium might be observed in the embellishments of playhouses, by an attention to which the audience might be furnished with every comfort and accommodation, and every reasonable display of taste, without absolutely throwing the scenes and the actors into the background, or rendering the imaginary splendour of factitious palaces on the stage inferior to that of the saloon in which they are exhibited.

The play at Covent Garden was "Much Ado about Nothing," which we had not the advantage of seeing, but we cannot withhold our earnest tribute of approbation from MR. CONNOR in the Irishman, in ROSINA, which left us nothing to wish, nothing to regret—MISS TREE was, as usual, delightful and delighting—but we lamented to see a young lady of the name of HALLANDE exposed in men's clothes to act WILLIAM, an absurdity the more disgusting, as it is perfectly needless. When the farce of ROSINA was written by MRS. BROOK, it was an object in such a piece to have the then powerful assistance of MRS. KENNEDY, whose voice was of a nature not suitable to female characters, and in order to avail herself of the deep tones of this then great favourite, the authoress appropriated to her the part of WILLIAM, as giving the desired opportunity of introducing her peculiar talent without a violation of probability—but MRS. KENNEDY is gone, the necessity for making a female play this part is over, and yet at all the London playhouses a lady is doomed to enact WILLIAM—there are plenty of male singers who would have sung the song and duet extremely well, and we should have been spared an exhibition extremely unpleasant to a large proportion of the audience, and, *we hope*, particularly disagreeable to the performer herself.

At Drury Lane, which is more splendid than the splendid, SHERIDAN'S "Rivals" was enacted, in which DOWTON performed SIR ANTHONY in admirable style; we might venture to say to this excellent actor moderate your extravagance a little—the confidence which an actor gains by a consciousness of his power over the audience sometimes carries him too far; we have seen LISTON, who dares do more than mortal man beside himself dare do in this way, go a little beyond the furthest limit which good taste should prescribe, and we perceived in DOWTON on Wednesday more of a certain sort of bye-play than is necessary, or indeed pleasantly effective—the present age is one of refinement, and great actors, like those of whom we are now speaking, should never give to an audience a representation of manners and habits in public which men of the rank and character they happen to be personating at the moment would neither attempt nor be permitted to adopt in private society.

Of ELLISTON, in CAPTAIN ABSOLUTE, we need not speak, and of a new performer in SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER we had rather be silent—MR. WALLACK'S FAULKLAND was very respectable—and MISS LYDIA KELLY in MISS LYDIA LANGUISH was extremely pleasing. GOD SAVE THE KING was sung with rapturous applause at both Theatres; but owing to the necessity we felt of seeing Covent Garden we are unable to give any account of a farce called "Stella and Leatherlungs," which appears not to have succeeded; a failure to be accounted for by the circumstance of its turning upon theatres and theatricals, actors, and cant playhouse-phrases, which, as we have said fifty times before, are perfectly unintelligible to two-thirds of the audience.

Neither house was filled, but Drury Lane had the majority.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Will you afford me sufficient space in your columns to perform an act of justice to MISS PATON? Let it avail for as much as it is worth, and no more. I have the pleasure gratuitously to afford my services, as secretary, to a charitable institution founded not long since, which, however useful, is not yet known so generally as to promise advantage to any one from present unpaid-for exertions in its favour. MISS PATON was requested to sing at a concert in aid of the funds of our charity: she consented, *without hesitation*, at a very short notice; and, although she had just come from playing a fatiguing character at one of the winter theatres, and was immediately afterwards to sing at a private concert, on the evening of the performance, the frank and amiable manner in which she expressed the pleasure she felt at having it in her power to promote the cause of charity, and her willingness to render the assistance she then gave it, convinced the few managers of the institution who were present that she was sincere, and conveyed to them a highly favourable opinion of her disposition. Whether she is mistress of her own conduct, or is controuled by another, I do not pretend to know; but I think it my duty to state that which proves MISS PATON'S guide to be not always either ungrateful to the public or mercenary.—I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

A. B.

September, 1823.

THE KING.

On Wednesday his Majesty arrived at the Palace at Windsor, about four o'clock. At half past one, a quadron of the Royal Horse Guards went out to escort his Majesty from the Cottage, and about the same time the 7th Infantry Regiment of the Line, or Royal Fusiliers, marched into the outer Castle-yard, and were drawn up on both sides in rank and file order, ready to receive the Royal carriage as it approached with military honours. The remainder of the ground to the Castle gate and entrance was kept by the Blues, as well as the carriage road up to the entrance of the Long Walk. The Mayor and Corporation, and an immense concourse of persons assembled to meet his Majesty. In front of the procession was the band of the Horse Guards, after whom came the Charity Boys with wands in their hands, and headed by the proper municipal officers. In this order, with the band playing and colours flying, the people poured out of the town in the midst of a copious shower of rain which fell at the time. In the back rows, and on the outside of the gate, and thence up to the Castle, on either side, were carriages filled with ladies, and horsemen drawn up. Great inconvenience was experienced from the excessive wetness of the grass, upon which the Deputation had to stand for nearly an hour, during which time considerable anxiety was manifested with reference to his Majesty's arrival. At length a turn of the road, three miles off, brought the Royal party in view. Struggles rushed to their places; and the utmost order and silence immediately prevailed throughout the ranks. His Majesty, preceded and followed by the outriders and the Oxford Blues, advanced in his travelling-carriage at a quick pace till he neared the procession, when he graciously slackened his speed, in order to gratify his subjects with a better view of their Monarch. This act of condescension was acknowledged by unanimous acclamations, to the complete discomfiture of the military band, which at the same moment struck up the national anthem, although without a chance of being heard. The colours were lowered, as were also the white wands with which the heads of the front row were armed; his Majesty graciously bowing in answer to the loyal salutations with which he was on every side greeted. The same manifestations of affectionate devotion marked the Royal progress through the town. The windows and doorways were filled with the fair and the aged, and adventurous boys had climbed the chimney heights. Cambric handkerchiefs were seen floating in the air, and clapping of hands and huzzas resounded far and wide, whilst an immense crowd pressed on with their utmost speed in the rear, in the hope of intercepting another view of his Majesty's passage, by taking a shorter cut than by the horse road. His Majesty passed by the lower entrance, being the gate which leads to the Deanery. Upon his Majesty's entrance the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Round Tower. The Duke of Wellington was in the carriage with the King. In the carriage next following in Majesty was the Duke of York. During the evening bands of music paraded the town, and a splendid general illumination took place, which was favoured by an intermission of the rain. The illuminations consisted of a variety of appropriate devices, principally of the Royal Arms, the initials G. R., and emblems of the Crown. The company at the dinner of his Majesty consisted of the *cortege* which attended him and the usual royal inmates. We are happy to say his Majesty looked remarkably well, and in good spirits. On his arrival in the Castle a discharge of artillery took place at the Pyrotechnic Station in the Long Walk, and at eight o'clock a display of fire-works in the same place.

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the Mayor and a deputation proceeded to the Castle in three carriages, with a loyal *Address* from the inhabitants, which was most numerously signed. The deputation was received by the Marquis of Conyngham, who was appointed by His Majesty to receive the Address, which, consistently with the forms of the Monarchy, he could not do in person.

On the preceding evening an ox was roasted, which was distributed to the poor on the following day. Before twelve o'clock the whole length of High-street, from the entrance to the turning into the Castle-gate, was planted with tables on each side the carriage road, and in the wide part opposite the church another was placed, nearly in the centre. Neat cloths were spread continuously from one end to the other, and plates ranged on each side. To each plate was a small loaf, a head of celery, and a lettuce, with other vegetables here and there. On the tables were placed the dishes of cold meat and plum-puddings, which were to serve for the repast. These consisted of joints of beef, roast and boiled, and roast lamb, mutton, veal, and sliced ham; all of which seemed to be of the most superior quality. Barrels of porter were placed at stated distances, and persons stationed to supply the guests, to prevent any confusion. Stewards also, with blue and white ribbons, stood at the distance of a few yards from each other, all through the lines, and with a view to avoid delay, and give every facility to the consumption of the viands, all the joints were cut up by these persons. By one o'clock the whole congregation were seated, each individual having a knife and fork and small drinking mug; and at half past one, every thing being prepared, the signal was given by a discharge of cannon.

The gathering of the poor people upon this occasion, all attired in the most cleanly and neat manner, and combining the aged and youthful of both sexes, the greybeard and the infant, formed a really interesting spectacle. Each end of the feast was blocked up with carriages, many of which appeared to have travelled some distance, filled with elegant company. The vacant part of the carriage road and the pavement were filled with promenaders, amongst whom was a party from the Castle, consisting of the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Fitzroy, Sir Edmund Nagle, and many other noblemen and persons of distinction, who were loudly cheered on their return. At the commencement of the feast the band of the Royal Fuzileers played "God save the King," and for some time, with the mayor at their head, paraded the street. They were at times relieved by the band of the Blues. The bells of the church, the front of which was crowded with spectators, at intervals rang a merry peal. Officers in uniform, with parties of ladies, joined in the promenade, to which they gave a very lively effect. His Majesty, it is understood, was highly gratified with the accounts brought to him about it. The order and regularity of the whole surpassed any thing of the kind we had ever witnessed. The shops were all shut up, and every thing bore the appearance of a general holiday. The repast was concluded by a little after two, when the wine was distributed, after which a round of nine cheers made the round of the tables, the band playing "*God save the King*;" and by half past three all appearance of the festival was broken up, excepting the holiday groupes and happy faces which were every where dispersed about the town. All persons gave themselves up to their avocations. At five o'clock a party of nearly 200 sat down, presided by the Mayor, to an excellent dinner in the Town Hall. The King's health was given with great effect, and drank with unbounded enthusiasm. In the evening the town was splendidly illuminated, as before, and fire-works were again let off.

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TO be Sold at Midsummer prices, fine qualities, full two yards square, 5s. 6d. a pair; 2¼ yds. 6s. 7s. 9d.; 2¾ yds. 12s.; 3 yds. 16s.; 3¼ yds. 18s. 6d.; 5 bales of the first Bath and Witney blankets, equally cheap; good large counterpanes, 4s. 6d. each; elegant Marseilles quilts, 3 yds. square, 14s. each; a fifteen thousand pound stock of diaper and damask table linen; Russia and Irish sheetings; fine shirtings, &c. &c. 20 per cent. lower than any house in England; large diaper breakfast cloths, 17d. each; fine damask napkins, 7s a dozen; large Russia towels, 9s. a doz.; knife cloths, 18d. a doz.; glass cloths, 4s. 6d. a stout sheeting, yard wide, 4½d. a yd.; fine, 8d.; very fine, 9d.; stout and full 5-4ths wide, 10½d.; very fine, 1s. 1d.; fine, and very stout, at 1s. 2d.; and the finest imported at 1s. 3d. per yd.; 33 pieces of the full width, requiring no seam, 2s. 2d. per yd.; very fine, 2s. 6d & 2s. 9d (usually sold at 4s.;) a few pieces of real German sheeting, curiously fine, 2s. 4½d. a yd. (really worth 3s. in Hamburgh;) 1 case of German hollands, for gentlemen's shirts, 2s. 9d. a yd. to 4s. 6d.; those at 3s. 6d. & 4s. beautifully fine; 700 pieces of fine Irish linens, a little soiled, but warranted to wear well, a good quality, 12d. a yd.; fine and stout, 14d. and 16½.; fine unto wear well, a good quality, 12d. a yd.; fine and stout, 14d. and 16½.; fine unto dressed, 19d. and 21d.; those at 2s. and 2s. 3d. are finer than you generally buy at 3s.; all-wool long cloths, 4½d. a yd.; rich chintz furnitures, 8½d. a yd.; coloured at 2s.; all-wool long cloths, 4½d. a yd; rich chintz furnitures, 8½d. a yd; coloured at 2s.; 5-4; the best Moreens, 15d; a large lot of fine India long cloths, 12s the piece (25 yds); 300 pieces beautifully fine and undressed, adapted for shirting, 14s. 6d. the piece (24 yds;) well worth 14d. a yd; 3 bales curiously fine, 18s. 6d.; India book muslins, 6d. a yd; fine striped muslin, 10d. a yd; dressed muslins; India book muslins, 6d. a yd; fine striped muslin, 10d. a yd; dressed muslins; a most complete assortment of fashionable colour, from 2s. 9d. a yd to 21s.; good stout twilled cloths 2 yds wide, 3s. a yd; real habits, 2s. 9d. a yd to 21s.; good stout twilled cloths 2 yds wide, 3s. a yd; real habits, 8s. 6d. and the most beautiful tiuna mevlnas and pranells for dresses, 9s. 6d. a yd; 8s. 6d. and the most beautiful tiuna mevlnas and pranells for dresses, 9s. 6d. a yd; full 2 yds wide (the common price is 15s.); Spanish knaps for envelopes or cloaks, full 2 yds wide, 2s. 2d. a yd; Welch flannels from 6d. a yd to 4s. a fine quality at 18d. 2¼ yds wide, 2s. 2d. a yd; 100 pieces of Braganza shawls, 2s. 6d. each; beautiful & 2½d.; just cleared from the Custom house 3 boxes of French cambric handkerchiefs, 20s. a doz.; 2 boxes of a fine quality, 25s.; one box curiously fine, 30s. to 45s. chiefs, 20s. a doz.; 2 boxes of a fine quality, 25s.; one box curiously fine, 30s. to 45s. worth 52s. 6d. in Paris; a lot of Braganza shawls, 2s. 6d. each; beautiful chintzes, at 6s. 6d. regularly sold at 15s.; the new Paget striped cencot shawls, 4s. each; winter silks, crapes, bombazines, poplins, &c. &c. unusually cheap; winter silks, crapes, bombazines, poplins, &c. &c. unusually cheap; 4s. each; winter silks, crapes, bombazines, poplins, &c. &c. unusually cheap; 10,000 yards of French asiets, yard wide, at 2s. a yard; a lot of silk gauzes, 8½d. 10,000 yards of French asiets, yard wide, at 2s. a yard; a lot of silk gauzes, 8½d. a yard, for ready money only, at HODGE and LOWMAN'S, wholesale and retail Drapers, Argyll House, Regent street, three doors from the Argyll Rooms.—Drapers, Argyll House, Regent street, three doors from the same liberal terms as usual, Unpaid ☞ Charitable Institutions supplied on the same liberal terms as usual, Unpaid letters are not answered.

UPTON & Co.'s Refined COAL TAR PAINT, 15s. per Cask, which quantity is sufficient to cover 1000 square feet. This Paint is of a handsome dark chocolate colour, and dries in a short time as stone or iron, and like wise another will not affect it; it is entirely mineral, and therefore insoluble in water, and will not affect it; it is entirely mineral, and therefore insoluble in water, and will destroy vermin of every kind, unfailing remedy for the worm and dry rot, and destroys vermin of every kind, unfailing remedy for the worm and dry rot; and destroys vermin of every kind, unfailing remedy for the worm and dry rot, and destroys vermin of every kind, unfailing remedy for the worm and dry rot, and sluice-gates, it is unequalled. Sold only at Upton and Co.'s Colour Manufactory, 64, Queen-street, where may also be purchased white lead, 36s. per cwt.; turpentine, 2s. per gallon; linseed oil; 2s. 6d. per gallon; invisible green, 46s. per cwt.; dark olive 46s.; lead, slate, and stone colours, 46s.; red and brown, 36s.; dark olive 46s.; lead, slate, and stone colours, 46s.; red and brown, 36s.; dark olive 46s.; lead, slate, and stone colours, 46s.; red and brown, 36s.; and oils and colours of every kind; grass greens, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per lb.

IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six progressive Lessons. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies, also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and, moreover, will steady the hand of the most tremulous writer. Upwards of 2000 specimens, and numerous recommendations from letters may be seen, also references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age. Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with inconceivable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 404, Strand, near Charing Cross.

WRITING PAPER, cheap—and of the best quality, at lower prices than ever yet offered to the public.—Bath post 4½d. per quire pitto, 5d.; superfine 7d. 9d. 9d. 10d. and 1s. the quire, or by the ream, 6s. 9d. 7s. 9d. 10s. 6d. 12s. 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. 6d.; very best hot-pressed Bath gilt, 1s. the quire, or 20s. the ream, J. WHATMAN'S superfine wove writing post 8d. 9d. 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. the ream; superfine foolscap 1s. 1s. 2d. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or by the ream, 19s. 21s. 24s. and 26s.; very best bank post 10d. the quire, or 15s. the ream; large ditto, 1s. the quire, or 19s. the ream; best ruled thick post copy books, 5s. 6d. per dozen; foolscap ditto, 3s. 6d. per dozen; 12 sheet copying books, 14s. per dozen; 16 sheet ditto, 17s.; and 24 sheet do. 20s.; very best red sealing wax, 4s. 6d. the lb. The Steel Nib Pen, 1s. 6d. each; boys' school slates, 4d. each, with pencils and pens equally low in price; account books, drawing paper, and Bristol boards, in great variety; excellent copy, 7d. a quire, or 11s. a ream; at H. and W. SMITH'S, 192, Strand, Second House from the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

NEW INVENTED PATENT GUNS, to LOAD at the BREECH.—Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to inspect the above invention, which, for safety, simplicity, and facility of loading, will be found superior to any production of the kind yet offered to the Public. By this invention, the rapidity of loading and firing a Fowling-piece or Rifle, is increased in the proportion of at least three to one. Manufactured by A. F. BIVEN, Gun maker, No. 16, Regent street, Waterloo place.

CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique Invention with confidence as an unestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremour in nervous affection, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over-exertion, weakness from age or otherwise, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT, the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good penman, and materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable professional Gentlemen. A few minutes practice will prove its efficacy, and it has this advantage over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s.; cased. Sold by the Patentee, by T. Pearce and Co. No. 268, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, Strand. Letters from any part of the country, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

ESSENCE OF CUBEBS, OR JAVA PEPPER.

DALE and MARSDEN beg to inform the Advocates and Takers of this highly recommended Drug, that they are the sole preparers of the above Essence, and that it cannot be procured in any other house in England. The above Preparation being freed from all the gross and inactive part of the Cubebs, renders it a far more efficacious and convenient medicine than the powdered Cubebs or any other preparation known. To show its high state of concentration, the medicinal part of one pound of Cubebs is contained in a half-pint bottle of the Essence.—Sold only by DALE and MARSDEN, 23, Holborn hill, London, in bottles, 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 1l. each.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: to the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unwarded; and further, that John Burgess and Son submit the following cautions,—some are in appearance at first sight, "The Genuine," but without any name or address:—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy steps, London.—(The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

FEETHAM'S SHOWER BATH, by the KING'S PATENT, for adjusting the force or quantity of water as agreeable, and the shower is increased or diminished at pleasure by persons using the Bath, rendering it suitable to persons of delicate habits or constitutions, either as a medical or pleasure Bath; it is made very portable, or fitted up as an article of furniture in apartments. To be had at W. and M. Feetham's Stove and Bath Manufactory, 9, Ludgate hill, and 293, Oxford street, where a large assortment of Baths may be inspected, Warm and Vapour Baths fitted up on a new and improved principle of economy and convenience.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR STROP, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to answer well all grinding. Some of the first of the operation of shaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasant and painful, its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65 Chesnilds and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the great disappointment many persons have experienced from purchasing Inferior Trusses, SALMON, ODY, and CO. most respectfully solicit the attention of Medical Gentlemen and the public to observe, that the true PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS has "Salmon, Ody, and Co. 292, Strand, London," marked upon the leather case, without which they are of the spurious kind. Salmon, Ody, and Co. the inventors and patentees, have made upwards of 50,000 of their Patent Trusses, and still continue to have the recommendations of all the most eminent surgeons in town and country.—☞ Persons in the country are requested to send the circumference of the body an inch below the hips. Sold by one or more druggists in every principal town in the united kingdoms.

EVER ANXIOUS TO PREVENT IMPOSITION.

DAY and MARTIN respectfully inform the Public they have, after much labour and at very considerable expence, brought to perfection a Label of such singular construction and extreme difficulty of execution, that they trust will effectually prevent the many frauds that are daily practised on the Public. An attention to the following description of the Label will ensure the genuine Blacking prepared by them. A pattern of the Label like face of a pink colour covers the principal part, the names of Day and Martin are printed in white letters, edged with pink and black, and placed on a white ground. The address, 97, High Holborn, is also white letters edged with pink and black, but placed on the lace pattern, the signature and price at foot are black on a white ground, the preamble and directions for use are printed as before, black letters on white ground.

97, High Holborn, Sept. 1823.

THE GENUINE SYRUP OF DE VELNOS.

THE Depôt for this useful Spring and Autumn Alterative is No. 52, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, where it is prepared according to the Recipe of the late Mr. Swainson, entrusted to his Nephew and Successor, Mr. Thomas Canham, alone. Among all the Medicines of this denomination, the VEGETABLE SYRUP OF DE VELNOS has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. It corrects and purifies the blood; and those who are afflicted with scrofula, leprosy, scurvy, and many of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—those who suffer by diseased liver or from the indiscretions of their youth, or whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenic medicines—should submit to a course of the Vegetable Syrup. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral occasions. The Syrup is prepared and sold at the Proprietor's house, at 13s. a bottle; and, by his appointment, at Mr. Atkinson's, 195, Bishopsgate-street Without; and by Mr. Canham's Agents. In every considerable town of the United Kingdom; and the Concentrated for warm climates, by his deputed Agents in the East Indies—Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. Calcutta; and Messrs. Forbes and Co. Bombay.

DR. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon; Man-Midwife, Son, and Assistant, of the late Martin Van Butchell, recommended by persons of distinction (references are given with permission), continues to cure Fistulas, Piles, &c. by the improved method so long and successfully practised by his father, without Confinement, Cutting, Caustic, or Risk, for suitable Fees.—No. 43, South-street, Berkeley-square, London. At home till one daily. No remuneration required from persons of respectability, until they are satisfied a cure has been performed.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday have arrived; they contain an account of the fall of Figueras.—Hamburgh papers also arrived yesterday to the 27th ult.; they contain an article dated Tripoli, Aug. 1, which says:—"A courier has arrived here from Bournou, in the interior of Africa, with the news of the arrival in that town of the intrepid English travellers. It is to be hoped that their adventurous undertaking to travel into those countries will be more fortunate than those of their predecessors."

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a long report from Gen. Guilleminot, respecting the taking of Fort St. Petri, dated 22d Sept. and the following despatch from Gen. Rottenbourg to the Minister of War, dated Perpignan, the 27th, announcing the surrender of Figueras:—

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have this moment learnt that Figueras has capitulated. The garrison are prisoners of war. It is on the 29th that the troops of Baron Damas will take possession of it.—The necessary preparations for the siege of Urgel are carrying on with activity. Batteries are already erected against the place at three different points.—I am, &c.

"Baron ROTTENBOURG,

"The Lieut.-General commanding the Division of the East Pyrenees."

"The garrison of Figueras consisted of three thousand men. Llobera has issued from Tarragona with two thousand men, and is advancing to Lerida. Gen. Fromelin and Baron Eroles are pursuing him with a force sufficient to beat him. Milans has resumed the command of Tarragona."—*Journal des Debats.*

Berlin, Sept 23.—The grand autumn reviews are now ended, having continued nearly three weeks. His Majesty has signified his satisfaction to all the Commanders of Corps and Regiments.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland has returned from Carlsbad.

Friday afternoon, Sir Herbert Taylor held a Levee as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards.

Despatches were received on Friday from Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, in South America.

On Friday His Majesty's steam packet the Arrow, Capt. Hamilton, came into Dover harbour from Calais, bringing her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia.

The Hon. Frederick Lamb, youngest son of Lord Viscount Melbourne, arrived in town last night, at twelve o'clock, from his Embassy at Frankfort.

Half-pay.—The payment of three months half-pay to the Reduced Officers of His Majesty's land forces, to the 24th ult. including those heretofore borne on the Irish Establishment, will commence on the 15th inst.

Yesterday, at Bow-street, an Irishman named Buckley was charged with committing a violent assault upon a poor deaf and dumb boy of the name of Smith. The assault complained of was committed in Bedford-square, about three o'clock on Friday. The poor lad, who was among a number of other boys, it appeared, by making too much noise, offended Buckley, who is servant to a Mr. Abrahams, and in a moment of great irritation he struck the complainant on the head with a hammer; the effects of the blow was such that the poor victim of his barbarity writhed under the agony, which he even endured in the office. The prisoner was held to bail to answer the charge at the sessions.

Rogers, alias Major Hepburn, who has appeared so often before the public in the papers, during his examinations upon a charge of defrauding various tradesmen of the metropolis, was brought up for a final examination, and the parties were all bound over to prosecute him. He said nothing in his defence.

Distressing Accident from Fire.—Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, an inquisition was taken before Mr. Shelton, the London Coroner, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Frances Girdle, a child aged 8 years. Elizabeth Terry deposed, that she lives next door to the deceased's parent, in Queen-square, near Finsbury-square; on Thursday last, about noon, her attention was arrested by a dreadful screaming, which seemed to come from the house where the deceased was; she went thither, and the first spectacle on opening the door was the deceased behind it, enveloped in flames; she instantly called other assistance and wrapped a blanket around her, which extinguished the flames, and she was then conveyed to the hospital with the flesh literally burnt off her face. The deceased's mother lives, and her father was gone to work in a black lead manufactory. In detailing the case, she said she was blowing the fire and the sparks flew out and caught her clothing.—Mr. Francis Kernaa, surgeon to the hospital, deposed he saw the child when brought in, and a worse spectacle from fire he had seldom seen; her face, chest, and arms were almost destroyed; she died in an agonizing condition on Friday.—Verdict, "Accidental ye burnt to death."

An interesting publication, entitled "The Gleaner," containing amusement and information, has been for some time before the public. We have no room for extracts, but as it is a work calculated to encourage morality, we do not hesitate to recommend it to our readers.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The British money market has been uncommonly steady during the week, the Consols for Account having scarcely fluctoated above ¼ per cent. during that period.—In the foreign market the business has been chiefly confined to the Spanish and Columbian Bonds, which have fluctuated.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	India Bonds . . . . 67 68 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols 83¾ ¼ ½	Exchequ. Bills, . . 39 41 pm.
3¼ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . .
4 per Cent.	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 102¾ 3	Con. for Acc. . . 83¾ ¼
Long Annuities . .	

Oct. 2, French Five per Cents. - - - 90-55

A Catalogue of the Gilts, Common Prayer, with other books and tracts offered to the Public at reduced prices by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, may be had gratis of W. Wetton, Agent for sale to the Public, 21, Fleet-street.

A Topographical, Military, and Scientific Engraved Plan of Cadiz, with 48 References, was published in yesterday's Morning Chronicle.

PETER TUPUTT, of the Huntingdon Arcade, respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general on whom he has had the honour to attend, that he has no connexion with the shop at No. 1, New Bond-street

CHEAP FUR, STUFF, PELISSE CLOTHS, CLOAKS, and FLANNELS, are SELLING at 274, Rich Holborn; 500 children's muffs beginning at 2s. 6d., 3s. & 3s. 6d.; full size, mark Sable 8s. 9d. 9s. 6d. & 10s. 9d. Hamster 9s. and 12s. 6d.; pelerines to match, 18s. 6d. well manufactured squirrels, with flounces to match, 18s. 6d. and 23s. 6d.; good Rich, 18s. 6d. to 22s.; best skins, 30s.; pelerines to match, 34s and 39s.; that must be admired and genteel fur called Chinchilla, at the low price of 38s to 70s. with flounces and pelerines to match. Every description of fur matched. Ladies wishing to exchange their muffs will meet with a most fashionable and extensive assortment; cuffs and collars cut to pattern, also a select stock of the best Sable, Ermine, and real Peruvian furs; great bargains in pelisse cloth, 2nd and 2s. 4d.; very fine, 2 yards wide, twilled and Merino wool, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; extra superfine habits, 7s. 9d., 9s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. Stuffs for charities, &c. plain and figured, very stout, 7½d. and 9d; and very fine twilled, 10d. and 1s.; fine 9s. 6d.; bound shawls 5s 10d. to 6s 9d.; opera cloaks, 6s 9d., 7s. 6d., 9s. and 10s 6d; with a great choice of Palantee silk cloaks lined with satin; real Welsh flannels, from 7½d. to 2s. 6d. The Nobility, Gentry and Public of this United Kingdom are most respectfully invited to inspect the above mentioned articles which are now on sale at ROBERT GRIMWOOD'S, 274, Rich Holborn, facing Red Lion street.—N.B. The lowest price invariably fixed, and no abatement

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, &c

MORRIS'S ROYAL BRUNSWICK CORN PLASTER, prepared from a Recipe belonging to her late Majesty. It is an excellent remedy for eradicating Corns, and giving relief to those who have hard fleshy substances at the bottom of their feet, without the least pain or inconvenience, and will prove a very useful Family Plaster for fresh Wounds and Scalds, likewise for Bunions. Prepared by G. MORRIS, Chemist to the Royal Family, Kensington—Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by Dutton, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, and 220, Regent street, (near the Argyle Rooms), London; Waterlooplace, Edinburgh; Sackville-street, Dublin; and by the princi al Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. ☞ Be careful to ask for Morris's Brunswick Corn Plaster.

THE GRAVEL AND STONE, LUMBAGO, &c.

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On Tuesday last was published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LXXX. for September, 1823. Contents—I. On the Sources of the Picturesque and Beautiful.—II. Blunt's Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs, discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily.—III. Bartholemew Fair.—IV. Time's Whirligig Gallery. No. 5 and 6.—V. On a Child Playing.—VI. The Man of War's Man. Chap. 8 and 9.—VII. O'Doherty on Don Juan, Cantos 9, 10, and 11.—VIII. Popular Tales of the Northern Nations.—IX. London Oddities and Outlines. No. 3.—X. Hayley's Memoirs.—XI. Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Literary Characters. No. 9.—To Thomas Campbell, Esq. Editor of Colburn's Conduit-street Magazine.—XII. To Christopher North, Esq. On Campbell, Crabbe, &c. &c.—XIII. On the Pinckless School of Politics. No. II. Letter from Andrew Ardent, Esq.—XIII. The General Question. No. I.—XIV. Bits. By the Director General.—XV. Prize Dissertation on the Age of Homer.—XVI. Heaven and Hell. By the Rev. Edward Irving.—XVII. Verses to the Memory of Robert Bloomfield.—XVIII. Song, occasioned by some gloomy Anticipations of the Effects of the Change in the Navigation Code.—XIX. Works Anticipations of the Effects of the Change in the Navigation Code.—XIX. Works preparing for Publication.—XX. Monthly List of New Publications.—XXI. Appointments, Promotions, &c.—XXII. Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

THE LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains, Reviews of the following New Works:—Meyrick's Inquiry into Ancient Armour—Cottle's "Dartmoor" and other Poems—Sherr's Visit to Milan, Florence, and Rome—Mordecai Sorata—Fall of Mexico—Knight's Quarterly Magazine—Waverley Dramas; and Mémoires sur la Cour de Louis XIV. (concluded)—Original; Literary Beggar—Walks in London—Spanish Political Characters—Poetry—Varieties—Science—Fine Arts, &c. &c. Price 8d., or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

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On Wednesday next, October 8th, will be published, No. 1, of a New Weekly Publication, (occasionally illustrated by fine Lithographic Prints), called the

BONNE-BOUCHE; or, Olio of History, Anecdote, Wit, Literature, and the Arts.—No. 1, will contain among a variety of interesting matter, original and select, History of Expeditions for the Discovery of the North West Passage, from the earliest time—Table Chat—Amusing Dramatic Work—Who is Junius?—French Mr. Irving—Memoirs of a Haunch of Mutton—Anecdotes: Original Poetry, &c. &c. Price 2d.; or, on fine hot-pressed paper, 6d.—Published by S. Forbes, No. 76, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers and News vendors.

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BIRTHS.

On Saturday the 27th ult. at Knowlton Court, the Lady of Capt. D'Arcy, was safely delivered of a son.

At 21, Radcliff Terrace, City road, on the 3d inst. the widow of the late Simpson Perry, of a daughter, her sixth child, the eldest only eleven years of age, and are all totally unprovided for.

On Tuesday, at Cheltenham, the Lady of Major Gen. Darling, of a son.

On the 30th ult. the Lady of John Garratt, Esq. Surbiton House, Kingston, a still-born son.

MARRIED.

E. G. Bromhead, Esq. Captain in the 19th Regiment, to Miss Julia Wood, Woodville, in the county of Sligo.

At Stepney on Monday last, Mr. P. G. Hammock, of Chertsey, to Kitty, daughter of W. Gammon, Esq of Pencherch-street and Stepney.

DEATH.

At his seat, Willesley Hall, Derbyshire, General Sir Charles Hastings, G.C.H late Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Foot &c.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

[This Gazette announces, that the duties of chocolate, cocoa-paste, cocoa-nut husks and shells, capsicum or chillies, Cayenne, Guinea, and long pepper, segars and manufactured tobacco, imported, are to be placed under the sole management of the Commissioners of Excise, from the 10th inst.]

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DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts: Nov. 1, M. and J. W. Harvey, Marshford and Billericay, Essex, bankers.

Oct. 30, Sarah Crossland Liverpool, ship-chandler, at the George, Dale street—Nov. 3, L. Adams, and J. Barker, Dereham, iron-founders, at the Guildhall—Oct. 29, J. Glover, J. Hall, and S. and W. Haynes, late of Worcester, brewers, at the Hop Pole Inn.—Nov. 1, G. Ferns, jun. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer and tallow chandler, at the George, Deansgate, Manchester—Oct. 31, J. Jones, late of Corsley, Shropshire, lime-burner, at the Bell, Worcester.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 29.

W. East, Newbury, Berks, coal-merchant—W. Turton, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, coal and iron-master—H. Thornton, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, Italian oilman—J. Barker, Clare court, Fleet-street, shoe factor—W. Bostock, Reading, Berks, woollen draper—A. Paradice, Bristol, broker—E. Cattell, Milverton, Warwickshire, mealman.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The following telegraphic despatch has been received:—

"Le Duc d'Angoulême, &c.—Le Roi me mande qu'il est libre, et qu'il se rendra au Porte Sainte-Marie quand je le voudrai; j'espère qu'il y sera domain."—(The King informs me that he is free, and that he will repair to Port St. Mary when I choose; I hope that he will be there to-morrow.)

The second telegraphic despatch is as follows:—

PORT ST. MARY, SEPT. 29. HALF-PAST SIX IN THE EVENING.—The Duke of Angoulême to the President of the Council of Ministers:—"The negociations are broken off; hostilities will re-commence to-morrow at break of day."

OCT. 8.—TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—"The Duke of Angoulême announces that the King of Spain and the Royal Family arrived at Port St. Mary's on the 1st of October, at eleven o'clock in the morning."

FROM THE MONITEUR, OCT. 7.—OFFICIAL PART.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—FOURTH CORPS.—Report of the Duke de Conegliano to his Excellency the Minister of War, dated Mataro, September 30:—"My Lord—The allied troops have taken possession of the Fort San Fernando de Figueras. The garrison, prisoners of war, has been sent to France. I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a list of the French and Spanish Officers and Soldiers whom the Baron de Damas notices as having particularly distinguished themselves in the actions of Lhoda and Lhers.

(Signed) "Le Marechal Duc de Conegliano, MONCEY."

The *Moniteur* contains the following, which has been addressed to the Ambassadors of the Maritime Powers:—"I have the honour to announce to your Excellency, that the Government of the King has given orders to raise the blockade of the Spanish ports of Corunna, St. Sebastian, and Santona, which have surrendered. Neutral vessels will be admitted without difficulty.

(Signed) "CHATEAUBRIAND."

The Duke de Bourbon has met with another painful accident from a fall in hunting at his country seat at Chantilly, near Paris. Two or three years ago this Prince was dangerously hurt from a similar cause. On the present occasion his horse fell with him, and broke the Duke's thigh.

The following are extracts from our letters from Port St. Mary of the 28th and 29th Sept.:—"It is certain that Count Corries has carried a letter from the King to his Royal Highness, in which his Majesty considered himself so sure of his liberty, that he begged the Prince to state by what route he should go to meet him at his head-quarters. His Royal Highness had already answered, that the shortest way was to cross the bay, and disembark at Port St. Mary's."

SEPT. 29.—We are now returned to Port St. Mary. Since nine o'clock this morning, the whole of the day we were in expectation of seeing the King arrive: the Spaniards abandoned themselves to the greatest joy. At a quarter of an hour after 12 o'clock we saw coming into the port a ship with a flag of truce, sent from Cadiz; all the population, both French and Spanish, ran towards the port; they thought it was the King, but only Alava and Count Torres landed. Our soldiers were furious because they were not permitted to attack the Island of Leon yesterday, and on coming to assist the landing of the flag of truce, cried out, "Where is the King? The King or the assault!" Never was an army seen that displayed more enthusiasm. His Royal Highness would not receive this new envoy, and we set off again for Chiclana.—His Royal Highness arrived here at nine o'clock in the morning, with all his Staff. Yesterday he run the greatest danger: his Highness entered in one of the trenches which were open on the side of the bay of Santi Petri; the enemy perceiving him with a numerous staff, immediately fired a shower of ball and grape-shot. A ball passed over his Highness's head, as he was traversing the parapet of sand.

The Paris paper, *L'Etoile*, of Wednesday has the following:—"The Cortes held a Secret Sitting, in which were only discussed the means of coming to an understanding with the Government as to the safety of the compromised individuals. A public sitting immediately succeeded this, in which a message to the King was decreed, supplicating him to deign to open negociations with the French General on whatever terms he should judge proper. The King replied, that he could not enter into any negociation. Then followed a second Meeting of the Cortes, and a second message to the King. The same answer was given to this. There was a third Meeting. On this occasion there were present but five Deputies; the rest were concealed, or were wandering about, peradventure searching the means of flying. The most complete anarchy was soon established; however no violence was committed. At length, the five Members, composing all the Cortes, and the Ministers, accompanied by some officers of State, go to the King; they rely upon the clemency of his Majesty; they declare to him that he is re-established in the integrity of his Royal power, and conjure him to write to the Prince Generalissimo of the French armies. The Count de Corries immediately repaired with a letter from the King. It was observed that on the morning of the 8th the militia of Madrid had put off their uniforms, and were covered with riding coats, that they should not be known."

MANZANARES, Sept. 26.—Riego entered our walls this morning, under a strong escort. An immense number of persons had assembled even the night before to see the author of so many evils in Spain pass along. As soon as he appeared, a hundred thousand voices exclaimed:—"Death to the traitor Riego!" He was conducted to a dungeon, where he will pass the night, and to-morrow, the 27th, he will continue his journey to Madrid, where he will arrive within three days.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—(By an Extraordinary Courier.)—The attention of all the inhabitants of this capital, incessantly directed towards Cadiz, was diverted for an instant yesterday by the arrival of the too famous Riego within our walls. So early as half-past five in the morning, extraordinary shouting announced the appearance of the hero of the Tragala; and in the midst of an escort of the Royal Volunteers of Arguillos, to which was joined a de achment of Spanish troops, and some French soldiers, advanced a cart, upon which was seated the author of all our disasters. The escort entered by the gate of San Bernandino, where he was delivered to the guard of the Count de Torre-Alta. All the adjacent streets were immediately occupied by detachments of infantry, and were patrolled by parties of cavalry, which did not permit any person to approach the prison. One of our Journals observes, on this subject, that if the Constitutionalists had timely assassinated the Canon Vinuesa, whilst in chains, it is only the stronger motive for the Royalists to display their superior moral principles, by leaving to justice the task of punishing the guilty. Towards evening beds were prepared for the four prisoners. Riego told the keeper of the prison that he expected to be treated as a General. "What!" replied the gaoler, "you a General! Do not you know that every thing is now on the same footing on which it was before the 7th of March of 1820. Do you think that we will acknowledge you the price of your treason? It has been decided that Riego will be treated as a simple officer; for the same time impressing upon him the fact that this was an act of pure generosity on the part of the Royalists." He went to bed without saying more.

CHICLANA, Sept. 28.—His Royal Highness arrived this morning to inspect the advanced posts. During a reconnoitring of the Isle of Leon, when a grape shot from the enemy's bank fell close to his Royal Highness, who was covered with dust, "Monseigneur," exclaimed General de Bethizi, "suppose your Royal Highness had been struck."—"I should have died in good company," said the Prince with the most perfect indifference; and his Royal Highness continued his line of inspection, amidst the acclamations of the army.—All on the sudden, our hostile preparations were exchanged for pacific dispositions. To-day, on going from Mass, the Duke of Angoulême received a letter from the King of Spain, brought by this gentleman, who had arrived at Port St. Mary. In this letter the King informed the Prince—That he was at liberty; that the Cortes was dissolved; and that he "That he was at liberty; that the Cortes was dissolved; and that he intended to know his Royal Highness's dispositions, having an intention wished to know his Royal Highness's dispositions, having an intention to land at Port St. Mary. He added, that he had promised not to pursue any one on account of political opinions—but nothing more; and that he should not engage in the affairs of Government till after his return to Madrid."—His Royal Highness will return to Port St. Mary at four o'clock to-morrow morning. Orders have been given throughout the line to desist from firing.

BAYONNE, Sept. 30.—We learn from Madrid that the Regency has issued a Decree, prohibiting the Journals from publishing any news even official, till it has appeared in the Gazette of Madrid. Madrid appears calm, but there are many discontented persons. The arrests continue; they are explained by the facility with which the arrested get out of prison, on payment of a sum, larger or smaller according to circumstances, but never less than 1000 reals.—There is a report of an extraordinary sitting of the Cortes, in which the question of removing the King and the Royal Family was discussed; it is said that it was proposed to send him to the Canaries, and that another proposal was to send him to Barcelona.—Quiroga has taken the command of some battalions which have vowed to devote themselves to death rather than surrender. At Madrid, however, the belief of an amicable arrangement, and a speedy termination of the war, still prevails, for orders have been given for the departure of his Majesty 's equipages for Seville.

Lisbon papers to the 23d ult. are principally occupied with details of the ceremony of conferring the Order of St. Michael and St. Esprit on the King of Portugal and Don Miguel, which has been sent by the King of France. On this occasion, M. Hyde de Neuville, the French Ambassador, on the 19th ult. delivered the letter of his Sovereign; and then addressed his Majesty in a speech of considerable length, in which he stated, that the greatest Princes of Christendom were Knights of the Order of the Holy Ghost. The herald at arms then presented to his Majesty the insignia of the Order. The same ceremony was then observed towards the Prince Marshal. A flight of rockets and salutes of artillery announced the conclusion of the ceremony: a splendid dinner, at which Count Palmella presided, was given to the French Embassy, and the other members of the diplomatic body.

It appears that since the Abbé de la Mennais has given up writing in the *Drapeau Blanc*, the responsible Editor will no longer be answerable for the faults of his former associate. He offers M. de la Mennais a fine opportunity of proving that the late reclamations he made to be brought before the Court were not a mere display. The *Drapeau Blanc* contains the following passage:—"The responsible Editor of the *Drapeau Blanc* has just been informed of the sentence pronounced against him by *defaut*, in consequence of the letter addressed by the Abbé de la Mennais to the Grand Master of the University, and inserted in this journal on August 22d last. We wish to believe that M. de la Mennais has not given up a cause that is still his own, and that he will use with the *Cour Royale* his right of personal intervention, which he could not exercise before the tribunal of Correctional Police."

ROME, SEPT. 17.—The Ex-emperor Iturbide is now at Pisa; it is thought that he will settle himself at Rome. It is said that he has brought considerable riches with him. His suite is very numerous. The Cardinal Albani has been appointed Ambassador to the Conclave by the Emperor of Austria.

NAPLES, Sept. 16.—The High Tribunal of the hithermost Principality has just condemned to death Antoine Giannone, of Naples; Joan, of Orta, Clement Prota, of Salerno; Frederic Cimino, of Monteperoso; and Felix Tafuri; found guilty of being members of the Carbonari, and of having worn the tri-coloured cockade on the 17th June, 1820, and of having conspired against the Government. The Court declared them excluded from the amnesty of the 28th Sept. 1822, and they were executed on the 12th inst.

TRIESTE, Sept. 19.—On the 16th, a ship arrived here in 16 days from Calamata, in the Morea. It brought the news that the Capitan Pacha, with his whole fleet, had left the bay of Patras on the 30th Aug. and sailed towards the Archipelago. The captain says there is a contagious disorder on board his fleet. The garrison of Patras, however, is provided with every necessary for a long time. The private letters which the captain has brought from Tripolizza and Napoli di Romana say, "that the campaign of the Turks, as far as concerns the object of conquering the Morea, has entirely failed for this year."

BERLIN, SEPT. 23.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland has arrived here. Among the splendid entertainments given, in consequence of the great number of officers and strangers of distinction collected here, on account of the autumn reviews, one of the most distinguished was, that given by the Duke of Cumberland, in the great saloon of the Royal Theatre, to which several hundred persons of the first rank were invited. The King, our Sovereign, the Princes of his Family, and the Duke of Cambridge, &c. were present. The reviews being now over, all the Generals who came to be present have returned to their commands.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 29.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa of Prussia is destined in marriage to the young Duke of Brunswick. The Princess is 15 years of age—her future consort 19.

PETERSBURGH, Sept. 12.—Many persons well informed entertain a hope that the meeting of the Emperors, at Czernowitz, will be followed by results favourable to the Greeks. Lord Strangford is to repair to Czernowitz, to agree on the definitive declaration made in the name of these Powers, and on the principles on which they will negociate with the Turks.

Letters from Genoa, dated the 25th ult. state, that a vessel under the Russian flag, with grain from Constantinople, had been detained by the Spanish privateers.

Accounts from Canton state, that although that place has in a great measure recovered the effects of the late conflagration, the commerce of the place was at an entire stand, and confidence destroyed on account of failures there. Another Hong was also on the point of failing, and the situation of the mercantile interests was very unfavourable.

Letters from Aleppo, of the 4th July, have been received at Smyrna; in which it is said, "the earthquakes have not yet ceased, but the shocks return only at long intervals, and are but slight. What, however, still keeps us uneasy is, that violent shocks continue to be frequently felt about Antioch and Alexandretta. The Porte has sent hither a Capidgi Baschi, to take possession of the property of the victims of the catastrophe, who have left no heirs."

SYDNEY, APRIL 3.—"Captain Edwardson, of the Snapper, brings from New Zealand two Chiefs, one of whom is accompanied by his wife. One of them is a youth of about 16, and the other is 30 years old. The name of the latter is James Caddel, an Englishman by birth, and whose history is briefly as follows:—In 1807, or thereabouts, the ship Sydney Cove, a sealer, out of this port, was cruizing off the Bay of islands, and had either stationed or dispatched a boat's crew, consisting of five hands, and a boy (James Caddel, the present chief), to one of the islands, in quest of seals. The boat was taken by the savages in the vicinity of the Southern Cape, and the hapless men, with the exception of Caddel, were killed and eaten. Fortunately, in the flight, the boy flew to an old chief for mercy, and happened to touch his *ku-hah-hom* (the outward mat of the Chief,) and thus his life became preserved, as his person was then held sacred. Being in too distant a part of New Zealand to indulge the hope of hastily escaping from a wretched captivity, Caddel became resigned to his apparent destiny, and insensibly adopted the manners and customs of the natives. About nine years since he was allied to a Chief's daughter, who is also sister to a Chief: and, by this two-fold tie, he became a Prince of no small influence among such subjects as those barbarous despots are destined in the present constitution of things to have the controul of. Caddel lost his own language, as well as European customs, and soon became transformed from the English sailor-boy into the dauntless and terrifying New Zealand Chief. It required some argumentation to induce him to visit New South Wales; and he would not come without his partner, to whom he appears to be tenderly attached."

THE NEW AFRICAN TRIBE.

Cape Town Gazettes, to the 26th of July, have arrived, and we extract the following interesting article respecting the or Savage Nation, whose apparent hostile approach to the Settlements has excited a considerable alarm in the On the 24th of July the Royal Commissioners empowered Esq. and M. Sir Caledron Bas to inquire into the administration, &c. of the Cape of Good Hope and tions, and the Island of Ceylon was undertaken the presence cellency the Governor, in the Hall of the Court House Town. The *Gazette* of the 29th contains a comparative the Exports from the Cape for the years 1821 and 1822, satisfactory evidence of the rapid progress of the Colo mercial prosperity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAPE TOWN GAZETTE.

SIR—Many surmises and reports having gone abroad prejudicial nation now approaching the frontiers of this Colony, and especially to the alarm of the good people of Cape Town and its think it my duty to give you the best account I am in possession specting these strangers, particularly as I have been so called upon for explanation; therefore, by your insertion of ing statement, you will much oblige, Sir, yours, obedient,

Cape Town, July 22, 1823. GEORGE THOM

"The '*Mantutees*,' the invaders, are so called by the B and the other tribes to the north and east. This name, we are led to suppose, means Portuguese. This supposition sonable:—the nations in the vicinity of Lattakoo, (properly T are aware that the Portuguese have settlements on the that they are white;—they now see white people appear that quarter, when they naturally conclude that they are tuguese.

"Through the assistance of Mr. Moffat (who has taken to ascertain the truth, with regard to these invaders) and long tribes, resident to the north east of Lattakoo, but now I was enabled to collect much information, from which suppose, that the white people alluded to in last week's descendants of the crew of the Grosvenor Indiaman, wrecked forty years ago. In this conclusion I have been assured following circumstance:—When the expedition under Messrs Reenen and others) arrived at the wreck of the Grosvenor, the descendants of her crew, together with three European melancholy to relate, these three unfortunate individuals their country and their native language), they immediately great rejoicing, saying, 'Our fathers and countrymen are Now, the present invaders have been told by the Bechuanas they approach the South, they will meet with a powerful people, that will soon destroy them. To this they reply, people are our fathers, our countrymen; they will come to they will supply our wants; they will give us sheep and cattle. This coincides very much with the people found in the vicinity of the wreck of the Grosvenor. Through the same information enabled to trace the Mantatees to the place where they first menced hostilities, viz. upon the Lehayos, a nation to the west of Delagoa Bay, making the place they have left Hambona, near the Grosvenor was wrecked. Likewise, we have an account the Caffre country, in corroboration of this fact:—three individuals were taken some time back in the Sanka, from whom it appears a strange nation were approaching this colony, under a leader the white people were their fathers, &c. and were then marching westward, when they were repulsed by their neighbours the Bechuanas nearly 18 months ago. It was after this defeat that the Mantatees left their country for good, proceeding nearly due north, and fell upon the Lehayos, as already mentioned, the Mancazeers, Mosesans, and several other tribes, carrying all before them, until they reached the Wankeets' country, about lat. 24. 30. S. long. 27. 30. E. where King Maccabba—this powerful and wary chief no doubt considering the (the Mantatees) in his dominions than he promised they should be, and sent them a good supply of cattle, &c.; but this only served to delude these poor unfortunate wanderers, for the same country, the invaders had finished a bountiful regale, and were now at rest, unconscious of danger, in the deep slumbers of night, Macabba and all his forces, fell upon them and routed them in a dreadful manner. Being thus repulsed they fled southward, and having agitated all their forces, they attacked several tribes, with their wonted cruelty, laying waste the Moorotzes, Borolons, Tamahas, or Red Caffres, who are now approaching the Bechuana country, having the Rock King a prisoner, and a guide by compulsion. And, as stated in last week's *Gazette*, it is their intention to approach the south.

"The Bechuanas were, previous to my leaving, joined by the Griquas, who will no doubt astonish the invaders, being mounted on horses, with muskets. In all probability, they will be as much surprised as the Peruvians were when the Spaniards first appeared in their country. The Bechuanas fight with poisoned arrows. This expedition will be accompanied by Messrs. Moffat and Melville, who are eager to unravel the history of these curious strangers, and devoutly to be wished; for who knows how near we are connected by the ties of countrymen to these people. They seem to have no plan for retreat, nor do they seem to be aware of the consequences of plundering; they never attack when the property is procured; they express their astonishment at being attacked, seem to suppose that they must be supplied with provisions gratis by an unknown journey. When attacked, they fight furiously, rushing on, sword in hand, with great courage. Sometimes they are driven on by the keenest stimulant, viz. hunger. It is then that they fight like the hungry Hyena, fighting with one hand, and devouring with the other. They are Cannibals, I fear; but this is through necessity. How often are Europeans driven to this dreadful resource, companion devouring companion. The nations they have latterly approached have generally fled, leaving nothing behind them for subsistence of the invaders. It is on such occasions, no doubt, under a strong desire for food, the slain are only devoured: but that the prisoners meet a better fate, not having ascertained that a had been killed after the engagement. From these circumstances I am led to suppose, that the Mantatees, or Invaders, are composed of different nations, part the descendants of the before-mentioned, and these having the tradition respecting their Fathers, have set out with the intention of finding them, like Telemachus in quest of Ulysses, but very inconsiderately, with their wives and children, and in company of a host of savages.

"It is very probable, that the revolution in the vicinity of Delagoa Bay, mentioned by Captain Owen, is caused by the same people—may shortly expect to hear their further history from Messrs. Moffat and Melville, who, I am well aware, will spare no pains to effect that object."

IRELAND.

Thursday se'nnight, about five o'clock, the schooner Thomas, Clements master, bound to Belfast, with a cargo of coals, while near Carrickfergus Bay, near mid-channel, and about two miles from shore, under a heavy press of sail, was suddenly thrown by a squall on her beam ends, and immediately sank. At the time of the accident there were on board the captain, Mrs. Clements (the captain's wife), the mate, and a female passenger, with two children—all of whom, except the captain, perished.

A man named Hyland, charged a female called Dame Margaret Fitzpatrick, with a violent assault. The accused was a singular being, she appeared at the Magistrates office somewhat in the garb of Walter Scott's *Meg Merrities*; on one foot was a buskin, on the other a shoe—the remains of a Leghorn bonnet scarcely protected her head, and matted locks from the weather; her countenance, although severous, was full of a peculiar expression, and she was wrapped in a remnant of a cassock, attached to what once was a military jacket. On her ample shoulders and chest, she threw a naples blanket; resting her arm on the table before the Magistrate, and frowning, said, "May it please your Lordship, the villain gave unto me the first blow, and I submit it to your Lordship, that that is death by the law of Ireland!!" His Worship did not quite agree in that opinion. She looked vexed, and drawing herself up, said, "Hyland knows I am a mistress of every house in the Fern-court he lives in." Hyland affected an exclamation of astonishment at this announcement of her professions, and gave her a flat denial: she appeared quite exasperated, cried, clapping her hands on her hips, "Hyland, Hyland, do you knowest, as well as all the officers here and his Lordship, that I am thy mistress, and the Queen of England and Scotland!!" The affair was now rendered quite clear, the unhappy female was humanely taken care of by order of the magistrate, and sent to the Lock Asylum.

On Sunday night, the house of a pensioner, named Hamell, at

...ough was broken open and entered by four men, well armed, who ...ed a jar, containing five quarts of whiskey, and gave the wife ...ving a violent blow with the butt-end of a blunderbuss on the ...ment a which she was severely injured. Harnett is an honest cha... ...ly, by which she was severely injured. Harnett is an honest cha... ...ly, and served twenty-seven years in the 67th regiment. The fol... ...outrages have been committed in the county of Limerick:—On ... ...night of Wednesday se'nnight, a valuable horse was houghed on ... ...land of Ballynacarigg, the property of Mr. James Enright; ... ...ner of his received many cuts on the hinder parts. A notice was ... ...posted next day on a house on the same farm, signed Captain ... ...threatening Mr. Enright, if he did not drop his late undertak... ...as agent to the property of Mr. Dawson, an end would be ... ...to his life. A horse belonging to Stephen Tinsley, of White ... ...had its ears cut off. On Friday se'nnight, a number of men, ...with sickles and hay-forks, assembled on the lands of Ballfil... ...near Kilmore, (a late scene of outrage), held by a person of the ... ...of Dwyer, under Mr. Nathaniel Sincox, on which previously ... ...notice had been made, by authority from a receiver under ... ...Court of Chancery; and though the care-taker came forward and ... ...ded this brutiliti to desist, they maliciously cut down several ... ...and drew off the lands a quantity of the same. Next ... ...large oats, and drew off the lands a quantity of the same. Next ... ...the potatoes growing on the said farm, and drew off ... ...day the day before. Mr. Richard Yielding, jun. ... ...corn cut the day before. Mr. Richard Yielding, jun. ... ...as an estate in lands, having heard of the outrage, came ... ...ther has an estate in lands, having heard of the outrage, came ... ...support of the care taker, in order to prevent the corn from being ... ...but no effect, as the fellows dropped their spades, and ... ...them to the corn. Six of the party were appre... ...were taken forced away by Wm. R. Yielding, Esq. and a party of ... ...on Sunday morning, by Wm. R. Yielding, Esq. and a party of ... ...on Sunday morning, by Wm. R. Yielding, Esq. and a party of ... ...retiring from Kilmore, while in the act of conveying away the re... ...of the corn. Several hundred persons were assembling to ... ...the remainder of the property, including some ... ...and carry off the remainder of the property, including some ... ...cows, &c. but on the appearance of the military they fled in all ... ...directions.

Most inflammatory papers were found on Monday night in the house ... ...Nunan, at Ballyhouns, by Ensign Gordon, commanding a ... ...detachment of the 39th Regiment, in the village. Nunan is in custody, ...charged with arrest, a bag of bullets has been found sunk in the earth ... ...the threshold of his door.

At the Special Sessions at Rathkeale, on Thursday, three men were ... ...ordered for transportation for insurrectionary proceedings; Friday was ... ...employed in trying ten men for the outrage on Mr. Nunan, who were ... ...convicted guilty. One fellow, who came upon the table to prove an ... ...alibi for one of the accused, was fully identified by Mr. Nunan as ring... ...leader in the acts of barbarity and cruelty committed on his person on ... ...the day of the outrage.

On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the Court House at Kil... ...but the flames were confined to the County Grand Jury Room; ... ...which was extinguished in about an hour. Although it was mani... ...very difficult to account for the origin of the fire, no one in the con... ...fusion of the moment seemed to think that if it had been accidental ... ...the boiler and fire irons, and some fragments of the carpet and ... ...chairs, would have been found in the room; but when time was allow... ...for reflection, this idea occurred to every person. On Thursday ... ...there was a Meeting of the County Magistrates on the subject. Our ... ...worthy Police head, in the mean time, traced some of the property. ... ...for a while, with the exception of some chairs, has since, we believe, ...been recovered. The result of the investigation was, that an unfor... ...tunate woman, the widow of the late Court-house Keeper, whom the ... ...Grand Jury had appointed to that office in mercy to her five children, ...is now apprehended, besides two women who had been employed in ... ...the passing of the stolen property, and one man, who is supposed to ... ...have resided in the suburbs. The unhappy woman has made a ... ...full confession of having committed the arson to cover the robbery, ...but she denies having any accomplice in this dreadful act.—She is fully ... ...committed to the county gaol. The other prisoners are remanded for ... ...further examination.—*Leinster Journal.*

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday, John Williams was charged with fe... ...ny. The prisoner boldly walked into the Oxford Bible Warehouse, ...Paternoster-row, and seizing a large bundle, which contained up... ...wards of 50 pairs of stockings, the property of a gentleman temporarily ... ...residing there, was making off with it, when the porter, who caught ... ...a glimpse of him as he was quitting the passage, followed and secured ... ...him. The prisoner said he had picked the bundle up in the street.—... ...Committed.

On Tuesday, A. Rogeson, a black man, well known in the neighbour... ...hood of Fleet-street, where he has resided for some years as a teacher of ... ...*sing and pugilism*, was charged on suspicion of setting fire to cer... ...tain premises, No. 76, Fleet-street.—The landlord of the premises ... ...stated, that they were let in distinct suites of apartments, and that the ... ...lower occupied one large room on the ground floor, as an academy ... ...receiving his pupils; and occasionally, but very rarely, has slept ... ...there. On Monday night the premises were discovered on fire. Ro... ...geson was not then within, but the door was forcibly burst open, when ... ...he discovered that a quantity of coals were alight, and blazing, were ... ...lying against the partition. From the quantity of the coals, the ... ...time in which they were piled up, and the distance from the grate, ...(about at least 18 or 20 feet from the partition, they could not have ... ...taken fire by accident.—During the bustle that this alarm occasioned, ...in the Court and in Fleet street, Rogeson never made his ap... ...pearance near the premises; but was taken into custody shortly after... ...wards, sauntering about on the opposite side of the way in Fleet-... ...street, all waiting the issue.—He was remanded.

On Thursday a further examination of Rogeson took place, and a ... ...number of witnesses were examined. One witness, speaking of ... ...Rogeson's conduct just before the fire, said—I stood on the stairs, ...saw him go out with a woman between seven and eight o'clock; ... ...I was talking very loud, and I heard him say—"This house has been ... ...set on fire, and they say by accident, but I think it was done on pur... ...pose." The Magistrate asked—Has any body else access to the pri... ...vate room besides himself? Witness—Yes; an old man and woman ... ...who lived upon him, but the prisoner generally had the key.—John ... ...Read, he looks after the Academy, and attends the gentlemen. ... ...As the prisoner there at night at seven o'clock, and he was ... ...quite sober. Nobody could be more careful about fire than ... ...Rogeson, always seeing the candles safely put out himself.—... ...Ann Ross, a female attendant of the prisoner's, who washes his linen, ...keeps the academy clean, stated that she was there on Monday ... ...morning, and while looking out his linen three squibs were fired off in ... ...order to annoy him; and that the printers' boys were continually ... ...playing him all sorts of tricks. This witness, and two others, spoke to ... ...the repeated almost perpetual annoyances the prisoner received ... ...from the printers' boys, and to conversations and observations by ... ...Rogeson leading to shew their disposition towards him; one of them ... ...was heard to say, that he would attend at the Guildhall, and give ... ...evidence, for that he should like to see him tucked up.—Mr. ... ...Wilkinson, Solicitor, of Clement's Inn, said he had known the prisoner ... ...for years. He believed him utterly incapable of committing the ... ...crime laid to his charge. He had seen the reports in the newspapers, ...and came voluntarily forward to render every service in his power to ... ...the unfortunate prisoner, of whose innocence he had no doubt.—The ... ...Alderman was fully committed on the capital charge.

Mary Stanger.—Wednesday, Mary M'Carthy, an Irishwoman, was ... ...charged with illegally pawning various articles of wearing apparel, ...linen, &c. the property of a lady named Richardson, resident at ... ...Oxford-street, Blackfriars-road. A female servant of the prose... ...cutrix deposed, and from her evidence it appeared that the prisoner ... ...had been in the habit of coming to her mistress's house to chac, &c. and she ... ...had actually allowed her one day during the absence of her mistress to ... ...carry a bundle to her on the return of Mrs. Richardson the day following that ... ...on which the property alleged to have been stolen. It further came ... ...out that the artful Irishwoman had placed some of the things in the ... ...servant's box, with intent thereby to implicate her in the robbery, ...but Mrs. Richardson was through illness unable to attend, but sent a ... ...letter to the Magistrate describing the female servant as a very good ... ...girl, declining to prosecute the other.—The Magistrate said, that ... ...there was reason to believe the girl a bad one, but most certainly ... ...a very imprudent one, and did wrong in admitting any person ... ...to the house during her mistress's absence, and he was compelled ... ...to commit the prisoner for one week, during which period the inten... ...ded Mrs. Richardson might attend.—Remanded for one week.

Bow-street.—On Thursday, Mary Steele was charged by a ... ...gentleman, with robbing him of six sovereigns. The gentleman ... ...stated that on Saturday six weeks, he went into a public-house in the ... ...neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, where he drank three glass of ... ...liquor, and after he had changed a sovereign and left that house, ...he felt in his left waistcoat pocket, and the silver he received in ... ...it in another pocket. On his passing the corner of Brick-lane ... ...Spitalfields-street, Wentworth-street, the prisoner accompanied by ... ...two other females, was standing there, and she prevailed upon him to ... ...accompany her, during which time she took the six sovereigns. The Magistrate, conceiving the evidence not sufficient to send her before a Jury, committed her to the House of Correction for three months.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Thursday. Wm. Clarke was charged on the suspicion of having committed the following robbery.—John Colthorp, a farmer at Saxmundham, stated, that on Wednesday afternoon he arrived in town upon some business, and went to sleep for that night at a lodging-house in Queen-street, Seven Dials, kept by a man named Hagan. He was shewn into a bed-room by himself, in which he was locked up for the night, according to the practice of the house, without recollecting to pay for their beds. Here the complainant slept very soundly until nine o'clock in the morning, when on getting up he found the door open, and his coat, waistcoat, pantaloons, shoes, and hat, together with 15 sovereigns, 17s. in silver, and a draft on the banking house of Messrs. Child, for 50l. had been carried off. On the enquiry being made of Hagan, the landlord, he said that the robbery could only have been committed by one of two persons, the prisoner at the bar and an Irish bricklayer, both of whom were regular lodgers in the house, and not being locked in as the others, are the only persons who could have access to the complainant's room, and as for the bricklayer, Hagan said he would trust him with untold gold. But what made the suspicion much stronger against the prisoner was, as the bricklayer stated, both of whom slept in the same room, that about six o'clock that morning the prisoner got up and went out of the house. He was absent for an hour and a half, and then returned and again went to bed; so that when the alarm was given he was found in his room.—The prisoner was remanded. The complainant appeared at the office in a most pitiable plight, having nothing on but his shirt, a pair of thin drawers, and a pair of slippers, and wrapped up in a borrowed hackney coachman's box coat; he had no hat, nor a farthing of money left.

Two respectable tradesmen, who had been locked up all night, in the dark-hole of Marylebone watch-house, were brought up on Thursday morning before the resident Magistrate, for examination on a charge of being disorderly. Barrell, a watchman, read from the watch-house book the following charge:—"I, Barrell, charges Mr. J. Newbank and Mr. Moffatt with being disorderly, at half-past ten o'clock last night." Mr. Newbank is proprietor of several Paddington stages, and Mr. Moffatt keeps a livery-stable in the neighbourhood where the alleged offence took place. The watchman then stated that the defendants and two other gentlemen were standing at the corner of Winchester-street, Edgware-road, shouting so as to rouse the peaceful inhabitants from their slumbers. He desired them to move on, but they did not attend to him, and continued talking very loudly. Finding they would not go off his beat, he sprang his rattle, when Moffatt endeavoured to take his stick from him, but failed in the attempt, and they were finally lodged in the watch-house.

Magistrate—Were they drunk?

Watchman—Mr. Newbank was quite sober, but I think Mr. Moffatt was rather *mooney*, but I would not undertake to swear that.

Magistrate—What do you charge them with?—Shouting, your Worship. That is making an unusual disturbance, I suppose, said the Magistrate. It is, rejoined Barrell.

Mr. Newbank said that himself, Mr. Moffatt, and two other neighbours had been taking a bottle of wine, and were returning home perfectly sober, when at the corner of Winchester-row they stopped to part, Mr. Moffatt having to go down there on his way home; they were about three minutes talking on matters of business, when the watchman came up, and in an authoritative tone, ordered them to go on or he would take them a night's lodging, and, so saying, sprang his rattle; they were immediately surrounded by watchmen and dragged to the watch-house. He concluded by assuring the Magistrate that both himself and his friends were perfectly sober.

Magistrate—You and your friend must find bail.

Mr. Newbank—Very well, I am glad of it; we shall then, I hope, be able to turn the tables upon our accusers.—Mr. Newbank and Mr. Moffatt then entered into the required sureties, and were liberated.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Thursday, the Lord Mayor was occupied in the investigation of a charge against a stablekeeper, suspected of being concerned with a man who had presented for payment a note contained in a parcel of notes, to the amount of between 7000l. and 8000l. partly the property of the banking-house of Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd, of Birmingham, and partly of that of Sir John Esdaile, which were stolen out of the Exeter subscription coach, in the yard of the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane.—Two men, suspected of the robbery, were apprehended, and tried at Lancaster; they were acquitted, but were held to bail for the misdemeanour of passing some of the notes, knowing them to have been stolen.—A person was examined at the Mansion-house on the charge of having participated in the robbery. On that occasion the stablekeeper appeared to give a character to the person charged.—A person in the service of Messrs. Donovan stated, that on the day before a person came into their warehouse, and purchased a piece of Irish linen, in payment for which he tendered a 5l. note, of the bank of Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd, Birmingham. There was some hesitation about the note, and it was proposed to send the piece home to the residence of the purchaser. To this the latter agreed, and gave his address "Old Street-road, St. Luke's," but he said he wanted to take the change with him. He was then told that the note would be sent to the city, to the banking-house at which it was made payable, and if it were found to be a good one, the change would be sent to him. On learning this, the man wanted to have his note returned to him, but Messrs. Donovan declined to do so, and he went away much dissatisfied. The witness was directed to follow him, which he did, and traced him and the prisoner into several public-houses. At length an officer was procured, and the prisoner was apprehended coming out of a public-house in Charles-street, but the other man was not found.—The Lord Mayor now called upon the prisoner to explain the circumstances of his waiting for, and being found in company with the man who had acted so suspiciously with the stolen note. The prisoner said he knew nothing at all about what the witness had been talking. All he knew was, that the man they talked about was a very respectable man that had bargained with him for a poney, and had appointed to meet him and talk it over at a public-house in Oxford-street. The prisoner here began to talk very confusedly about his having tried to deal in the public-house, and his being seized as he came from it, when the officers were able to find no one there that they wanted. He declared that he knew nothing about the note.—A consultation took place on the case, and whilst it was going on, the prisoner gratuitously said, "Some notes have passed through my hands that were paid to me by a very respectable man, who is a publican in Barbican. They say they are stolen and refuse to pay me them. But I'll set the matter at rest, for I'll sue them for them."—This threat against the bankers, and the tone of defiance which he assumed, without any direct charge being made against him, were particularly remarked; but the Lord Mayor considered the circumstance did not warrant him in detaining the prisoner, who was discharged by his Lordship without any observation.

UNION-HALL.—On Tuesday, Thomas Cooke was charged with having acted in a riotous and disorderly manner in Blackfriars'-road. The defendant was on the occasion ordered to find bail; and in default of sureties he inquired where he was to be sent. The clerk replied, that he was to remain in prison at Horsemonger-lane, until he could obtain bail. Cooke instantly said, "Oh, we shall soon see that," and he began to fumble about in his pockets. Before he could be searched, he pulled out a large clasp-knife, hastily drew the handkerchief off his neck, threw back his head, and held the knife to his throat. The officer just reached the armed hand as the defendant was about to draw it across his throat. Both fell to the ground in the struggle. The officer was undermost; and in his attempt to wrest the knife from the hands of the desperate man, received several severe cuts on the hands. Another officer was also severely wounded in the arm by the defendant, who held the knife firmly, and was only prevented from doing further mischief by the snapping across of the blade. The defendant was afterwards handcuffed, and sent to gaol.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—On Thursday Mrs. Ellen Parker, straw-bonnet manufacturer, in Great Newport-street, Newport-market, summoned a lady, very fashionably dressed, for 15s., the amount of a mended square of plate glass which had been demolished in her shop front. The fair defendant was attended by a gentleman who stepped forward and objected to the demand, upon the ground that Mrs. Siller was not the person liable, as would appear by the sequel. Mrs. Siller was not the person liable, as would appear by the sequel. Mrs. Parker (pointing to the gentleman)—This is the fellow that broke my window; I can recollect him very well.

Commissioner—Not so fast, madam; let us hear the circumstances of this business.

Mrs. Parker then stated that that fellow (pointing to the gentleman) was passing through Newport-street with another, and the defendant was "toying and playing" along, when that fellow stumbled and broke a pane of glass in her front, value 15s. The fellow walked into the shop after the accident, and seated himself till the elixier came, when Mrs. Siller came in and gave her card, saying the gentleman was her husband, and that he should call and pay the damage next morning; instead of which she had never seen any thing of him or Mrs. Siller since.—Here the plaintiff produced a bill and receipt for repairing the window, which amounted to 16s. The gentleman said that he would admit that he broke the window, but submitted that that Court had no jurisdiction in the case, as their power only extended to matter of debt.

The Commissioners said that cases of this description were continually coming before them, and their jurisdiction had never before been disputed.—The gentleman observed that (should the Court decide against him) it had already been decided at Common Law that where it was an accident, the price of a common window should only be allowed.—The Court thereupon adjudged him to pay 7s. for the window, and 3s. costs.

BRIGHTON POLICE.—A gang of boys, who are well known at Brighton as notorious and desperate thieves, were put to the bar; but all of them, except Richard Smith, were remanded for re-examination. Smith is a shrewd, intelligent fellow, about 20 years old, who seemed to view with supreme indifference the situation in which he was placed. From the evidence of Mr. Worger, one of our active headboroughs, and others, it appeared that Smith has for some time past been suspected of being concerned in various robberies that have been committed in Brighton; in consequence of which, Worger meeting him in the street, with a bundle under his arm, took him into custody. The bundle proved to contain articles of wearing apparel, which, on inquiry being made at different shops in the place, were identified by Mary Parker, a clothes-seller in Crescent-street, by Mr. Langridge, a pawnbroker, and by Mr. Carey, a dyer, living at 23, Bread-street. Three separate charges were now preferred against him, on each of which he was fully committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, notwithstanding his earnest intreaties to be sent to the Assizes, for there only, he said, could he have "a fair trial." Sir David Scott told him frankly that his reason for committing him to the Sessions was, that the Justices there knowing him better than the Judges, would award him a greater shave of punishment than would probably be inflicted at the Assizes, and such as, from his notorious character, it was very desirable he should meet with. "Oh," exclaimed Smith, with the most *sang froid*, "they know me at the Assizes as well as they do at the Sessions." His bearing in truth throughout the examination was most impudent and daring—his features wore a smile and exhibited the greatest indifference, and he eyed the spectators from time to time as if his situation were one of which he felt, and had reason to feel, proud. On some question being asked respecting the clothes that had been stolen, "Oh," said he, carelessly, "I only meant to provide myself with a whole suit at once." He has been released no more than a week from the House of Correction, where he was confined upwards of ten months for some former felony. Considerable interest had been excited by the apprehension of so many juvenile felons, and the room was in consequence crowded to excess with persons anxious to hear the examination.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The quantity of cotton imported this year into the port of Liverpool alone is greater by ninety thousand bags, than it was this time last year.

As the Reading coach was proceeding on Thursday through Turnham-green, on its way to town, the coachman observing several children playing in the road, called to them to get out of the way. One of them, in returning, slipped down, and in consequence the wheels passed over his thighs, both of which were crushed in a dreadful manner.

On Sunday morning last, a woman named Clifford, about 35 years of age, went to the house of Mrs. Worger, her sister, wife of a grocer at Ashford, and asked her if there was no one in the house? Mrs. Worger replied in the negative. Clifford then began to revive some family bickerings, but Mrs. W. told her to say nothing on the subject, but sit down and take some breakfast. Mrs. W. then went up stairs into her bed-room, and left her sister, as she supposed, taking breakfast, but she was soon surprised by hearing her creeping up stairs, and her horror can be easier conceived than described when she beheld her rushing on her with a bill in one hand and a hammer in the other. The wretched woman made a cut with the bill at Mrs. Worger, which she received on her right hand, and which nearly cut off the thumb. She then made another cut, which inflicted a severe wound in the left hand, and attempted to throw her on the bed, but in attempting this she fell on the bed herself, by which means Mrs. Worger made her escape into the street. She gave no reason for the action, and did not appear to be sorry for what she had committed. She is fully committed for trial.

On Wednesday night, so early as between seven and eight o'clock, a young lady returning home over Westminster-bridge, was accosted by a man, rather fashionably attired, in a very unceremonious and familiar manner, to which, however, she paid no attention, observing that the freedom was unauthorised by any previous acquaintance; finding that his advances were not received in the manner he wished, or perhaps expected they might have been, he changed his style, and continued to offend the ears of a sensitive and accomplished female in language of the most abhorrent and disgusting character. Still she affected not to hear him, and pursued her way, when, at length, this fiend in human shape, taking advantage of her unprotected situation, seized her roughly with the hand, whilst he shook from a cane that he held in the other a small sword or dirk, with which he twice stabbed her in the fleshy part of the arm, near the shoulder, and made off, leaving the hapless victim of his brutality prostrate and bleeding profusely. Two gentlemen, who came up, had the terrified and trembling girl conveyed to a neighbouring surgeon's, when the wounds were dressed, which, though deep, are by no means dangerous. Having swallowed some restoratives, and recovered in some measure from the agitation into which the abominable and unexpected act had plunged her, she informed the gentlemen as to the nature of the assault, and further stated, that she remembered having been addressed by the same fellow about three months ago when walking in the Green Park, in terms equally shocking and obscene: but that he did not then proceed to any other act of violence. She described the barbarian as having both the air and idiom of a foreigner, though his dress is in every respect conformable to the English fashion. The young lady's inability to make the disclosure sooner prevented pursuit, as it would then, no doubt, be altogether useless, the fellow having had time to escape.—*Morning Paper.*

Last week, a Coroner's inquest was taken at the New Inn, Maidstone, on the body of Mr. W. Lansell, (who had the day previously arrived from Canterbury to obtain the medical advice of a noted quack, residing near the barracks, named Keen,) and who died very shortly after reaching the doctor's house. The deceased, on his arrival, complained of being very cold, and seemed exceedingly unwell. He was placed by the side of the fire, a pipe given to him to smoke, and a glass of brandy to revive him. The doctor left the house for a short time, and on his return was informed by his housekeeper that his patient was gone to sleep—but on examining him, he found him lifeless. No medicine had been given to him. The parish surgeon deposed as to having examined the body of deceased. He was of opinion that he had laboured under a disease of the abdominal viscera, which caused his death.—Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

The following inquests have been held during the week:—At the Ship, Vauxhall-road, on the body of Mrs. Hammond. The deceased had for some time laboured under a continued stoppage in her stomach for which she was in the habit of taking opening pills, and bitter apple pills. On Thursday last she sent her sister, a little girl, for a penny worth of bitter apple pills, the apothecary gave her about ten grains in powder, cautioning the girl how it was to be made into pills, and its dangerous effects. The deceased on receiving the medicine, mixed it with water in a cup, and swallowed the contents. Shortly after she was seized with most violent pains, and died the same evening. Verdict—"That the deceased died through taking a large quantity of bitter apple powder, not knowing at the time it would occasion her death."—At the Black Bull, Montague-street, Whitechapel, on the body of R. Lowe, a smith, who, on Monday evening, went home drunk; when, one of his children offending him, he ran after it to beat it, fell down stairs, and was so much injured that he died the following day. Verdict—"Accidental Death."—In New-gate, on the body of Julia Weatherall, a prisoner, under sentence of transportation, who had died the preceding evening in the infirmary of that gaol. It appeared by evidence, she had been labouring under a decline for some time past, and every attention had been paid her by the medical gentleman. Verdict—"Died by the Visitation of God."—At Guy's Hospital, on the body of T. Davis, aged 24. The deceased had been spending the evening at the Jolly Miller, Webber-row, with some friends, on their quitting he stepped behind, and ran to overtake them; on approaching them he fell, when a chisel, which he had in his pocket, ran into his side three inches and a half, broke a rib, and pierced a lobe of his lungs. He was carried to a surgeon's in Great Charlotte-street, who, after paying due attention to his case, had him conveyed to the hospital, where he speedily died. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** A "Well-wisher" from Plymouth is informed, that the enclosure intended for Miss Woodward, has been paid over to her.

We must request the indulgence of our numerous Correspondents till next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the past week there has been a fluctuation in the Consols for Account of about ¾ per cent. the highest point attained being 84, and the lowest quotation 83¼. The intelligence from Spain of the liberation of the King occasioned them to attain the former quotation, and they have since been at 83¾.—In the foreign securities, Spanish have been about 35¼, and have since gone down to 34¾. Colombian have been as high as 68, and Chili Bonds about 71. The South American securities are likely to advance, on account of it being now generally known that Consuls to the several States are appointed. In other securities nothing has occurred worth noticing. The Poyais continues to keep afloat yet, and speculators have been found who gave this day 17¼ for their Bonds, on the faith of the approaching dividend.—The Consols for Account opened at 83¾, and closed at 83⅝.

3 per Cent. Red. . . 82⅝ 3	India Bonds . . . . 68 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols 83¼ ⅜	Exchequ. Bills, . . 39 40 pm.
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	Ditto . . . . .
4 per Cent. 100½	Small . . . . .
New 4 per Cent. . . 103¾ ¼	Con. for Acc. 83¼ ⅜
Long Annuities .	

Oct. 9. French Five per Cents. - - - 91-20

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o'Clock*.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Monday, Virginius—Tuesday, a favourite Comedy—Wednesday, Hamlet—Thursday, the Rivals, with a new Ballet, and Old and Young—Friday, Macbeth.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, October 13th, 1823, The Beau's Stratagem, with All the World's a Stage, and the popular Melo-drame of Rosalie, for the Benefit of Mr. T. Dibdin—Tuesday, Sweethearts and Wives, with The Devil to Pay, and Deaf as a Post—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives, Fish out of Water, &c. being the last time of the Company's performing this season.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE—MADAME VESTRIS' BENEFIT.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On TUESDAY, October 14, 1823, will be performed the Operatic Comedy, called Sweethearts and Wives; the principal characters by Mr. Terry, Mr. Liston, Madame Vestris, and Miss Chester. After which, The Devil to Pay; Jobson, Mr. Dowton, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, (by permission of R. W. Elliston, Esq.); Nell, Madame Vestris.—In the course of the evening, a variety of Songs.—The evening's Entertainments to conclude with (by permission of R. W. Elliston, Esq.) the Farce of Deaf as a Post; Trim, Mr. Liston; Sally Maggs, Mrs. Orger. Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had of Madame Vestris, No. 1, Curzon-street, May Fair, and of Mr. Massingham, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

THE KING continues at Windsor Castle, and takes his daily drives in a low phaeton, down the long walk. The Terrace was opened to the public on Sunday, and thronged by visitors, who were loud in the expressions of their gratitude for the kind attention to their dutiful wishes, so graciously evinced by his MAJESTY, in permitting them to promenade on this favoured and favourite spot.

WE have received the following intelligence from Demerara, brought by the Marquis of Salisbury packet. It needs no comment.

"An insurrection broke out at Demerara on the 18th of "August, amongst the Negroes; and, on the 21st, 400 of "them were killed in an attack by the Regular troops and "Militia."

IN another part of our paper we have cursorily touched upon the affairs of Ireland; and next week we shall take leave to submit to our readers a full statement of the case of MR. D'ARCY'S funeral—the circumstances attendant thereon—and a reply to the unmanly, dishonest attacks which have been made in the London papers upon the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN.

At present, perhaps, the following circumstances may not be unacceptable:—

We happen to know, that in the county of Mayo, a secret correspondence, in cypher, has been very recently discovered, together with letters fully written, referring *to a secret conspiracy*—this only corroborates the official statements of the KING'S Attorney-General. Our correspondent, who communicates the fact, adds—that "they should feel very much "alarmed in Mayo, did they not place great reliance in the "*numbers* of their Protestants."

We happen, moreover, to know, that on *Sunday last*, at the funeral of a deceased Papist, at Castledermot, *seventeen* Popish Priests attended, who went through their regular funeral service, using their prayer-books, and praying audibly.

"MR. O'CONNELL," says another correspondent from Ireland, "is the law-giver, and these very Priests have acted "upon the opinion of that person.—What"—says our friend—"will GOVERNMENT do?—The law has been openly vio-"lated—*is it to be violated with impunity?*"——That is the only question.

WHEN we saw LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK in the Chair at the Tavern Dinner in the City—when we heard the eloquent speeches of ERSKINE, and MACKINTOSH advocating a subscription—when we saw MR. LAMBTON subscribe his thousand pounds—when we beheld MR. HOLMES contributing his pair of shoes—when WILSON went to Corunna, and when he left it—when LORD NUGENT removed himself to Spain, to add his personal weight to the deliberations of the Patriots—when we heard and saw all these things, we knew to what they would inevitably tend, we knew that the French would be received with open arms by the mass of the Spanish people; and although we certainly did not anticipate the insults and indignities which were offered to the unfortunate Member for Southwark, in return for his solicitude for the welfare of the Continent of Europe, we were quite convinced that the DUC D'ANGOULEME would march his army first to Madrid, and then to any other point at which the captive KING might be in jeopardy. We said what we felt, we prophecied what has come to pass; and as the termination of the "Spanish cause" justifies our opinion of it, and verifies all our predictions, we have nothing more to say than congratulate ourselves and the Spanish nation upon their happy deliverance from a e dastardly faction.

But, it is amusing to see how the three papers which have fought the battles of the Revolutionists (with ink and pens we mean) receive and turn to account, the last decisive intelligence from CADIZ. The TIMES, POST, and CHRONICLE are highly entertaining; and as comparisions, though odious, are not always uninstructive, we will extract what those three liberal papers have to say upon the disappointment of their hopes, the overthrow of all their fondest expectations.

The CHRONICLE says—

"From all we are enabled to collect in the accounts hitherto furnished by the French themselves, of the concluding scenes in Cadiz, it is very evident *that considerable confusion must have prevailed* there before it was finally resolved to send out the KING as a peace-maker, and that the *difficulties* which surrounded the Government and the Cortes *were so great and pressing that they had no alternative* left—THE STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING NOT WARRANTING THEM TO RISK THE CONSEQUENCES OF AN ASSAULT, in the face of the formidable preparations made by the enemy. Deprived of all pecuniary resources from the moment the Constitutional Authorities quitted Madrid, and also foiled in their expectations of negociating loans in a foreign market, their straits must have been great, and the troops, as well as all the public functionaries, were under long arrears of pay. Heavy contributions had been levied on the rich inhabitants and merchants of Cadiz, chiefly constituting the militia of the place: and these exactions, added to the fatiguing service of the ramparts, with the other privations of a siege, must have considerably weakened this portion of the defence, by creating weariness and disaffection, *particularly after the capture of the Trocadero.*"

This little article has its merits, for it informs us, that so far from the "CAUSE" being popular—"*the state of public feeling*" did not warrant an attack.—And moreover it seems that the "capture of the Trocadero," which these papers ridiculed not ten days since, as a matter of no consequence whatever, decided the business by creating "weariness and disaffection."

The following is equally satisfactory:—

"We may consider Spain as sacrificed. The French will probably confine their demands to the occupation of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Figueras, and perhaps two or three other towns, the keys of the country. The rest of Spain will be abandoned to FERDINAND and the Faithmen. *The very name of this party*, if we had no declarations from them, is a sufficient *indication of their principles.*"

That is to say, the Whig newspaper openly declares, that the simple confession of a belief in GOD. is enough to stigmatize a party, without any further declaration of their principles.

A passage somewhat further on in the CHRONICLE, surprises us—he says—"unfortunately, the bulk of the Spanish people are sunk in the grossest ignorance."

The CHRONICLE has said this evidently in a passion, and inadvertently—he surely cannot mean it—if the Spanish people, to whose valour and virtue, heroism and high spirit, this very writer has been day after day, and week after week, bearing the most cordial testimony, and offering the most grateful incense, in the form of odes, poems, sonnets, letters from Spain, extracts from travels, &c. &c. are the degraded, ignorant, besotted race which he now tells us they are, he must hitherto have been sneering at his readers, and laughing at his subscribers. And if he mean to infer that the Spaniards who are sunk in the grossest ignorance are the ROYALISTS, and anti-constitutionalists, he is equally unfortunate, for in that case he admits the fact which we have all along known—that the "bulk of the Spanish nation" is favourable to royalty.

Considering that the MORNING CHRONICLE labours with incessant drudgery to advocate the claims of the papists, considering that even during the present week every thing calumnious and scurrilous, which has been levelled at the Protestant clergy in Ireland, has been eagerly quoted and published in its pages—we think the following paragraph quite worthy of notice:—

"It is the curse of the Catholic religion that the country *once afflicted with it*, can with the utmost difficulty *return to a sound state.*"

The CHRONICLE has been candid enough, in these lines, to disclose the motives by which it is actuated in its advocacy of Popery.

But turn we from this hash of inconsistencies to the TIMES—let us see what that steady, impartial, well-informed, and highly enlightened journal does us the favour to observe upon the intelligence in question:—

"Our journal of to-day contains the melancholy, *but not unforeseen*, catastrophe of the siege of Cadiz. 'That man,' as Lord Chancellor *Manners* would call the King of Spain, if his Majesty happened to be oppressed by potent enemies, is now, we presume, in a situation the very reverse of distress. *He is in the hands of potent friends, of a triumphant army.* HE IS FREE. 'The King and Royal Family arrived at Port St. Mary at 11 o'clock this morning, October 1st.' Such are the terms of the third telegraphic despatch. The first of these documents, which was dated the 28th of September, announced somewhat prematurely the expected arrival of the King at the French headquarters, and the cause of the mistake is now sufficiently explained; for it appears that the freedom proposed to his Majesty at that period, and which he himself had made known to the Duke of Angoulême, was conditional, and that the terms were such that probably neither King nor Duke would accede to them. The preparations for attack were probably resumed, and continued two days longer, *when such confusion and insubordination took place within the town, that what may be called absolute submission followed*—that is, the King and Royal Family went over to the Duke, there being nothing to detain them: and with respect to the Constitutionalists, no terms were made on their behalf; they are left to do and to suffer what fate may ordain."

Here, we admit, we get a full and satisfactory admission of the triumph of the KING—and it is also well to remark the corroboration of the statement made in the CHRONICLE, of "popular insubordination;" that is to say, a distinct confession that the people were in favour of the KING—if they had not been decidedly so, the life of FERDINAND would long before this, have been sacrificed to the villainous designs of the LIBERALS.

The TIMES, however, though not half so bad as the CHRONICLE, must come in for its share of deception—it states, yesterday, that the fall of CADIZ was "not unforeseen"—we should be glad to find in the TIMES anything but expressions of certainty, to the very last, as regarded the final issue of the attempted revolution, and continued prognostications of the downfall of tyranny.

Now then for the MORNING POST:—

The MORNING POST is still incredulous—still clings to the wreck of the rebellion with a fondness quite moving—Love, this paper "hopes when Reason would despair"—does not believe one word about the fall of Cadiz—but writes about it—gods! how he writes; hear him—the MORNING POST laying about him, knocking over KINGS as they were nine-pins—he doubts the telegraphic despatches—he doubts every thing, because, we presume, he has had no letter from his friend in Paris. We will transcribe his observations upon the state of things—

"If indeed this abomination have been perpetrated—(the surrender of Cadiz,)—in the former sanctuary of Spanish liberty, then are the Cortes *fully justified in resigning it to the pollutions of the enemy.* Even the guardian angels of JUDAH'S temple abandoned their charge *when it had been desecrated by the iniquities of its worshippers.* Men cannot pretend to greater patience and toleration than seraphs. All that could be done to maintain the dignity of the Spanish name and the existence of the Constitution seems to have been attempted by the Cortes, though surrounded by defections, cowardice, and treachery; for we are told in this very article as an additional charge against them, that under such appalling circumstances, they courageously demanded terms *which it would have been a redeeming trait in the French Generalissimo to grant.* They required, we are told, to *be allowed to retain possession of Cadiz, the Isle of Leon, and all the strong places* in the power of the Constitutionalists, during *two months, with permission to traffic and communicate with the rest of Spain and other countries:* and they also justly denounced that the Regency of Madrid should be dissolved 'as incompatible with the liberty of the KING, the sole legitimate Government.'—It is only when they found *the majority of the people* and of the army cowardly towards the foe, and brave only against legislators and patriots, that they are represented to have despaired of a defence without defenders, and resigned to the former Despot of Spain the charge of protecting a Constitution which he had solemnly sworn to maintain and to obey. Such is the general character of the accounts hitherto received. As they come from the Journal of the Madrid Regency, *let us trust that they are exaggerated*—let us hope that they *are entirely false.* That Cadiz has surrendered is by no means certain. The only established fact is the departure of the KING and his family; and it is still possible that the retention of Cadiz and the Isle of Leon for some time longer on the part of the Constitutionalists may be the price paid by the enemy for the possession of the Monarch."

The surrender of CADIZ then is—if it has happened—but we are to *hope* that it has not—the surrender of Cadiz is just as *we* said of FIGUERAS, and ST. SEBASTIAN, and St. PETRI, a proof of the contempt of the Spaniards for the French—after having been desecrated, these places were none of them worth keeping—nevertheless, as we do believe every syllable which we have heard about the business, we once *more* congratulate the friends of good order, peace, and *subordination* upon the success of the Royalists in SPAIN, without any participation on the part of ENGLAND, whose armies, had the strenuous opposers of *foreign influence* been attended to, would have been disgracefully employed in forcing the CONSTITUTION down the throats of a people who have everywhere, and in every way, since the commencement of the contest, evinced their affection to the KING and their love of a monarchical government.

THERE has been, time out of mind, a sort of understanding amongst the newspaper people in London, that whatever their politics or literary hostility might be, personal attacks upon each other were never to be resorted to—the paper was the object, not the *writers* in it—this has subsisted to the present time in all cases, except, we believe, in that of BELL.

We by no means object to the mode adopted by the "gentlemen of the press," who make it a point to vilify, abuse, and libel every person whom they are pleased *to fancy* a writer in this paper—we perceive by yesterday's TIMES that MR. COBBETT is a constant contributor to our columns—and the CHRONICLE of Friday states that a Barrister and Member of Parliament is a very active assistant in our labours, inferring (as if it were an established fact,) that some third person, who formerly ridiculed this parliamentary barrister, is a principal agent of ours.

A work published last year attributed the composition of *this* paper to the LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD BATHURST, LORD LONDONDERRY, MR. CANNING, MR. CROKER, and we hardly know who besides, and every newspaper, metropolitan or provincial, has in turn assigned to different people the office of our conductor; even MR. LUTTRELL, the Whig wit, and MR. CREEVEY, the Whig scavenger, have been mentioned as our great supporters, and we care very little about it; but, as we happen to have been furnished with a quaint work in MS. called "*Notices of the London Periodical Press*," which contains the secret history of all the principal papers, we hope and trust, as, thank our stars, we hail nothing in common with the fraternity, they will not be offended at our breaking up the conventional treaty which has so long existed amongst themselves, which we shall certainly do by ripping up the first journal which makes a personal attack upon any individual *supposed* by its editor to be connected with us.

The TIMES and CHRONICLE are at present in the hands of our lawyers, and if the cowardly caution which invariably marks the assassin have not effectually secured them, (under the legal advice of their vile employers), we shall submit these journals to the criticism of a Jury, so soon as the forms of law permit; but since the CHRONICLE has recently changed hands, (although its motley groupe of retainers are still in the pay), we can conscientiously begin our *literary* exposure of that paper, without at all interfering with our *legal* proceedings

against its *late* proprietors—and if we *do* lay open all its private machinery, we think we shall astonish those who are interested in such affairs. We have no wish to do it, but we will do our duty towards those who have no participation in *our demerits*, and whose supposed connection with a thoroughly and perfectly independent paper is crime sufficient to awaken the malice, stir the gall, and excite the scurrility of the thorough-bred, hard-going, grog-drinking, pipe-smoking *gentlemen* of the PRESS!!!

IRISH TYTHE COMMUTATION.

It has been remarked that our prognostications generally "come true."—We received several sharp raps o' the knuckles for our observations on MR. GOULBURN'S Tythe-bill, which were considered inconsistent with our known respect for that gentleman's talents; but it is in this apparent inconsistency we glory—we cannot consent blindly to follow any man, or any set of men. We cannot suffer ourselves to *be led*, or trained—we have harnessed *ourselves* to the good cause, and we will work hard in it, but no man shall drive us.

We saw that the Irish Tythe Commutation Bill was a bill fraught with mischief; promising, instead of pacification, constant and perpetually fermenting animosities; we saw in it degradation to the Protestants, without a corresponding degree of amelioration to the Papists.

A very few weeks indeed have elapsed since the royal assent was given to this bill. We lay before our readers a letter which has been printed in the opposition papers, which breathes the *tone* in which the subject is at present discussed by those for whose especial advantage the measure was carried.—

"You will see by the Papers that we are far from quiet, nor indeed is there any quietness to be expected where there is so much poverty. Throughout the whole of the district round me, the land is worn out, and produces little or nothing. This people are too poor, and too much disheartened to manure it. Its whole produce would not feed them tolerably, to say nothing of rent, tythes, county and church rates.

"'Tis an odd circumstance with respect to the new Tythe Bill brought in *for the relief of the People, that there is every where a struggle between the Parson and his flock*—the former endeavouring to have the Bill acted upon, and the latter striving against it, as against a new modification of an old oppression, *and one which greatly aggravates its weight*. The Bill, in fact, is very correctly understood by the Peasantry, as nothing more than a contrivance to give the Parson a fifth or a sixth instead of a tenth, as he is now only entitled to—for he must get, under the Bill, an income equal to what he received on an average from 1814 to 21, which would be about a sixth at the present time—there is indeed a provision in the Bill for modifying this *by the price of wheat after three years*; but observe, even after this term, during which the People may be ruined, the modification must take place *on the basis of the old average*, so that about a sixth would still continue in all cases to be exacted. But it will be said, the People may reject the Bill; this option, however, is a mockery in a vast number of parishes, where the People being all in debt to the Parson, and miserably poor, they dare not reject any measure he proposes. The Country *Gentlemen* as to this Bill have been outwitted by the Church, *and fooled by the Government*;—they very handsomely gave up their demesnes and grass lands—but of what use was this generosity to the country? It took away from the farmer the consolation which he always feels in the conviction that he can at any time shake off the gripe of the Church, by turning his land into grass; but the present Bill, at the present prices, does nothing more than give the grass land to the Parson, continuing the burden upon the cultivated land just what it was. *The Bill, therefore, increases greatly the burden upon the farmer, and perpetuates the burden*; and the Clergy have got all the demesnes of the Gentry, what they have been long anxiously coveting for."

So the "clergy have got all the demesnes of the gentry"—and this offends a correspondent of the MORNING CHRONICLE—it must be a mighty disinterested feeling—however, we should be glad to know what the "high literary character," as they call him, means by this assertion.

In Ireland, the grant of tythes to the clergy is of an antiquity sufficiently remote to render its origin undiscoverable, even by the indefatigable SELDON; it is, however, an undeniable fact, that their title is anterior to the date of any title to landed estate in the country.—In every transfer of property one-tenth part has remained unalienated; every purchase that has been made, every rent which has been fixed, every grant that has been conceded, has been regulated by this deduction, and subject to its operation.

If this apply *generally* to England as well as to Ireland, and if (as how can it be denied?) the right (we say, the unalienable right,) of the Church to one-tenth of the produce of the land, be admitted—why, for what reason are the Irish Protestant Clergy first held up to remark, observation, and censure, and then subjected to innovations and degradation? when it is a positive fact, that taking all titheable articles together the claims of the Irish Protestant Clergy never amount on an average to a *five-and-twentieth*—let the reader add to this, the innumerable exemptions from *all payment of tythes*—exemptions unknown, and not recognized in England, and we think he will have very different ideas of the subject from those communicated to the MORNING CHRONICLE by the high literary character in the letter we have just quoted.

To detect political inconsistencies is at least amusing, and surely one cannot expose one more glaring—one more absurdity gross, than the violent opposition made to the claims of the Church by men who are avowedly the greatest lay impropriators in the kingdom, not merely because they take the tenths without doing duty of any sort, but because it is notorious that in all lay impropriations the rateages of tythes are infinitely greater than where their original design is fulfilled by a clergyman having the cure of a parish—and yet, it is only where the institution remains in its purity, and the tythes are in the hands of the Church, that their existence is called an evil, and their collector an oppresser.

We are not going to enter deeply into the subject here, at the present moment: we have said enough of popish interference, of popish malignity, of popish intrigue, to open the eyes of those who will allow themselves to be awakened from their soothing slumbers over the smouldering ashes of the last rebellion. The time will come when those who disregard our warnings, will repent them of their *perilous security*; but we feel it a duty to state, as far as relates to the last act of KEVIN'S, has made affidavit that the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN issued NO ORDERS with respect to the prohibition of the popish service at the grave of MR. D'ARCY—thus solemnly and officially contradicting the irritating and infamous falsehoods of the popish priest, who, (it is also sworn to) did actually perform the service after having been warned of its illegality.

The despicable hangers-on of Whig-radicalism have so openly avowed their contempt for all religion—except *that* of the christian GREEKS, for whom a subscription has been raised—that it is useless combatting their malevolence, or refuting their falsehoods. They war generally against all the ancient establishments of the country, in church and state, and can be considered in no other light—their calumniations and abuse of every thing decent, respectable, and honourable, go for just as much as they are worth, and can have no other effect than that of degrading the masters whom they serve; but there are persons of weight in the country, of superior intellect, of powerful influence, upon whom the serious consideration of the present state of Ireland is earnestly but respectfully pressed.

We would not impugn the wisdom of men whose characters as statesmen are established, but we will put two simple questions to those most interested, to which any child of seven years of age will be competent to give two satisfactory answers.

If a certain system of government be acted upon for a certain length of time, during which all the evils which existed at the moment of its adoption have encreased and innumerable new misfortunes have accrued,—if fires, murders, robberies, houghings, abduction and assassination have multiplied gradually since the commencement of its operation and promise, *with the long nights*, to accumulate still more rapidly and still more formidably—what is to be inferred?—that the operation of that system has been successful or unsuccessful?

The child would answer—unsuccessful.

"What then ought to be done?"

The child would reply—"change it."

THE TREAD-MILL.

IN addition to the testimony of MR. JACKSON, surgeon of the Guildford House of Correction, respecting the effects of the Tread-mill upon "*patients*," we lay before our readers the following letter from MR. HUTCHINSON, whose name has been frequently mentioned during the discussion.

TO JOHN BULL.

Southwell, Notts, Oct. 4. 1823.

SIR—Observing that within the last few weeks my name has had the honour of being repeatedly mentioned by your correspondents on the subject of the Tread-wheel, I shall esteem myself under an obligation if you will notice in your ensuing paper, that SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY'S letter, addressed to the Editor of the London Medical and Physical Journal, and published in the last number of that useful work, as well as in a late one of your highly interesting JOHN BULL, will be very fully answered in the November number of the London Medical and Physical Journal, to the highly respectable and ingenious Editor of which my reply has been already transmitted. This letter of SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY contains a commentary on my observations, stated three months ago in the Medical Journal, and must be acknowledged by every candid and unprejudiced reader to make a feeble effort to resist the force of plain facts and positive truths, by assertions supported only by illusive hypothesis and vague conjecture.

As a period of two or three weeks will elapse prior to the publication of my reply in the Journal above alluded to, and as my silence may possibly be construed into an acquiescence with the opinions of SIR J. COX HIPPISLEY and DR. GOOD, permit me to mention through the medium of your truly impartial and widely circulated paper, that in confirmation of my sentiments heretofore given to the public on this very important subject, under the direction of the Rev. J. T. BECHER, a visiting justice of the prison at Southwell, and one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions, attended by MR. MOLE, the Governor, and myself, fifty prisoners have undergone a strict and impartial examination, so as to ascertain individually and collectively their unbiassed and uncontrouled opinions respecting the comparative severity of the exercise, and its sensible effects on the different muscles called into action, for the purpose of enabling me to investigate the truth by determining from representation as well as inspection its morbid effects upon the human frame. These important questions, and equally important answers, with some general observations, I have arranged in a tabular form, under an assurance that they must carry with them, even to the minds of their most determined opponents, a conviction of the mildness, the utility, and salubrity of the exercise imposed by the Treadwheel.

With every sentiment of deference for the high respectability of SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY, and the scientific attainments of DR. GOOD, I can neither abandon the unequivocal testimony of my senses, nor admit the existence of imaginary evils, which are controverted by the statement of fifty prisoners practically competent to speak the truth, but personally disposed from motives of self interest to conceal it, as well as by our daily observations upon visible occurrences attaching to the health of prisoners entrusted to my care and medical superintendance as a surgeon, in which profession I have assiduously and extensively practised for nearly thirty years.—I remain, Sir, your faithful Servant,

BEN. HUTCHINSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to the Nottinghamshire House of Correction at Southwell.

On the opposite side of the question we have received some strong and pertinent remarks, and an extract of a letter giving an account of the introduction of the Mill into Trinidad.

It is now nearly seven weeks since the gentleman to whom the letter containing this acount was addressed was kind enough to furnish us with the extract—we hesitated as to inserting it, because it appeared to us to reflect *personally* upon the Governor of that island, whose character for humanity and moderation we never before heard impeached.

The gentleman who has *now* done us the favour of transmitting another copy of this extract, dwells very sensibly and forcibly upon the barbarity of the punishment in a hot climate, yet in relating facts as they have occurred in the island, he informs us that SIR RALPH WOODFORDE, the Governor, being himself present at the operation of the Mill, when a lad sentenced to hard labour was put upon it, was so struck by the violence of the toil that he ordered him off *after seven minutes*.

We mention this rather as a proof of the Governor's humanity and consideration than of his severity or cruelty, and we think when the introduction of the punishment is attributed to the "penal inventiveness" of his Excellency, our correspondent suffers his animosity *to the system* to carry him somewhat too far—an English judge might as well be stigmatized as a murderer for passing sentence of death, as a colonial Governor characterized as cruel because the Tread-mill is introduced into a colony during his administration. We certainly should think the labour excessive, when the heat of the climate is taken into consideration—yet, it should be considered that the ordinary labour of man in the fields is performed in the same temperature, and that of course the Treadmill bears the same relation to voluntary work in a hot country as it bears in a colder one.

The system of enforcing the labour at Trinidad, appears somewhat different from that adopted in England, for we are told "that the common hangman—(a proper enough officer, as far as *that* goes) is stationed with a cow-skin to flog the unfortunate offender in case he should not keep equal motion with the revolution of the wheel." Hence it appears, that one individual only is put upon the wheel at a time, and that the retatory motion of the machine is not the result of his treading, but that his treading is regulated by the motion of the wheel, imparted to it by some other force or power.

An instance is quoted to us, of a slave called MOSES, who "not able or willing to follow the preponderating gravity" of the machine, fell down and broke his leg. This, which is cited as an instance of barbarity, appears to us to be merely the result of idleness or sulkiness, *vitiues* with which the blacks are amply endowed, and the same circumstance would happen to any person here wilfully shirking the labour.

It appears they have two punishments on the wheel in Trinidad—the quick and slow. In the quick time, or "*impelled motion*," the wheel revolves twenty times in a minute; but our correspondent is unable to tell us the circumference of the wheel—in slow time its revolutions are at the rate of ten or twelve in the minute.

We have but one more remark to make upon this communication, but we ought, in justice to our correspondent, to make it—the letter from which our intelligence is derived was written in July, long before the Tread-mill had become a subject of general discussion, and long before SIR J. HIPPISLEY'S book had reached Trinidad. We state this to clear the writer from any imputation of party feeling in the question, and to place his communication before our readers in its real character—that of a detail of facts operating strongly upon a mind unbiassed by any prejudices, save those of humanity, and then undisturbed by the conflicting evidence which every day now brings to light.

We perceive that we have a coadjutor in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for the present month, in our hostility against the labour for women; and we are pleased that a work so extensively circulated, and so universally read, should have taken a similar view of the subject with ourselves. In an article called the "General Question," is the following passage:—

"SIR JOHN COX HIPPISLEY and DR. MASON GOOD, (the translator of Lucretius!) have been lately attacking the Tread-mills; and JOHN BULL has joined his forces. Do not you agree with these three distinguished philanthropists, that men should not use women with cruelty, if they can prevent it? Let the males tread away—but find a gentler exercise for the females. No strong or weak-bodied he-fellow of a pickpocket or purloiner is a proper object of compassion, except just as he is going to be hanged; and if he sweat on the Tread-mill to the utmost wish of Hamlet himself, wrench his instep, sprain his ankle, dislocate his knee, and bring his back to the lumbago, there can be no question whatever, that

"'A wiser and a better man,
"He'll rise to-morrow morn.'

"But even although no amendment in his morals be visible, is there not a satisfaction in knowing that he is on the Tread-mill, battered and blistered to a most painful degree, and ineffectually damning the keeper of the Brixton, and the inventive spirit of the age? But this argument does not apply to females; anything like needless cruelty to any woman is too shocking and abhorrent from every British feeling, to be long practised in the shape of a legal enactment; and if the cruelty be accompanied (as in this case it is) with indecent, disgusting, and degrading circumstances, it is still more odious.—*Blackwood's Magazine, Sept. 1823.*"

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—You have promised some observations upon the Vagrant Act, and the conduct of the Magistrates—why do you not let us have them?

Amongst your numerous readers here, no one is more surprised than myself at an observation you made last Sunday, implying, without doubt, that MR. SWABEY conducted himself properly in the disposal of a recent case at Union Hall.

If you are as impartial as you profess to be, insert this letter, for truth cannot be excluded by declamation, nor plain sense exploded by wit and humour. MR. SWABEY *did refuse bail*, but when he discovered the general opinion of his conduct, expressed by *all parties*, he said he should be glad if the man and woman could procure bail, "since so many lies had been told."

Do not defend such arbitrary measures, you have no need to curry favour—speak your mind openly and freely as you always have done; and though you may make enemies in abundance, you will secure to yourself a host of friends and supporters.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. R. W.

Manchester, Oct. 6, 1823.

We have received a letter containing a similar statement of facts from Bristol, dated Oct. 7. 1823,—the insertion of the one will answer the purposes of both writers.

THE WEST INDIES.

Few people are aware of the mischievous activity with which the *Saints* carry on their attacks upon the private property of our colonial fellow-subjects—few people would believe, unless we were able to shew them, the depth of the intrigue, the extent of this conspiracy against a class of men as honest and honourable as can be found in society, we mean the merchants and planters—nor the despicable quackery which these self-elected philanthropists call to their aid, in their desperate efforts to excite conspiracy and rebellion in our distant possessions.

The following is an extract from the BARBADIAN, published in BARBADOES, Jan. 25, 1823:—

"So powerful a combination of talent, of influence, deep cunning, of fanaticism, and prejudice, has been brought into

action against us, that there never was so great a necessity for exertion on the part of the colonists. *We* are at a loss to find words sufficiently expressive of our indignation at the cruel unprovoked blows levelled at our characters, our fortunes, our happiness, by *our own* fellow subjects—people of *our own blood*. We demand but common justice, yet cannot find it at the hands of men who profess to belong to the most religious nation upon earth! We have some reason, however, to believe, that we encounter the most obloquy and abuse from two parties in England who differ widely in their religious views, viz. the visionary reformers called, *par excellence*, the *Saints*—and the Radicals, who are generally to be found in the ranks of Atheism or Deism, and amongst the supporters of blasphemy, but who, in this case, have rallied round the standard of religious enthusiasm.

"In concluding these remarks, we feel that we should be grossly negligent of our editorial duty, if we did not call the attention of the Government and people of this country to the following circumstance. *Printed hand-bills, of a highly inflammatory tendency, and filled with the most atrocious slanders against all the inhabitants of the West Indies, are circulating in every quarter of the town. These infamous papers are published at the instance of the* 'LONDON SOCIETY;' and we have no doubt that the members have their emissaries in every port of the united kingdom, whence vessels are departing for the West Indies, who thrust into the hands of *some one* on board copies for circulation in the colony to which the vessel is going.—Shall nothing be done to counteract the wicked intention of these assassins? We again repeat, apathy, under our present circumstances, is criminal."

In another number of the same paper (June 28) we perceive the following letter, which is valuable as a refutation of the calumnies of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, coming from the spot, and written with reason, sense, and moderation:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BARBADIAN.

"SIR,—Reading an article in the EDINBURGH REVIEW of February last, on the state of society in the West Indies, I was particularly struck with the shameless injustice of the writers on this subject, who scruple not to brand a whole community with infamy, on account of enormities committed by a few individuals. *Ex uno ascce omnes*, they insinuate. I am no advocate for profligacy or inhumanity; and so far from wishing to palliate or conceal vice, I would have it exposed to open day-light and the perpetrators punished and execrated as they deserve.—But, good God! is it just that a whole community should be stigmatized for the flagitious practices of a few? and that British subjects of the West Indies should thus be held up by their brethren of Europe, to the hatred, abhorrence, and detestation of the world? It is too true that crimes of every description, and of the deepest turpitude, are committed in the West Indies; but in what country in the universe do not crimes occur? Look to England;—England, pre-eminent in arts and arms,—pre-eminent (I exult to say) in every thing *great* and *good*; England, the sanctuary of religion, morality, and law.—and tell me whether the registry of crimes committed in this most favoured land, comprises not *those* of every description, every degree of turpitude? In the metropolis of *moral* England it is stated, on unquestionable authority, that there are 50,000 *prostitutes;* and in the august council of this most christian country, an attempt was very lately made to defend and encourage, or *at least* to tolerate *blasphemy!!* But should we *therefore* pronounce the whole British nation to be profligates or atheists, we should be just as charitable in our censures, and equally as wide of the truth, as the writers on the state of society in the West Indies are in their illiberal abuse, and indiscriminate charges on the Colonists.

"The Tract under notice rejects, say the Edinburgh Reviewers, all the advantages to be derived from publications of older date; among others enumerated they mention the report of LORD SEAFORTH, in 1803, which, by the bye, was made by that nobleman with the benevolent intention, as his lordship *expressly* declared, 'of removing the stigma of such 'transactions from the community at large, by whom, he 'knew, they were viewed with equal abhorrence and indig-'nation.' It is confined, say the Reviewers, to recent publications, particularly one from the pen of the REVEREND MR. COOPER, a gentleman who was sent out in 1817 by MR. R. HIBBERT of Jamaica, to superintend the religious instruction of his negroes. This reverend gentleman, if he was a *Wesleyan* Missionary, appears to have forgotten the admirable *instructions* which are given by the respectable Society of Wesleyan Methodists, to their Missioners in the West Indies, viz. 'You are cautioned against engaging in any of the civil dis-'putes or local politics of the Colony, to which you may be 'appointed, either verbally, or by correspondence with any 'person at Home. The whole period of your temporary re-'sidence in the West Indies is to be filled up with the *proper* 'work of your *mission*. You are teachers of *Religion;* and '*that alone* should be kept in view.' And when he makes that *sweeping* assertion that he had not seen a *single* white man of Jamaica who had any serious concern about religion, he should have added, that the duties of his mission (if he discharged them conscientiously,) necessarily confined him to a very contracted circle of acquaintance: he should have recollected also, God's reproof to the Prophet Elijah, when *he* complained that *all* Israel had forsaken the Covenant of God—'*Yet* have I left me *seven thousand* in Israel,' says the Almighty, 'all the knees that have not bowed unto Baal, and all 'the mouths that have not kissed him.' Religion is seated in the heart, and it is *God's* prerogative *alone* to judge the heart.

"An insult on *West Indian Women*, as base and unprincipled as it is wanton and uncalled-for, cannot be suffered to pass unnoticed. After a *statement* indelicate and disgusting to the highest degree, and which, if applied to Barbadoes, is as false as it is malicious, the Edinburgh Reviewer concludes thus:—'Let these things be weighed by our British *women;* 'let *them*, the ornaments of their sex, and distinguished both 'for their virtues and all the delicacies by which virtue is at 'once protected and adorned, let them figure to themselves a 'state of society, in which one class of *themselves* should be 'treated like brute animals, and the other be made the *wit-'nesses* of such demeanour, WITHOUT EVEN FEELING THAT 'THEIR EYES AND EARS WERE OFFENDED.' In reply to this scandalously offensive insinuation, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that, whatever may be the state of society among the *men*, in no part of his Majesty's dominions is the *female* character better supported than in Barbadoes. For genuine unaffected DELICACY of sentiments and feeling—for STRICT propriety of conduct—and for ALL those modest, unobtrusive virtues, which are the peculiar ornaments of the sex, the ladies of this island are pre-eminently distinguished; and better *daughters*, better *wives*, and better *mothers* are no where to be found.—I am, Mr. Editor, AMICUS.

"June 22."

THEATRES.

THE winter theatres appear to be going on much as usual at the commencement of seasons—the form and ceremony of acting plays to half-empty houses, or benches covered with people admitted by orders, enlivened occasionally by a sprinkling of persons who happen to be in town on business, or whose wives and daughters happen to be out of town for pleasure, are regularly gone through, but the regular campaign can hardly be said to commence before Christmas.

It has been invariably observed, that when the proprietors of the two winter theatres are living upon friendly terms, the exertions of either are most evidently weakened, and *vice versâ*. We certainly have every reason to hope that there is sufficient animosity existing between the rival managers, to keep up a spirit of hostility likely to be beneficial to the public. MR. ELLISTON has hoisted the red flag, by taking under his special favour and countenance the discarded Covent-Garden box-keeper, BRANDON; and we hail this manœuvre with great satisfaction, not only as reflecting great credit upon ELLISTON'S good nature and *tact*, not only as gratifying to an old servant of the public, and as a testimonial of his uninjured probity, but as an earnest of marked opposition to the other theatre, which we trust will evince itself in that sort of generous rivalry for public favour to which we have alluded.

The first blow put in by Drury Lane was the little farce called "Stella and Leatherlungs," upon which, now we have seen it, we are ready to bestow all the praise it deserves for point and spirited dialogue—at the same time regretting that so much talent as it evidently requires to write such a piece, should be thrown away upon a subject so uninteresting to the world, or so much humour confined to theatrical quaintnesses and *slang*—which, as we have said five hundred times before, are unintelligible to two thirds of the audience. Our decided hostility to "*infant prodigies*" upon the stages of our regular theatres induces us to be silent with respect to MISS CLARA FISHER, she may be a very wonderful person, and our dislike is to the system, not to the person. We are told by those who seem to know these things, that we need not be so squeamish about child's-play on the stage, for that MISS FISHER is by no means the *infant* she seems—this makes no difference to us—her appearing a child is just as offensive to us as her *being* a child, inasmuch as the drama is concerned. Whether the Drury Lane people find their account in producing such performers or not, we cannot say; but even supposing her success to be perfect, our opinion of the *taste* of the exhibition would not be in the smallest degree altered.

Covent Garden has produced, by way of counter-hit, a melo-dramatic after-piece, founded upon the subject of "William Tell." That it was chosen for its novelty we are not inclined to suppose, and as why such a subject should have been chosen at all, appears to us an almost unanswerable question, we shall not attempt to solve so deep a mystery. We are informed by the newspapers that it is the work of PETER BAILEY, Esq., *the* gentleman whose death, as he was proceeding to the opera, "created such a powerful interest in the public mind."

We are extremely sorry for the death of any gentleman under such circumstances; but we must confess, that the "powerful interest" in the public mind created on the occasion, is as new to us as the apparently well-known and melancholy event to which the papers refer,—however as the aim of criticism is, or ought to be, the amendment of authors, it appears quite unnecessary to point out the imperfections of a posthumous work. The scenery—as all scenery at Covent Garden is—is beautiful; and though the piece is certainly heavy, it is gratifying to the eye. If it were only to look at MISS FOOTE, the thing is worth all the money.

Some letters have been published, written by MR. NATHAN to MR. ELLISTON, and to the editors of papers, somewhat *lengthy*, as Jonathan says, upon the important fact of the postponement of the "Beggars Opera" at Drury Lane, an event which, by the way it is treated, one would think likely to agitate the whole face of the continent, or cause some dreadful movement in our own country at least. All actors and singers and farce-writers delight in writing letters in newspapers; they all fancy themselves and their little concerns subjects of such vital importance to society. We dare say that MR. BECKWITH, whoever he may be, is a charming singer, although ELLISTON vowed he sang out of tune, (as it appears by the documents submitted to the public,) and we have no doubt that he is a very worthy gentleman; but as far as the misfortune likely to accrue to the nation by his non-performance of MACHEATH on a particular night goes, or the interest any human being out of his own little circle takes in the affair, one way or another, we are inclined to believe that MR. NATHAN might have spared himself the trouble of writing, and the MORNING POST of printing, nearly a column upon the subject.

While we are on the subject of letters, we cannot forbear mentioning a letter which we have received from a person who played SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER at Drury Lane.—It runs thus:—

SIR—Altho' I have not the honor of an introduction to you, may I solicit your kind support on my second appearance in SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER, which will be on Wednesday next; and, *when in my power*, believe me, Sir, I will be grateful.

I made my first appearance in that character on Wednesday last.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

413, Oxford-street, 3d Oct. 1823. T. WALLER.

Upon this precious appeal, this MR. WALLER puts "*private*," in order to make his offer of *gratitude, when in his power*, more secret and binding. This is not the first nor the second *appeal* of a similar nature, which we have received; two, however, were from ladies, and we were silent—but this person affords us a good opportunity of shewing how the *gentlemen* of the press ordinarily are addressed; it affords us an opportunity of telling MR. WALLER, that if he were to be as excellent and as rich as JOHNSTONE, his predecessor in SIR LUCIUS, his name never would be mentioned by us—for this reason—if we felt it our duty to praise him, it might be thought that we did so *in hopes* of his gratitude; and if we saw it was our duty to censure him, he might attribute it to our just contempt of his insolence in making such an offer.

While we are on the subject, we might observe, that a letter of strong recommendation—not, however, accompanied by any "prospect" of "gratitude"—was sent to us at the commencement of the Haymarket season, in favour of MR. VINING, an actor there—it did not come from himself, but from a friend, and a very respectable man; but this well-*handed* appeal had the effect of excluding the name of MR. VINING from our columns throughout the season.

With respect to MR. WALLER, we perceive that he was mistaken when he supposed he was going to repeat the character of SIR LUCIUS last Wednesday—it was played by MR. THOMPSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINDSOR, OCT. 6.—Yesterday the Right Hon. G. Canning arrived at the Castle on a visit to his Majesty, and left it this morning.—Lord St. Helens left the Castle on Saturday for London. General Koppel also left the Castle this morning.—At the late public dinner at Windsor, given in honour of the King's commencing his residence at the Castle, all the Port wine had been part of the stock of his late Majesty.

Oct. 7. This morning the Duchess of Gloucester paid a visit to his Majesty from Bagshot Park. Soon after one o'clock the King, accompanied by the Royal Duchess, left the Castle in a phaeton, to take a ride up the Long Walk towards the Cottage. The military band attended at the Castle yesterday evening by command of his Majesty.

Mr. Vigo, the King's Messenger, arrived yesterday forenoon at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, with despatches from Sir William A'Court.

On Tuesday morning an Express arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with despatches from Sir Charles Stuart at Paris, stating that the King of Spain had been set at liberty, and was on his road to Madrid.—The Express came by the way of Boulogne.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The Quarter's Revenue was made up on Friday. The statement is most satisfactory. In the first place, there is a surplus on the Consolidated Fund of nearly three millions, though it must be borne in mind, that the charge on the Consolidated Fund this quarter does not exceed 7,800,000l.; whereas, last year it amounted to 10,820,000l. This diminution of the charge upon the Consolidated Fund is produced by the removal of the Pension List from it. The surplus of the Consolidated Fund, in the October Quarter last year, was rather more than 925,000l. In the Customs there is an increase of above 400,000l., an increase on the Stamp Duties, and a trifling decrease in the Assessed Taxes. In the Excise Duties there is an increase on the article of salt, upon which there had been a decrease for several quarters. In such other articles of excise as exhibit a decrease it will be recollected that the decrease does not arise from diminished consumption, but from reduced taxation. The whole income of the present quarter will, it is said, exceed the income of the comparative quarter between 2 and 300,000l. The Exchequer Bills charged upon the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund in the Quarter ended 5th July, 1822, amounted then to 8,363,352l.; at the end of the October Quarter they were 6,836,156l.; at the end of the January quarter, 1823, they amounted to 5,941,014l.; at the end of the April quarter they were 3,794,585l., and at the end of the July quarter 3,557,961l. So that the excess of income this quarter on the Consolidated Fund beyond the charge will nearly discharge the whole of these bills, and thus, by putting it in the power of the bank to reduce the amount of notes in circulation, may apply some check to that spirit of speculation in Foreign Securities, which cannot but be productive of dangerous consequences.

The new Law Courts are proceeding rapidly. The buildings are uniform with the stone buildings facing St. Margaret's Church and Henry the Seventh's Chapel: they continue along the site of the ancient coffee-houses, and thence from the corner, in like style of building, in Old Palace-yard, to a short distance from the grand entrance into Westminster Hall. The buildings are at present about 14 feet from the level of the street. Two or three of the buttresses against the side of Westminster Hall, remarkable for their architecture and antiquity, are suffered to remain: in the progress of the buildings they will be partially delivered into the custody of the Courts.

THE ARMY.—The 1st division of the 62d Regiment of Foot, which arrived on the 18th ult. at Portsmouth, on board the Vibelia transport, from Halifax, has sailed for Dublin, for the purpose of disembarking at that station.—The 3d and last division of the 62d is daily expected to arrive at Portsmouth, on board the Cato transport, from Halifax.—Some limited service men and invalids are shortly expected to arrive at Portsmouth, from Halifax.—The head-quarters and the 2d division of the 62d Foot, arrived on the 6th inst. at Portsmouth, on board the Loyal Briton transport, from Halifax. The Loyal Briton, after taking provisions on board, is ordered to convey the head-quarters and the 2d division to Dublin.

The 40th (or 2d Somerset) Regiment of Infantry is going out in detachments, as guards on board convict ships, to replace the 48th Regt. in New South Wales.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B. is gone out on a reduced salary, to take the command of the Isle of France, the civil governorship having, by a recent arrangement, been done away; and Major-General Darling is, by permission, on his return to England.—Two companies belonging to the 55th (or 2d York North Riding) Regiment of Foot, one of which is quartered at Carlisle, and the other at Tinmouth, have received orders to march from their respective stations to Hull, where they are to arrive on the 28th inst.

A deserter from the 17th Lancers has been imposing on the officers of several parishes in Herts, pretending to be in search of a deserter, named Woods, and requiring a warrant and pecuniary aid to assist him in enforcing the same. To sanction his application, he produced letters apparently signed by two county magistrates.

A detachment of the Yagers of the Hon. Artillery company has received orders to proceed on Wednesday the 15th inst. to the New Practice Ground at Woolwich, for the purpose of shewing the effect of rifle-shooting, both as regards precision and celerity; which we have been informed is intended to be done in the following manner:—An equal number of men, all experienced shots, will be stationed at 150 and 200 yards from a target occupying about the space of nine men in line. As soon as the men have taken their ground, the signal to fire will be given; the firing will continue exactly thirty minutes. The target will then be inspected by the officers present, and a facsimile taken of it in order to its being engraved and presented, in the first instance, to his Majesty, the Captain-General of the corps, and to the Field-officers.

His Majesty's Government, conformably to the general system of economy which they have adopted, have resolved on pulling down the temporary cavalry barracks at Radipole, near Plymouth. The troops of the 14th Regiment, now stationed there, under the present command of Major Milles, will in consequence march for Dorchester on Tuesday next, and occupy the permanent ones in that town. Previous to their departure, Major Milles and the officers of that distinguished regiment, gave a *dejeune a la fourchette* to a select party of fashionables.

Among other anecdotes told of the late King is the following:—One morning his Majesty went into the shop of Mr. Knight, bookseller, before Mr. Knight had risen, and, helping himself to the first work that lay in his way, took his usual seat, which was rather out of public view. After having stopped some time, the King rose to depart; but before leaving the shop, he carefully selected a particular leaf of the book which he had been reading, folded it down, and, apparently with the view of drawing the attention of those around him to the circumstance, gave it a rather noisy slap with his hand. He then bade Mr. Knight good morning, and returned to the Castle. As soon as his Majesty had left the shop, Mr. Knight anxiously went to look what work the King had been reading, and to what particular part of it he had seemed so anxious to direct attention; when, somewhat to his chagrin as well as surprise, he found it to be a publication of Paine, and the part turned down containing one of that writer's bitterest invectives against his Majesty and his family. The King took no further notice of the circumstance; but the hint had the desired effect; for, in his visits afterwards to the shop, he never found any thing of so offensive a description lying in his way.

Tuesday evening, Russell's Exeter Van was overturned opposite Somerset-house, in the Strand, by which the driver and another were considerably injured. They were carried into Mr. Stanton's, the coffee-house where they had their wounds dressed. Happily the accident happened in the centre of the wide part of the street; had it happened on either of the footways, from the number of passengers passing, lives must have been lost. It was only a few months ago another of these dangerous vehicles was overturned in the Strand, and falling against a window, broke it to pieces.

On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Chester held a public ordination in the Cathedral Church of Chester. The following were ordained:—Deacons.—C. H. Dod, B.A. Christ coll.; W. Davenport, B.A. St. Peter's coll.; J. Clay, B.A. St. John's coll.; R. T. Passingham, B.A. Worcester coll.; H. Allen, B.A. Trinity coll.; T. P. Bunsen, B.A. St. Edmund hall; S. B. Ward, B.A. Caius coll.; G. P. Bonsone, B.A. Worcester coll.; T. H. Harding, B.A. Wadham coll.; J. Belcher, B.A. Christ church; D. Birds, B.A. Queen's coll.; J. Mackleston, B.A., G. Woodcock, B.A. Trinity coll.; G. B. Clare, J. W. Tomlinson; coll.; H. Jackson, B.A. St. John's coll.; T. Nicholl, Jesus

LATEST NEWS.

We have received by express, the Paris papers of Thursday, and the *Filete* of Friday. They contain nothing respecting Cadiz or Ferdinand, beyond what we have communicated in another part of our paper, except some few details of previous circumstances, for which we have not room.

A letter from Marshal Moncey, dated Mataro, Oct. 2, in reference to the taking of Figueras, says:—"The garrison amounted at the moment of its surrender to 2410. It was composed of the battalions of Navarre, Arragon, and Murcia; 600 were sick.—The garrison had still provisions for about 20 days; by reducing the rations one-third, they might have held out for a month. The number of cannon was 139. The stores consisted of 86,850 kilogrammes of powder, 4288 bombs, 2833 shells, 33,127 balls, 13,320 grenades, 1,432,426 cartridges, and 3439 quintals of case shot. The 2d battalion of the 5th line, and 5th battalion of the Royal Spanish division, form now the garrison of Figueras. They are commanded by M. de Cornier, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Line. Orders have been given for immediately provisioning the fortress for a month."

A private letter from Port St. Mary, of the 28th September, 1823, bears "that of ninety-four deputies, sixty, it is said, voted for restoring to the King his power, and have received the *accolade* of his Majesty. The Cortes dissolved themselves. For the last 36 hours, the Isle of Leon was attacked with the greatest vigour. Ballesteros, the Duke del Infantado, and the Ambassadors are arrived here."

Lisbon papers to the 28th ult. arrived yesterday. They are filled with the details of the ceremony of investing the King of Portugal with the Order of the Garter, on the 23d, which took place at the royal palace of Ajuda.

New York papers to the 18th ult. arrived yesterday. An article from Natchez, dated Aug. 21, says:—"All is bustle and confusion here. The yellow fever is raging with unexampled violence. Some, who were well at breakfast, are in their coffins before nine o'clock at night. There were about seventy-five cases reported yesterday. The inhabitants are removing, and expected to go out *en masse* to-day."

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th of October, 1822, and 10th of October, 1823, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended Oct. 10, 1822.	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	9,477,774	9,959,323	481,549	
Excise	25,846,322	24,401,243		1,445,079
Stamps	6,258,524	6,256,797		2,027
Post Office	1,343,000	1,350,000	7,000	
Taxes	7,206,910	6,788,024		418,886
Miscellaneous	388,264	471,718	83,454	
	50,521,094	49,227,105	572,003	1,865,992
Deduct Increase				572,003
Decrease on the Year				1,293,989

	Quarters ended Oct. 10, 1822.	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	2,941,998	3,349,257	406,369	
Excise	7,329,097	6,834,118		495,979
Stamps	1,674,503	1,611,945		62,558
Post Office	360,000	363,000	3,000	
Taxes	810,136	749,614		60,522
Miscellaneous	107,295	154,616	51,321	
	13,219,809	13,061,550	460,700	618,959
Deduct Increase				460,700
Decrease on the Quarter				158,259

The decrease on the aggregate amount of these branches of Revenue is only 158,259l. notwithstanding the very large reductions of taxation. The great increase in the revenue of Customs, exceeding in amount 400,000l., indicates, in a very decisive manner, the prosperity of the commercial interests of the country; and which is not the effect of any temporary causes, but is attributable to a permanent and steady increase. The decrease in the Excise does not amount to 500,000l. whereas a deficiency of upwards of 700.000l. might have been anticipated from the large reductions which have taken place.

With regard to the Revenue of Stamps, although there is a decrease of about 60,000l. on the quarter, the deficiency of the year is little more than 2,000l.—The Post Office exhibits a small increase both in the annual and quarterly accounts.—With respect to the Assessed Taxes for the year, although shewing a large deficiency, it is principally occasioned by the reduction of the receiver's balances, and from the alteration in the mode of making the remittances. The remainder is more than accounted for by the Husbandry Horse Tax, on which account upwards of 100,000l had been received in the preceding year.

The total amount of the income for 1822 was 11,205,667l; for 1823, 11,673,702l., the charge upon which amounted in the former year to 10,301,833l., and in the latter to 7,770,000l. The Customs' duties in 1822 produced 1,334,761l.; in 1823, 1,937,298l., making an increase in the latter year of 502,517l. There is also a small increase in the Post Office of 3,000l.

WINDSOR, Oct. 10.—His Majesty, with his usual attendants, took an airing this day in his little phæton in Windsor Park. Yesterday evening the military band attended and played at the Castle, by command of the King. The Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to his Majesty.

On Friday morning Mr. Williams, the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with despatches from Sir Chas. Stuart, at Paris.

Lord Nugent arrived yesterday morning from Cadiz, in a post-chaise and four, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. His Lordship was understood to be the bearer of despatches from Sir W. A'Court.

The East India Company's ship, Farquharson, arrived at Bombay on the 25th of May last.

THE ARMY.—We understand Lieut.-General the Hon. Robert Meade, Colonel of the 90th Foot, will obtain the Colonelcy of the 12th Regt vice General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart. G.C.H. deceased.

It is also said that Major-General R. Darling will succeed to the Colonelcy of the 90th Regiment of Infantry, vice Lieut.-General Meade, who obtains the 12th Foot.

GENERAL ORDER, HORSE-GUARDS, OCT. 8.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of General Officers Commanding Districts in Great Britain granting Leave of Absence to Officers, and Furloughs to Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, under the following limitations and restrictions, viz.:—1. The leaves of absence, granted under this order to Officers, may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspections shall have been made. The furloughs granted to Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers may commence from the 25th of the present month. 2. These indulgencies to terminate on the 10th March next, when, in conformity to his Majesty's regulations, all officers and men are to be present with their respective Regiments. 3. One field officer, one half of the captains, and one half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments. 4. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom, without having first received his Majesty's special permission. 5. The officers employed on the recruiting service, or upon the staff of the army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment or battalion. 6. The applications for leave for regimental paymasters, and medical officers, are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in pages 72 and 73 of the General Regulations of the Army. 7. In case of short leaves of absence being requested by Adjutants, Riding-masters, Quarter-masters, or Veterinary Surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report should be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence. 8. The proportion of Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Private men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed ten per troop or company. When regiments or battalions are not stationed in garrisons or in military districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the Officers and men under their command.—This order does not apply to the Officers and men doing duty at the depôts of regiments on foreign service.—By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-General.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the metropolis was visited by a strong gale of wind from the south-west; not any particular damage has been done on shore. On the river some small crafts drifted up, one of which sunk above bridge, and several others were much damaged.

A watchman belonging to the Custom House, of the name of Wicks, was missing; at the ebbing of the tide, at half-past nine, his body was found near the stairs, on the east side of the terrace. It is conjectured, from the position he was found in, he must have been blown off the terrace by a sudden gust of wind. He was a man sober and orderly, and has been upwards of 14 years acting as watchman in the employ of the Customs.

At Bow-street, yesterday, Eliza Mills, Caroline Williams, Sarah Collins, and Edward Hayles, a mechanic, were charged with robbing George Abel of a purse containing nine sovereigns and some silver.

The prisoners acted in concert with each other, the robbery having been conspired in one of those dens of infamy, situate in Angel-court, Strand. The prosecutor was accosted by Catherine-street, in the Strand. The prosecutor was accosted by Mills and Williams, and yielding to their entreaties treated them, and afterwards accompanied them to the house where he was robbed; for, on taking out his purse and offering the girls a crown they appeared dissatisfied, and he very foolishly said that he had plenty of sovereigns in his purse; they combined to rob him of them, and made their escape down stairs; in pursuing them he was stopped by the girl Collins, who demanded payment for the room, upon asserting that he had been robbed, she contrived to dally with him till the other two had been robbed, she contrived to dally with him till the other two had time to escape. On leaving her the man Hayles came up and seized him by the throat; a disturbance ensued; two persons passing by gave the alarm, and the whole were secured. They were fully committed for trial.

At Queen-square, yesterday, the driver of a hackney chariot, No. 39, summoned Zachary Macaulay, Esq. to this office, for non-payment of a due and legal fare, which, according to the coachman, was four shillings, having, in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, and his vehicle being the only carriage to be procured, agreed to carry six persons, and actually so carried them from a chapel in Welbeck-street to a house in Baker-street.

Mr. White—What! six persons in one chariot; surely they must, my good fellow, have been very young or extraordinary individuals?

Driver—No, please your Worship, the youngest of them all might be about 12 years old; and instead of 4s. the gentleman who hired me refused to pay me more than two, which was but one-half of my fare.

This gentleman, on having appeared in obedience to the summons, justified the course he had pursued by explaining that the distance in question was not a mile, and that had he divided his friends into two parties the two separate fares could not have exceeded 2s., which he had offered, and the demand of the coachman seemed to him, therefore, an imposition.—Mr. White informed him that by the act regulating hackney chariots the coachman was not bound to carry more than three persons, or was entitled to 1s. for every person above that number, without consideration of the distance. Mr. Zachary Macaulay paid the charge.

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains Reviews of the following New Works:—Dibdin's Sea Songs, with a Memoir of his Life—Gurney's Lectures on Chemical Science—Alaric A. Watts' Poetical Sketches and other Poems—Rouge et Noir: the Academicians of 1823, or the Greeks of the Palais Royal and the Clubs of St. James's—Waterloo, a Poem—Meyrick's Inquiry into Ancient Armour; second notice.—Original: An Evening at a Masquerade—My Opinions on Medals—Spanish Political Characters—Original Poetry—Foreign Correspondence—The Theatres—Fine Arts—Science—Varieties, &c. &c. &c.—Price 8d. or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges street, Covent Garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and News-venders in the Kingdom.

No. I. of the

BONNE BOUCHE; or, Olio of History, Anecdote, Wit, Literature, and the Arts, Price 9d.; Fine Edition, 6d. is now on sale at all Booksellers, and will continue so during the ensuing week.—Contents:—To the Public—Expeditions for the Discovery of a North West Passage—Memoirs of a Haunch of Muiton—A Traveller's Week—Table Chat, No. I.—Amusing Dramatic Work—Dean Swift and Dr. Johnson—Savage Simplicity—French Mr. Irving—My Uncle—Extraordinary Dream—Reflections on a Broomstick.—Anecdotes.—Poetry, Original and Select — Dreams — Truth and Young Romance —Pathetic Verses of a Criminal—Naval Verses, &c. &c.

No. II. will be published on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, and will contain a variety of matter equally interesting and attractive, the Proprietors being determined to spare no exertions to render the Bonne Bouche worthy of the unexampled patronage which their first number has received.—Published by S. Forbes, at No. 76, Fleet street, and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their genuine Burton, Edinbro', Taunton and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c., are in fine order for use; their Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub, of their usual fine qualities, and their prices the lowest at which the first class of such goods can be sold.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

KENSINGTON LACES are unrivalled in reputation for Washing, Beauty of Texture, and Elegance of Patterns, rendering them fully equal to the best Foreign Lace; being naturally transparently clear, without starching, or any injurious process to render them so, in dresses, scarfs, veils, pelerines, handkerchiefs, trimming laces, edgings, footings, sleeves, caps, nets, quillings, and every fashionable article, at the real manufacturing prices, cheaper than any other house in the kingdom. To prevent the imposition of the spurious starched lace, every article has a ticket with the royal arms and full addresses, and it can only be had genuine at the manufacturer's warehouse, 30, Southampton-street, Covent Garden; and retail as well as wholesale, at the Lace Works and Manufactory, 14, Kensington-square, Kensington.—Black Bobbin Veils, &c. &c. equal to Chantilly.

WEST of ENGLAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established at Exeter, 1807, and empowered by Act of Parliament.

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Proposals may be obtained (gratis), and Insurances effected at the Company's Office, 20, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Policies expiring at Michaelmas, should be renewed within Fifteen Days from that period. The returns to learners, entitled to receive them, are now paying at the Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, 25th September, 1823.

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Persons whose Insurance Payments fall due at Michaelmas next are requested to take notice, that printed Receipts are now ready at the Offices in Lombard-street and Charing-cross, where attendance is daily given from 9 till 4 o'clock. The Rates and Conditions of the Phœnix Company are of the most moderate description, and the adjustment of Losses has been uniformly attended to with the utmost promptitude and liberality.—For the protection of the valuable property in the North West part of the Town, the Company have established an Engine Station in George-yard, Crown-street, Soho, where attendance is given day and night, as well as at each of the Company's other Engine Stations.

BURGESS's NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed upon the cork with their arms and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS & SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

DUBLIN and BRISTOL.—The Public are respectfully informed that the ST. PATRICK Steam Packet continues to sail from Bristol to Dublin every Tuesday, and from Dublin to Bristol every Friday.

Hours of Sailing from Bristol.

Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock .... morning | Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock .... afternoon
— 30, at 3 o'clock .... afternoon | — 21, at 5 o'clock .... morning
Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock .... morning | — 28, at 1 o'clock .... noon

Berths secured by application, post paid, to Mr. Thos. S. Prothero & Sons, Messrs. R. I. and H. Hayes, Dublin, and Mr. Reilly, York House, Bath.

NEW INVENTED PATENT GUNS, to LOAD at the BREECH.—Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to inspect the above invention, which, for safety, simplicity, and facility in loading, will be found superior to any production of the kind yet offered to the Public. By this means the rapidity of loading and firing a Fowling-piece or Rifle, is increased in the proportion of at least three to one. Manufactured by A. F. DIVEN, Gun-maker, No. 16, Regent street, Waterloo-place.

FEETHAM'S SHOWER BATH, by the KING'S PATENT, adjusting the force or quantity of water as agreeable, and the shower increased or diminished at pleasure by persons using the Bath, rendering it suitable to persons of delicate habits or constitutions, either as a plain or pleasure Bath: it is made very portable, or fitted up as an article of furniture in apartments. To be had at W. and M. Feetham's Sick and Bath Manufactory, 9, Ludgate hill, and 293, Oxford-street. A large assortment of Baths ready for inspection. Warm and Vapour Baths fitted up on a new and improved principle of economy and convenience.

WINTER SILKS, very great BARGAINS.—Handsome Mantling and Afternoon Dresses, in every new and fashionable colour, in the dress; the beautiful Tartarian cashmere, in a variety of colours, for dress; and the warm Astrachan cashmere at 30s. are the leading articles amongst the Nobility. These attractive novelties are to be had of the Proprietors, HUBBARD and Co. No. 12, Henrietta street, Covent-garden. Rich Gros de Naples, 4s.1 while satins, 3s.; Irish poplins, washing satins de soie, plaid silks and satins, taffetier, &c. A large collection of very beautiful Cashmeres in the most costly Eastern designs, from 2l. to 7 guineas, will arrive from the Stock of fancy muffs, tippets, &c. the whole of which having been bought for cash at unprecedented prices, will be found well worth the attention of the Public.

NEXT THURSDAY.—T. BISH invites all persons who have Tickets or Shares in the present Lottery to examine them by the Government List at either of his Offices, 4, Cornhill, or 9, Charing cross, and to exchange their small Prizes for undrawn Tickets and Shares previous to the Drawing NEXT, which will be an IMPORTANT DAY, as the Commissioners have determined to draw a large portion of the Tickets, consequently many of the Great Capitals may then be expected, as none are fixed for any particular day, all the Three Prizes of £20,000, the Three Prizes of £10,000, the Two Prizes of £2,000, all the Four Prizes of £1,000, and every other Capital will be drawn on Thursday next. Undrawn Tickets and Shares are selling at both Old and Fortunate Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing cross.—Present Price, Whole Tickets, £17 19s.; Half, £9 14s.; Quarter, £4 19s. 6d.; Eighth, £2 9s. 9d.; Sixteenth, £1 5s.

NEXT THURSDAY.—CARROLL had his usual Luck at the First Day of the present Lottery, having Sold 7 319 a Prize of £20,000, the highest floating Prize yet drawn; also in the last Lottery Both Prizes of £20,000, and in the preceding Contract Two of £20,000, and One of £10,000, making Four of £20,000, and One of £10,000, in Four Months. Two Days of Drawing now over, and all the following Capitals still remain in the Wheel, viz. three of £20,000, one of £10,000, four of £2,000, four of 1,000, seven of £500, seven of £300, seven of £200 &c. &c.—Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn, are selling remarkably cheap, at Carroll's Fortunate Offices, No. 13, Cornhill, and Charing Cross, and 26, Oxford-street. Next Thursday, 16th October, is the next Day of Drawing.

HAZARD and Co. respectfully remind the Public that another Lottery is over, and none of the Capitals drawn.—Rich Wheel and Chen Tubes Wheel contains Three Prizes of £20,000, One of £10,000, Two of £2000, and other Capitals of £1000, £500, &c. &c. As none of the above Capitals are fixed to be decided on any particular Day, the whole may be drawn Next THURSDAY, Oct. 16.—Tickets and Shares are selling by Hazard and Co. Sixth-Prize, the only old established and fortunate Offices, 93, Royal Exchange; 26 Cornhill, 324, Oxford street, and cf Regent street; who sold Four of £20,000 in the last and last year's Contracts.

TWO DAYS OVER.—SWIFT and Co. respectfully submit to the Public the State of the Wheel at the conclusion of the Second Day's Drawing, viz. three of £20,000, one of £10,000, two of £2,000, four of £1,000, seven of £500, seven of £300, seven of £200, and nearly 7,000 smaller Prizes. The next Day of Drawing is THURSDAY next, 16th inst.—Tickets and Shares are Selling, considerably lower than at the same period of the Drawing for many years past, by SWIFT and Co. at their Old and Fortunate Offices, No. 9, Royal Exchange, 12, Charing Cross, and 31, Aldgate, High-street.

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT having already sold the highest Fortune drawn this Lottery, No. 8128, £10,000, to one Eighth and fourteen Tenths, hope to have the same good fortune with the remaining great Prizes being three of £20,000, one of £10,000, &c. &c. The third Day of drawing is on THURSDAY NEXT, the 16th instant, when the above may be drawn, as none are fixed for particular days.—Undrawn Tickets and Shares are on sale at their old and fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill, 33, Haymarket, and 11, Holborn; and their Agents, in most principal Towns.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Sporting Gentlemen, Gun-makers, and Others.—Two Hundred Double and Single barrelled Guns, Rifles, One Hundred and Fifty pair of Pistols, &c.—By Messrs. DAWSON and CAFE, (Peremptorily, by order of Mrs. Wilkes, leaving business on account of the House being purchased by the Commissioners of the New Street,) on the Premises, Regent street, corner of Vigo-lane, on Monday, October 20, and following Days, at Eleven for Twelve each Day.

FORTY Joseph and John Manton's Double and Single barrelled Guns, with patent breech and elevation, detonating and flint locks; 100 double and single barrelled Guns, with patent breech and elevation by Purdey, Smith, Parker, Blanch, Egg, Nock, Watterton, Riviere, Wilkinson, Durs, Prehn; Rifles by various Makers; 150 pair double, pocket, and Belcher Pistols, by the most esteemed London Makers; Blunderbusses, Fire-Arms, and Swords, and all the necessary Apparatus.—May be viewed on Friday and Saturday preceding the Sale; Catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. Dawson and Cafe, 49, Great Marlborough-street, at 1s. each.

Five Thousand Ounces of Plate, Plated Articles of the Sheffield Manufacture, Fourteen Gold and other Watches, Musical Snuff-boxes, Jewellery, Trinkets, Hundred Double and Single-barrelled Guns, Rifles, One Hundred and Fifty pair of Pistols, a set of Eighty-two Silver Medals, recording British Victories, Music, &c.—By Messrs. DAWSON and CAFE, on the Premises, Regent street, corner of Vigo-lane, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, and Seven following Days (Sunday excepted), at 11 for 12, each day, peremptorily, by order of Mrs. Wilkinson, leaving business on account of the House being purchased by the Commissioners of the new street.

FIVE THOUSAND OUNCES of PLATE, in elegant tea-urns, coffee pots, and biggins, tea-pots, sugar basins, and cream ewers, Kings pattern and fiddle head spoons, forks, ladles, and sauce slices, liqueur-frames and frames, &c. Waiters, cruet and cake baskets, waiters, tankards and supper stands, bread and cake baskets, waiters, tankards and supper stands, bread and cake baskets, waiters, tankards and supper stands, bread and cake baskets, table and other candlesticks with branches, bottle stands, &c. The whole of the plated articles are modern and of the very best Sheffield manufacture, with strong silver mountings, and comprise six plateaux, five epergnes, two tureens and sauce tureens, twenty pair of corner dishes, twenty-four dish covers, oval and other dishes, plates, ten pair of wine coolers, waiters, tea-urns, cake baskets, tea sets, cruet, soy, and liqueure frames, candlesticks, dessert knives and forks, &c. Watches—A very capital warning watch by Vulliamy, Delauney, Elliott and Tuck; musical and other snuff boxes and jewellery, and an assortment of cutlery.—May be viewed on Friday and Saturday when Catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs Dawson and Cafe, 49, Great Marlborough-street at 1s. each.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	20
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	89
3 per Cent. Consols	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consols for Account	83¾	83¾	83¾	93¾	83¾	83¾
4 per Cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 4 per Cent.	103¼	—	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Bank Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds	69 p	70 p	70 p	68 p	70 p	69 p
Exchequer Bills, £1000	41 p	41 p	41 p	40 p	40 p	41 p
Ditto, £500	41 p	41 p	41 p	— p	— p	—
Small Ditto	41 p	42 p	42 p	— p	— p	—

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. at Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, the Lady of Robert Johnston, Esq. of Jamaica, of a daughter.

On Monday the 6th inst. the lady of Mr. J. Hardwidge, of Bermondsey, of a son.

MARRIED.

Oct. 9, at Ditton Park, the Hon. P. F. Cust, M.P. to the Lady Isabella Scott, sister to the Duke of Buccleugh.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at No. 5, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET where, only, Communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 149. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—Robin Adair, with New Variations, by Sir John Stevenson, as sung by Madame Catalani, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, arranged for the Violo or Piano-forte by Pio Cianchettini, price 2s.—Pietosa à voi, a Cavatina di Ietif contenti, Cavatina and Air, expressly composed for Madame Catalani, by Wm. Clements, of Vienna, arranged for the Voice or Piano-forte, with Madame Catalani's alterations and embellishments, by Pio Cianchettini, price 2s. Published by J. Willis, No. 7, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; Mr. Birt, No. 22 Southampton-street, Strand; and may be had of all the music-sellers in the United Kingdom.

No. II. of MINIATURE LYRICS will be published in a few days.

NEW MUSIC, Published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond street.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a detailed account of the investiture of the King of Portugal with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter, on the 24th ult.]

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Philborn and Cole, Newport, Isle of Wight, coal-merchants—Nicholson and Boardman, Blackburn, Lancashire, upholsterers—M. and H. Heather, Hatton Garden, surgeons—Holroyd and Eastburn, Leeds, cloth-merchants—Worrall and Co. Liverpool, printers—Koster and Rehalax, Cornhill, foreign stock-agents—Heseltine and Moxon, Clement's lane, Lombard-street, drysalters—Jones and Son, Gloucester, brush-manufacturers, so far as relates to J. Jones—Barrow and Squire, late of East Ordnstead, attornies—Thornton and Co. Hull, sugar-refiners, so far as relates to J. A. Slack—Cubit and Burrough, Margate, boarding-house-keepers.

BANKRUPTS.

E. ROBERTSON, French Horn-yard, Dean-street, High Holborn, coach-smith—W. C. HURRY, Mincing-lane, merchant—J. GREEN, White Horse Terrace, Stepney, coal-merchant—W. TWIGG, Salford, Lancashire, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Nov. 9, J. Sheriffe, Farnham, Surrey, grocer—Nov. 8, R. Barge, Clifford-street, Bond street, wine-merchant—Nov. 18 J. Barnwell, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, carpenter—Nov. 4, J. Hooper, Tooley-street, chemist—Nov. 8, T. H. Carter, Minories, victualler—Nov. 8, J. Cannon, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 8, S. Garbett, Birmingham, merchant—Nov. 18, T. Howlett, Southborough, Kent, gunpowder-manufacturer.

Nov. 6, W. Barrett, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, innholder, at the White Lion, Bristol—Nov. 10, J. B. Mason, Cambridge, cook, at the Red Lion.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 4.

R. Goodrich, late of Painswick, Gloucestershire, baker—W. R. Glasier, Park-street, Westminster, scrivener—O. Moore, Lower Road, Deptford, timber and coal-merchant—A. Abrams, Old-street, tallow-chandler.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A letter from Port St. Mary announces that the Duke d'Angoulême has raised Rear-Admiral Baron Duperre to the rank of Vice-Admiral. The King has just commanded, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of the taking of the fort of Santi-Petri, that *Le Centaure* ship of the line, on board of which Rear-Admiral Des Rotours had his flag, on that glorious day, shall henceforward bear the name of Santi-Petri.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH from Marshal Lauriston to the Minister of War, dated Saragossa, Oct. 7.—"An enemy's column of from four to five hundred men set off from Tarragona the 24th Sept. commanded by the ci-devant minister, San Miguel, passed on the 28th by Lerida, and overrun Aragon. On the 8th of October it was overtaken by Gen. Chastellux, at the village of Fraella, six leagues from Huerta, and six leagues from Barbastro; it was overthrown at the charge of the bayonet, and put in complete *derouté*."

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.—BULLETIN.—"The noble end which the King had in view, in sending his army into Spain, that of the constant efforts of his Royal Highness and of the brave troops which he commands, has been attained. His Catholic Majesty is re-established in the plenitude of his sovereign rights, and has just been restored to his faithful subjects. All the preparations for a general attack of the Isle de Leon were terminated. The brigade of the Royal Guard, under the orders of General Ambrugeac, and that of the 2d corps, commanded by General Ordonne, united under the command of Lieut.-General Bourmont, had been on board the squadron since the 25th of Sept. The naval force, under the command in chief of Rear-Admiral Duperre, was about to effect the landing of the troops, and to second their operations. The pontoons is destined for the passage of the troops which were to penetrate into the Isle Island by the mouth of the Rio Santi Petri, were collected at the spot. All the batteries on the land side, both at this point as well as before the bridge of Zuazo and at the Trocadero, were completed. His Royal Highness was already at Chiclana, and his orders for the attack were given, the final signal alone was waited for; the enemy seeing the which would not resist the means which had succeeded in combining, and which especially augmented the ardour of our troops, sought in their cowardly flight to withdraw from the active King a refuge against the disaster which they were menaced with. Full power was restored to his Catholic Majesty: one of his officers brought to his Royal Highness the letter in which the King announced his immediate arrival at the Head-quarters of the army.—In fact, on the 1st of October their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, accompanied by the Princes of the Royal Family, embarked at Cadiz, amidst discharges of the artillery of that town, and the adjacent forts, and favoured by most delightful weather. They arrived at half-past 11 at Port St. Mary, where they were received by his Royal Highness, surrounded by his whole staff and a portion of his troops, who, entirely participating in the satisfaction which so happy a result inspired in the mind of their august Chief, at the same time regretted that having an opportunity, by further fighting, of giving new proofs of their valour and devotion to Conformably to the orders of his Catholic Majesty, the principal ports of the Isle of Leon and Cadiz were, on the 3d instant, delivered up to the French troops; and the Spanish troops having commenced their march for the cantonments which have been assigned them, we occupied, on the 4th instant, the whole of the isle, as well as the fortress. The squadron entered the bay on the same day, and immediately landed the troops which were on board. Whilst these stifficiently remarkable events took place before Cadiz, the troops of the 3d and 5th Corps d'Armée also obtained the fruits of their efforts. The fortress of Santona was occupied, on the 28th instant, agreeably to the capitulation concluded on the 14th. There were found in it 150 pieces of ordnance, and 10,000 muskets; and the fortress of St. Sebastian, against which had been directed a portion of the troops which had reduced Pampeluna, surrendered to Lieut.-General Count Ricard, who took possession of it on the 3d instant. Immediately on his arrival, the King despatched orders that all the fortresses which still hold out, should be delivered up to the divisions of the Royalist army, or to the nearest French troops, who are to take possession of them in his name. The Governors of these fortresses will, doubtless, follow the example of the Chiefs of Cadiz, and thenceforward the military operations in the Peninsula may be considered as nigh their end.

"By order of his Royal Highness,

(Signed) "The Major-General Count MOLITOR.

"Head-Quarters at Puerto-Santa-Maria, Oct. 5, 1823."

CADIZ, Oct. 6.—Every thing is ready for departure. Already the grand head-quarters are at Xeres; the third column of the military equipages will begin their journey to-morrow. Count Bourmont assumed the command of Cadiz yesterday evening. It is thought he will have the command of the whole Army of Occupation, in case the King of Spain should consider one necessary.

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 6.—Another evacuation of the Spanish sick took place to-day in the hospital of this town. Their number already surpasses 700, and there is no room for more. An evacuation of the temporary hospitals of this department is about to take place. Marshal Moncey has been at Mataro since the end of last month. The news of the capitulation of Hostalrich is not confirmed. Things, however, are now in such a state that this event must be at hand.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 31st of July, state that the Convention with Spain had been duly ratified by the Congress, and that Commissioners had been sent to Tucuman, Cuili, and Peru, to induce those States to accede to its conditions.

TURIN, Oct. 4.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of this day contains a long article from Alexandria, of the 29th September, relative to the evacuation of that fortress the day before by the Austrian garrison, according to the treaty concluded at Verona. Count Bubna, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops in Lombardy, arrived on the 27th, and the Sardinian troops entered on the 28th. The Magistrates expressed, in the most energetic terms, their gratitude to the brave Austrian garrison for the admirable conduct and strict discipline it had maintained during the period of its stay. Our troops occupied the citadel this morning, and the Austrian troops returned to Lombardy.

DECREE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

"The scandalous excesses which preceded, accompanied, and followed the establishment of the democratical Constitution of Cadiz, in the month of March, 1820, have been made public, and known to all my subjects.

"The most criminal treason, the most disgraceful baseness, the most horrible offences against my Royal person—these, coupled with violence, were the means employed to change essentially the paternal Government of my Kingdom into a democratical code, the fertile source of disasters and misfortunes.

"My subjects, accustomed to live under wise and moderate laws, and such as were conformable to their manners and customs, and which, during so many ages, constituted the welfare of their ancestors, soon gave public and universal proofs of their disapprobation and contempt of the new Constitutional system. All classes of the state experienced the mischiefs caused by the new institutions.

"Tyrannically governed by virtue and in the name of the Constitution, secretly watched in all their private concerns, it was not possible to restore order or justice; and they could not obey laws established by perfidy and treason, sustained by violence, and the source of the most dreadful disorders, of the most desolating anarchy, and of universal calamity.

"The general voice was heard from all sides against the tyrannical Constitution; it called for the cessation of a code, null in its origin, illegal in its formation, and unjust in its principle; it called for the re-establishment of the sacred religion of their ancestors, for the re-establishment of our fundamental laws, and for the preservation of my legitimate rights—rights which I have received from my ancestors, and which my subjects have solemnly sworn to defend.

"This general cry of the nation was not raised in vain.

"In all the provinces armed corps were formed, which leagued themselves against the soldiers of the Constitution; sometimes they were conquerors, sometimes they were conquered; but they always remained firm to the cause of religion and of the monarchy.

"Their enthusiasm, in the defence of objects so sacred, never deserted them under the reverses of war, and preferring death to the sacrifice of those great benefits, my subjects convinced Europe, by their fidelity and their constancy, that although Spain nourished in her bosom some unnatural children, the sons of rebellion, the nation in general was religious, monarchical, and passionately devoted to its legitimate Sovereign.

"The whole of Europe—well aware of my captivity, and of that of all the Royal Family, of the deplorable situation of my loyal and faithful subjects, and of the pernicious doctrines, which Spanish agents were disseminating on all sides—resolved to put an end to a state of things which constituted a common reproach, and which menaced with destruction all thrones and all ancient institutions, in order to substitute impiety and profligacy.

"France, entrusted with so sacred an enterprize, has triumphed in a few months over the efforts of all the rebels of the world, collected for the misery of Spain upon her classic soil of fidelity and loyalty.

"My august and well-beloved cousin, the Duke d'Angoulême, at the head of a valiant army, a conqueror throughout all my territories, has rescued me from the slavery in which I pined, and restored me to my constant and faithful subjects.

"Replaced upon the Throne of St. Ferdinand, by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my noble Allies, and the valiant enterprise of my cousin, the Duke d'Angoulême, and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of my people, and of manifesting to all my real will in this, the first moment of my recovered liberty, I have authorised the following Decree:—

"Art. 1. All the acts of the Government called Constitutional, (of whatever kind and description they may be) a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March, 1820, until the 21st of October, 1823, are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws and authorise orders, decrees, and regulations, which the said Government framed and executed against my will.

"Art. 2. I approve of everything which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta of Government, and by the Regency, the one created at Oyarzun, April 9, the other May 26, in the present year, uniting meanwhile, until, sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to bestow those laws and adopt those measures which shall be best calculated to secure their real prosperity and welfare, the constant object of all my wishes. You may communicate this Decree to all the Ministers.

(Signed by the royal hand) "D. VICTOR SAER.

"Port St. Mary, Oct. 1."

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The King, our Sovereign, has issued the following Decree, dated Xeres, the 4th instant:—His Majesty ordains that, on his journey to the capital, no individual who, during the existence of the system called Constitutional, has been a Deputy to the Cortes in the two last Legislative Sittings shall present himself, or be within five leagues of the route to Madrid. This prohibition is also applicable to the Ministers, Councillors of State, the Members of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the Commandants-General, Political Chiefs, the persons employed in the several departments of the Secretaries of State, and the Chiefs and Officers of the *ci-devant* National Volunteer Militia, to whom his Majesty interdicts for ever (*para siempre*) entrance to the capital and the Royal residence, or approach thereto within a circumference of fifteen leagues. The will of his Majesty is, that this sovereign decision shall not be applicable to the individuals who, since the entrance of the Allied Army, have obtained from the Provisional Junta or the Regency of the Kingdom, a new nomination to, or confirmation of, the office which they held by his Majesty's appointment, previously to the 7th of March, 1820, but the parties here excepted are bound to prove their titles to the conditions of this exemption. The present Decree shall be communicated without delay to the Commandant-General of the Provinces, in order that they may immediately take the necessary steps for its proper execution. Communication thereof shall be forthwith made to the Captains-General of Seville and Grenada, in order to avoid the least delay."

WEST INDIES.

The arrival of the *Royal Dominica Gazette* of the 22d of August, enables us to lay before our readers the official details of all that had occurred down to that date, between the revolted negroes and the Colony. On the 20th of August, the following Proclamation was issued, which, too clearly shews, we think, that the insurrection may be traced to the effect produced by the recent discussions in Parliament:—

"PROCLAMATION.—By his Excellency Major-General John Murray, Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c.—Various measures being in contemplation by his Majesty's Government for meliorating the condition of the slave population in the colonies, and of progressively qualifying them for an extension of privileges; I have deemed it expedient to issue this my Proclamation, hereby notifying to that part of the slave population of this United Colony which still continues faithful and obedient to their masters, that any general misconduct or acts of insubordination on the part of that population, similar to those evinced by the unfortunately misguided slaves on some of the estates to windward, cannot fail to render totally abortive the proposed measures of his Majesty's Government—which depend necessarily on their peaceable, temperate, and industrious behaviour; an opposite line of conduct will forfeit all their claims upon the liberality of the British Government, and utterly disqualify them from benefitting in any manner by its favourable disposition towards them. The consequence of the misconduct of those slaves is, that they are at this moment suffering all the horrors attendant on the existence of martial law, which I have been compelled to put in force in that part of the colony, with all its accompanying severity.—Given under my hand and seal of office, at the King's House in George Town, this 20th day of August, 1823, and in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign. God save the King!—By command of his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor,

"JOHN MURRAY, Gov. Sec."

We subjoin the account officially given by his Excellency the Governor, of the operations of the troops against the rebels:—

"HEAD-QUARTERS AT CAMP HOUSE, Aug. 22.—His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has great satisfaction in communicating to the public the success which has hitherto attended the operations against the revolted negroes on the east coast of this colony, in which quarter alone the spirit of rebellion has been openly manifested. On Monday night, detachments of the 21st Fusileers and 1st West India Regiments, who had marched from the garrison under the command of Captain Stewart of the latter corps, came up with the rebels at Plantation Wittenburgh, and after a short engagement compelled them to retire, having killed and wounded several, without any loss on the part of the troops. Mr. Van Waterschout, of Plantation Plaisance, accidentally exposed, at this time, to a cross fire on the road, received a wound in the leg. A detachment of the 21st, under the command of Lieutenant Peddie, continued to push forward, skirmishing occasionally and successfully, and forcing the negroes to retire. On Tuesday morning a large body of the revolters (between 7 and 800) assembled near Mr. Reed's, at Plantation Dochfour, well armed, &c.—They commenced an attack on Lieutenant Brady, of the 21st, who had marched early in the morning with a small party of that corps under his command from the post at Mahaica, to endeavour, if possible, to arrest their progress; they attempted to surround him, but this gallant officer effected his retreat to the post in most excellent order, killing and wounding from 10 to 15, without any loss whatever on his side. On Wednesday morning, the rebels being still in the vicinity of the post, and at the bridge of Plantation Beehive, Lieut. Brady continued to attack them, and on his march threw in a small detachment to clear some bush he had occasion to pass, where the rebels had posted a party well armed to impede his advance. This service was successfully performed, six being killed on the spot, the troops possessing themselves of their arms and ammunition, and the main body retreating with great precipitation. On the same morning a detachment of the George town brigade of Militia, consisting of the Rifle Company and others, under the command of Capt. Croal, succeeded coming up with and engaging in a gallant manner, a strong party of rebels at Plantation Elizabeth Hall. They were compelled to fly immediately, with the loss of about 40 killed and many wounded. By o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. Simson, who had been from the commencement of the revolt very actively and usefully employed with a troop of cavalry, in scouring and reconnoitring the different roads in the neighbourhood, capturing prisoners and releasing the slaves at the stocks, &c. &c. greatly charged the enemy in a very spirited manner, and arrived in George-town at noon, escorting the prisoners he had taken. Too much praise cannot be given to the conduct of Lieut. Forrester, and the men composing the troop, for their zeal and activity on this service.—A strong detachment, composed of the 1st Fusileers, and the George-town brigade of Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Leahy, of the 21st, having proceeded up the coast on Tuesday evening, arrived at Chateau Margo about nine o'clock. Leaving a few of the 21st and some militia at that place, the Lieut.-Colonel pushed forward with the remainder of his detachment (reinforced by the rifle company, under the command of Captain Croal, and laboured militia, who had joined him on the march) upon Lochaber, where the rebels were reported to be assembled in considerable force. In releasing the Whites upon Plantation Better Hope, many slaves were exchanged, some arms taken, and five or six killed. The party proceeded, liberating the white people on the different estates they advanced, leaving small parties at each to maintain the communication, and arrived about three o'clock in the morning of Wednesday at Plantation Bachelor's Adventure, which was found to be the most obnoxious of the dissatisfied, in number considerably above fifteen hundred. The daring conduct of these negroes on the arrival of the detachment in assailing the very sentries with cutlasses, was punished by the loss of seven or eight on the spot. The detachment continued to march under arms, and as day-light began to break, the fronts of two separate bodies were discovered on the bridges to the right and left of the detachment, amounting to about 1,000 each, all armed, mostly with muskets and bayonets fixed upon poles; they did not appear to have more than 100 stand of arms and some pistols. The Lieut.-Colonel having in vain attempted to convince these deluded people of their error, and every attempt to induce them to lay down their arms having failed, he made his dispositions, charged the two bodies simultaneously, and dispersed them with the loss of from 100 to 150. On our side we had only one rifleman slightly wounded. The prompt and decisive measures of Lieut.-Colonel Leahy, and the gallant and steady during conduct of the 21st and the Militia under the command of Lieut. entitled to the highest praise, and cannot be too highly appreciated. The detachment resumed its march for Mahaica, and arrived there in the afternoon of Wednesday—visiting all the estates on the road and liberating the white people who had been confined in the stocks. The sudden check which the rebels have experienced at all points has had the best effects, their movements are undecided, their confidence shaken—and a returning sense of duty is manifesting itself. The prompt and praise-worthy disposition evinced by all the inhabitants, and their zeal in embodying for the purpose of making their services available in the most effectual manner, has rendered the force under Lieut.-Colonel Goodman, with the marine battalion under Capt. Muddle, of the Royal Navy, perfectly competent to the protection of the town against any attack which can be made against it. The Commander-in-Chief is infinitely indebted to both these officers, for their zeal and exertions on this occasion, and for their prompt attention to his commands. Every thing bears the appearance of approaching tranquility, and perseverance in good conduct, and a strict attention to the orders which may be issued, will effectually ensure it.

"P.S.—Since the above went to press, the Commander-in-Chief has received information, that the greater part of the insurgents on the coast have laid down their arms, and rendered their submission to Lieut.-Colonel Edmoustone, who was deputed to communicate with them; and several negroes of Success and Le Resouvenir are included in the number. Excellency is sanguine in the hopes that this submission will prove final."

A letter from Demerara, dated Aug. 23, says:—(in addition to the particulars furnished by the official details)—"A force having been sent up the coast, Colonel Leahy went up to take the command. He fell in with a large party, I believe on Wednesday. He had about 300 men, including about 30 of the rifle corps; they surrounded him, and went among them, reasoned with them, and ordered them to lay down their arms. They were in such numbers they were confident, and fired, and they fled into the Cotton Pieces, from whence they fired on his party; great numbers of the Negroes were killed. They left Bachelor's Adventure, the gang of which, with the Success, fled, and a few others, were the worst. The severe chastisement they experienced there, has lessened their confidence in their own strength. Many of the ringleaders are taken; Smith (the Missionary) with his papers has been arrested; likewise the manager on that estate, and they are supposed to be deeply implicated in fomenting the insurrection. The communications were made by letters from the Negroes, but Simson's information precipitated a business they had been some time preparing; for two Whites were murdered on Nabocles, son of the Reap's, and another White. These are the only murders yet ascertained. Mr. Grant (Hopkinson's Executor) is missing, one of the Rogers' was much ill used, and after it was said, they intended to murder. They confined all the Ladies, most of them in the stocks."

During the revolt among the negroes on the east coast of Demerara it is satisfactory to know that none of those in the Essequibo shewed a similar disposition. Four of the rebels were executed in Georgetown on the 28th of August, whose names were as follow:—Evan, of Plantation Good Hope; Damis, of ditto Plaisance; Daniel and Philip, ditto Foulis. The white persons that were murdered by the negroes on Plantation Nabocles were Mr. Richard Reid and Mr. Geo. Burgess.

FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE OF AUG. 28, FIVE O'CLOCK, P.M.—"The Court Martial re-assembled this morning at an early hour; and military process is now passing with four more prisoners in attendance.—The names of the ringleaders executed last evening were, Geography, of Plantation Foulis, and Harry of Good Hope, East Coast. Many prisoners continue to arrive from the East Coast. His Excellency's last conciliatory proclamation, however, appears to have had good effect on great numbers.—We understand that sufficient has come out in evidence and confession to shew that the plans and arrangements of the rebels were most extensive and well laid, and to leave indeed, to admit of a doubt but that a superior order of people were the original foundation: Perhaps the intriguing Saints at home have a hand in it; if so they will hear with disappointment and pain, that superintending and just Providence has frustrated their diabolical intentions. The preventive discovery was only made a few hours before the intended one that was to make Demerara a second St. Domingo!"

IRELAND.

SHERIFF LAMPREY'S DINNER, IN DUBLIN.

On Tuesday, Mr. Sheriff Lamprey gave his first official dinner at Morrisson's. There were nearly 200 gentlemen present, among whom were Mr. Secretary Johnston, and several other members of the Lieutenant's household. At a few minutes after seven o'clock the company sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, in which was comprised every luxury that the season affords. The wines were of the first description, and profusely supplied. As soon as the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were proposed from the chair:

"The King."

"Our most gracious Sovereign King George the Fourth"—*(three times three—enthusiastic applause.)*

"Duke of York and the Army"—*(three times three—the loudest exhultation.)*

"Duke of Clarence and the Navy"—*(three times three.)*

"Duke of Cumberland and the rest of the Royal Family"—*(three times three.)*

"Our Illustrious Countryman, the Lord Lieutenant"—*(three times three, the company standing.)*

"The Lord Primate and the Established Church"—*(loud and great enthusiasm.)*

"The Duke of Wellington and the Heroes of Waterloo"—*(loud cheering.)*

"Our most excellent Chief Magistrate, the Lord Mayor of Dublin"—*(received with unanimous cheering, and drank with three three.)*

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and proposed the health of his excellent host

"Mr. Sheriff Lamprey"—*(three times three, unbounded applause.)*

—Tune, "*The Grinder.*"

"Lord Liverpool and his Majesty's Ministers."—*(received in the same manner).*

"Lord Combermere and the Army serving in Ireland"—*(three times three, unbounded applause.)*

"The 12th of August, 1821, the happy and memorable day on
ich our Gracious Sovereign landed in Ireland."
"The Lord Chancellor, and the Bench, and the Bar of Ireland."
"The Lord Johnston, on his leaving Ireland?"
"Mr. Secretary Johnston's health, the
On the announcement of Mr. Secretary Johnston's health, the
ny, though not general, were loud and cordial; Mr. Johnston
ared to retire just at the moment the toast was proposed. He, in
ence, returned to his seat, and the company, for the most part,
ved his health standing. There was, however, a strong feeling of
ppobation of the compliment manifested by numbers present—
Solomon rose and said—
"Mr. Sheriff Lamprey—My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen, I feel ex-
mely flattered by the kind manner in which my health has been
posed, and I beg to return my most grateful thanks to those pre-
nt, wherein I concord and harmony (these words were uttered
ngly a day, in which concord and harmony) have been so prevalent.
th great emphasis and significance) have been so prevalent.
"The Lord Chief Justice."
"The City Representatives."
"Mr. Sheriff Perrin."—*(great cheering.)*
"The Provost and University of Dublin."—*(cheers.)*
"The First of August, 1711, the Accession of the House of Brunswick to the Throne."—*(unbounded applause.)*
"The Recorder and Board of Aldermen."
Sir A. B. King returned thanks.
"The late Sheriffs."—*(cheering.)*
Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Cooper returned thanks.
"Mr. Secretary Gregory."—*(three times three.)*
"The Common Council of Dublin."
Mr. Semple rose to return thanks.—"Mr. Sheriff, as senior Sheriff's
Mr. Semple rose to return thanks for the Commons of the City of Dublin;
ut, I rise to return thanks for the Commons of the City of Dublin;
ut I regret that it has not devolved upon a person more capable to
ress itself to a body of men most painfully and responsibly circ-
ibed. Notwithstanding the defamation with has been poured
ainst them, they have proved that they have read the history of their
untry, and understood what they have read. They know that they
re planted here for the support of British principles, and they ever
ve stood steadily support the British institutions, civil, ec-
esiastical, and political.—(Cheers.)—It has become a custom, derived
om ancestral right, and almost as sacred, that the person who repre-
nts the Commons upon these occasions, should demand of the She-
iff the right to give a toast. The toast which I shall propose is not to
considered as a request, emanating from so insignificant an indivi-
ual as myself, but having from 4000 free and chartered citizens, who,
ot to be here, and from ninety-nine out of one hundred of the loyal
ntry of Ireland, who have long steadily supported the Constitution,
nd the principles which seated the House of Hanover on the Throne,
nd who now support it there. I therefore beg to propose—
"The Glorious Memory of King William the Third."
Great as the applause which followed the announcement of this
ast had in some degree subsided, Mr. Sheriff Lamprey rose and
ated, that it was not originally his intention to have proposed the
ast, but as it appeared to be the universal wish of the company that
should be given, he felt great pleasure in yielding to the request, and
ould therefore give the toast, at the same time that he must remark
e did so without meaning any offence.
"The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory"—Tune—"*The Boyne Water.*"
"The Lady Mayoress."
"Sir A. B. King, Bart."
Sir A. B. King returned thanks, and proposed the health of
"Lord Farnham"—*(three times three, enthusiastic applause.)*
"The City of Dublin—prosperity to its trade and commerce."
"Lord Oriel, and the Linen Manufacture of Ireland."
The Lord Mayor—"Having obtained permission from the Sheriff to
ive a toast, I beg to propose the health of a person who I perceive is
t present in the room. I have frequently differed from that indivi-
ual, but I am confident no man possesses a better heart than him
ose health I am about to propose.
"Alderman Nugent"—*(cheers.)*
Alderman Nugent returned thanks, and proposed the health of
"The Right Hon. Robert Peel"—*(three times three.)* Tune, "*Cropies lie down.*"
"The new Quarter Sessions' Grand Jury.
"The Duke of Leinster and the resident Nobility of Ireland."
"Alderman Darley and the Police Establishment."
"Alderman Exshaw, the Father of the Board of Aldermen."
"The City Treasurer."
The company did not separate till a late hour in the morning.

POLICE.

Bow-street.—On Thursday, at one o'clock, Mr. Levy, one of the lessees of the Kensington Trust Turnpike-roads, attended by a solicitor, appeared to answer to informations exhibited by Mr. Wm. Cobbett against the collectors of tolls, for exacting from divers persons therein named, three halfpence more than by law allowed. Mr. Cobbett intended to conduct his case, and at the invitation of Sir R. Birnie took a place on the bench.

When the case was called on, the solicitor for the lessees stepped forward, and requested that it might stand over until they could have the assistance of counsel.

Mr. Cobbett—It is of vital importance to the public as well as the lessees, and more especially to the poor men, on whose behalf I appear exclusively, the proprietors of one-horse carts, who have suffered grievously by this system of extortion.

Mr. Levy—Why, you have never suffered, Mr. Cobbett, and why should you be so warm in the cause?

Mr. Cobbett—No, because they know me; I have threatened to indict them, and they are therefore glad to take threepence instead of a halfpenny.

Mr. Levy—Why, they let you through for nothing rather than be troubled with you; you know that you no sooner shew your face than they call out "That's Cobbett, let him go."

Sir R. Birnie said he thought the notice sufficient.

Mr. Cobbett said, that several of the complainants came from a considerable distance, and it would be a great inconvenience to them to come again. Besides, the lessees in the mean time would continue to extort 6d. or 7d. a day, which was the least they got by their extortion.

Mr. Cobbett to Mr. Levy—You are a Jew, I suppose.

Mr. Levy—I am a Jew, it is true, but you are neither Jew, Christian, nor any other religion. You are an Atheist, as every body knows.

Mr. Cobbett smiled, and observed, that what he had advanced in evidence was strictly true. He had taken up the business only in consequence of an application from several poor men who were ruined by the system. One poor man alone, a gardener, had paid seventeen shillings in three-halfpences within the last few weeks.

Some other conversation followed, during which Mr. Levy said, that he would undertake that between that day and the final decision of the case, the additional three-halfpence should not be taken; but if it was not, it should be decided in their favour, it would be resumed. He merely wanted time to meet the question properly.

Mr. Cobbett—Time! You have had time enough. I told one of the lessees I meant to pull you all up.

Mr. Levy asked what man?

Mr. Cobbett—How can I remember the face of any one of your crew, when you change them every two hours?

Mr. Levy—But you could have seen his name over the door.

Mr. Cobbett—I did not look for his name, for I did not think such a thing necessary; but I give you my word I told him so.

Mr. Levy—Your word! what is your word worth? You have been before these three years about your Gridiron, but you are not yet roasted.

Mr. Cobbett—No, nor crucified neither; nor do I wish to be.

Mr. Levy—Perhaps not; but you might be without injustice.

Sir R. Birnie said, he could not help thinking the proposition of Mr. Levy a fair one, and if Mr. Cobbett had no very powerful objection to offer, the case should be postponed.

Mr. Cobbett—Oh, in God's name, let them have the benefit of it; I do not deprive the gentlemen of the benefit of counsel.

Ultimately the hearing was postponed till Monday.

The Duke of Clarence, as Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines, is expected at this port. The Marines have held several reviews, under Lieut.-Col. Westropp, preparatory to being reviewed by his Royal Highness, who is very partial to that service. Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, G.C.B. arrived at Falmouth on Friday last (10th) from this port, in the Partridge tender, and sailed again on Sunday on a cruise, the Providence tender, Lieut. Nicholls, in company. The Grace tender, Lieut. Lapidge, was released from quarantine on Monday. The Genoa, 74, was in the offing yesterday, cruizing.—*Plymouth Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, are on a visit to the Duke of Rutland, at Cheveley, and attended Newmarket Races on Wednesday (15th inst.)—*Camb. Chron.*

In the afternoon of Monday, Mr. Secretary Canning left Gloucester Lodge, on his way through Oxford to Cirencester, and thence to Saltram. It is said that the Right Hon. Gentleman purposed remaining two or three days at Cirencester, on a visit to the Earl Bathurst, and that he will remain somewhat longer at Saltram, on a visit to the Earl of Morley.

The Army.—The Quarterly Payments to the several services, which became due on the 24th ult. commenced on Wednesday.—The 1st division of the 62d Regiment of Foot, which lately sailed on board the Vibelia transport from Portsmouth for Dublin, was obliged to put into Plymouth, but has subsequently sailed from the latter port for its destination.—The remaining two divisions of the same corps, which have recently arrived on board the Loyal Briton and Cato transports, from Halifax, still remain at Portsmouth.

The three Veteran Battalions, it is expected, will be considerably augmented. The head-quarter division of the 93d Highlanders marched last week from Mullingar to Athlone, to be replaced by a small detachment of veterans from Birr. Four Major-Generals are shortly to succeed to commands in the Irish districts, the period of three years having nearly expired with the present commands. It is stated that Major-General Taylor, late 98th, (a distinguished officer,) is to have a situation in the South of Ireland.—The 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, detachment 12th Lancers, and Royal Horse Artillery, quartered in Limerick, underwent their half yearly inspection by Major-Gen. Sir John Elly, on Wednesday and Thursday.—Major M'Donald, late commanding the artillery in the Limerick district, is appointed to the command of that corps in the Northern District—head-quarters, Charlemont. The 39th detach from Head quarters here, to replace the cantonments occupied by the 29th.

The statement in our paper last week relative to the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, G.C.B. to the Government of the Mauritius at a reduced salary was an error. Sir Lowry Cole succeeds Sir R. Farquhar, as Civil Governor, and with the same emoluments; but, being a Lieut.-General, he also assumes the command of the troops, rendering the presence of a Major-General on the Island unnecessary, whose pay and allowances are saved to the country; a proceeding which has been adopted in most of the Colonies, as in the appointment of Lieut.-Generals Lord Dalhousie to Canada, Lord Combermere to the West Indies, and Sir E. Pagett to Ceylon.

Newmarket Second October Meeting.—Monday.—Ld. G. H. Cavendish's f. by Pioneer, beat D. of Grafton's Pedrillo, 8st. 4lb. each, T.Y.C. 100.—6 to 4 on f. by Pioneer.

First Year.—One Third of a Subscription of 25 sov. each, for 3-yr old colts, 8st. 9lb. and fillies, 8st. 6lb.

D. of Grafton's Zinc	-	1
Ld Egremont's Spermaceti	-	2
Ld Exeter's Zealot	-	3

6 to 5 on Zinc—5 to 1 agst Spermaceti.

Mr. Udny's Tarandus beat Lord Verulam's c. by Orville, 8st. 4lb. each, T.Y.C. 100, h. ft. 7 to 4 on Tarandus.—Mr. Greville's Anzon, 4 yrs old, beat Ld. Exeter's c. Zealot, by Partisan, 3 yrs old, 9st. 4lb. each, A.F. 100, h. ft. 5 to 2 on Aaron.—Post Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for 3 yr olds, 7st. 12lb.; and 4 yr olds, 8st. 13lb. was won by D. of Grafton's Pastille, 4 yrs old, beating Sir R. K. Dick's Ajax, 4 yrs old.—Sweepstakes of 400gs each, was won by Mr. Udny's c. Emilius, beating D. of Grafton's Cinder.

Tuesday.—A handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, was won by D. of Grafton's Logic, beating Mr. Greville's Jane Shore, Mr. Crockford's br. h. by Selim, and 2 others.—Fifty Pounds, T.Y.C. won by D. of Rutland's ch. c. by Sooth sayer, beating Ld. Exeter's br. c. by Pericles, and Ld. G. H. Cavendish's b. f. by Blucher.—For one-third of a subscription of 25 sovs. each, the D. of Grafton's Hampden walked over.

Wednesday.—D. of Grafton's Cinder, 8st. 4lb. agst Mr. W. Powlett's Eden, 8st. 2lb.—D.M.—200 sovs. h. ft. (dead heat.)—11 to 8 agst Cinder.—The First Class of the Oatland Stakes of 30gs each was won by Mr. Wyndham's Elleid, 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb.

Thursday.—The Town Plate of 50l. T.M.M. was won by Mr. Thornhill's br. h. Adolphus, beating Mr. Neale's ch. g. brother to Moonshine.—The second class of the Oatlands stakes of 30gs. each, R.M. was won by Ld. G. H. Cavendish's c. by Orville.

Hunting Intelligence.—The Cheshire hounds meet to-morrow at Stapleford; Wednesday, at Peover; Thursday, at Withington; Saturday, at Tatton; Monday; 25th, at Booth-lane, Smithy; Wednesday, 29th, at Cholmondeley; Friday, 31st, at Winnington Bridge; Saturday, Nov. 1st, at Sutton Pinfold, to meet until November, at 10 o'clock.—Sir Richard Puleston's hounds meet to-morrow at Broxton Hall, at Overton Cross; Wednesday, at Overton Seame; Friday, at Twemlows.—The Ludlow Subscription Foxhounds meet at Powksmore on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock; Abdon, Tuesday, 10 o'clock; Stoke's Wood, Friday, 11 o'clock; Romer's Wood, Tuesday the 4th Nov. at 9 o'clock; Sielton's Forest, Friday, the 7th, 9 o'clock; and Sar Grove, Tuesday, the 11th, at 9 o'clock.

Shooting.—To decide the bet between Lord Kennedy and Mr. Coke, his Lordship chose for the scene of his exploits Monreith, in Scotland, a manor belonging to Sir Wm. Maxwell, considered equal to any lands in Scotland for rearing partridges. On the 20th ult. the first day of trial, his Lordship bagged 50, and on the 4th inst. 82 brace, being in all 132 brace of partridges in two days. Thus Mr. Coke has won the wager, beating Lord K. by 42½ brace in the two days.

The trial of skill in rifle shooting, alluded to last week, took place at the New Practice Ground, at Woolwich, on Wednesday last, by a subdividual shooting for several medals, which were contended for at various distances, from 150 to 300 yards, seventeen men were selected from the subdivision, eight of whom were placed at 200, and nine at 250 measured yards, from a target 15 feet long, and five feet six inches high, being about the space that eight men would occupy in line. Thirty minutes exactly was the time allowed for firing, during which time 580 shots struck the target.

Cambridge, Friday.—The first day of term, the following gentlemen were elected University Officers for the year ensuing:—

Proctors.—Rev. R. Crawley, M.A. Magdalene coll.; T. Watson, M.A. and L.M. St. John's coll.—Taxors—Rev. G. Macfarlan, M.A. Trinity coll. Rev. W. Greenwood, M.A. Corpus Christi coll.—Scrutators.—Rev. S. Vince, M.A. King's coll.; Rev. J. Evans, M.A. Clare hall.—On the same day the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts—R. Swan, Trinity coll.; E. Luard, St. John's coll.—Bachelors of Arts—W. J. Pinwill, J. Wood, Trinity coll.; C. Cutbush, H. B. Coddington, St. John's coll.; T. Brett, Pembroke hall; J. Willey, Trinity hall; J. Truman, Catherine hall; R. Ambler, A. Harford, Christ coll.; E. Whitehurst, S. H. Wynn, Magdalene coll.; R. M. Oliver, Downing coll.—The following gentlemen were on Sunday elected the Caput for the year ensuing:—The Vice Chancellor; Rev. W. French, D.D. Master of Jesus coll. Divinity; Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D. Trinity hall, Law; C. Hewett, M.D. Downing, Physic; Rev. S. Carr, M.A. Queen's coll. Sen. Non. Reg.; Rev. W. Greenwood, M.A. Corpus Christi, Sen. Reg.—The Rev. Dr. Calvert has resigned the Norrisian Professorship.

Mr. Wharton, Clerk of the King's Kitchen, at Windsor, dropped down dead suddenly in his room on Monday evening. He had been in the service of his late Majesty several years.

Portsmouth, Oct. 15.—The court-martial on the purser and master of the Doris, for trading as merchants, contrary to the articles of war, finished to-day; they are both dismissed the service. A court-martial will assemble to-morrow, for the trial of two men belonging to the Camelion, for desertion. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Leopold, Duke of Saxe Weimar, and their respective suites, will arrive here on Sunday or Monday next. The royal party intend witnessing the launch of the Carnatic, after which they will inspect the Dock-yard, and other public establishments.

Information was suddenly received at Margate on Monday, from Dover, that on board one of the steam yachts was concealed a quantity of contraband goods. The Custom-House cutter put off from Margate; through some accident the boat was run down; there was a gale. Through some accident the boat was run down; there was a child in it, which one of the officers preserved by holding it up with one hand whilst he swam with the other. Fortunately, as the sea was not running high at the time, all were preserved. The steam vessel proceeded to London.

A young lady of the name of Smithers, who was on a visit at Mrs. Anson's, Quebec-place, Edgeware-road, met with an accident on Wednesday evening, which it is feared will prove fatal. She was dressing herself to accompany a party of friends to the theatre, when her clothes caught fire, and her shrieks brought the servant maid to the room, when the upper part of the unfortunate female's dress was in one blaze, and her front hair was burnt from her head.

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STOCK EXCHANGE, SATURDAY.

This day was a holiday in the British Market, and no business was consequently done, except a few private time bargains. In the Foreign Money Market during the week an immense deal of business has been done. In the South American Securities, the appointment of Consuls has tended to advance them a trifle.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pressure of West India affairs, and the accounts so dreadfully verifying our predictions, renders it impossible to give space to many articles to-day which shall appear next week.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—To-morrow, Virginius, with Cupid and Folly; and The Adopted Child—Tuesday, Road to Ruin, with The Turnpike Gate—Wednesday, Henry the Fifth—Thursday, Fazio, with a new grand Eastern Spectacle, to be called, The Cataract of the Ganges; or, The Rajah's Daughter—Friday, A Tragedy.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

THE KING continues in the enjoyment of good health, and frequently takes excursions in the neighbourhood of His Majesty's residence.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

IN redeeming the pledge which we last week gave, to notice the malevolent falsehoods which have been levelled at his Grace the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN, upon the subject of a supposed interference with the funeral rites of a MR. D'ARCY, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we *know* the fact, that his Grace was wholly ignorant of the occurrences which took place on that occasion; that his Grace being at the time at Leamington, in Warwickshire, was not only not a party to the proceedings in ST. KEVIN'S Church-yard, but that he received his first intelligence on the subject in the public newspapers. We say we know *this*, because we feel that a defence of DR. MAGEE against the invectives and scurrility of the dregs of commingled Popery and Radicalism is perfectly needless—we take up the matter upon higher grounds than the personal vindication of a man who wants no defender, and whose character is too well established to be injured by the peltings of the rabble—we recur to the subject, in order to *shew* the falsehood of the agitators—the malignity of the Roman Catholics—the real bent of all their actions—the total want of principle and common honesty which distinguishes their mad career; so that, judging from the one case, which we will expose, the country may be upon its guard, and reject as false and untenable those allegations and those charges which the inveterate hatred of the priest-ridden mob may originate and circulate.

To argue upon the subject will be quite unnecessary when we subjoin the affidavit of the REDMONDS', and a letter from FATHER BLAKE himself—which runs thus—and which shall have due precedence.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. BLAKE.

"DEAR SIR—The dialogue between the sexton and myself, which is given in the COURIER of the 2d inst. has surprised, I dare say, all who were standing round the grave where the occurrence to which it refers took place. The *conversation* which has been thus magnified was only for a *minute*, and delivered in a *very low tone of voice*. The sexton told me that '*I must not offer any prayers there;*' I asked him, '*By whose authority did he tell me so?*' He replied, '*by order of the Bishop:*' and thus ended the dialogue. The other circumstances I have already described in my letter of the 18th ult.—Your obliged, humble servant, "MICHAEL BLAKE.

"Chapel-house, Exchange-street."

To those who have read this FATHER BLAKE'S published letter, this *private* communication will be doubtlessly highly acceptable. In the one he denounces the Archbishop, endeavours to excite the strongest possible feelings against him, and says, "the order of Bishop MAGEE rung in his ears"—in the other he distinctly states, that the conversation passed in a low tone of voice, and that BISHOP MAGEE was not mentioned—so that if MR. DUNNE had stated his refusal to be in compliance with the orders of *the* Bishop, it might have referred to a predecessor of the present prelate, and been intended to convey that which it reasonably might have conveyed—a general prohibition of the ceremony.

But it seems that not only did MR. DUNNE not mention Archbishop MAGEE, but, that he mentioned *no Bishop at all*, until FATHER BLAKE having been told in a low tone of voice that he must not perform the ceremony, asked him—"Is that the Bishop's order?" to which he replied in the affirmative, without reference to the present Archbishop of DUBLIN, and above all, without mentioning his name—and yet this FATHER BLAKE issued his inflammatory proclamation to the Irish Popish populace, publicly denouncing this individual, this particular Archbishop of DUBLIN by NAME, as a bigotted tyrant and FIEND, who would deprive them of the rights of Christian burial.

But this is not all—with this flaming and inflammatory proclamation, printed and published and in the hands of all the papists—he now writes the letter which we have just inserted, and declares, by his own shewing of facts, that every word of his former statement was false!

Here it is, for fear the papists should doubt their own priest when he confesses his own sins, that we shall introduce the affidavit of the REDMONDS, who bear the most ample testimony to the correctness of the Priest's evidence against himself.—

"BEFORE THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD SMYTH, LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

"COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN TO WIT.—'John Redmond, of Rathmines-road, parish of St. Peter, County of Dublin, maketh oath and saith, that he attended the funeral of the late Arthur D'Arcy, and being a near relative of the deceased, and a mourner on that occasion, he, with his brother, Denis Redmond, and his brother-in-law, Peter D'Arcy, stood within a very short distance of the grave. Deponent saith, that there was nothing in the dress of the Roman Catholic Clergymen present, or in the order of their proceeding, to distinguish them from other individuals. Saith that the conversation stated in *The Courier* newspaper of the 2d inst. to have been held between the REV. DR. BLAKE and the Sexton of St. Kevin's parish must have been carried *on in a very low tone of voice, as deponent, though within three or four yards of these individuals*, heard nothing of it until the grave was covered, when DR. BLAKE informed those immediately around him, *in a very mild way*, that he had been prohibited from reciting the usual short prayers, that he requested those he addressed to join in *mental prayer* for the soul of the deceased, or words to that effect. That having been very imperfectly informed of what occurred between the Sexton and the REV. DR. BLAKE, and believing that so unusual an interruption would cause much public discussion, and, probably, much misrepresentation, Deponent thought it right, accompanied by the aforesaid DENIS REDMOND and PETER D'ARCY, *to wait upon the Sexton himself, to ascertain upon what authority he had acted on the occasion*. Deponent and his friends then proceeded to the house of the Sexton, who met them at the door—that the conversation between them attracted several respectable persons, in all from six to ten individuals, who were on their way from the church-yard, in the vicinity of which the house is situated. That neither deponent nor his brother, DENIS REDMOND, ever said that the funeral service was performed by a Catholic Priest over their relative in Kevin's Church-yard—the parents of deponent having been buried in the Church-yard of Merrion. That deponent or his brother never threatened the Sexton with what they would do to him. That neither did deponent nor any person present say "that millions were not to be trampled upon or insulted by a few," nor "that they would not endure it any longer." Deponent, or few," nor "that they would not endure it any longer." Deponent, or the persons accompanying him did not say, "that they should have their persons accompanying him did not say, "that they should have the persons accompanying him did not say, "that they should have their rights, and they would have their own service performed in future by their own clergymen, and would not be prevented." Deponent, or those accompanying him, said nothing of all this—neither did nent, or those accompanying him, said nothing of all this—neither did they say anything that could be tortured into such meaning. Deponent saith, that he did not, at any time during the conversation, become outrageous, nor did any of the individuals accompanying him become so—but, on the contrary, saith, there was something of threat in the Sexton's language, and much of insolence in his manner towards them. Deponent saith, that the utmost that on this occasion could he laid to his charge, was the guarded expression of strong feeling which was naturally excited by the transaction. Saith, that the strongest expressions used were to the following effect:—

"'That the interruption was most uncharitable, and that they were a deeply afflicted fa- (meaning the relatives of the deceased,) mily, and that having paid every demand he (the Sexton and superiors,) chose to exact, they (meaning the said relatives,) thought they would have been allowed to go to the grave in peace.

"'JOHN REDMOND.'

"Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1823.

"RICHARD SMYTH.

"'We have read the above affidavit of JOHN REDMOND, and swear that it is a correct representation of the transaction therein described.

"'PETER D'ARCY.

"'DENIS REDMOND.'

"Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1823.

"RICHARD SMYTH."

Our readers perhaps might, until they had read *this*, have marvelled at the change of FATHER BLAKE'S tone, and the glaring difference between his two letters—they will now see, that finding the united testimony of four persons published, which so completely contradicted everything he had been saying, he felt it necessary, in order to maintain his reputation for truth, to CONTRADICT himself, leaving his brethren to admire the zeal which could have induced him to misrepresent the whole affair *for their good*.

There is however one feature in the REDMONDS' affidavit which surprises us—we mean the silence observable in it upon the subject of the order alleged to have been issued by the Archbishop—it is true the REDMONDS tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, but they scruple to tell the whole truth.

JOHN REDMOND swears, that he and DENIS and PETER D'ARCY went to the sexton to enquire upon what authority he had acted on the occasion?—but he does not tell us what MR. DUNNE said in reply—No—REDMOND swears to as much as exculpates himself and his friends, but he is too good a papist to go on and tell us, that when he enquired of MR. DUNNE upon what authority he had acted on the occasion, MR. DUNNE distinctly told him, that he NEVER HAD RECEIVED ANY ORDER OR DIRECTION WHATEVER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE SUBJECT.

This was the plain answer given to their anxious enquiry, and with this answer in their possession, which if known to the REDMONDS must have been known to BLAKE—BLAKE dares in the face of day to malign, calumniate, and vilify, in the grossest terms, and with the most shameful design, the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN—who[was absent on account of illness from the country, and whom they knew never moved in the affair—and hold him up to an incensed rabble as a FIEND, who would deprive them of their rights of burial, and deny them the blessings of the Christian religion.

Is another word necessary?—We think not; and we trust the country will see the real character of this dishonest, infamous, and unprincipled attempt—that they will duly appreciate it, and from such a specimen of popish virtue, popish truth, and popish sincerity, learn to estimate the future efforts of that desperate faction, which seeks to overturn the institutions of the country, to extirpate Protestanism, and to excite REBELLION.

AMONGST whimsical and ungracious things, the polite answer of MR. HENRY BROUGHAM, printed and published in the Whig and radical papers, to the solicitous enquiries of his friends after *his health*, stands pre-eminent.

These liberal prints say, that MR. BROUGHAM is *pestered* to death with enquiries concerning the state of his body, when there is in *fact* nothing the matter with him; the reason for his absence from the Nottingham corporation dinner being simply that he had "had a tooth extracted, and was afraid of *catching cold*."

There is a fable about a little boy and a wolf—this little lad was so much in the habit of bouncing about the ravenous animal, that when the wolf came nobody ran to his assistance, and all his flock was devoured.

Perhaps when we liken MR. HARRY BROUGHAM to a little lad watching sheep, we may be set down for bad judges of resemblances; but when we say we do not believe one word of the story about the tooth, we may probably be reckoned tolerable good judges of character.

BROUGHAM would not go to Nottingham to play second fiddle to DENMAN—he would not be associated with WAITHMAN, and therefore he made up a story about illness, which, greatly to his surprise and ours, several people *who knew him*, believed.—By this extraordinary credulity of theirs, his object has been in some measure defeated, for he wished his excuse to be considered as contemptuous, or at least wished it to be understood that he *would not* go to Nottingham, and he is so bitterly savage at the enquiries of his dupes, that he actually has affronted his hangers on, simply because they were silly enough to give credit to one of his assertions.

DEMERARA.

IN another part of this Paper we have given several letters descriptive and illustrative of the insurrection in this settlement. We have received several others, and an exclusive account of the proceedings—the vast and vital importance of the subject will perhaps excuse the voluminousness of the documents which we publish. We are inclined to give *all* the papers which are before us, as coming from *various quarters*, and breathing but one sentiment.

We have received (giving cover to some of these communications) private letters, denouncing, in terms too strong for publication, the conduct and characters of such men as MACAULEY and STEPHEN; and really, when it is recollected that MACAULEY (who is the most active of the *set*) having made a fortune by trade in Sierra Leone, has established himself as an East India merchant, and is deeply interested in the success of the *East Indian* sugar trade; that STEPHEN (another of them) sold when he could get the highest price for them, all his slaves and property in ST. KITTS; that his private feelings are not greatly interested in the success of the purchaser, and that he still continues to be Counsel of the Colonial-office, and possesses, consequently, a certain influence in the colonies; and when it is declared and avowed that the Saints and Methodists, both by their preaching and their printed tracts and hand-bills are clearly shewn to be the instigators of the rebellions and insurrections in the settlements we do think that some decisive measure should be taken by our Government, which, while it is keeping IRELAND in a state of rebellion by its kindness and conciliation, will lose our West Indian possessions by its liberality and humanity.

The following is a statement of facts:—

About half past ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th of August, MR. SIMPSON brought intelligence to the Governor of the intended rising of the Negroes to take place on that very night. This information was given to him by his coloured servant Jon, with particulars of the names of the Chiefs and their intended designs. The time of rising was determined on Sunday night, a meeting having been held at a very late hour, (I think) on Plantation Success, and messengers having been dispatched to announce at various points the order for rising on the night following.* The focus of mischief appears to have been on Plantation Success, the Chief or King being a Negro named Mars on this Plantation.

The Governor on receipt of the intelligence adopted the resolution of proceeding up the Coast in person, attended by the Fiscal, his Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Major, his Secretary, and three or four horsemen of the Demerara troop;† they proceeded as far as "Code Verwagting," where they saw a party of Negroes armed with bayonets on the ends of sticks: having approached this party, the Governor attended to their proposal of parleying; he alighted, and backed by three or four horsemen and his Staff, he advanced to them. A fellow came out as spokesman but was too drunk to proceed. The Governor promised that he would hold no parley with Slaves with arms in their hands, and insisted on their first grounding their arms—this they did—but evidently suspicious, kept constantly taking them up; a fellow then advanced, and upon his knee said, they demanded justice—that they had worked long enough, and would work no longer, and they would have unconditional freedom.‡ The Governor told them this was impossible; that the King, and the Government, and their Masters were desirous of making them comfortable and happy, and that they must be aware of their amended condition. He then told them the proceedings in England, and what was intended in future, to which they answered, "that's no good to we;" he told them that it would never be submitted to, that they should seize upon the property of their masters, who had paid money for their possession, and for them also, and their labour he was consequently entitled to: the answer to this was, "What a man buy a man? Never!!" The Governor thought it right now to effect his retreat,§ as he perceived danger of being intercepted, and mounted his gig. A fellow mounted on horseback with a foraging cap on his head, and a sword in his hand, (a SABRE) rode out towards him; from the duskiness of the evening and his equipment the Governor thought he was a white man getting away from them! at this time a shot was fired from amongst them, and the fellow on the horse commenced blowing a conch shell, which no doubt could intimidate him from continuing to do. Lieut. Forrester, one of the escort of the Demerara troop, threatened to shoot him, which the fellow braved him to do. Forrester snapped his pistol at him twice, but it missed fire, and perhaps luckily.‖ The fellow were now formed upon a bridge to intercept the Governor's return; he directed his escort and staff to charge through them, which they did, and proceeded homewards, being squibbed at several times coming down. He arrived in town about nine o'clock, and immediately the militia was ordered out. The Rifle Company of the Demerara Militia under Capt. Croal, and a Company of the 21st. Captain Sutherland,¶ and the Company of the 1st West India Regiment, Captain Stewart, proceeded in the course of the night up the Coast, part of them being driven up in carriages pressed for the occasion.

It appears that an advanced party of the 1st West India regiment first fell in with a party of the revolters, who stood and received, and several times returned the fire of the troops, and then fled, and were pursued. It appears that pursuers returning upon their party, were mistaken at first for enemies, and some shots were exchanged, and unfortunately MR. WATHERSCOUT'S leg was sadly shattered by the unhappy fire. Much apprehension had been entertained for the life of MR. SPENCER—he had luckily sent MRS. SPENCER and family to town on Sunday or Monday; a little before eight on Monday night he ordered his gig, to drive upwards to visit somebody—his negroes told him then that the bridges had been destroyed, and to take care of himself. Suddenly cocks were blown in all directions; negroes, in horrid yells, jumped up every where; his own people came about him, and told him to provide for his safety. He, with two overseers, and one negro, who never left him, leapt into a cotton piece, where they hid themselves during the night. They distinctly heard parties looking for him, and vowing vengeance against him, the "burgher" captain; they heard the house and furniture ransacked, and every thing knocked to atoms—they crept on to the sea-side, and not exposing themselves during the day-light, proceeded to town along the shore, and through the water, suffering very much from exposure to the sun, insects, &c. &c. and arrived early on Wednesday morning, the 20th.

MR. POLLARD, manager of "Nonpareil," arrived about three o'clock, P. M. having escaped; he was in the stocks from Monday night until this morning. He brought with him a negro who had seen the whole affair with LIEUT. BRADY and his party. POLLARD had been much beaten with the flats of cutlasses—he was released by some negroes, who escorted him a certain distance: upon his remarking to the head of the party with which he was, that he had better be off, "I think so too," said he, "I can protect you no longer." At four o'clock eighteen prisoners were brought in, taken by the cavalry, who surrounded the huts of Success and other estates in the neighbourhood, with CATO amongst them, an old rascal who had bought himself or had been bought free; he lived on the front of Success, and exercised the trade of a butcher, bringing sheep, &c. to market; many rumours are about about him, but I have not heard any thing of evidence against him.

A despatch arrived by water from Mahaics, where LIEUT. BRADY and a small party of the 21st were stationed with some creolescents. On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning (the 20th) about 800 of the revolted negroes were moving upon his post on Tuesday morning; he then determined to attack them with his little band of eighteen men (with only six rounds of ammunition each man) and advanced accordingly, I believe, to the neighbourhood of the "Beehive" and "Dochfour," where the hostile band were assembled on the Canal Dams. LIEUT. BRADY, with admirable precaution and presence of mind, directed, that not a shot should be fired until he and received the fire of the negroes, who were armed with plenty of fowling pieces, cutlasses, sabres, &c. &c.—he approached very close to them; a fellow deliberately aimed at him, and fired without effect—he then gave the word to fire, having formed his men into sections of six each, firing and priming in the manner called street firing—his first fire was without effect, and a tremendous yell and cheer, and great confidence was the consequence, the fire was returned repeatedly—the second fire killed three, which somewhat disconcerted them—they then endeavoured to surround him, but he perceived it and frustrated them, but found it necessary to retreat upon his post, along the Canal (which was near DR. AUSTIN'S former property) making repeated stands, and facing about and firing; as he was retreating in this manner, a fellow of great daring approached so near, as to make two successive cuts at a man of the 21st, coolly retreating with his section—he struck him on the head, but the soldier turned not, until LIEUT. BRADY cried BROWN face about, he did so, and his bayonet was through the fellow's body in an instant, and he tossed him from his bayonet into the Trench—fifteen killed of the negroes was the result of this skirmish—three of the soldiers slightly wounded. LIEUT. BRADY'S short ammunition obliged him to reserve his last round, and indeed this was a

* Letters were dispatched from one head-man to another, intimating the intended movement, and demanding whether such estate would join. A letter of this description was written for a Negro called Sandy to a driver on Dochfour, (I think,) and taken by him to the Manager, or MR. REED.

† CAPT. SIMPSON with them, but I pushed on to Success; he charged through some fellows on a bridge; he had not left the Governor five minutes when the same fellow interrupted the Governor and would not allow him to proceed on.

‡ That the King had sent out their freedom, but that their Masters and the Government here kept it from them.

§ They were assembling in his rear, a fellow sounding a conch all the time.

‖ On the side lines the Negroes were assembling, and the cry of "they are Whites, fire," was distinctly heard.

¶ Thirty men of the 21st under LIEUT. GEORGE proceeded up on Tuesday morning to Caponey, landing at Huistoderem, to communicate with the 3d Fiscal, and marching down the Coast to make a diversion, as far as Chateau Margo, from whence the bridges were broken up completely by the revolted Negroes on Monday night all along the Coast. They have had it in contemplation, and threaten to burn the kokera,

ammunition placed him in a most serious and critical situation. On Tuesday the 19th August, at half past four o'clock, as soon as the tide served, a party, consisting of an officer of Artillery (LIEUT. INNES) with 2-pounders, twenty of the 21st, and twelve of the armed seamen with supplies of ammunition, &c. &c. sailed in a schooner for Mahaica where they arrived the next morning (yesterday the 20th) at three o'clock, and after Lieut. INNES attacked them again, but I believe before the junction of the artillery; the insurgents moved out a party of twelve well armed men to cut off his retreat, which he perceived, and killed six of their number, the others fled. As the troops moved up the coast they liberated from the stocks the whites who had invariably been put in irons. Some cart-whipping, with horrible lacerations are said to have taken place on two whites; beating with the flat of cutlasses has been common; several ladies have fallen into their hands, but no instances of rape have been exercised beyond intimidation. COLONEL LEAHY, of the 21st moved up the coast on Tuesday night, but up to this period nothing has been heard of him—it is confidently supposed that he has got up to Mahaica.

CAPTAIN SIMPSON'S corps of cavalry, consisting of not more than a dozen, have been very active, as far as the state of the bridges would allow them to act against the insurgents. They are at La Plaisance with a few planters, Montrose and neighbouring estates; two of which this evening (21st) brought down the Methodist Parson SMITH, and his wife, who is accused of most improper conduct. The resolution of SIMPSON has been displayed repeatedly—he has charged through them.

So many estates there has been a proportion of well disposed people, who have been forced to join the rebels under pain of losing their lives; the head driver on Nonpareil was of this description, I am told, but he was shot by the insurgents.

The reports received this day (21st) are more favourable, representing the negroes on many estates to be returning, with evident dread of alarm on their countenances; they have assembled in great numbers at the back of Success (the focus of the rebellion) and something seems to be in agitation—it is supposed the Mahaica troops have encountered and driven them back on this point. The Governor has issued a Proclamation,** encouraging the negroes who have not resolved, and holding out to them the amelioration in contemplation; he has sent up to inform the negroes at the back of Success, that no quarter will be given them after 24 hours if they do not lay down their arms, and offers of amnesty to all but leaders of this rebellion.

The militia and all classes have turned out with great and becoming alacrity—the crews of the shipping, about 300, have been armed, and display the characteristic eagerness of this brave class; and in George Town, after all the detachments, we can muster about 800 bayonets, but a great proportion have never had arms in their hands; 80 of the 21st remain in garrison; these, with the seamen and the militia, artillery company, with the Militia Grenadier Company, and perhaps a few others, complete the present defence of the town—I mean the defence most to be relied upon—the others are of the description above mentioned.

On Tuesday, at five o'clock, sailed a despatch for Barbadoes; we cannot have a reinforcement here under a week from this day; our situation is indeed critical, not for the defence of George Town, for I think we can keep it, but if the flame spread George Town alone will be our only possession in this once flourishing colony. Success and Le Ressouvair are Methodist estates, to these may be added Bachelor's Adventure; these three estates have been the hot-beds of the rebellion, and the greatest atrocities and much determined insurrection have been displayed.

The following are the letters to which we have alluded, and which have not yet been published:—

Extracts of Letters from Demerara, from a Gentleman of the highest respectability, who has been long resident (upwards of thirty years) in the Colony, and a Member of one of the Courts, dated 22d August, 1823.

No. I.

A very formidable and extensive revolt has taken place among the negroes on the East coast of this river, extending from Turkeyen to Plantation Grove, in consequence of the proceedings at home. The chief foci of it are Posts Place and Bachelor's Adventure. They have not murdered any whites, I believe, as yet, but put them all in the stocks, and seized their arms and ammunition, reserving them for punishment *in case of success*. Your friend S—— had a narrow escape, and *is now safe, but his* house was demolished. In the above-mentioned range, several estates remained faithful; but it will be difficult for the negroes on them to preserve their neutrality. The whites were put in the stocks, not by their own negroes, but by those of the *neighbouring estates*, which seems to have been a general plan, that the perpetrators might not be so readily recognized. The Governor and suite rode up as far as Posts in the evening (18th Aug.), and it was with some difficulty that he got back, some shots being fired at him; he had some conversation with a party of them in front of Posts, and told them what was intended to be done for them, and they asked him what comfort would that be to them? and told him that nothing but unqualified emancipation would satisfy them. While he was speaking with them, the shots were fired, and he was obliged to depart. Their intention was to break up all the bridges; but as the advanced parties were so quick upon them, they only succeeded with a few. Every thing is quiet beyond Mahaica as far as Berbice, and in other parts of the colony, and there is no appearance of dissatisfaction as yet; how long it will continue so, God only knows! Very strong parties of military and militia have been sent out against them, and several skirmishes have taken place, which have been always fatal to the blacks. They got possession of all the arms and ammunition of the militia on the coast, which renders them so much the more formidable. Colonel Leahy had yesterday a considerable action with the revolters, who tried to shut him up betwixt two bridges, one party of a thousand or thereabout taking its stand at one bridge, and another party of the same strength at the other bridge. He attacked them both at the same time, and drove them off, killing from a hundred to a hundred and fifty.

No. II.

From the same, dated the 23th Aug. 1823.

I wrote you on the 22d, giving you some account of our insurrection, which took place on the 18th in the evening; at that time it was uncertain how it would end, but at this time the matter seems nearly finished, and favourably for us, at least all present opposition has ceased, and those negroes that have remained out are either daily caught, or coming in, and it is supposed that there cannot be more than forty or fifty remaining out at this time. We owe a great deal to the firm and decided conduct of COLONEL LEAHY of the 21st. Immediately before the action he had with the rebels in the front of Bachelor's Adventure, they thought they were sure of having caught him, for while they were parleying with him, and pretending to listen to his exhortations to lay down their arms, they were gathering together from all quarters to surround him, from up the coast and down the coast, many on horse-back, and about one thousand of them took their stand at the bridge on the side of Paradise, and as many on that of Elizabeth Hall, and about three hundred in the Cotton on his front, having two hundred armed with muskets. He had with him only about two hundred, consisting of thirty of the Demerara Rifle Corps, Militia, and the remainder of the 21st and Black West India Regiment. The negroes stood three volleys, and lost more than was reported at first.

The Methodist Parson at Posts place is deeply implicated I understand, and is said *to be the chief instigator of the revolt*, by telling the negroes they were free and ought to assert their freedom.

No. III.

Since writing the above it appears, from the evidence that has been given, that the insurrection was to have been general throughout the colony; a great many have been taken up in town as accomplices. The setting fire to the town was to have been the signal for the River and West Coast to rise, but the beating to arms in town, and the sudden and unexpected appearance of the military upon the East Coast that night gave an immediate check to it in town and its vicinity, and prevented its being so general on the East Coast as was intended. Their ostensible motive was to force immediate compliance with the orders the Governor was supposed to have received in their favour, and which, it had been represented to them by PARSON SMITH, was withheld by him in connivance with the planters.

The white men were to have been massacred in the most cruel manner, and the white women were to have been kept for wives. The lives of the whites on the coast were only saved by the military coming so unexpectedly upon the rebels the first night, which staggered them and made them hesitate to put them to death; some were, however, killed they need not hope to escape with their lives; three were only killed, and many very ill used.

If the people of England suppose it possible for the whites to retain dominion of the Colonies, the blacks being free, they labour under a very great infatuation; they will never submit in that case to any other domination than that of their own colour, which would be much more rigid than that of the whites. The consequence of the Government forcing any considerable changes approaching to emancipation, would be, in the first instance, the destruction of a great many blacks, and afterwards, before very long, the destruction or expulsion of the whites. Can you not get us relieved from the Methodist preachers, and send us respectable Curates from England of the Established Church in their place, whom we would willingly pay liberally.

No. IV.

Extract, dated Aug. 31, 1823:—

Since my last we are getting on a little better, and all danger for the present is in my opinion done away; still, however, matters are far from being settled. We certainly had a narrow escape, for had they had way. *The two Missionary parsons* (MESSRS. SMITH and ELLIOTT) are both under close confinement; every negro that has yet been tried, accuses the former person with instigating them to commit the act. You would be astonished to see the correspondence these rascals have been carrying on with the head people on almost every estate on the east coast.

THE Laureate has preduced the first volume of his History of the Peninsular War. In point of general ability, perhaps, there is no living author so well qualified to have undertaken this arduous task—in extent of resources, and in local knowledge connected with the history of Spain, he stands pre-eminently above any contemporary competition. It is not our province, however, to consider the work—having once ascertained its accuracy and authenticity—further than as it bears upon questions of national interest and inter-national policy.

Whether designedly or accidentally we pretend not to decide, but never did a work appear at so seasonable a period, for the purpose of dispelling the clouds of ignorance and delusion, which it has been the object of the WHIGS to raise before the eyes of the people, and of exposing in the clearest colours the bare-faced and profligate inconsistency of that domestic faction. We do not mean that MR. SOUTHEY has descended from the dignity of his subject, to castigate these gentlemen individually or *en masse*—he has merely brought together the history of events upon which the judgment of posterity, as well as the present age, will decide respecting the conduct and policy of governments and public men. The simple narrative—without a *single passing comment*—without *uplifting a finger to point the inference*—is amply sufficient to shew, that since the first dawn of party spirit in this country there never has been exhibited such a destitution of principle—such shameless abandonment of the common feelings of Englishmen, or so unnatural a combination against the essential interests of the country, in favour of every bosclle faction, foreign or domestic, as in the intrigues and cabals of the WHIGS respecting the affairs of SPAIN, from the first monstrous aggression of BUONAPARTE down to the present moment.

The country need not be informed or reminded of the nature and tendency of the WHIG PROVOCATIVES to war against France during the last Session of Parliament. It must be equally unnecessary to enlarge upon the policy of this country, under all the circumstances of the difficulties through which she was beginning to see her way—in avoiding, except as an imperious necessity on some great national crisis, to involve itself in renewed hostilities. It may however be necessary—or, if not necessary, a wholesome exercise of our memory—to retrace the posture of affairs, and the crisis of Spain when England was really called upon to unsheathe the sword in her defence, and which never slept in its scabbard until it had driven every enemy from the soil it had invaded, to the very gates of its own metropolis. A crisis, presenting, we have no hesitation to affirm, the result of a series of progressive crime, treachery, and oppression on the part of the "Child and Champion of Jacobinism," marked in characters of deeper and blacker colours than can be found in any one insulated chapter of history—the MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW itself included!—A crisis which awakened the native spirit of Britain in its fullest energy, and left untouched ALONE the cold-hearted selfish dogmatism of a domestic faction, which palliated and advocated the principles of MACHIAVEL, for the first time openly working under the sanguinary agency of a second ALVA. The WHIGS ALONE of all Europe—saving and excepting always their partisans and agents, and hireling writers, beheld with apathy the subjugation of two kingdoms by an unprincipled military despot—and where they dared not openly advocate the CAUSE of PROSCRIPTION, BLOOD, and MASSACRE, they laboured to give effect to it, by *depreciating the resources and means of those who prepared to oppose or avenge it!*

"The train of perfidy," justly observes MR. SOUTHEY, "whereby BUONAPARTE had thus far accomplished his purpose, is unexampled even in the worst ages of history. The whole transaction was a business of *pure, unmingled* TREACHERY,—*unprovoked, unextenuated, equally detestable in its motive, means, and end!*" He alludes to the seizure of the Spanish Royal Family, and NAPOLEON'S impudent aggression in placing his brother JOSEPH on the Throne from which he had dragged the captive King.

In all this the WHIGS saw nothing to justify the "Quixotic *attempts*," as they openly called them, of our Ministers, urged on by the manly voice of the British People, in opposing the career of their political idol, BUONAPARTE! "The PEOPLE "might avenge *themselves*," exclaimed the WHIGS, "if they "felt aggrieved!" What an undisciplined people could do, the inhabitants of Madrid *did do*.

"The indignation and hatred of the Spaniards," continues MR. SOUTHEY, "which had so long been repressed, *now* "broke forth"—that is, on the seizure of Madrid by MURAT'S army.—"As fast as the alarm spread, every man of the lower "ranks who could arm himself with any kind of weapon, ran "to attack the French"—of whom there were in, and about Madrid 50,000—as *friends* and *allies!* "There is," the historian observes, "no other instance on record, of an attempt so "brave, and so utterly hopeless, when all circumstances are "considered." They did what men in desperation could do, we repeat, to rescue themselves from the villainy and treachery through which they had been subjugated—but—gentle reader —they fought for their KING—and they fell under the butchering swords of the imperial despot, without one word or look of sympathy from the "friends of civil and religious freedom "all over the world," or the WHIGS, who, in their veneration for BUONAPARTE, seem to have literally transferred the constructive infallibility of our constitutional maxim to the moral and political conduct of their Corsican idol.

Be that as it may, the people of Madrid were massacred in cold blood—and in cold blood was the account received by the WHIGS, who only laughed at the blockheads who supposed they could resist the "INVINCIBLE ARMS OF FRENCH HEROES." We refer to the pages of the CHRONICLE, and other WHIG vehicles of *patriotism* of the period, for all that we assert.

Well—we will admit that these efforts and struggles for deliverance from foreign invasion and plunder were rash—and God knows, the people suffered sufficiently for their rashness. "They fled when they felt the superiority of the French into "the houses—the doors were broken open by command of the "Generals of Brigade, GUILLOT and DAUBRAI, and ALL "within, who were found with arms, *were bayoneted.*"

Good! We will agree with the WHIGS, that when the soldiers were attacked by the mob of Madrid, it was justifiable, without adverting to the merits of the cause, to repulse them in self-defence;—although—according to some more recent WHIG opinions—the *principle* is not of universal application. We make, therefore, due allowance for the effects of danger, irritation, and exasperation, and are ready to admit that nothing was left to the French army in fighting in the streets of Madrid, under the orders of an imperial sharper, who had purloined the Sovereign and swindled the people out of their government, but to cut and hack, and fire away, until they had cleared the field of their new fellow-subjects—still we may be disposed to question the *absolute necessity of* "*firing* "*vollies into every cross street as they passed, and firing also* "*at the windows and balconies*," or "*of stationing parties of* "*cavalry at the different outlets, to pursue and cut down those* "*who were flying from the town*," to escape butchery in their own houses.

Let that pass however—and let us attend to the historian of the event.

"It might then have been hoped that the carnage of this dreadful day was ended—the slaughter among the Spaniards had been very great. This, however, did not satisfy MURAT; conformably to the system of his master, the work of death was to be continued in cool blood. A military tribunal, under GENERAL GROUCHY, was formed, and the Spaniards who were brought before it were sent away to be slaughtered, with little inquiry whether they had taken part in the struggle or not. *Three groups, of forty each, were successively shot in the Prado*, the great public walk of Madrid—others, in like manner, were put to death near the *Puerta del Sol* and the *Puerta del S. Vicente*, and by the Church of *N. Senora de la Soledad*, one of the most sacred places in the city. In this manner was the evening of the second of May employed by the French at Madrid. The inhabitants were ordered to illuminate their houses, a necessary means of safety for their invaders in a city not otherwise lighted; and through the whole night, the dead and the dying might be seen distinctly as in broad noon-day, lying upon the bloody pavements. When the morning came, the same mockery of justice was continued, and fresh murders were committed deliberately with the forms of military execution during several succeeding days."

People forget the impression made upon their minds by passing events, as the interests of intervening years present fresh topics of interest or observation; but, in reverting to scenes like these, as matter of history, no man can fail to retrace and renew the feelings of abhorrence and disgust which were originally excited in his bosom by the atrocious, unmixed, and unprovoked cruelty of an armed despot, whom the WHIGS justified and upheld in the plenitude of his abused power—and whom at this very hour they concentrate and apply their whole influence and industry to represent as a *virtuous, oppressed*, and *innocent* VICTIM!

And will posterity believe that the men composing this faction, of PROFESSING WHIGS, could in the face of Europe take side with a despot against the liberties of a persecuted nation—will those who read the history of the present times find any precedent to warrant—and will they therefore give credit to the record which shall represent these very WHIGS urging their countrymen in the same spirit of delusion to rush into a war, to hazard the salvation of the country which they have declared to be contingent upon the preservation of peace, and to rouse Europe in arms against us for—for what? *To aid the same Spaniards who required no aid at our hands—to rivet the chains of* TYRANNY *under its most hideous form of* REPUBLICANISM upon a people who joyfully hailed the French, against whom as one man they arose when THEY REALLY CAME TO USURP THEIR RIGHTS, *and whom they have welcomed as* DELIVERERS *from one end of the Peninsular to the other!*

But we are indifferent as to the inferences of posterity. The WHIGS have, to use a colloquial expression, "made their own bed," and they must lie chained to it to the latest period of time. It is with the present generation that we have to do—in whose welfare we are most essentially interested—and in this point of view every fresh proof of the blindness and fatuity of the WHIG FACTION, we consider to have its uses—inasmuch as it adds another bar to the possibility of the Interests of the empire *ever being entrusted to their hands!* We have hitherto only considered the inconsistency and want of principle which has marked the career of men who are content at one time to receive the word of command from LORD GRENVILLE, and at another from MR. HUME—HYPERION or a SATYR!—But what shall we say to their judgment, their foresight—their skill and ability, to discern and penetrate the probable issue of events? Rogues have too frequently the redeeming quality of talent to atone for, or at least to support their crooked policy—but the system of WHIGGERY appears to be one of daily expedients, without even an anticipation of what may befall them on the morrow. They are like MR. COLQUHOUN'S fifty thousand vagabonds, who, we are told, rise every morning in this great town, without knowing where they may rest their heads at night.

With facts staring them in the face—from the first passage over the frontier of Spain, it was clear and evident that the great mass of the Spanish people received the French as their deliverers. It is not for us to decide whether they were right in preferring the old monarchy with "all its imperfections on its head," to a government founded on free principles—but it is clear from the Jacobinical leaven of the new Constitutionalists, that the country was on the very brink of anarchy and conscription, and that the people at large detested and abhorred the LIBERALS, who had usurped the powers of the monarchy, and were following in full career the bloody footsteps of their great models and precursors, the JACOBINS of FRANCE. WE have from the beginning objected to the POLICY of the French in interfering—because we thought there was a hazard of combining men in a common cause against what might be considered an invading army—and by that means giving a temporary strength and popularity to the bitterest enemies and depreciators of civil and religious liberty—the LIBERALS! But with all our predilections in favour of the righteous cause, we could not have calculated upon the extensive and prevailing loyalty and good sense of the Spanish people, amid the practical illusions of a predominant faction, which have rendered the progress of their French emancipators from the Pyrenees to Cadiz, one scarcely interrupted MARCH OF TRIUMPH. Enough, however, was known to warrant the firm conviction that such an army, aided by the great mass of the people

** This night, as I am writing.

must ultimately overcome all the obstacles which a tumultuary faction could throw in their way. The WHIGS, on the contrary, in their blind zeal against all legitimate and established governments, saw nothing but disgrace and disaster in the attempt—and staked their reputation—so often in pawn—and so rarely redeemed—that the people of Spain would hurl back destruction upon the devoted heads of their invaders.

It may be said, that it was their policy to make this avowal—not a bit of it: they were fools enough to believe it—and their stupid and blundering creatures, in their daily journals, called upon their readers to discredit every account of French success—and even in the last and final catastrophe at Cadiz, seriously invoked the public "not to be over hasty in crediting the fact!"

What may be the result of the overthrow of the Jacobin Constitution in Spain no man can presume to say; but of this fact we can no longer doubt—that the voice of the people, in Portugal, has contributed to, and rejoices in, its fall, and that the affected sympathy of the WHIGS for the patriotic cause in the Peninsula has ended—like their memorable dancing subscription—in one of the most ridiculous farces that was ever displayed before the eyes of their countrymen.

If the Quixote WILSON ever shew his face again in the country—or return a newspaper reporter, like Sancho NUGENT—all we have to say is, that the WHIGS, and their adherents, and their scouts, have more brass about them than ever yet brightened the physiognomy of Empiricism—and more reliance upon the gullibility of John Bull, than even their illustrious predecessor, the BOTTLE CONJUROR!

Let the English people just revert to all the affirmations, boasts, and assurances of these men—let them turn to the scarcely dry files of the CHRONICLES and TIMES, and reperuse the decent wit and drollery exercised—(what a pity it should be lost!)—upon the French Marshals and General Hill!—Let them enjoy all this—and laugh at, or hoot the blockheads as they sit spinning new webs at their looms in the Strand or Blackfriars—but let them then seriously turn to the graver object, which these mischievous and unprincipled men had in view, and, thank their stars, that they seconded the moderate councils of Ministers, and preserved the country in a state of peace—let them recollect that had WHIG COUNCILS or WHIG PROVOCATIONS prevailed, we should at this hour have been at war—probably with all the leading powers of Europe—our fortunes, our blood oozing at every pore, to support—not the people of Spain—but the power of a JACOBIN FACTION, against whom the people themselves have risen, as against OPPRESSORS and TYRANTS.

For what we have avoided let us be truly thankful. It is not the lives of our fellow-countrymen alone, nor their treasures, nor all the inroads made upon public prosperity by a state of warfare, which the Whigs were so eager to offer up to the combined spirit of party—and hostility against legitimate monarchy—it is not from these alone, vast as they are, that have been rescued by foresight and sound policy—we have been saved from the contempt which must have been engendered and entailed upon us—if, after the most splendid series of successes which ever adorned the page of our history, in the cause of CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY against ANARCHY and ATHEISM, we had been driven into aggressive warfare against OUR OWN PRINCIPLES, and thus tarnished our laurels by supporting a REVOLUTIONARY FACTION, sprung from the embers of FRENCH JACOBINISM, and kindled into a flame which should carry rapine and desolation to every throne in Europe! Be thankful, Englishmen—and again we say, beware of Whiggery—it is not of its principles we complain, but of its *total want of all principle*—its aptness to assume *any*, as it may present itself, and its ready adoption of THE WORST if it suit its purpose.

MESSRS. BUXTON, WILBERFORCE, MACAULEY, &c.

THIS generous nation, always ready and willing to bestow its thanks and praises where they are justly due, cannot, and will not, we are sure withhold their gratitude to the exemplary persons whose names grace the head of this article. In the glorious display of all the generous sympathies of humanity, in the unprejudiced exertions of philanthropy, in the religious observance of all moral obligations, in the love of tranquillity, and the destruction of slavery, these British worthies have rendered their names immortal, but they have gained a still more glorious immortality by their exertions in behalf of their suffering black brethren in our colonies.

Those, who like ourselves, are disposed to render every just tribute to such unbounded liberality, will devote some portion of their time, perhaps, to the consideration of the question—how the national feeling of respect and admiration may best be expressed? Previous, however, to hiring rooms and reporters, or opening our subscription books, we recommend an attentive perusal of the following accounts from DEMERARA:—Our letters from SAINT LUCIA—from NEVIS—from BARBADOES, which give us reason to apprehend that the actual REBELLION and INSURRECTION, consequent upon the agitation of the question of NEGRO EMANCIPATION, will not be a solitary testimonial of the services which MESSRS. BUXTON, WILBERFORCE, MACAULEY, and Co. have already rendered to their country, and which demand the expression of public feeling to which we have ventured to move our readers.

The insurrection broke out in August, and the Governor was obliged to put the colony under Martial Law on the 19th of that month, having been fired at, while driving out with his Aide-du-Camp. Military preparations were immediately made and the rebels defeated. The official details will be found in the letter from the Governor, but we look more to the *cause* than the *effect*, and therefore prefer laying before our readers a *private letter*, where the caution which a distant Governor must necessarily adopt in a public despatch is dispensed with, and where the motives and views of the conspirators are distinctly stated: one letter dated August 22d, says:—

"I have now the painful duty to advert to a most serious and calamitous event—no less a one than the revolt of the slaves in a populous and considerable district—the east sea coast of this colony. *No official or other bulletin is published of the proceedings*, as well as I have been able to understand the matter. I give you a brief detail.

"On the morning of the 18th inst. Mr. Alex. Simpson, who resides about seven miles from town, had received information from a confidential and faithful servant, that the slaves on his neighbourhood had for some time past been holding numerous secret nocturnal meetings, and particularly at a Methodist meeting-house land by a person, the head men or leaders (not without strong suspicion that one or two white incendiaries assisted,) *asserted that* KING GEORGE *and the people of England had decreed the manumission of the whole of them, and that if was unjustly withheld by the Governor, the Court of Policy, and the white inhabitants—that they would not wait any longer, but determined that Monday night the* 18th *should be the time to assert and maintain their liberty, and that they would rise in a body*—that sham fights should be created in the negro houses, and when the managers and overseers went out to enquire into the causes of the disturbance, a resolute party should seize possession of the dwelling-houses, of the fire arms, &c. spare the lives of some, by only confining them in the stocks, and murder others who were obnoxious to them. SIMPSON immediately came down with the intelligence to our Governor MURRAY, who at first was slow of belief. However, towards the evening, he drove up the coast, and met a party of the insurgents, with whom he had a short parley. He told them of the proposed improvements or melioration that had been ordered or recommended by his Majesty's Ministers; and was answered *that it was satisfaction at all, and that they would be free, or would fight for their freedom.* On which he and his aid-de-camp turned homewards, and *were saluted with three musket shots*, which did not take effect."

On the same night the attack of military posts was commenced by the negroes, and the writer remarks as singular—in which WE see nothing strange, knowing the nature of negroes—that "the most pampered and indulged blacks have been the most active in the rebellion."

Much praise appears to be due to COLONEL LEAHY, and indeed all the military and naval force; but we cannot look upon the accounts which we collect as anything but ominous of still more extensive and destructive insurrections. One writer says—

"Our E. B. M. was called upon four days ago to join a party of the militia, ordered to the East Coast, where they and a detachment of the 21st Regiment have since been actively engaged; there are several hundreds of the rebels killed, *yet their revolutionary feelings do not subside*; and from the arrangement going forward, and the military they have to contend with, very serious mortality must ensue. So much for the propriety and policy of MR. BUXTON'S motion."

The proceedings of the insurgents bore a great similitude to those of the negroes concerned in the rebellion occasioned by the Slave Registry motion. The whites were invariably fastened in the stocks, and reserved, doubtless, for death, had not a superior force released them.

The following postscript to a letter received at Glasgow, is anything but satisfactory:—

"P.S. All was *very quiet* in Berbice, *up to yesterday afternoon.*"

This, as we read it, sounds ill for those who have property in BERBICE.

It becomes, however, our duty to add, that a conspiracy of greater magnitude, and of much more threatening aspect, has been discovered in CUBA, which, from its proximity to SAINT DOMINGO, possesses facilities for the removal of a military force from that island to the aid of the rebels, which renders the existence of commotions there extremely formidable, not only to CUBA itself, (which our readers know commands the entrance of the Gulfs of Mexico and Florida, as well as the windward passages), but to our West Indian possessions generally.

The following letter has appeared in the MORNING POST during the week, which we lay before our readers.

"HAVANNAH, SEPT. 1, 1823.—More important discoveries have been made with regard to the plot mentioned in my last. The three principal conspirators, knowing that the majority of the independent party would not consent to their calling in the assistance of the negroes, and aware, at the same time, that without it they could not succeed, had secretly made terms with them. The negroes, upon this, finding of how much consequence they were, counterplotted, with the intention of rising in 15 days after the declaration of the *Independence*, and *murdering all the male whites without exception*, whether of the Independents or Government party. Deputations were appointed to swear in all the negroes, particularly the *Calereros*, or drivers of the Volantes, and of whom families who keep Volantes have generally two or three resident in their houses. The white women, however, were to be spared. The aged ones to be sent away from the island, and the younger ones kept for wives. These double conspirators were to have been joined by 10,000 men from St. Domingo, *ready to embark*, upon receiving by express, from the south of the island, an account of the rising. The island was then to have been divided between the negroes and mulatoes. Such is the outline of this extraordinary counterplot. Much praise is due to the Governor for his conduct throughout this affair; and I trust that, in my next, I may be able to tell you that tranquillity is restored; at present necessarily the public mind is much agitated. *Property has considerably fallen in value*; as, for instance, an estate valued at 500,000 dollars, *is offered by the proprietor for* 100,000 *dollars cash!*"

The whole of the information received upon this important head proves the soundness and wisdom of the conduct adopted by the saints and philanthropists in England: the last paragraph is a striking testimonial of its justice, and its honesty. We shall resume this subject next week, when, we fear, we shall have more materials to work upon.

THEATRICALS.

THE Haymarket closed a most successful season on Wednesday—the profits are said to exceed five thousand pounds, which, when it is recollected that the theatre did not cost more than eighteen thousand, in building, will be considered very good interest for the money raised—the success has been merited, and but for the one oversight of losing JONES, our praises of the zeal and activity of the manager would have been unqualified.

Three performers were engaged to fill parts which JONES himself performed—the salaries of these three performers more than doubled that, which JONES would have received, and none of the characters which the new triumvirate divided amongst themselves, were so well or so satisfactorily filled as they would have been by the original actor, who was to be had, but who perhaps asked higher terms than the manager thought it *prudent* to give.

With this little exception we have no fault to find. The play of "Sweethearts and Wives," and the farce of "Fish out of Water," have given LISTON new opportunities of displaying his superior powers. TERRY has during the season made such rapid strides towards the very top of his profession, as to leave him little more to do; while the united charms of MADAME VESTRIS, the lovely LOVE, and the magnificent CHESTER, have drawn after them, nightly crowds of admirers, who are left to mourn the closing of the house as the termination of that interesting acquaintance with popular actresses, which is so agreeably maintained behind the scenes of the Haymarket, but which is not permitted within the classical walls of the larger theatres.

At Covent Garden, YOUNG has made his re-appearance in HAMLET, and we must say we never remember to have seen him to greater advantage; perhaps if we were to select any particular *passage* of his performance as better than another, we should mention the play scene; the affected attention to the solemn mockery, and the real interest with which he watched the KING, were masterly. In short, the whole performance was of the highest character, and richly deserved the enthusiastic applause with which it was greeted.

BLANCHARD'S POLONIUS was quaint, sharp, and smart—and FAWCETT'S GRAVE-DIGGER was extremely effective; we have hartily ever seen the QUEEN better performed; in the closet scene MRS. FAUCIT was *terribly* excellent;—but where shall we find words adequate to the praise of MISS TREE'S OPHELIA?—It is seldom that we see combined in the same actress, beauty and grace, and vocal and dramatic talent. In this young lady we have all. It is evident, therefore, that in such hands OPHELIA must have been every thing that its most fastidious critic could desire.

We are grieved to say, for the honour of their taste, that the GODS were particularly *uproarious*, and that the early part of the performance were frequently interrupted—it was, however, impossible that this indifference and inattention could last long, in a theatre where YOUNG acted and MISS TREE sang.

At Drury Lane, MR. MACREADY, transplanted from some other house, opened his career in VIRGINIUS, one of those melo-dramatic tragedies which peculiarly suit the ventriloquism of what are called *natural* actors, and his reception was very flattering.

MR. MACREADY is a clever performer, and moreover a clever man—he is a scholar, and, we are told, a person of refined manners, gentlemanly habits, and classical pursuits—it must therefore be extremely painful to him to witness the ill-judged *puffery* with which he is bedaubed in all the morning papers. We do not allude to his gallant preservation of a fellow-creature, or his own modest concealment of the fact—*there* he cannot be too much lauded; but really and truly the "empty praises" bestowed upon him day after day by the theatrical critics, savour so much of "*solid pudding*," that if we were not quite convinced of MR. MACREADY'S superiority to such conduct, we should be inclined to think them what the actor who wrote to *us* last week calls, "proofs of gratitude" for value received. Such exaggerated commendation does more harm than good—perhaps a specimen of what we mean may not be unacceptable. We extract the critique from the *Courier*, but whether it was originally published in that paper or quoted from one of the morning prints, we are unable to say.

"DRURY-LANE.—MR. MACREADY made his first appearance at this Theatre last night, in the character of *Virginius*, and met one of the *most enthusiastic* receptions that we ever witnessed in a theatre. Long before the curtain rose, the pit and galleries were crowded *to excess*, and the dress boxes soon filled with the *elegant* ladies for whom they had been reserved. At the entrance of MR. MACREADY he was greeted with *an astounding burst of cheers from all parts of the house*, accompanied with *clapping of hands, waving of hats, and other marks of welcome and admiration.* Departing as little as possible from the character of *Virginius*, he stood before the audience, and acknowledged their first greeting by a *slight and dignified inclination of the head*, and then only *expressed by his countenance* the deep sense which he evidently entertained of their warmth and kindness. This *real scene* lasted for some minutes, and it was one of the *highest triumphs which an actor could ever hope to acquire.*

"His performance on this occasion was *one of the happiest efforts of the histrionic art.* The part of *Virginius* does not limit the actor to the developement and delineation of a solitary passion.—It pourses nature in her wilder paths of revenge and horror; but it follows her likewise into the quiet sanctuary of domestic pathos. And whether it be *the denunciation of the designing villain*—in the *agony of the father at the moment of the dreadful sacrifice*,—or in *the discovery of his daughter's love*, and the *soul-moving* scene where he subsequently betroths her to *Icilius*—MACREADY *was always nature.* The situations of the deepest interest *were seized by him with an intensity of feeling* which communicated itself to the audience, and kept them *spell-bound until they were released to express their admiration by the most vehement applauses.* We never saw him act the forum scene, altogether, *in so fine a spirit.*—First, his *resolute determination* in confronting Claudius, then *his look of despair* when the troops surround them; and lastly, the *few terrible moments* after he has secured the knife, and is looking upon his child and folding her in his arms. These were points which *rivalled each other in excellence*, and which left ONE *of those impressions upon the mind which* ARE NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN. But if we *were to* select any one scene in which he more *especially out-did his former doings*, it would be that in which all the *transitions of restraint* and *impetuous impatience*, and ultimately of *distracted and indignant apprehension*, are drawn forth by the reluctantly delivered message, on announcing the claim of *Claudius* upon his daughter as a slave. If MR. MACREADY always acted thus, *we could never be tired of praising him; but praise would become unnecessary.*

"The killing of *Appius* was an appalling example of what LORD BACON calls 'wild justice.' *The softened and subdued feelings* of the partly-recovered *Virginius*, on the presentation of his daughter's ashes, were excellently depicted. *The convulsive sob* with which he repeats her name *was an echo as true to nature as it was honourable to the successful* and triumphant art of the performer."

After this, it may be needless for us to add that MR. MACREADY played the part as well as he usually does, that he was very well received, and that the house for the time of year was very well attended.

While we are on the subject of puffing, perhaps the following trash had better be exposed—the morning papers say:—

"MR. SINCLAIR'S friends adopt every possible precaution to prevent his voice from suffering by *the change of climate. The temperature of the air in his room is regulated with the greatest nicety to a certain degree.*"

This MR. SINCLAIR, our readers may remember, is a singer, who performed at Covent Garden three or four years since; he has been for some time in Italy, and has just now returned to a new engagement at the same theatre. The puff is perhaps the most absurd specimen of the art ever exhibited: supposing such precautions as those mentioned to be necessary, what is to become of his engagement, after singing one miserable December night, with thawing snow in the streets, and a choking fog in the house?—We should advise this delicate person to accustom himself to the climate and manners of his country, and either prevent the publication of such ridiculous HUMBUG, or else betake himself to ITALY again, where he may keep his voice in its present state, without taking such painful precautions himself, or giving the smallest uneasiness to anybody else.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In astronomy we are left uninformed of many things, which, unresolved, materially shake the foundation of that sublime science; there is one point that I have often attempted to solve, but which, spite of all my endeavours, has considerably puzzled me.

It is said, on account of the revolution of the earth round the sun, that we are at one period of the year 90,000,000 miles nearer a star than at another period, but that so great is the distance between them and us that we see no visible alteration in their size—would some one of your numerous readers, possessed of sufficient information, inform us at what distance we should lose the sight of a star, and at what distance it would appear of larger dimensions.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

D. ASTROLOGICUS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having read in your Paper of last Sunday some account respecting the use of the Treadmill in the island of Trinidad, I beg leave just to give you the fact of the circumstance attending the accident when one of the negroes was put in to work. He actually, from design, pushed his leg through the tread-board, choosing to break his leg rather than work. The Governor immediately ordered the wheel to be *lined inside*, and thus prevented what many refractory slaves would have done rather than work in any manner, in any way.

Respecting the operation of the mill-wheel, altogether taken, it is so made, that the weight of motion can be exactly suited to the strength of the person to work it—even if very young.

You have so very justly borne testimony to the humane, well-known character of SIR RALPH WOODFORD, that it would be useless in me to pay any compliment to you upon that act of public justice.

I cannot help, Sir, feeling gratified that in this country there is one Paper, at least, like the watchful Eagle, that keeps so good a look out upon the vile crew that take such pleasure in casting an odium upon the characters of every public man who receives the approbation of his Sovereign and country.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

R. S.

Doctors' Commons, Oct. 16, 1823.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Wm. Waldron Kelly was indicted for assaulting Robert Hagon, Esq. in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, on the 4th of June. The defendant, a Lieutenant in the Army, was indicted for assaulting Captain Hagon of the Navy; who had been on record for a considerable time, the most difficult service on the African coast for a considerable time, and had obtained the highest testimonials of character from his superiors. The assault complained of took place at the Hungerford Coffee-house, where Capt. Hagon was a lodger at the time. Mr. C. Phillips, counsel for the defendant, said that he was far from denying that an assault had taken place in the coffee-room, and on the part of the defendant he offered an apology in the Court which would no doubt be sufficient for Capt. Hagon. No doubt Capt. Hagon had been insulted, and by Lieut. Kelly, in a moment of irritation; therefore such an apology was due as one Gentleman ought to make to another. Mr. Phillips was due as one Gentleman ought to make to another. Mr. Phillips then, on behalf of the defendant, expressed his sorrow for what had occurred, which was deemed amply sufficient by the prosecutor, and under the direction of the Chairman (F. Conat, Esq.) a verdict of Guilty was returned.

The Messenger was placed at the bar, charged with defrauding the Hon. Charles Henry Trevor of a gelding, value 50l. under false pretences. This was a case of fraud respecting chaunting horses; but fortunately for the defendant, the prosecutor some time ago had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse in the country, which occasioned his death. It appeared that the defendant had forfeited his recognizances, which he had not paid into Court, and was ordered to be detained.

A wretch named Mumford, possessing the outward garb of a man, was put to the bar, on an indictment charging him with grossly indecent conduct towards two children, the eldest of whom was not more than nine years of age, in Hyde Park, on the 17th of August last. Verdict—Guilty. Sentence—Twelve months hard labour in the House of Correction.

Fanny John Tennis was indicted for stealing, on the 17th of September, a handkerchief, the property of Robert Scandler, from the person. The prosecutor stated, that on the night of the 17th Sept. he caught the prisoner with his hand in his pocket, and taking out the handkerchief, which he handed to one of his companions, who made off. A constable who was near the spot (Covent Garden Theatre) saw the robbery committed by the prisoner. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery; he was the chief support of his mother.—The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty.—The Court said, that owing to the prevalence of this species of crime, it must be prevented as much as possible, and ordered the prisoner to be transported for seven years.—The prisoner was a well known character, and has been repeatedly in custody.

Case of Appeal.—The appellant, Mr. Grover, kept a public house, at the corner of Lisle-street, Soho; the conviction against him was, that he had his house open at an unseasonable hour—that is, about a quarter before twelve at night; hence he had been convicted in the penalty of 10s. being the first offence. If publicans would stand out against these representations, knowing, as they all did, the Magistrates' mind, they ought to become subject to animadversion.—The conviction was read, by which it appeared that it was not set out that the defendant lived in "the parish of St. Ann, Soho."—On account of this misnomer, the conviction could not be sustained, and it was consequently quashed.

KINGSTON SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—An appeal was heard against an order signed by two magistrates, for stopping up a road in the parish of Chertsey. It was contended, for the stopping up of the road, that it was wholly unnecessary, and added to the expences of the parish in a very great degree. Witnesses were called, who stated their opinion that the road in question was not necessary, although it was partially used, and was a shorter way to some places which were frequented by those who resided in some of the populous parts of the parish. One of those witnesses, a surveyor, declared that the road was of no use whatever, and that it was, in fact, quite desolate until, from respect to Sir Henry Hotham, who resides close to it, he (the surveyor) made it passable and repaired it. He added, that the gipsies became a nuisance upon it. In support of the appeal, it was stated, that Sir Henry Hotham was the respondent in this case, on whose account this very honourable surveyor had first repaired the road, and now wished to destroy it. The appellant, because he was not wealthy, had met with scorn and derision on account of his independent and manly support of the rights of the parish; but it, because a band of gipsies might visit the gates of Sir Henry Hotham's house, the rights of a parish were to be violated, a close might be put to the law of the land on the subject, and the question referred to Sir Henry Hotham himself alone. The road could not be proved unnecessary and useless, and unless it could be proved so, the Act of Parliament did not comprehend it within its operation. The road was considerably shorter to numerous places than the main road; and was frequently used, especially when the other road was flooded; and was an old public road. Witnesses were then called, who deposed to the above-mentioned facts. The Bench deliberated and differed. A division then took place, and it was decided that the order should be confirmed by a small majority.

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers arrived by express yesterday down to Friday. The *Pilote* states that Ballesteros has been arrested in consequence of the disclosures made by Riego; but this wants confirmation. Under the head of Madrid, Oct. 11, is an official article, appointing Don Victor Saez Confessor to King Ferdinand; and Major-General Don Carlos D'Amoy to be Military and Political Governor of Madrid. In a postscript to a letter from that capital, it is stated—"Cortes and Tariffa have opened their gates in obedience to the orders of the King of Spain. The Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo has demanded a suspension of arms to await the orders of the King. The troops of the line in Barcelona loudly demand that they should submit to the Regency.—General Curial has received a letter from Rotten. Barcelona ere long will be in our power."

PARIS, Oct. 16.—His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême did not enter Cadiz, and there is no one who will not appreciate all the noble feeling and delicacy herein manifested. It was always as a liberator, never as a conqueror that he traversed Spain from the Bidassoa to Cadiz. He would not make his entrance into the latter city, which would have resembled a triumph. He would not appear in places which had been the prison of a Sovereign, and in which Royal Majesty had been shamefully outraged. Thus, this great character has not contradicted itself a moment; thus this magnanimous Prince daily acquires new claims to the respect of Europe, the gratitude of Spain, and the love of Frenchmen. His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême will not return to Paris until the commencement of December. The Duke de Vantadour, Aid-de-Camp of the Duke d'Angoulême, arrived in Paris this morning, from head-quarters.

A Proclamation has been published, dated from Cadiz, previous to the emancipation of Ferdinand, promising forgiveness for all proceedings taken by the Cortes or those acting under them. In point of fact, this proclamation can only be regarded as the expiring effort of his gaolers to obtain some concessions favourable to themselves and their cause. It no more speaks the sentiments of the King himself, than his letters to the Duke d'Angoulême, or his Declaration of War against France.

An article from Bayonne, dated Oct. 9, says—"At Madrid it was believed that King Ferdinand would make some stop at Seville, on his way to Madrid. The trial of Riego has commenced before the Civil Tribunal, notwithstanding his military rank, and this circumstance makes it believed that he will be sacrificed. No troops now remain at Pampeluna, except the necessary garrison; all the rest are gone against Lerida, the siege of which is to be vigorously pressed."

By the St. Lucia, Captain Affleck, arrived at Liverpool from St. Lucia, which she left on the 7th of September, we learn that, though the Europeans were not free from alarm, the island remained perfectly tranquil.

A private letter from Madrid says, that accounts have been received of the death of Godoy (the Prince of Peace), who has left King Ferdinand his heir to a property of 150 million reals (a million and a half sterling).

An official communication has been issued by Mr. Secretary Canning, appointing Consular Agents to the Provinces of Spanish America, from which the most beneficial consequences may confidently be expected to result:—Mexico—Mexico, Consul General; Vera Cruz, and Acapulco, Consuls. Colombia—Santa Fé de Bogota, Consul General; La Guayra, Maracaybo, Carthagena, and Panama, Consuls. Rio de la Plata—Buenos Ayres, Consul General, and Vice Consul; and Monte Video, Consul. Chili—Valparaiso, Consul General, and two Vice Consuls. Peru—Lima, Consul General, and two Vice Consuls.

DEATH OF STEIBELT.—*Paris paper.*

THE ARMY.—The 93d Regiment of Foot has received orders to embark at Cork for the West Indies.—The order for the conveyance of the 62d Regiment of Infantry, from Portsmouth to Dublin, has been countermanded. The transports, viz. Vibelia, Loyal Briton and Cato, will receive the 93d Regiment, and convey it to the West Indies.—The 14th Regiment of Light Dragoons has been ordered from Radipole to Dorchester Barracks.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.—Captain Parry arrived yesterday at the Admiralty from Whitby, at which place he landed and proceeded to town. The Hecla and Fury were continuing their passage to the River Thames. No doubt the public will feel great satisfaction at the return of Captain Parry and his brave companions from their perilous enterprize, though it is to be regretted that he has not been able to accomplish the object of his undertaking—a North-West Passage. We understand that the following is a brief summary of the proceedings of the expedition:—

In 1821, the expedition explored Repulse Bay, Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, Middleton's Frozen Strait, and that neighbourhood, and finding no passage to the Northward and Westward, wintered in the southern bay of an island, called Winter Island, in lat. 66. 11., long. 83. In 1822, the expedition, guided and encouraged by the information they had received during the winter, from a party of Esquimaux with whom they had established a friendly intercourse, pursued their attempt to the Northward, and examined all inlets towards the West, till they arrived at a strait which separates the Northern Coast of America from what Captain Parry considers to be clusters of islands, extending Northward towards the scene of his former voyage. The great object of ascertaining the Northern limit of the Continent being thus established, Captain Parry penetrated two degrees to the Westward, with considerable expectation of final success; but in a narrow part of the strait, they found the ice fixed in that peculiar manner which indicates that it is perpetual, and not separated in any season, or under any circumstances. The expedition was therefore obliged to winter in lat. 69. 20. long. 81. 50. In the summer of this year, finding the ice still fixed to the shores, in such a manner as precluded all hope of any further progress in the neighbourhood in which he was, Captain Parry thought it advisable to give up the attempt, and return to England. The expedition has lost by illness, only Mr. Fyffe, the Greenland Master, and three seamen, and one man killed by an accident.

On Friday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred in the New-road leading from the obelisk at the Elephant and Castle, to the Iron Bridge. The corner house of Melton-terrace, Borough-road, fell down with a dreadful crash, and six of the workmen employed about the premises were buried beneath the ruins. One of them, a carpenter, of the name of Parker, was killed. Another man, who was dragged out insensible, after being bloodied, was taken home in a most dangerous state. The other four escaped unhurt.

Thursday evening an inquest was held at the Pitt's Head, in Cumberland-street, Pentonville, on the body of Mrs. Eleanor Jane Maitland, aged 22, the wife of Capt. Maitland, and daughter-in-law of General Maitland. The lady's accouchement took place about three weeks since. She continued improving until Wednesday last, on which morning she expressed a wish to be dressed early, in order that she might meet Capt. Maitland, who was then expected from the Tower. She partook of some gruel, and shortly after was seized with a spasmodic affection, to which she was subject; some warm brandy and water was then given to her, and she was laid on a sofa. Medical attendance was also called in, but she expired before it arrived. The Jury, after hearing the evidence of Dr. Herbert, Surgeon Leese, the nurse, and servant, returned a verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

A dreadful accident occurred at Dundee last week, in the house of James Stewart, tacksman of a stone-quarry at the end of Loshee. His wife, accompanied by a woman, went into an upper room, where a keg containing 25lbs. of gunpowder was deposited—a spark fell from a lamp which they held, and falling on the keg it exploded and blew off the roof; the two women were so dreadfully burnt that they expired in the course of 48 hours.

At Worship-street, yesterday, Ann Cohen, the mother of four children, was charged with stealing a gown from the shop-door of Mr. Bradley, a pawnbroker in Shoreditch, at whose shop she had just pledged an article for 2s. 6d. She was locked up.—About 12 o'clock Kennedy, one of the officers, looked into the look-up room, and perceived the poor woman to all appearance dead on the floor. He called the gaoler, who, upon unlocking the room door, saw the prisoner stretched on the floor, with her face as black as charcoal; around her neck was a handkerchief, one end of which was in each hand, her arms extended, and the handkerchief crossed around her neck; he immediately ran for Mr. Brown, a surgeon; she was taken to the Duke of Northumberland public-house, near the office. The surgeon applied many restoratives, and in about an hour she came round, and faintly repeated "Let me go home—will you?" The surgeon ordered that she should be put to bed, and her head kept high; this was done, and a draught was administered to her. The prosecutor, we understand, in consequence of this occurrence, will desist from his prosecution.

At Union Hall, on Friday, a charge was preferred against Miss Lydia Kemp of Somerset-house school, Clapham-rise, for cruelty to, and ill-treating a young lady entrusted to her care and protection for education, named Julia Larmont, aged between eleven and twelve, and whose parents reside in France. The case was most afflicting; and the Magistrate ordered Miss Lydia (who was attended by an attorney) to find bail to answer the charge at the Sessions.

PIDDING and Co. have the gratification to announce, that they sold No. 6461, a Prize of £2000, drawn last Thursday in one-eighth and 14 sixteenths, and the fortunate holders may receive the value immediately. The next day of drawing will be Friday, 31st of October. The Wheel is very rich, containing many Capitals of £20,000, £10,000, &c. &c. The Tickets are also becoming very scarce, but whilst any remain they may be obtained, warranted undrawn, at Pidding's lucky corner, No. 1, Cornhill.

Thursday last was the third day of drawing of the State Lottery, when No. 18,564 was the first of the three £20,000 Prizes, and the only one yet drawn, and was sold in Shares by BISH.—One quarter was sold to a gentleman in Hertfordshire, near Dunstable, one quarter was sent to Bristol, one eighth to Bath, one eighth to Chester, the remainder in London. Both the other £20,000 Prizes and the £10,000 are yet in the Wheel, besides several of £2000, £1000, £500, &c. &c. Warranted undrawn Tickets and Shares are selling by Bish, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-cross.—Friday, 31st instant, is the next drawing day.

Many of the Newspapers having lately filled their columns with Biographies of Living Characters without acknowledging their source, it is but justice to apprize the public, that the whole are copied from that vast store-house of modern biographical information, entitled PUBLIC CHARACTERS OF ALL NATIONS, recently published in three volumes, containing particulars of 3600 distinguished Natives and Foreigners, and illustrated with 150 striking Portraits.

PHILLIPS'S HISTORY OF FRUITS.—We are requested to state, that a Third Edition of this Work is just published, enlarged with much additional information, and comprising the most approved Methods of Retarding the Ripening of Fruits, so as to insure, in all seasons, the enjoyment of those Vegetable delicacies; carious particulars of the Pine Apple, &c. This Work, when first published, was considered a production of no small merit, from the quantity of useful Information and entertaining Historical Anecdote that it contained. But if Mr. Phillips was at that time deserving of praise, for giving such a work to the public, he is now entitled to additional commendation for the pains he has taken to make it still more worthy of perusal.

We are requested to state, that the following useful Works have been lately published by MESSRS. COLBURN and CO. viz.—1. An Essay on Warm, Cold, and Vapour Bathing. By Sir Arthur Clark, M.D. &c. the 5th edition, improved. 5s. 6d. Also, by the same Author, 2. The Young Mother's Assistant in the Prevention of Diseases in Infants, a new and improved edition, 5s. 6d.; and, 3. An Essay on Diseases of the Skin, with Remarks on the Effects of Sulphureous Fumigations, 5s. 6d. 4. The Art of Preserving the Sight unimpaired to extreme Old Age, and of Re-establishing and Strengthening it when it becomes Weak. By an experienced Oculist; the 5th edition, improved, 5s. 6d. 5. The Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Construction of a Gay Flower Garden. By the Author of Botanical Dialogues; new edition, with coloured plates, 5s. 6d. 6. A New System of Practical Economy, for the Use of Families of every description, with Estimates of Household Expences; 3d edition, improved, 8s. 6d. The Estimates separately, as a Companion to the Housekeeping Book, 2s. 7. The Art of Preserving the Feet, or Practical Instructions for the Prevention and Cure of Corns, Bunions, Callosities, &c. By an experienced Chiropodist: 2d edition, 5s. 6d. And, 8. The Art of Employing Time to the Greatest Advantage, the true source of Happiness; 2d edition, 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The public curiosity still continues unceasing in collecting any object which has ever been in the possession of the late Napoleon: there is something in the human mind that loves to hoard together whatever tends to illustrate the character, or throw the least light upon the shade with which misfortune has obscured the declining moments of the Emperor Napoleon. It is natural to collect any thing which has ever owned Napoleon for its master: yes English Gentleman has purchased, at the Tuileries, the Horse and Harness which Bonaparte constantly rode during the late wars, and on which he effected his escape from the walls of Moscow: this interesting animal (which accompanied him through all his victories), is a brought bred white bath, his mane hangs majestically over his shoulders, and his tail nearly sweeps the ground; on the left side is the imperial crown, with the initial N.; he has five bullet shots quite discernable, and a bullet still remains in his tail; the trappings, &c. are very rich, and are those used by Bonaparte, The Horse has been purchased at an immense expence, merely with a view of gratifying public curiosity.

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BIRTHS.

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Oct. 12, the Lady of W. Pocock, Esq. of a daughter.—Oct. 11, at Hinton Court, near Hereford, the Lady of R. J. Powell, Esq. of a son.—Oct. 12, at Swaffham, the Lady of W. O. Locke, Esq. of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, Lady Reid, of a son.—The Lady of W. Scott, Esq. of Madras, of a son.—At sea, on board the Farquharson, East Indiaman, the lady of Major A. Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at Kensington, by the very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, the Rev. Thomas Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, to Frances Henrietta, only daughter of the late Joseph Delafield, Esq. of Dunmow, Essex.

On Thursday, at Bayford, Robert Jenkinson, Esq. to Henrietta, daughter of Wm. Baker, Esq.—On the 9th inst. at Shaftesbury, the Rev. J. H. Dukes, domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of York, to Sophia Matilda Caroline Mansel, youngest daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Bristol.—On Tuesday, the Rev. Powys, Esq. to Philippa Emma Shawe, youngest daughter of the late Archbishop Shawe, Esq.—Oct. 13, the Rev. P. Fillnel to Catherine Hibbert Birch, and the Rev. P. French, to Penelope Arabella, daughters of Dr. Vyse.—Oct. 14, T. W. Eaye, Esq. to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ellerton.—Oct. 13, at St. James's Church, Bath, the Rev. Dr. Prevost, to Miss Tawke.—Oct. 14, in Tralee, Capt. Richards, of the preventive service, to Miss Rowan, daughter of the late Dean of Killala.—Oct. 15, R. Cockburn, Esq. M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Duke.—On the 15th inst. at Stretton, Rutland, the Rev. Z. Jones, to Harriet, daughter of W. Walton, Esq.—J. N. Dudlow, Esq. to Miss Bissett, On the 14

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☞ To this edition, which has been carefully revised by Signor Petroni, is added, in opposite pages, the elegant and faithful translation by Le Brun. An interesting Life of Tasso, by the Editor, is prefixed.

THE LANCET, No. IV, was published yesterday.—Contents:—Sir A. Cooper's Surgical Lectures—Another Cut at Dr. Collyer—Medical and Surgical Intelligence—The Dramatic Lancet, &c.—Published at 201, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen, price 6d.

Just published, by Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster Row, 8vo. price 12s.

VETERINARY ART. A Series of Elementary Lectures on the Veterinary Art; wherein the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse, are examined on the General Principles of Medical Science. By Veterinary Surgeon PERCIVALL, of the Royal Artillery.

"The diseases of the horse are almost as interesting to the medical practitioner as those of the human subject—for the horse is his daily and faithful companion. We recommend this work to our brethren."—Med. Chir. Review, June.

"As far as we are capable of judging of its merits generally, we consider it a work of considerable excellence."—Med. Rep. July.

"We look forward with pleasure to the completion of this work. It will, no doubt, prove an useful book in the hands of those for whom it is chiefly compiled; and we recommend it to gentlemen who are not disposed to trust the care of their horses' constitutions to grooms and farriers, and who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the principles which form the basis of the veterinary treatment of our domestic animals."—Medical and Physical Journal, Sept.

Just published, by Longman and Co. Paternoster-row—Second Edition,

PRACTICAL TREATISES on TROPICAL and SCORBUTIC DYSENTERY, illustrated by Cases and Appearances on Dissection: to which are added, Practical Treatises on a peculiar Torpor of the Digestive Organs and Gastrodynia a fame; with some Facts and Observations relative to Scurvy, and a short Account of the Scorbutic Disease as it prevailed at the Penitentiary, Millbank, Westminster. By R. W. HAMPFIELD, Esq. Author of an Essay on Hemeralopia, or Night-Blindness, &c.—All the Reviews have strongly recommended this work.

PLUMBE ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

MR. PLUMBE has nearly ready for publication a Systematic Treatise on DISEASES of the SKIN, comprising the substance of the Essay to which the College of Surgeons awarded the Jacksonian Prize for 1822, with copious additions, extracts, &c.—T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet-street.

ROAD TOOLS upon Mr. M'Adam's IMPROVED SYSTEM; shovels, grafting tools, sieves, mattocks, mud scrapers, and rakes of every description, barrows with iron wheels, &c. The tools are well steeled, and will be found much more durable than the generality of these articles. Surveyors requiring large quantities will be supplied at 25 per cent. under the usual prices. Gunpowder, patent shot, refined cart grease, and paints, oils, and colours of every description. Manufactured and sold by Robinson, Taylor, and Co. (successors to M'Adam and Co.) Wilow-wharf, 87, Bankside Southwark.

NEW INVENTED PATENT GUNS, to LOAD at the BREECH.—Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to inspect the above invention, which, for safety, simplicity, and facility in loading, will be found superior to any production of the kind yet offered to the Public. By this invention proportion of at least three to one. Manufactured by A. F. BIVEN, Gun maker No. 16, Regent street Waterloo-place.

CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.—C. MILLS (from Messrs. Gillows) begs to acquaint the Public in general, that he has for inspection an Assortment of Goods in the above Branch, manufactured in a style and manner peculiar to that House, and from the fall in price of the raw material is enabled to offer every article at very reduced prices for ready-money. C. Mills, by the desire of many Ladies and Gentlemen (who have experienced a disappointment at calling at the wrong house) requests Families inspecting the Warerooms to be particular in the number, 77, High-street, Marylebone.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh, and Tauuton and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry &c. are in fine order for use; their Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub, of their usual fine qualities, and their prices the lowest at which the first class of such goods can be sold.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS IN SHARES.

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT sold the very First Prize drawn in the present Lottery, No. 8429, entitled to TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, at their old and truly fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; 39, Haymarket, corner of Coventry-street;—where Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn, are now on Sale. The Wheel is very rich, for with only two days to draw there are Two of £20,000, One of £10,000, One of £2000, Two of £1000, Six of £500, Six Two of £300, Six of £200, and upwards of 5000 other Prizes. Next Friday, Oct. 31, of £300, Six of £200, and upwards of 5000 other Prizes. Next Friday, Oct. 31, is the last day but one.

WARD'S IMPROVED DIGESTIVE SEGARS.—Health and Luxury united in the use of these celebrated Segars; their medicinal virtues in cases of indigestion, &c. are already well known and highly appreciated; are mild and gentle in their operation, and do not cause the nausea usually complained of by those who are unaccustomed to smoking; indeed by the use of them arises a most grateful perfume.—Sold only by Ward, (sole proprietor) 16, Piccadilly; Soulier and Co. 4, Burlington Arcade: and Ward, 9, Newgate-street, in boxes, at 3s. 6d. who also begs to recommend to the notice of Connoisseurs in Segars, that they have on sale the finest Cabanas in London, imported by them direct from the Havannah.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains his Majesty's permission to the 11th Foot to bear on their appointments, the words, Pyrenees, Nive, and Orthes," for their distinguished services at those places. The 86th Regiment, the words, "India and Bourbon," in similar testimony of approbation.]

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 24, 1823.

14th Reg. of Light Drags.; A. G. Duff, Gent. to be Cornet, vice D'Urban, prom.—11th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. E. S. Prideaux to be Capt. vice Macintosh, prom.; Ensign M. Richmond to be Lieut. vice Prideaux; T. A. Bell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richmond.—24th Ditto: Ensign J. Robinson to be Ensign, vice Campbell, who exch.—39th Ditto: Ensign W. Campbell to be Ensign, vice Robinson, who exch.—2d West India Reg.: Serj.-Major D. Curry to be Adj. vice Miller.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Col. the Hon. H. King to be Col. vice Maj.-Gen. Kelso, dec.—3d Roy. Vet. Batt.: Ens W. Walsh to be Ensign, vice Chambers.

Brevet.—The under-mentioned Cadets of the East India Company's Service, to have the temporary rank of Second Lieut. in the Army, whilst doing duty, in the Establishment for Field Instructions at Chatham: T. S. Burt, W. G. Nugent, J. F. Bordwine, B. Y. Reilly, and C. E. Faber.—Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. Keighley to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry, vice Lieut.-Gen. Minet, ret.—To be Hosp.-Ass. to the Forces: G. Minty, Gent. vice Kinnis, dec.; F. C. Huthwaite, Gent. vice Mackay, dec.—Deputy Com. Gen. Whitmore, having failed to pay over to the public the balances due from him on his accounts, has been removed from the Service.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct 25.

Ordnance Medical Department: Sec. Ass. Surgeons C. T. Whitfield to be first Ass. Surg. vice Napper, dec., W. F. Nelson to be Sec. Ass. Surg. vice Whitfield, prom.; First Ass. Surg. A. Ogilvie, M.D. to be First Ass. Surg.

Commissions in the 3d Reg. of Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry: Major R. Wilson to be Lieut.-Col. vice Alne, dec.; Capt. W. Lee to be Major, vice Wilson, prom.; The Hon. P. Wodehouse to be Capt. vice Lee, prom.

Commission in the Militia: Lord Pelham of Sussex Yeomanry Cavalry: W. H. Yaldwyn, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Shirley, res.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. WOODS, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

D. M'CHEANE, Fenchurch-street, merchant.—J. WHITE, Princes-street Westminster, upholder.—P. CHABERT, Penton-place, merchant.—E. BOLTON, Mare-street, Hackney, butcher.—T. TURNER, Stoke Courington, Bucks, baker.—J. LONGTON, sen. and J. LONGTON, jun. Liverpool, merchants.—W. J. GINGELL, Charles-street, Soho-square, tanner.—S. GIDNEY, Latchingdon, Essex, farmer.—W. BEALE and J. A. WRATHALL, Union-street, Southwark, hat-makers.

JOHN BULL.—TO BE SOLD, a Complete SET of JOHN BULL Newspapers, from 17th December, 1820, when it commenced, to 31st August, 1823, together with an Index.—For particulars, enquire of Mr. Eastgate, boot maker, 11, Carlton-street, St. James's.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady leaving School, is anxious to procure a Situation in the above capacity; her morals are good, her manners simple, and her qualifications such as to enable her to superintend the Education of Young Children. The family of a Merchant would be preferred.—Address by letter (post paid) M. E. at No. 23, Sherbourne lane, Lombard-street, or Post-office, Arundel, Sussex.

GPRIS, Grower of CHAMPAGNE, of Avize, near Epernay, France, most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has entered into a contract with Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, of the OPERA COLONNADE, HAYMARKET, by which Mr. WRIGHT will in future have the entire and exclusive sale of his CHAMPAGNE WINES. G. PRIS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal and distinguished support he has met with since the year 1814, and he pledges himself that the same description of WINES, and if possible better, as it is his intention to superintend his vineyards personally, will be always on sale at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, and at no other place in England or elsewhere, at the unexampled low price of 4l. 4s. per dozen.

NEW LONDON FAMILY HOTEL (late Walker's), Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—GEORGE RADLEY begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public, that he has recently taken the above premises on lease, and fitted them up in a most complete manner, at a very considerable expence. From the very desirable and central situation of the house, the extent of accommodation it affords, and his determination that the business shall be carried on with the most strict attention to the comfort and convenience of the Families and Gentlemen who may favour him by their preference, he hopes to secure their approbation and a continuance of their patronage. The arrangement of the house is peculiarly well adapted for the accommodation of large or small Families as well as of Single Gentlemen; and a Coffee Room has been fitted up, and is attended in a style that has given general satisfaction. The whole is now in a state of perfect order and cleanliness, and at charges more moderate than at any other house comparable either in style or situation.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organ, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give regular demonstrations of the comforts derived from his efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency 115, Fleet Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Auction Mart, on FRIDAY NEXT, at Twelve.

AN ORIGINAL RENTER'S SHARE of £500, and Two Shares of £100 each, in the Splendid NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE, with Admission. Also a Convenient Residence in NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, held for 18 Years, at a low rent of 190l. Particulars had at the Office in Covent Garden.

BY MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Auction Mart, on FRIDAY NEXT, at Twelve.

A VERY DESIRABLE and COMPACT FARM, with Farm House, and all necessary buildings, with a Trout Stream, and One Hundred Acres of Land, near the Village of Langtown, 12 miles from HEREFORD, held for Three Young Lives. Particulars had at the Office in Covent Garden.

BY MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Spacious Rooms, Covent Garden, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, at 12.

A CAPITAL LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, with Elegant Shop, No. 59, NEW BOND STREET, most suitably the best part of the Admired street, held for 19 years at a low rent.—Particulars had at the Office, in Covent Garden.

BY MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Spacious Rooms, Covent Garden, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, at 12, by direction of the Executors of Mr. Joseph Miles, deceased,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD ESTATE, comprehending SIX well-built substantial DWELLING HOUSES, situate in STAFFORD-PLACE, PIMLICO, held for 67 years, at a pepper corn rent, and now producing £274 a year, with capability of improvement:—Particulars had at the Office, in Covent Garden.

BY MESSRS. ROBINS, at their Spacious Rooms, Covent Garden, on SATURDAY, NOV. 8, at 12.

CAPITAL FREEHOLD and LONG LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS, of the annual value of 350l. well secured, arising from Property in Lumley Court, Strand; Vaults and Cellaring in Salisbury-street, Westminster; in Medway-street, Westminster, and Six Houses in New Way, Westminster.—Particulars had at the Office, Covent Garden.

BY MESSRS. ROBINS, at the Mart, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at 12.

A VERY CAPITAL INVESTMENT, consisting of three substantial Houses, No. 33, 34, and 35, Trinity Square, the corner of Great Tower-street, Tower Hill, producing 200 guineas a year, and held under St. Catherine's Hospital for 40 years, (renewable) at 4l. a year.—Particulars had at the Office in Covent Garden.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sewell and Carter, Water-lane, Tower-street, slip-brokers—Gordon and Co. Charleston and New Orleans, and Thomson and Co. Liverpool—Isaac R. Read, Laverstock, Wiltshire, carpenters—G. and G. Bent if, Maidstone, lord waiters—Winkless and Pardoe, Coventry, fancy trimming manufacturers—Ellis and Co. Stowford, Devonshire, limeburners—Taylor and Co. Chippenham, Wiltshire, woollen-manufacturers—Hill and Heath, Nottingham, shawlingers and corn-factors—S. and W. Booker, Sheffield, grocers and tallow-chandlers—Day and Co. Sheffield, painters—Dinner and Marvin, Lifton, Devonshire, maltsters—Lance and Townsend, Liverpool, insurance-brokers—Carter and Cahours, Crosby-square, merchants—Bourne and Co. Bromley, Middlesex, brewers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

E. WATTS, Spencer-street, Goswell-street-road, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

S. D. HAMER, late of Painter's Inn, bill-broker—G. and I. PEET, Gutter-ane, Cheapside, ribands-manufacturers—J. ORD, St. Paul's Church yard, haberdasher—J. NEALE, Liverpool, merchant—J. MYERS, Preston, Lancashire, wine-merchant—R. DAVIS, London, ironmonger.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Nov. 15, W. Crowther, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coachmaker—Nov. 18, T. A. Minchin, Portsmouth, banker—Nov. 11, W. Plimpton, Lower Thames-street, seedsman—Nov. 11, C. Fewings, Crutched Friars, wine-merchant—Dec. 1, J. Clarke, Worcester, coach-proprietor, at the Bell, Broad-street, Worcester—Nov. 13, J. Alderson, Liverpool, oil-merchant, at the George, Dale-street.

CERTIFICATES—November 11.

G. Lawrence, Stratford, Essex, silk-manufacturer—P. Marsden, Sheffield, grocer—C. O'Bryan, Holborn hill, tailor—W. Holroyd, Leadenhall-street, machine-maker—H. Dawson, Leeds, silk-mercer—R. Consitt, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant—J. Allcock, late of Russell-court, Drury-lane, victualler—T. Phelps, sen. Jewin-street, silversmith.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, OCT. 19.—Yesterday afternoon there was an Extraordinary Council of Ministers at M. de Villele's. At the breaking up of the Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs waited on his Royal Highness Monsieur. He returned there, and did not come away till eleven.

A Telegraphic Despatch received yesterday announced that the epidemic disorder at Passage had entirely disappeared, the Board of Health had declared that the measures of precaution were to cease. The Cordon will be withdrawn on the 23d of this month. The head-quarters of the army of Spain were on the 11th at Carmona. General Bergo has been sent with a flag of truce to Barcelona. The Governor Rotten has answered that he would obey the orders which should be sent him directly by the King of Spain. The King and Royal Family of Spain arrived on the 8th at Seville, where they were received with great pomp. The whole city was illuminated.

(FROM THE MONITEUR—OFFICIAL PART.)

ORDONNANCE OF THE KING.—"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents shall come greeting. We have ordained and ordain as follows:—Art. 1. The Baron de Damas, Peer of France, Lieutenant-General of our armies, is named Minister Secretary of State for the War Department, in the room of our Cousin the Marshal Duke of Belluno, who is appointed to the Embassy to Vienna, vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Caramanl.—2. During the absence of Baron Damas, Lieutenant-General Count du Coetlosquet, Director-General of the Bureaux of the War Department, shall provisionally hold the port-feuille.—3. The President of our Council of Ministers is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.—Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, Oct. 19, the year of Grace 1823, and of our reign 29th. "LOUIS.

"By his Majesty's command the President of the Council of Ministers. (Signed) "TH. DE VILLELE."

MADRID, Oct. 10.—A new decree is spoken of, which will send away a great number of great persons; among them the Count of Onate, the Dukes of Altamira, and Alvarados, and Medina Celi, the Duchess Benavente, the Marquesses of Alcanis, of Santa Cruz, of Villa Sarzena, of Villa Franca, and the Prince of Anglona are mentioned.—A contribution of 6,000,000 francs is to be levied on the city of Madrid.—Col. Amor has capitulated with 350 cavalry which he had remaining with him.—The French gardes du corps are almost all set out for Aranjuez. The regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guards has also set out for the road to Andalusia, where it is to take up temporary positions by detachments, which indicates the approaching return of the King, who is expected at Madrid on the 21st, with the Duke of Angouleme. —It is Morillo who has seized the galleons coming from Manilla.—His Majesty has sent Collars of the Golden Fleece to the Prince Carignan, and the Chief of the French Staff, Count Guillemanot. The same honour had been conferred on the Duke of Hijar, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, who served his Majesty in this capacity constantly at Cadiz, and on the Count Cornes.—Among the persons who are to be sent away from Madrid, are the Nobles of Spain, who served in the voluntary Militia of the Cortes, and their number is said to amount to 11.—It is said that the Duke del Parque, the Prince of Anglona, the Marquess of Alcanien, and the Duke of Abrantes, will be banished from the kingdom.—At the time when Riego was passing through Manzanares, a regiment of cavalry (Constitutionals) had advanced from Estremadura, with the intention, it was supposed, of carrying him off. The regiment of Cuirassiers de Berry made preparations to attack them, when of a sudden the others, amounting to 470 horse, demanded and obtained an honourable capitulation. This was the fine regiment of Lusitania.

OCT. 14.—Our journals publish the following extract from a report made by the Military Commandant of Cadiz to the Military Commandant at Cordova:—"I received yesterday the important news of the occupation of Cadiz by the brave French troops, our allies. Immediately I caused the official notice of this event to be published, which excited transports of joy among the whole faithful population of this town; but, unfortunately, this town is the head-quarters of the troops under Gen. Ballesteros: and the whole of his soldiers, from the first to the last, are deeply imbued with those mischievous principles with which they infected our soil. These incorrigible revolutionists had the audacity to tear down the official notice. They shew themselves on every point unfaithful to the Convention of August 4. What has preserved these guilty propensities in them have been the perverse and malicious intentions of Gen. B. who spread among them the proclamation which the King was forced to sign at Cadiz under the daggers of his enemies. The Revolutionists profit by this piece to dare and threaten the Royalists. This state of things cannot be changed till the troops are sent away who are so much opposed to the sovereignty of the King, our master.—Orders have been given for the disbanding the corps of Ballesteros, and measures taken for the prompt execution of these orders.—Cabra, Oct. 7.

OCT. 19.—Bulletin respecting the malady experienced at Passages. M. Jourdain, a physician, sent by His Excellency the French Minister at War to observe this epidemy; M. Pateau, M.D. and Chief Surgeon of the 19th regiment of light infantry; D. Eugene Aronti, physician of St. Sebastian: and Dr. Jean Montes, physician to the Army, report as follows:—"We hereby certify that the quarter of St. Jean has been entirely freed from contagious disease since the 4th of October; and also, that we have purified all the houses and suspicious subjects in it. We, therefore, now declare that the inhabitants of this sea-port are restored to perfect health."—(Here follow the signatures, together with those of the Junta of Health.]

Copy of the convention concluded between Don Carlos O'Donnel and General Joseph M. Jacon, Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo:—

"Art. 1. Hostilities shall cease between the blockading troops and the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.—2. The fundamental condition of this cessation is, that the Governor and the garrison shall be ready to receive and obey his Majesty's orders as soon as transmitted.—3. Whatever is within reach of the cannon of the place shall be under the authority of the actual Governor of the garrison.—4. The blockade is suspended so far as relates to the communications with other towns or places which shall be perfectly free and reciprocal even with the garrison and blockading forces. In the latter case, the parties so communicating are to be furnished with special permissions for that purpose from their respective Generals.—5. After the ratification neither party shall attempt to augment their means of attack or defence.—6. The troops of the garrison or blockade if in want of provisions are to be respectively succoured by the other party, on a principle of reciprocity, if the occasion shall arise, and a sufficient quantity be found on the spot.—7. The present convention shall last until the arrival of the orders which his Majesty may please to send.—8. If any difficulties arise in executing this convention, they shall be amicably and faithfully investigated by the Captain-General and the actual Governor, and determined in the best spirit.

"Signed at the Head-quarters at Caridad, Oct. 7th, 1823."

SEVILLE, OCT. 10.—The King our Sovereign Lord has ordered the Body Guards to return to Madrid, and to be purified. The Duke de Rody Guards to return to Madrid, and to be purified. The Duke de Angouleme, arrived here this morning from Cadiz, and set off in the evening for the capital. It appears that he will proceed thence to France without delay. Their Majesties intend to leave this by the 18th, if the Royal carriages arrive by that time. There has been an expulsion of Liberals. The Duke of San Fernando, Amarillas, Casparria, and others, are ordered off. Balanzat, who was left with Balasteros' troops, has re-assembled them, and endeavoured to advance towards Cordova; but Foissac Latour marched thence. We shall see who will pay for this.

OCT. 12.—The important health of their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses remains unchanged, and they receive each day from this loyal city fresh proofs and demonstrations of love and attachment to their Royal persons."

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 14.—It appears that the siege of Barcelona will be undertaken. Rotten has disarmed a part of the troops upon whom he could not entirely rely, and has retired within the fortress of Mont Louis. When he heard of the liberation of the King, he replied that his master was more a prisoner than ever, and he should not surrender. A company of light artillery, and a small number of field pieces, have set out to-day for Mataro. The council of war is appointed to try the French refugees who are here.

Mina, according to the last accounts, was victualling the fort of Mount Jouy, near Barcelona, for three years. This fort is at about half an hour's walk from Barcelona, which it commands entirely, whilst it remains open to no favourable point of attack. It covers a great space of ground, and will contain nearly 25,000 men. It is bomb-proof.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The enthronement of Pope Leo XII. is fixed for next Sunday, the 5th of this month. His Holiness has named Cardinal Severini Vicar of Rome. Cardinal Gonsalvi, we are assured, intends to retire, and fix his residence at Naples.

VIENNA, OCT. 11.—According to accounts from Czernowitz, of the 4th instant, his Majesty the Emperor arrived there at nine in the morning of that day, in good health, where he was received by the Governor of the Province, Colonel Van Taafe, the General-in-Chief, Count Von Fresnel, and the Civil and Military Officers. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia was expected to arrive at Czernowitz on the 6th.

From the *Bombay Gazette*, May 14.—The friends of Capt. Gambier, R.N. will peruse with interest the following account of a most miraculous escape from immediate destruction:—"On a recent elephant shooting party at Ceylon, Capt. Gambier and Mr. Hay, of the Royal Engineers, had separated from their companions, and were following a large female elephant; when pretty close to her, she suddenly and unexpectedly turned upon them: escape appearing impossible, they both fired but with little effect; the animal immediately charged, knocked Captain G. down, and pursued Mr. Hay, who fell; Capt. G. having recovered, and observing the imminent danger of Mr. Hay, gallantly ran with another gun to his assistance. The elephant, on perceiving Capt. G.'s approach, turned round, seized him with her trunk, and raised him from the ground with as much ease as if he had been a straw; she then knelt down, and laid him on his back, still retaining her hold; she now began gradually to lower herself, and he already felt the pressure which appeared the forerunner of certain destruction, when, most unaccountably, the animal suddenly rose and retreated, leaving him without other injury than a severe bruise on one knee, which he probably received when she first knocked him down in pursuing Mr. Hay."

IRELAND.

RECORDER'S COURT, DUBLIN, OCT. 18.—George Devereux stood indicted for stealing 60 yards of gingham, the property of the Messrs. Orr. George Miller deposed that he was an apprentice to Messrs. Orr; knows Mr. Devereux since the latter end of April; saw him in the warehouse on the 23d of September, about the hour of one o'clock; witness follow ed him out; he had been in and out from about eleven on that morning, remarked that he wore his hat particularly high, and that he never turned his back towards witness but kept shifting his position in going down stairs; witness also observed that he kept his hip to his wife; witness had him taken into custody in the street, by two constables; he saw two pieces of calico under his coat; the prisoner appeared confused when witness came up to him, and said that he was going to buy cakes; he asked witness to go with him to buy cakes; the prisoner was brought in custody to Usher's-quay Police office; one piece of calico was found in his hat, and two behind his coat; he said that "it was very trivial"—three more pieces of calico were found at a place to which the prisoner had directed the peace officers. John Munroe, clerk to Messrs. Orr, saw the prisoner frequently in the warehouse; observed on one occasion that he had a cord tied round his body; saw part of it hanging down; witness went up to the gallery and concealed himself behind a green curtain; on seeing him come in at the outer gate, he came into the warehouse and witness saw him select two pieces of calico, and put them under his coat, he then tied them round his body with twine; saw him put another piece into his hat; witness went off for peace officers, and on his return met him on the quay, and Mr. Miller following him; he was then taken into custody. One of the officers proved having taken the prisoner into custody, and found three pieces of calico on him, two of which were tied round his body, the other piece was in his hat. This witness proved that three pieces of calico were found at a dairy shop near the coal-quay, to which the prisoner had directed the peace officers. For the defence. John M'Kenzie, book-keeper to the Messrs. Orr, was repeatedly called. He did not appear, and three messengers were successively despatched to different places in quest of him. The Court remained a considerable time waiting, but M'Kenzie was not produced. The Recorder then charged the Jury, who, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty.—His Lordship then addressed the prisoner, in feeling and emphatic language, and concluded by sentencing him to be transported for seven years.

COURT SPECIAL SESSIONS UNDER THE INSURRECTION ACT.—John Murphy, sen. John Murphy, jun. James Donohue, John Cantillon, Mathew Daly, Timothy Twohig, and Patrick Daly were charged as idle and disorderly persons, having been found out of their several dwelling houses at twelve o'clock on the night of Sunday the 21st September, at Glanmire, in the North Liberties of Cork.—T. St. George Dillon, constable of police, stated, that on the night mentioned, when out on duty, and passing near the house of a man named Donohue, who had kept what is called a "sheebeen-house," for the sale of spirits without licence, at about 12 o'clock, he saw a man standing near the door, who, as witness approached, called out "the peelers" to other persons inside, who immediately shut the door, and put out the lights, and the man ran off. Witness went up to the door and knocked several times, stating at the same time who he was, but receiving no answer he put his shoulder against it and forced it open. On entering witness received several blows and was knocked down, and while down got several more; the place being dark, he could not distinguish by whom he was struck. He cried out loudly, "are you going to murder me?" and in struggling to rise his bayonet caught in the cheek of a woman, who immediately screamed, which he believed saved his life, as all the others then turned to her. He then placed the two men who accompanied him as centinels at the front and back doors, took the seven prisoners into custody, and tied them two and two. In identifying the prisoners, the witness said that the Dalys had voluntarily given themselves up, without having anything to do with the scuffle, having hid themselves in a room while it was going on; and that Twohig also had made no resistance, saying that he had been on his way home from love, and had been only attracted by the noise. There had been several women in the house, as the witness had heard, but they had all run away. The place had an appearance as if they had been regaling themselves—had since prosecuted the owner of the house before the Commissioners of Excise for selling spirits without license, and convicted him.—Ellen Ward said, she was one of the party assembled; there were several men, and about thirteen women and children, who were all dancing, for which they had a piper. It was a match making party; the only drink they had was table beer, and when tired of dancing they had a song. When the constable came to the door, it was open; one candle only was lighted on the table, and in the fright and confusion of the children it was thrown down and put out; some of them endeavoured to get out through the windows; in running after them the constable fell over the form, and in rising he struck the witness with his bayonet in the cheek, and she cried out she was murdered. On the following day she met the last witness, and complained of her cheek, and he also complained of his shins, as he said, from falling over the forms. He then asked her to go and have a drink or a glass at the house, if any was left; but on going, there was not, and he said, "Oh! d—n it, it is all gone." Witness saw no person strike him, nor heard him complain of being struck or knocked down. She saw him tie all the prisoners, to which they made no resistance.—Mary Keiff's testimony corroborated the last witness.—Sheriff Lowe, T. Harrison, James O'Connor, Thomas Rowland, and W. H. Kiely, Esqrs. gave all the prisoners an excellent character; they were only indulging in customary rustic amusement. After few words consultation with the Magistrates, without retiring, Mr. Blacker addressed the prisoners, and informed them that although they could not have been ignorant of the necessity of not being out of their dwellings after sunset, and had therefore severely incurred the penalties of the Insurrection Act, yet, in consideration of the character they bore, and as it did not appear that they had been assembled for any insurrectionary purpose, the Magistrates had concurred in acquitting them, which he hoped would operate on their future conduct, and as a caution, that while the state of the country required the Act should remain in force, they should be careful to remain in their houses after the hours prescribed.

On Friday se'nnight, as a corporal of the 25th regiment was drawing the charge out of his musket, which was not primed, in the barrack-room at Newmarket, county of Clare, it accidentally went off, and lodged the contents in the body of Thomas Doyle, private, which killed him on the spot.—An inquest was held on the body by Robert Green, Esq.—Verdict accordingly. They were both men of excellent character, and the deceased has left a wife and child.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

WEDNESDAY.—*Moss* v. *O'Reilly*.—This was an action for slander, between two rival medical men, at Windsor. The libellous words were "He has robbed me by not keeping his books regularly," with other slanderous words, which it was alleged had deprived the plaintiff of several valuable patients. A witness named Hague proved that the defendant said Mr. Moss had robbed and cheated him in every possible way—that he had patients of a morning before he (O'Reilly) was up, and that he had not made proper entries in the day-book, and that his conduct was otherwise so bad he had been obliged to discuss him from his service. Witness carried a letter, in these words from Moss to O'Reilly:—"Understanding you call me a thief, I have to demand from you that satisfaction which is due to me as a gentleman."—O'Reilly asked if that was a challenge to fight? Witness answered—"That is as you choose to consider it." O'Reilly then gave the letter, denying that he had called him a thief. The defendant refused to accept the challenge, and Moss, in consequence, posted him in the town of Windsor. He afterwards horsewhipped O'Reilly in the town of Windsor, upon which O'Reilly moved the King's Bench against him. Mrs. Blake, an elderly lady, lives at Windsor, proved the libellous words used by O'Reilly, that he (Moss) had robbed and cheated him, and had moreover deprived him of his professional character and patients. Mr. Dash had employed Moss, and subsequently had heard that O'Reilly had called him a thief, and had thereby injured his character; this was after the horsewhipping; but that had no effect in decreasing to employ Moss.—The Lord Chief Justice observed, it was for the Jury to say, whether the defendant meant to charge the plaintiff with putting the money into his own pocket which belonged to his employer, or merely as to enticing his patients away from him: if he signing merely that he had dismissed him for misconduct, was not actionable, unless special damages could be proved. Where the plaintiff, as in this case, had taken the law into his own hands to avenge his own wrong in such an unjustifiable way as by horsewhipping his opponent, this was not that case of aggravated injury for which a Jury would think the plaintiff entitled to more than the smallest nominal damages. The Jury, without hesitation, found for the plaintiff. Damages, one farthing.

THURSDAY.—*Wynehem* v. *Cooke*.—This was an action for £20, for work and labour done. The plaintiff is one of those fellows, who, luckily for mankind, are "inspired to cure all manner of diseases and disorders, which are declared incurable by the faculty." The result of his healing achievements boasts the recovery of a woman who had been discharged fifteen times as incurable; and the cure of a cancer after mortification had begun. Fistulas, white swellings, and deposits he made vanish like smoke. The defendant, rather a poor man, a tailor-cutter in the neighbourhood, about the time in question, had the misfortune to have a tight shoe, by which his foot suffered some inconvenience, but had also the good fortune to fall into the hands of the plaintiff, who by "God's help," with blistering, using caustic, and repeated applications of a sharp knife, succeeded in putting the member in a comfortable a condition as could be imagined. For nine or ten months the poor man had been kept in a state of suffering, and in the end found himself considerably worse than when he began. It was for the attendance the action was brought. The plaintiff's son, who sustained the case, said his father had been making experiments upon mankind for thirty-seven years, and always with the greatest success. Witness had heard Mr. Cooke say that he had done him great service.

Mr. Gurney, after some warm animadversions upon the impudent professions of the plaintiff, called upon him to prove that he had done his patient any benefit, which, as he was neither surgeon nor apothecary, was the only claim he could have to remuneration. The defendant's son proved that his father's leg was made much worse by the treatment the plaintiff used towards it. A respectable surgeon said that such treatment was against all the rules of practice. The Chief Justice called the attention of the Jury to the plaintiff's case, by which he professed to be able to work extraordinary cures. Now, gentlemen who were regular professors of medicine, never undertook to cure, but to do their best. Let the plaintiff therefore be judged by his own pretensions. Verdict—Nonsuit.

FRIDAY.—*Predeaux* v. *Russell*.—This was an action for slander, brought by an attorney—the defendant having charged the plaintiff with having been guilty of perjury. The circumstances were these, some dispute having arisen upon the suing on Bills of Exchange, a meeting took place between the plaintiff's partner and the defendant, the defendant repeated the charge, declaring he would prove it in a Court of Justice, that the plaintiff was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. Being called on for an explanation, he refused to retract, or make any apology.—Mr. Elliott Fox is partner with the plaintiff, remembers the defendant coming to their office respecting a bill of exchange which had been dishonoured, and a person named Harrison sued upon it. Defendant said (two ther gentlemen being in the office) "Mr. Predeaux is perjured, and I'll indict him for perjury—for he has made an affidavit of debt on which my friend Harrison has been arrested." Witness cautioned him not to persist in this declaration, as when Mr. P. returned to town he would be called upon to retract or justify it. He repeated the words, adding—"I can prove it, and I'll justify it."—In about a month after Mr. P. returned from Devonshire, when witness informed him what had passed. Witness wrote Mr. Russell the produced letter, demanding retraction and apology, on pain of having an action proceeded in for the calumny. No answer was received. After the action was brought witness saw defendant, who said Mr. Grace should defend the action, and that he meant to justify what he had said.—On his cross-examination he said, the words were spoken on the 20th of January, when he came to pay the debt and costs—and complained of Predeaux's arresting Harrison—Mr. P. did not make the affidavit—witness did—defendant did not mean to impute perjury to the witness—he (witness) did not tell him that he was the person who had made the affidavit, and not Mr. P.—There was nothing in his name to invite witness to say it was him who had committed the perjury imputed. There is 3l. or 4l. still due to witness as costs of proceeding. The Chief Justice said the plaintiff, in point of law, was entitled to a verdict, and such temperate damages as the Jury thought he was entitled to receive, by way of compensation for the injury.—The Jury having consulted for about 5 minutes, found for the plaintiff, damages One Farthing.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—James Scott was indicted for maliciously cutting and stabbing Elizabeth, his wife, with intent to murder her, or do her some bodily harm. Elizabeth Scott stated, that she lived in Portland-town, St. Mary-la-bonne; but had been separated from him three years. On the 15th of September, he met witness in Park-street, he seized her by the throat, pressing her neck with his thumb, as if to throttle her, and he called her a wh——. She requested a young man, his companion, to interfere for her, who advised the prisoner to desist—he said that he had not a knife then, but he would nevertheless murder her—he then made a thrust at her neck and shoulder—witness, with uplifted hands, (which were cut in parrying the blows) begged for mercy, and cried "Murder!"—his companion pushed her away from the prisoner—but while she made a staggering retreat, he followed and stabbed her over the temple, and cut her several times on her hands and arms—witness received eight wounds on the left hand, two on the temple, one on her head, several on her neck and breast, as well as others more trivial on other parts of her person.—In her cross-examination she stated that she had been married to the prisoner 19 years—did not live happy for the first 10—no quarrel ever happened respecting a man named Sinclair—had been separated three years from her husband, or nearly so—was last confined in child-bed on the 7th of September, 1821—at the time of the assault she lived in a house taken by Sinclair, who is her cousin. The property in Sin-

clair's house is in his name, to prevent the prisoner seizing it. Prisoner was discharged from Clerkenwell prison that day, through the interference of witness—never gave him any provocation on that day. Mr. Lucas, a surgeon, found wounds on Mrs. Scott's temple and hands. Mr. Lucas, a surgeon, found wounds on Mrs. Scott's temple and hands, and cuts on the neck, near the jugular vein—the incisions were as if made with a sharp pointed instrument. There were also wounds on the temple, near an important artery, and another on the skull.—One of these wounds on the left arm, and another on the hand, might have been very dangerous, from their proximity to the muscles—only one of them, however, was likely to produce death.—In his cross-examination, witness observed that the artery was punctured, but whether divided or not he could not tell. Had he not stopped it, she must have bled to death. The wounds are now all completely healed.—Thomas Oliver saw a man and woman struggling near where he stood; she extricated herself from his grasp, and he (prisoner) followed her. Witness went up, and saw what he thought a knife in prisoner's hands; he collared him, and disarmed him of his weapon, which proved to be a pair of sharp pointed scissors (the prisoner is a tailor.)—The prisoner made no defence, nor called any witnesses to his character.—Mr. Justice Park summed up the evidence, having previously recited the Act 43 Geo. III. commonly called Lord Ellenborough's Act, and given the Jury his opinion thereon.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty—Death. Mrs. Scott stepped into the witnesses box, and earnestly recommended the prisoner to mercy.—His Lordship said it should be attended to.

A Juryman—We wish to join in that recommendation.

Mr. Justice Park—On what ground, Gentlemen—I must report to his Majesty, and must give your reasons.

Another Juryman—We have no ground, my Lord.

Court—I thought so.

John Scott, and Mary his wife, were indicted for robbing Joseph Gardner, on the highway, of some money, his property.—The prosecutor is a pensioner, and was in a public-house at Chelsea, and the prisoners were there. Being blind, he asked them to shew him to the Duke of York public-house, where he lodged; instead of doing so, they took him to the Five Fields. He told them they were taking him a wrong road, and refused to go any farther. The man then threw him down, and his pocket was cut off; he had 10s. when he left the public-house, but a soldier there put his hand into witness's pocket, and ran away with some of it. After taking the rest of his money, the prisoners left him lying on the ground calling out "Murder!" and the watchman caught them and brought them back to him.—The watchman, who stopped the prisoners, proved that Gardner's pocket, and 3s. 10d. in money in it, was found in the male prisoner's jacket pocket, and he said he had taken nothing more from the man. When the Constable of the Night was proceeding to search the prisoner, he said he was guilty of taking the man's pocket; but that, meaning the money, was all that was in it.—The male prisoner, in his defence, said, he and the prosecutor were both intoxicated, and the latter lay down in the fields while he was trying to take him to his wife's mother's to sleep, and he took the money to keep for him.—The Jury found the male prisoner guilty of stealing, but without violence, and his wife Not Guilty.

Thursday.—James Aldred Falconer, a genteel-looking young man, respectably dressed, was indicted for stealing two armlets, an eyeglass, &c. &c. value 10l. the property of Maria Brown, in the house of Elizabeth Brown. Elizabeth Brown, sister to the prosecutrix, stated, that she lives in Princes-street, Westminster, but is only a lodger—witness and her sister work at the tambour work—has known the prisoner for a year—he was in the habit of visiting them—he called on the 4th or 5th of September—witness was at home alone when he came—articles of value were on the table when he came—witness took them out to show them—she then left him in the room for nearly half an hour, when he went away, he said he would call again in a few days—after he was gone she missed the trinkets named in the indictment—the next day witness and her sister went into the City, and met the prisoner in Cheapside—they went into a private house to wait for him—he said he should be out in an hour—not coming out they sent for two officers, who took him into custody—witness since heard that he took them in a joke.

Mr. Baron Garrow—The Jury must judge of that.

Witness continued—Have been twice to the prisoner since he was in custody—once to Clerkenwell prison and once to Newgate.—Cross-examined—When the prisoner left he said he would call on the next Sunday—when he met them in the city she and her sister talked on good terms—had been on intimate terms with the prisoner, who was always kind to her—does not know that her sister is a married woman—knows a Polish gentleman to whom she was about to be married.

By the Court—They walked in company from Cheapside to Tyburn Turnpike before he went to the private house—he denied having taken the trinkets—never attempted to run away.

John Staples, an officer at Marlborough-street, stated that he apprehended the prisoner—witness said he was sorry to be under the necessity of taking such a genteel young man into custody—prisoner said it was a conspiracy against him to extort money—the prisoner directed him to his lodgings, where he would find part of the articles between the mattrass and the bed—did not make any promise—did not find the articles—searched him on his return, when the prisoner said, "I'll deceive you no longer, here is the eye glass."

Maria Brown stated that she was a single woman—knows the prisoner at the bar—saw him the next day after the articles were missed—went from the City to Tyburn—he said he had not taken the property—the eye-glass now produced is part of it—was quite sure of that.—Cross-examined—Never has been married—I know a person named Memusko—he is abroad—never was married to him—know the prisoner to be a friend of her sister's—he paid friendly and honourable visits to her—they were on terms of intimacy.—Mr. Baron Garrow called on the prisoner for his defence, but he did not speak a word.—Mr. Davidson, a respectable chymist, deposed that he had known the prisoner seven years—during that time he had been midshipman and sixth mate in the East India Company's Service—he was as one of his family; his manners were gentlemanly, and his conduct honest and exemplary. The prisoner has since gone on a voyage to the West Indies—saw one of the Directors of the East India Company yesterday, who said he would come to-day to speak to the prisoner's character. The Jury after some consultation pronounced the prisoner Not Guilty.

John Best was indicted for stealing four sovereigns and other property in the dwelling-house of Wm. Barry.—Sarah Barry, the wife of the prosecutor, stated that her husband was a hair-dresser, living in Rosemary-lane. She then went on to say that the prisoner was employed in the shop on the 7th of last July, for a fortnight, during the temporary absence of her husband, and that on the 15th of the same month, she missed the property in question, and had not seen the prisoner since, till the day he was apprehended. She believed he was the person who stole the property, for he had access to all parts of the house, particularly as she had occasion to go out on the day of the robbery.—Another witness, who was examined for the prosecution, exposed to the suspicious character of the witness, and said that after the robbery had been committed, he had seen him offering to fight for a sovereign. The prisoner protested his innocence of the charge, and denied that the house contained any property of value.—The Jury having consulted a few minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Friday.—Harriet Cook, aged 20, was indicted for stealing, on the 21st of September, divers monies, the property of Samuel Fenn, her master.—The prosecutor stated, that on Saturday, the 20th ult. he missed some copper coin, and also some of silver. In consequence of this discovery, he went to an officer for advice, who marked two shillings and five sixpences, and sundry pieces of copper money, and put them in the desk, from whence the former were taken. The desk was locked, and the key was given to the constable, who took it away. On the Sunday morning, after she had been about her household business for some time he looked at the desk, when 3s. in silver coin, and 10½d. in copper, were discovered to be missing. The desk must have been opened by a key, which witness lost a year ago. The officer searched her, and found the money marked as described.—Mr. Smith corroborated the statement of the prosecutor, as to marking and finding the money on the prisoner, who denied the charge when it was first exhibited against her—on her person was also found a key that unlocked the desk. The prisoner put in a written defence—she had one father-in-law child, and threw herself on the mercy of the Court, promising never to offend again. Several respectable tradesmen, who had known the prisoner for seven years, gave her an excellent previous character. —The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict of—Guilty.

William Hart, an urchin, seven years of age, was indicted for stealing 2s. in monies, numbered, from the person of Mary Connor. The prosecutrix stated, that on the day named in the indictment, she took 2s. to get something out of pledge, but as there was a crowd in Maryle-bone assembled to witness a fight, she was induced to join the mob—while standing there, she felt something move in her pocket, and putting her hand outside her clothes, laid hold of what proved to be the hand of the prisoner, which she held until she had given him a slap of the face, and then she let him go—she felt in her pocket, and discovered that only 3s. were left; there a constable took him up, and accused him of robbing her of 2s.—the prisoner said, I have 2s. in my pocket, but it is my mother's—she gets so drunk she gives it me to take care of. The officer said to the prisoner, you have got a secret pocket in his jacket, he found 14s. 6d. It was the practice of gangs of pickpockets to have a child like this to commit the robbery, he had been absent seven weeks, and they would have nothing to do with him.—Mr. Baron Garrow, in feeling terms, lamented that a child of such tender years should be so depraved. He added—"I suppose, Gentlemen, I need only ask you to deliver your verdict."—His Lordship then observed that he would consult his learned Brother as to the manner the prisoner should be disposed of. They at length decided that, although it might seem harsh, the Court would record against him fourteen years transportation; and no doubt but Government would place him in a school, where, if he behaved well, it would not be carried into full effect.

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Wednesday John Watts, a compositor on an Evening Newspaper, James Sadler, and John Parsons, also compositors on the same paper, were charged, the first named prisoner with killing Sidney Sadler, a compositor in the same office; and the two last named prisoners with aiding and abetting the murder. The prisoner John Watts, and the deceased Sidney Sadler, had a quarrel, which they agreed to decide by a pugilistic contest, and fought in White Conduit-fields on Tuesday afternoon; the prisoner, J. Sadler, seconded his brother S. Sadler, and J. Parsons seconded the prisoner J. Watts. It appears, that the deceased, who was of a turbulent and quarrelsome disposition, gave the challenge, and subsequently spoke of the intended contest with a gaiety that shewed he had no doubt of being victor. In the 17th round he received a blow under the left ear, which felled him to the ground; he lay insensible, and never spoke afterwards. Surgical assistance was procured, but in vain, as he expired in half an hour. The prisoners were committed to Clerkenwell prison.

The prisoners were brought up again on Thursday for re-examination, when Mr. Sergeant Sellon asked the officers, whether a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and what was the verdict of the Jury. The officers stated that they were present at the inquest, and that two surgeons who opened the body, gave it as their opinion, there were no marks on the deceased which could have caused death, but that there were about two ounces of coagulated blood on the brain, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, which caused apoplexy, and which might be produced by irritation, extreme passion, or by a fall, and that in consequence of that evidence, the Jury returned a verdict—"Died from apoplexy, brought on by irritation," and that the father of the deceased and the father of the prisoner Watts were both present at the inquest.—Mr. Sergeant Sellon—Where is the prosecutor; are the witnesses in attendance?—Officer—No person appears to prosecute, and there are no witnesses, your Worship; the prisoners, on hearing of the death of the deceased, surrendered themselves to abide the inquiry; they were not apprehended.—Under these circumstances, the prisoners were discharged.

GUILDHALL.—On Tuesday morning a young lady, who has for some time conabited with a young gentleman of the name of Watson, called on Mr. Gaussen, a gentleman residing in Paper-buildings, in the Inner Temple. Mr. Watson is a natural son of the father of Mr. Gaussen, to whom his connection with the young lady in question gave great uneasiness. He had frequently remonstrated with him on the impropriety of its continuance, and recommended that he should either marry her, or break off all further intercourse. This coming to her knowledge, she came to Mr. Gaussen to upbraid him, ascribing to such advice her desertion by Mr. W. Mr. Gaussen, who had never before seen her, did not hesitate to admit his having so advised Mr. Watson, and repeated his recommendation and the grounds on which he urged either marriage or separation. On this she became greatly enraged, and producing a pair of pocket pistols, threatened to shoot him. Mr. G. darted his hand across the table and grasped her right wrist—the pistol immediately went off. Getting hold of her other hand, he then pinioned her against the book-case, on which that in her left hand was also fired. Mr. Gaussen observed interrogatively, that the pistols were not loaded? To which she replied, pointing to a ball lying at her foot—but they were. It appears, however, more than doubtful if they were loaded with ball, no mark appearing on any part of the room, nor any ball being found—but that which appears to have been dropped on the carpet, close to where she was standing when held by Mr. Gaussen against the book-case. Mr Gaussen is of opinion that the object of producing and firing the pistols was intimidation. In the struggle he grazed his fingers against the flint, as he supposes, for the slight scratch, the only injury he sustained, could not have been occasioned by a bullet; and it is scarcely possible that a pistol loaded with ball, could have been fired without some consequent mark on the wall or furniture in the room. After Mr. Gaussen had secured her hands, she exclaimed—"Your cruelty has been my ruin; if you had not given the advice you did, I should never have been deserted." An officer was called in, and the young lady was taken in her carriage to Guildhall. The pistols had been brought in a handsome red morocco case, lined with purple velvet, marked with the initials "A. W." at the top. In the case was a powder horn filled with superfine powder, balls, screw, &c. On Mr. G. securing the lady he seated her in a chair, and placed the two pistols on the table; however, she had the adroitness to conceal them unobserved both by Mr. G. and the officer, but they were afterwards found in her reticule. Mr. Gaussen related the case as above stated; he was of opinion the lady had no serious intention to injure him, and in comparing the ball with the mouth of the pistol, it was found too large to have been admitted. Mr. G. wished the business to drop, and the Magistrate accordingly discharged her.

Wednesday, a fellow of notorious character, named James Fay, whose person is familiar to all the messengers and servants at Lloyd's Coffee-house, was charged with having carried on for some time past a regular system of imposition upon sailors, labourers, and others, under the pretence of being able to procure for them places of employment on board of ships or otherwise. The garb in which the prisoner appeared before the Alderman was that of a sailor, which was accounted for by the circumstance which led to his apprehension—he was sailor-hunting that morning; but on other occasions he assumes the appearance of a regular porter, and, indeed, varies his dress according to the description of persons he intends to impose upon.—John Burrough, a sailor lad, from the neighbourhood of Tooley-street, stated, that he was accosted about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, upon London-bridge, by the prisoner, who asked him if he wanted a ship, and on his replying yes, he should be glad of one, said he could get him one. He accordingly took him to Lloyd's Coffee-house, and bid him wait while he went up. The prisoner returned to him in a few minutes with a sovereign in his hand, which he said he wanted to get changed, and asked him what money he had, adding, "Give me all that you have go.." He then gave him all he had, which was only 5½d.; with this the prisoner went up stairs again, and he never saw him afterwards until he was taken into custody.—In another case, which occurred only a few days before, the prisoner had caught a more monied customer, who hearing of his apprehension, also attended to prefer his complaint. This was a porter named Flaxman, who had in a similar manner been accosted by Fay on Snow-hill, who told him he could get him a good situation with a large pig-dealer, who shipped pork for abroad. The prisoner first took him into a public-house, under pretence of writing a note for him to take to the pig-dealer, but affecting to change his mind, said he thought it would be better to go with him himself. He then took him to the Royal Exchange, practised precisely the same tricks he had done with the sailor lad; but in this instance, instead of a few coppers, he cleaned the porter out of all he had, amounting to 19s. exclusive of the expence he had been at for the gin with which he had treated his kind friend at the public-house.—He was remanded.

BOW STREET.—On Thursday a young man of the name of George Fletcher appeared before the Magistrates, having voluntarily surrendered himself to Lack, the patrol, on the previous evening. From the statement of the landlord of Fletcher, Mr. Lacy, residing in Tottenham place, Tottenham Court-road, it appeared that about six weeks ago the prisoner took lodgings at his house. For the first three weeks nothing had occurred to excite any suspicion as to his want of honesty; At the end of the third week, however, Fletcher left his lodgings, and in about half an hour after his departure, the landlord's box was found open, and minus a watch, threes sovereigns, and some other articles. Lacy made several attempts to discover Fletcher's retreat, but all in vain. Fletcher wandered about for the last three weeks labouring under great mental agony, and rather than endure it any longer, he surrendered himself to the officer. The Magistrate asked how he came to take the things? and he answered, that unfortunately, he saw the box open; the temptation to take the things was strong—his necessities pressing; but, after all, he felt so acutely for having robbed an honest man, that he could not be happy without delivering himself up to the hands of justice.—He was committed for trial.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.—Of this interesting Expedition a very full account of about fifteen columns appeared in the LITERARY GAZETTE of yesterday. It embraces ample details of the Esquimaux, their Manners and Customs; an authentic Narrative of all the principal Events which befel the Travellers; a compendium of the Scientific information obtained, and many curious and amusing Anecdotes relating to our countrymen and the natives. Early orders are requested, as only a certain extra number of the Literary Gazette has been printed.—Reviews of new Works, Poetry, Dramatic Criticisms; the Barley corn Club, No. 15, an Old Sailor's Tale, &c. &c. &c. Sunak—Published by W. A. Scripps, 352, (Exeter 'Change), Strand, price 8d., or 1s. stamped, for Country circulation by post.

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The British Securities were perfectly steady during the early part of the week, but on Friday the Consols for Account, which had been at 83¾, fell to 83½, at which price they have been doing during the morning of this day. This depression was occasioned by a report that a fleet had been ordered to the Mediterranean, on account of the Ministers not entirely coinciding with the views of France as regards Spain.—In the Foreign Market Chili and Columbian Bonds have both been drooping, on account of rumours being afloat that France was about to assist Spain to recover their colonies. The latter Bonds have also been affected by other rumours relative to the non-recognition of the loan, and have been doing at 53. Chili have been at 66¼; Spanish have been as low as 24½, but have since rallied about 1 per cent. In other securities there has been little to notice.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall fully reply to our numerous Correspondents next week.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock*.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

OF all the papers printed in the metropolis, we believe we may take to ourselves the exclusive credit of having prognosticated the evils which have arisen to our occidental possessions from the laudable efforts of the Saints—we alone have stood forward to vindicate the West Indian Planter against calumny and aspersion—we alone have made the struggle in defence of his character and property—we have called with a loud voice—WE HAVE SOUNDED THE ALARM.

This, let it be observed, we have done alone, and in opposition to the powers that be. It cannot but be gratifying to us therefore to find, that Government have resolved to send ships and troops immediately to the West Indies, to protect the lives and property which have been put into jeopardy by the agitation of the emancipation question in Parliament.

In another part of to-day's paper we have commenced an exposure of the character of MR. WILBERFORCE, which we propose to continue. It is impossible that we should suffer a person, whose name is known all over the world, to use the influence his notoriety gives him for such purposes as those to which he has been pleased to apply them; and it is only by ripping off the mask which he has so successfully worn for many years, that we can do our duty to our country.

Those who have traced the proceedings of the African Society through a series of years, those to whom the names of MACAULEY, STEPHEN, and WILBERFORCE are familiar, will do well to recall all the facts which have come to their knowledge, arrange them, sift them, analyze them; and we think, after this calm examination, their minds will be better prepared for what we perhaps may have occasion to publish, than they can possibly be at this moment.

Far are we from wishing to ask any question of MR. ZACHARY MACAULEY, the once needy overseer, now elevated into an opulent merchant, touching the sum of 129,951l. 11s. 11d., paid to him on account of Sierra Leone; nor do we mean to inquire how much philanthropy was blended in the exertions used to capture negroes, for which upwards of 275,000l. has been paid by Government. We certainly have no desire to recur to the paltry sum of fifty guineas, which MR. MACAULEY actually took for sending home upwards of ten tons of white rice, as a premium which, we believe, he *himself proposed that Government should offer*—we do not mean to call public notice to the fact, that, in the same page of the accounts of the Sierra Leone Company in which the sum of 141. 5s. 6d., charged for clothing African boys at school, there is an item of 107l. 12s. for *a piece of plate to* MR. MACAULEY—to that MR. MACAULEY who served *himself* in all he did for the Sierra Leone Company or the African Institution; who had obtained nearly a monopoly of the trade, constant freights for his ships, the prize agency of almost every man of war since the abolition, the agency for the Governor, garrison seizures, and a control over every thing in the colony; who, when the colony was given up to the Government appointed *himself* King's Agent (which, however, the late DUKE OF PORTLAND did not sanction).—We care not for all this—this, if it be not sanctity and purity, is human nature, and we find no fault with MR. ZACHARY MACAULEY for feathering his own nest; but we must have off the mask—we must strip him of his cloak—we will have the world to see a very active, bustling, worldly enterprising man, making his way in the world and getting rich from a mean origin and an humble station. But we will have no cant—these Gentlemen have gone on quite long enough—they have played their game to the extent of risking our colonies once or twice before; those colonies are *now* in actual danger—it is no time for half-measures—the moment to strike the blow is at hand—and the Saints and their motives must be exposed.

In all we have said of MR. MACAULEY, we have said nothing that could injure any man who did not set himself up as a spotless moralist, an unworldly philanthropist. Perhaps MR. MACAULEY may remember to have read a petition from the Nova Scotia settlers to the Directors of the Sierra Leone Company—there is in it, a paragraph, in which they complain that "MR. CLARKSON had promised, amongst other things, they should be supplied with every necessary of life from the Company's stores, at the moderate advance of 10 per cent. on the prime cost and charges; that while MR. CLARKSON remained in the colony they paid no more, but since that they were charged upwards of 100 per cent."

At the time alluded to, MR. ZACHARY MACAULEY had the monopoly of trade.

Perhaps MR. MACAULEY may remember the time when the African institution obtained the direction of the Crown estates in Berbice, in order to try experiments for the amelioration of the condition of slaves.

The consignments fell into the hands of MESSRS. BABINGTON and MACAULEY.

Perhaps MR. MACAULEY will recollect that the agent for the ships of war *claimed and received* from the Navy Board large sums, as bounty upon captured negroes, payable by Government when the prizes are *finally* condemned—perhaps he will remember that the sentences of the Colonial Vice Admiralty Court were reversed by the High Court of Admiralty in England—that this agent then informed the Commissioners that he was ready to refund 5,000l. upon application, which was made, and the money paid; but it was at the same time discovered that the agent still held in his hands 46,000l. more bounty money, which he had received while *the cases were under appeal*; and, as he could not legally hold the money, he was compelled to refund that sum also. The Commissioners demanded the interest for the time he had kept the principal—the agent refused to payit—the affair was put into the hands of their solicitor.

This agent was MR. ZACHARY MACAULEY.

MR. MACAULEY may, perhaps, remember that when MR. STEPHEN wrote those letters which bear the signature "TRUTH," he mentioned the fact that the Berbice Commissioners so rigidly adhered to the principle of economy that *they borrowed the house of a friend* as a place of meeting—this very MR. STEPHEN subsequently signs *a report*, (being one of the Commissioners), in which it is declared that the Commissioners found it necessary to appoint a secretary at 300l. per annum, which "included, however, *the expence of an office*:" to this Secretary, then in an unprecedented manner, the Commissioners gave 300l. per annum: while every other consignee of West Indian property carries on all the correspondence and pays his clerks and office-rent, and other expences out of his commission!

This Secretary was MR. MACAULEY.

Perhaps MR. MACAULEY will recollect the circumstance of removing the field-women from town to Sandvoort, and tearing them from their husbands and families, a measure which excited discontent, and induced the necessity of punishment—perhaps MR. MACAULEY may recollect that the object in thus breaking every tie which the abolitionists *profess* to maintain, and in doing that, upon which the whole anger of the African Institution had (in all other cases) been fulminated was considered favourable to *the property* of the Commissioners, and the consequent augmentation of the consignments to England.

The consignees were MESSRS. MACAULEY and BABINGTON.

And so we might go on through the whole career of these persons, even to the appointment of JAMES STEPHEN, as Counsel to the Colonial Office—a situation not recognised by the Constitution—filled by a man neither appointed by the Crown nor sanctioned by Parliament—who receives fees upon Colonial papers from the public and individuals, and whose name, with his appointments, allowances, salary and perquisites, is consequently suppressed in all returns to the House of Commons.

A fool who writes a clerk-like hand tells us in a long letter that we have made a blunder, and said last week that MASTER STEPHEN was counsel for the Colonial department—we certainly did say so, and we say so still—because the son is so evidently in the hands of the father, and the father has such uninterrupted access to all the papers of the Colonial department in consequence of the son's appointment, *under the circumstances*, that HE is to all intents and purposes the counsellor. If the silly person who wasted his time to tell us of *our mistake* imagined that we believed the Master in Chancery to be the *bond fide* colonial counsellor we pity him, as indeed we do for the trouble he took to tell us that MACAULEY and BABINGTON were general merchants. We would advise our correspondent to turn to the list of East India proprietors before he affects such *superior* information.

We have wandered from our main point in pursuit of MR. ZACHARY MACAULEY'S extraordinary virtue and contempt of worldly objects—but in returning to THE great object we have in view, we mean the general exposure of the quackery and morbid sensibility of the faction, we take the opportunity of availing ourselves of the opinion of Mr. HENRY BROUGHAM, not that we are at all inclined to pin our faith upon anything so changeable and shuffling, but as there are some fifty or sixty people in the world who have a high opinion of his intellect, and probably half as many who believe in his integrity, we will give our readers his opinion upon the differences between the Blacks and Whites in the West Indies—he appeals to the Saints thus, in his work on Colonial Policy:—

"The consistent friend of humanity may be permitted to feel some tenderness for his European brethren, *although they are white and civilized*, and to deprecate that INCONSISTENT SPIRIT of CANTING PHILANTHROPY, which in Europe is only excited by the injuries or miseries of the poor and the profligate, and on the other side of the Atlantic is NEVER WARMED but towards the savage, the mulatto, and the slave."—Vol. II. p. 210.

"The Negroes," says the honourable and Learned Member for Winchelsea, "are truly the Jacobins of the West; they are the anarchists—the terrorists—the domestic enemy; against them it *becomes rival nations to combine, and hostile governments to coalesce.*"

EITHER through a blind fatuity, or in the hope of blinding others, there is no trick more common among the hackneied WHIGS, than by the misapplication of terms and principles to confound right with wrong. We can, however, attribute to downright opaque stupidity alone, the following extract from the MORNING CHRONICLE, which has lately fallen under our notice:—

"At a late representation of *Macbeth* at Covent-garden, several Spaniards who were in the pit were observed to be much affected at hearing MR. C. KEMBLE repeat, with an accent of the deepest regret, the following passage:—

'O, nation miserable,
'With an untitled tyrant bloody-sceptred,
'When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again!'"

Now, the story about the Spaniards is obviously gratuitous—and the quotations are as evidently elicited through the labours of the MORNING CHRONICLE Index-hunter. A *groupe of Spaniards* in the pit at Covent-garden, critically applying the words of SHAKSPEARE to their own circumstances, is a true WHIG hit; and there let it rest. But if we could suppose *even* ONE Spaniard sufficiently conversant with our language to have comprehended the tendency of the passage, we will venture to affirm that he could not have blundered—having observed the progress and developement of the plot—into such an application of the sentiment as the editor—who obviously has never read the play—has done. To whom does the term "untitled tyrant" apply? To Macbeth. And who is Macbeth? A KING-KILLER. Why is the nation called miserable—why are its wholesome days departed—and why is their loss deplored? Because a REBEL and ASSASSIN has *murdered his legitimate Monarch*—because *treason* and murder are in the ascendant—and because (which made the seven Spanish gentlemen of the CHRONICLE objects of universal attention in the pit!—because the country, under the blood *rule of a* REGICIDE, and an USURPER was

"Almost afraid to know itself."

But, says the sagacious Chronicler—"The idea of FREEDOM was present to all minds at these words"—

'We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are,
'Painted upon a pole—and under writ
'Here you may see the tyrant!'

The presence of the Spanish gentlemen in the pit must have had an astonishing influence over the audience, if this be true—for we will stake our reputation that such an idea could never have presented itself to the mind of an Englishman, whose best feelings would be awakened and directed towards the means of avenging the horrors and afflictions of civil warfare upon a BLOODY USURPER, and of placing the legitimate Monarch on the Throne.

"To dew the SOVEREIGN flower—and drown the weeds!"

Upon the whole our readers will agree with us, in the aptness of this mode of application by the WHIG PRESS—their judgment is unquestionable, and can only be equalled by their good taste and feeling exhibited on the same day, when censuring Ministers for attending to the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S recommendation of fit and proper persons for the Consulate to South America, a cry is set up against the possibility of the "*Mustachio influence* of the *Hero* of Waterloo"—(in WHIG *italics* to point the sarcasm) becoming predominant in *such* appointments! This would make the Spanish gentlemen in the pit stare again no doubt.

What the DUKE OF WELLINGTON will think of this we may easily guess, but it may not be unserviceable to the Whig scribbler to tell him what the people of England will think of it—they hold in abhorrence every attempt to sacrifice to the sordid interests of a faction, the fair character of their country, and the pre-eminent qualities of those, who by their valour and wisdom have contributed to sustain it.

THE accounts hourly arriving from our different West Indian Settlements are truly aweful and portentous, and, if our saintly philanthropists at home have indeed the tender consciences which they so loudly proclaim in the streets and the highways, their pillows must be strewed with thorns on reviewing the result of their machinations. They can have no reserve on the score of good intentions, they have no plea of ignorance to resort to in defence of their policy. The consequences of their hypocritical zeal were anticipated as inevitable—they erred with their eyes open—and in their eager and *unholy* appetency for vulgar popularity, have set *the lives* and properties of millions of their fellow creatures at the hazard of the die!

Can these men reflect even upon the blood that has already been shed, without shuddering under the conviction that they have caused it to flow! Can they appeal under the especial workings, even of spiritual pride, to the God of *all* mercy as peace, for pardon, as the *innocent* causes of a crime which *already stands recorded against them in characters of* BLOOD! —Can they justify themselves before the Saviour of the World, in the face of his own solemn rejection of the time-serving palliative of the end justifying the means!—No—they have excluded themselves from all appeal to Heaven, or to man, by a *wilful, headstrong*, and *persevering* pursuit of their own sectarian objects; reckless, as their unsanctified confederate and ally, BROUGHAM, declared himself, of consequences to the country or the world, beyond the narrow precincts of their own party!

To leave them to the vulture gnawings of their own consciences—if not hardened against conviction and humanity—might be punishment sufficient for these vain and self-sufficient Pharisees—but, alas! the first blood has been drawn, and who shall calculate the amount of that which is yet to follow, from the passions of millions of semi-barbarians, heated and inflamed by the organized enthusiasm of these men? In every island from which accounts have hitherto been received, the poison has more or less extended—and we have as yet only the first symptoms of a convulsion, which the heated passions of the black population providentially induced them to precipitate before the conspiracy was ripe. Contented and happy—we speak advisedly—these people, only a few days before the arrival of the published accounts of the proceedings in Parliament, backed by PRIVATE MISSIONARY COMMUNICATIONS, were in possession of more comfort than any of the peasantry of any European country. Quick, irritable, and easily excited—like all men in that stage of civilization—was it to be supposed that they could hear, unmoved, that they were the victims of barbarian task-masters, who had no right or power over their destinies—of men, who were denounced and rejected by their own countrymen—and who, by their atrocities, courted the retribution which the slave population had in their own hands!

It is the language of REVOLUTION *over the whole world*—but especially addressed to a race of beings the least capable of estimating consequences, or of ascertaining the truth—By whom?—By the regicides of France, or the ultra radicals of England?—No; by men professing an overweening confidence in their own claims upon the mercy of heaven, whilst they assume the air of political independence, for the purpose of shewing their power, whenever the Government and its opponents approach an equal division of theirs!—And who is the master spirit of this scheme of political expediency?—The man—whom we have often exposed in his true colours to a misjudging world, and who, through the system of HUMBUG practised in every auxiliary branch of the grand scheme, and extending from one end of the kingdom to the other—is imposed upon his credulous countrymen as a SAINT and a PROPHET—when he is neither more nor less than a political adventurer, pursuing the object of his crooked ambition through bye-ways and tortuous passages, which none have dared, or have been ashamed, to explore since the days of his great and subtile archetype CROMWELL!

We set aside all the minor actors in the forthcoming tragedy, as creatures bred, and pampered, and enriched by the system, to which they have been trained by the great patron. The MACAULEYS, the STEPHENS's, the —— we know not who—the poor men become rich in declaiming against the vanity of riches, are mere puppets in the hand of the manager, and need not be brought forward until we find it necessary—which we

shortly may—to exhibit the details in which their several parts have been cast, and which they are yet destined to perform.

To the name of WILBERFORCE our posterity will recur with sentiments far different from those which his fulsome panegyrists and blind followers have, up to the present period, excited in his favour. We have instances, without number, of the insincerity of this man's professions, but the occasion is not yet ripe for their production. Sufficient is to be inferred by any man, who, divesting himself of prejudice, and the distracting cant of party, looks fairly at "THE CAUSE," as it is called—(not *yet* the GOOD OLD CAUSE) and beholds the distribution of the Wilberforcian power in every department of trade, commerce, and manufacture of the empire—and thence branching out into every, the remotest colony attached to, and dependant upon it. Let such a man only reflect, that this powerful and extraordinary combination is linked and united by a sort of free-masonry, of which WILBERFORCE himself is the grand master—and that its essence is a *professed* CONTEMPT of "the things of this world," and of all those who worship God in any other manner than that adopted by the *initiated!*

Let such a man, we say, who has penetration to look beneath the surface, ask himself if those people can be honest in their professions, who make religion the stalking horse of their ambition, and who indulge in "*spiritual extasies*," whilst they are worshipping under every form, which worldly wisdom, political intrigue, and a thirst for riches and power can suggest—that which they declare to be "the mammon of unrighteousness!" Have they really misconstrued the text—or do they suppose the divine founder of our faith meant to commend the unjust steward for making to himself "FRIENDS" by the unholy barter of his conscience?

No—they are too subtle and too acute to be the dupes of a doubtful commentary. They see, and know well enough what they are about, and it is on that account that we feel called upon, as the crisis approaches, to show that neither this man nor his followers are dupes to their own zeal.

Do not let us incur the censure of the public for any lack of charity. The opinion of our political opponents, who would league with Satan if he entertained a single sentiment in common with themselves, we despise—but we would stand well with our countrymen, and they may at first feel shocked at the spectacle of a man who has been so long dressed up and elevated above the holy ones of the nation as a saint and an apostle, brought down to a level with those whom the national sentence of condemnation has long ago doomed to contempt and execration. It is a task which we would avoid—but if the press could have been heard on *both sides* in the sixteenth century CHARLES *might* NOT *have been martyred on the scaffold*—nor CROMWELL *have been the usurper of a* THRONE!

We have no one motive—as we stand before Heaven and our countrymen—but the love and anxiety for the welfare and maintenance of our Constitution in Church and State—we have no impulse but our detestation of HYPOCRISY and HUMBUG, wherever it is to be found, in these our efforts to open the eyes of the deluded portion of our countrymen, and to arrest the power of delusion before it has reached that point where the blood of heroes or martyrs must decide the issue of events.

We have *only time* to-day to fix the attention of our readers to *two points*—the great leading features of MR. WILBERFORCE'S public life. To him exclusively the country is indebted for A SCHISM in the established Church—which, in *almost every* parish in England—at least in every parish worth contesting—is fomented and extended by the most indecent appeals from the regular ministry—and by the officious interference of unauthorised persons in the parochial institutions. If our readers will take the trouble to refer to the page of history, they will find not only the general principle—but the *minutest details* of the GRAND PURITAN SCHEME for the overthrow of the Church, furnished and sedulously copied in the transactions and proceedings of the WILBERFORCIAN sect of the present day. How the struggle may terminate, we are not bold enough to prognosticate—but any man who can contemplate the "signs of the times" with indifference, which display before his eyes an embodied phalanx under the general title of the "Bible Society," of thousands and thousands of men, moved and directed *by a Finger at* HEAD-QUARTERS—we pity his delusion, and must hope better of the great mass of our fellow-countrymen.

The second great feature of MR. WILBERFORCE'S public life, is the ingenious adoption and successful prosecution of a scheme for the "Abolition of the Slave Trade," *really* originating with MR. GRANVILLE SHARPE. We cannot stop to examine the merits of this question. The real point at issue among statesmen capable of prospective views, was the *time* and *period* of carrying so important a measure—and a political manœuvre of the WHIGS to obtain popularity, during the short period of the most unpopular administration *ever known* in the country—they permitted their new ally to precipitate it, for the sake of raising a halo round their own miserable and execrated series of blunders and mal-administration. But even here a pledge was considered necessary from the abolitionists, that "*they did not contemplate the abolition of slavery* in the measure—and the PLEDGE WAS SOLEMNLY GIVEN. How it has been redeemed—or how it has been evaded by the introduction of a new actor on the scene—a MR. BUXTON—we know not whether he be the four-in-hand man—for the *jesuitical* purpose of avoiding personal responsibility for the said pledge, we leave our readers to decide. We have only passed the threshold—one word only hath gone forth—and it has drawn the blood of SOME, to avert *the torrents of our* NATIVE BLOOD, which ere this must otherwise have been shed—as the direct result of the fair speeches and philanthropic exertions of a sect professing christian principles in a purity—which sets all beyond its pale—in the class of *reprobates!* Have these men souls? have they consciences?—does no touch of remorse awaken them to a sense of what they have done, or what they are doing? IT IS said that the man who has set all these springs in motion—the prime mover—the *child and champion* of PURITANISM, is—the GREATEST OPIUM EATER in England! Well may he be so.

ALL the papers have published the following:—

"We regret to learn that a distinguished officer, who has just returned to his country, after a long absence on a distant and perilous expedition, has experienced since his return home a shock more fatal to his happiness than could have been inflicted on him in the inhospitable regions from which he has just escaped. We hear that a beautiful, lovely, and accomplished young lady, who had exchanged with the gallant officer in question a mutual pledge of unalterable attachment previous to his embarking on his dangerous enterprise, and the promise of an immediate and honourable union on his return, has, during his absence, forgotten the pledge she had given; and afforded reason to believe that the gallant officer is no longer the favoured object of her affections. On the arrival of this distinguished officer in London, he hastened after the first discharge of his public duty, and drove with an unaltered attachment and fond anxiety to the Lady's house, in the neighbourhood of Portland-place, to pay his first attentions to the object of his highest esteem, and receive her congratulations on his safe return; but, to his surprise and sorrow, he found that the house had been for some time shut up, and that the family had quitted London; and upon further enquiry he learned that some change had occurred with respect to the affections of the chief object of his solicitude, which made it advisable that he should endeavour to eradicate from his mind all recollections of her plighted faith and influence over his heart. So severe has been this shock to the brave officer, who could smile at the horrors and dangers of a frizid zone, that he has continued ever since this discovery in such an unhappy state as to seclude himself from the society of all his friends, who have in vain endeavoured to console him on the unhappy occasion, and entertain some fears of serious consequences to his health.

"We are happy to state that CAPT. PARRY was considerably better yesterday (Thursday). Twenty ounces of blood were taken from him on Wednesday, by which he was greatly relieved, and his medical attendants are now of opinion that a few days will place him entirely out of danger.

We have no mercy on a jilt; and we grieve to find that the enterprising officer, who is her victim, should have taken the defection of the young lady so much to heart. Instead of losing blood and secluding himself, we would advise him to take a drive into Hertfordshire, and make enquiries, to which he may *now* obtain candid answers. This proceeding will, we think, enable him to ascertain the value of what he has lost.

TREAD MILL.

A NEW champion has appeared in the tread-mill contest, who has taken up new ground, and who is in due form taken up by the CHRONICLE.

MARTIN STAPYLTON, of Mytton, Esq. has published a protest against the labour of untried convicts, in which we must confess we agree; but the CHRONICLE charges MR. PEEL with having advocated and defended the practice during the last Session of Parliament, whereas, the fact is directly the reverse of the CHRONICLE'S assertions. MR. PEEL, so far from defending such conduct, did no longer ago than the 17th of May, state in his place "that it would be very wrong "on every account that the distinction between commitment "for trial and conviction of an offence should be confounded."

The CHRONICLE, not satisfied with telling a falsehood, jests upon the supposed conduct of MR. PEEL, of whom they say, "he avowed himself partial to whipping, without ex- "plaining on what his liking was founded—it appeared a sort "of *penchant*—a taste, a *goût*."

A paper which likens his present MAJESTY to tyrants and barbarians, only keeps up its character by attributing cruelty to MR. PEEL—it is the system adopted by this Jacobin journal to vilify and stigmatize every thing that is in power—to blacken the characters of men which are in truth unimpeachable, and to attribute all sorts of cruelty, and even vice, to hearts remarkable, nay, proverbial, for their warmth, their kindness, and their honesty.

If the statement of MR. STAPYLTON (whom our readers may remember as MR. MARTIN BREE, of Arundel-street, in the Strand,) be true, there is certainly some mis-management, and so the CHRONICLE might have said; but no, it was necessary to associate MR. PEEL with the Yorkshire jailor, and attribute to *him* the violation of the statute law, and an inherent disposition towards cruelty and oppression!

WE have frequently been requested to point out occasionally such new publications as happen to strike us as worthy of public notice; and in the few instances in which we have obeyed the call, we have received very flattering testimonials of the influence of our recommendation. It is this which makes us cautious and sparing of praise, but we have lately been reading some works which demand the exercise of the pleasing duty.

IN the first place, a novel called "REGINALD DALTON," written by the author of "VALERIUS," has powerfully attracted our attention; that it is superior to "VALERIUS," we doubt, because the combination of splendid imagery, historical research, elevated language, and deep interest, which is to be found in that work, is wanting in the new production of the same pen—not wanting from want of ability to produce it, but from the nature and construction of the story. "REGINALD DALTON" is introduced to the reader under his paternal roof, and carried through a variety of scenes and incidents with much skill and power. The loves of the hero and heroine are witchingly told; indeed the interview between them, where he declares his affection, is as delicately and beautifully described as any thing we ever met with.

The only fault we should find with the history of the work is the implied censure it casts upon the university of Oxford, in the riotous proceedings of Under-Graduates, Proctors, bull-dogs, Gowns-men and Towns-men. The disturbances of years, for the better carrying on the plot, are huddled into a very short space of time; and although, to those who know the real state of the case, such descriptions will do no harm, yet coming from an Oxford man, whose reputation stands extremely high, they might have an effect upon mothers who read it, and who, terrified at the picture of an university life, as there exhibited, might influence—(as who doubts they uniformly can)—their husbands, in the choice of a place whereat to educate their sons.

This is all we have to quarrel with the author about; putting this aside, we must confess the great pleasure we received in the perusal of a book which—(guarding their minds from prejudice against our *alma mater*)—we can earnestly and sincerely recommend to our readers.

The next book, with which we have been mightily pleased, is a collection of stories, under the title of "HIGHWAYS and BYWAYS," the author of which is one of our most violent opponents, and quite uncontrolable in the force of his invectives against us. This makes no difference in the merit of his tales; and we think the story called the "EXILE OF THE LANDES" as interesting and touching as any tale of the same class we have ever met with.

Every body has read "BODY AND SOUL"—and therefore our recommendation perhaps is now useless. Should there be any, however, to whom it is yet unknown, we have no hesitation in pressing it upon their attention, as a work, the writing of which is fully worthy of the honest orthodox opinions it maintains.

THE following document, as containing a firm and moderate statement of the dangers and difficulties to which the Colonies are exposed by the intermeddlings of the political empirics, we consider worthy a place, at a moment when the subject engrosses all minds alive to perils by which, in all human probability, at *this moment* our Colonies are seriously assailed.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition of the Honourable the Members of General Assembly of the Island of Dominica, sheweth,

That your petitioners have heard with feelings of the deepest dismay and alarm of the intended proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the emancipation of the slave population in the colonies; impressed with the magnitude of the inevitable dangers to result from such a measure, they hasten, as well on their own behalf as that of the mother country, to implore your Honourable House to prevent the irremediable mischiefs and avert the horrible calamities in which the adoption, or even the agitation of such a measure, must involve these unhappy countries.

Your petitioners cannot, at the same time, avoid pointing out to your honourable House the manifest injustice of an act which would at a single stroke deprive thousands of industrious and meritorious individuals of their property, and consign to want and irretrievable ruin numerous families, whose hard-labouring industry, under the pledge of the British Government for centuries repeated and confirmed, whilst it has barely procured them competence has increased, improved, and strengthened the parent state.

Your petitioners contemplate this question with the greater astonishment when they reflect on the ready and cheerful concurrence with which the legislature of these islands have met all the measures which the wisdom of Parliament has hitherto suggested for the abolition and prevention of the Slave Trade, as well as for the amelioration of the condition of the slave population; and confidently appeal to the candour and liberality of your Honourable House, whether so willing a compliance ought not to be accepted as a pledge of their good faith and intentions, rather than be followed as a precedent for measures fatal to the preservation and security of their lives and fortunes.

Your petitioners boldly challenge and court the strictest investigation with regard to the full and unqualified enforcement of these measures, as well as into their conduct in the treatment of their slaves, as the most certain proof of the sincerity of this pledge, and of refuting the unfounded calumnies and aspersions with which they are unceasingly and most unjustly loaded.

Such a disposition of property (except by a violation of every principle of law and justice) can never be attempted, without securing the fullest remuneration to the holders of it; and in the prosecution of this fatal policy, not only the enormous sum which Great Britain must appropriate for this purpose, amounting at least to 100 millions, but an annual revenue of six millions and a half, an immense outlet for the produce, fisheries, and manufactures of the united kingdoms, in addition to an extensive nursery of 20,000 seamen, and the productive employment of upwards of 130,000 tons of shipping, must be sacrificed for the attainment of an object, which can only produce and entail misery and misfortune on the very persons whose happiness is the end in view.

To provide a market for the fisheries and manufactures of England and Scotland, and for the commerce of Ireland, to create another nursery for seamen, to afford employment to the shipping engaged in this trade, will be the duty of Government. For this purpose new sources of commerce must be discovered and secured (but by which other nations will be chiefly benefitted) to indemnify the holders of West India property, an addition of 100 millions must be made to the national debt; and to supply this enormous deficiency of revenue, heavy additional burthens must be imposed on the landholders and every class of the community in the mother country.

Not only in the various modes already alluded to must Great Britain suffer, must its navy, commerce, manufactures, revenue, and landed interest be injured and oppressed, but in this general ruin must also be involved that numerous class of merchants, who, under the protection of Government, embarked their capitals in West India concerns, whose assistance fostered the infancy of these Colonies, protected their growth, and, in short, enabled them to become one of the chief sources of the wealth and power of the empire.

But if such be the consequence of this attempt, as it affects these interests, how much more deplorable will be the situation of the Colonists, how wretched that of the slaves themselves?

An immense population at once let loose from a state of subordination to the possession of freedom, what laws can restrain them—by what power can such laws be enforced? Must we be left to fall an unresisting prey? Will our country decree that loyal, faithful, and innocent subjects of every age and sex shall be exposed to the merciless discretion of slaves, whose feelings will have been stimulated against us by those who are bound to be our protectors, and who, by the vote of the British Parliament, will have been taught to consider was their tyrants and oppressors?

If, on the other hand, the humanity of the state should provide for our protection, 100,000 men would be found barely adequate for our effectual security, and the expense of maintaining an immense army at the distance of 3000 miles, must be provided for out of the purse of the nation.

That these apprehensions are far from being exaggerated, your petitioners refer your Honourable House to the horrible fate of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, upon whom every species of cruelty was practised, when none escaped with life that fell into the hands of the blacks; and to the recent insurrection in Barbadoes, where a large portion of the negroes, deceived by false reports on the discussion of the Registry Bill, raised the standard of rebellion, in the year 1816, where conflagration and murder marked their steps, and when, without the assistance of a large body of troops, and a strong militia, every white inhabitant must have been slaughtered. Had such an event happened in this island nothing could have prevented this awful result.

What will be the condition of the slaves themselves? Ignorant of the first principles of government—abandoned to the impulse of their untutored feelings—riot, disorder, and confusion, will be the first fruits of freedom; the indulgence of every lawless passion will be their sole aim; and quarrels, broils, and contests, began and closed in blood, will mature and bring to perfection the blessings of liberty.

The advocates for their emancipation may then triumph at the success of their plans, which will have plucked the richest jewel from the Crown, cut off a powerful arm of the empire, undermined the navy, commerce, manufactures, wealth, prosperity and resources of the State, and for ever destroyed a vast source of revenue; which will have added an intolerable weight to the heavy burthen of taxation, under which the country already sinks; to the attainment of which every principle of justice will have been sacrificed, every feeling of humanity and religion violated; and the success of which must inevitably involve in one common ruin, thousands of faithful and loyal subjects, and the very persons for whose supposed benefit all these important objects have been sacrificed.

With all these sacrifices, this house however venture to predict, that the emancipation of the negroes will be as distant as ever. The abandonment of these colonies by the British Government will be the signal for their occupation by other states (some of which will adhere to the slave trade) who will eagerly grasp at those advantages which Great Britain shall have wantonly thrown away; and she must either engage in perpetual wars to prevent the occupation of territory which she has relinquished or tamely behold the admirable scheme of emancipation at once defeated, the importation of slaves increased, and foreign powers aggrandized at the expence of her most important interests.

It now becomes the duty of this House respectfully, but firmly, to declare that their former compliance with the views of Parliament involved no surrender of their legislative rights in matters of internal regulation, solemnly secured by Act of Parliament; and their submission to laws so detrimental to their property and their very existence, enacted without their consent, against which they loudly and decidedly protest, can only be enforced by the subversion of their constitution, and the authority of a superior power.

Your Petitioners, confident of the truth of their statements, appeal to their Sovereign, to Parliament, to the Government, to the nation, for protection. As faithful and loyal subjects, it is their right to demand—it is your first duty to grant it: or if their fate can excite no interest, if a deaf ear is to be turned to their complaints, extend the boon of freedom to them as to their slaves; permit them to apply the produce of their industry unfettered by any burthens to provide for their security; or allow them to procure it from other powers, and if protection is withdrawn, absolve them also from allegiance.

Your Petitioners desire no such conclusion; attached by every tie to the Parent country, it is their sincere wish to remain under the protection of the British Government; and they anticipate with confidence, that the wisdom of Parliament will avert the dreadful calamities which threaten them, will preserve their fortunes and their lives, as well as the great interests of their common country, from that destruction which the success of so dangerous an attempt must inevitably produce.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THEATRICALS.

Miss Paton has made her appearance at Covent Garden, and was received with mingled applause and disapprobation. As we certainly take the blame of this reception upon ourselves, we think it but fair to the young lady to say, that, notwithstanding our offer to publish any representation of the case on the part of the Haymarket Manager, in reply to the letter of Mr. Paton, no statement has been put forth from that quarter. This, in our minds, changes the appearance of things, and ought to ensure undiminished applause to the young lady.

With respect to Mr. Paton, we certainly took his letter as a striking proof of the incapacity which has been so uniformly attributed to him, by those who have, as we have not, the pleasure of knowing him. As we never refuse to do justice, we subjoin a letter which we have received from Mr. Francis Lee, of Albany House, a gentleman who has distinguished himself as an opponent of Mr. Owen and the system of Lanarkism.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—A letter from Mr. Paton appeared in the "John Bull," Sept. 28, violating orthography. Mr. Mouat avowed, in the Herald, Sept. 30, that the errors did not exist in Mr. Paton's original letter entrusted to him; (as I can also vouch, from seeing it dispatched from Lancashire); but arose from Mr. Mouat's hasty transcript for your paper. His explanation in the Herald has not been acknowledged in your subsequent John Bulls. I hope, therefore, you will insert this remark, that, if possible, the party may rest satisfied: and oblige your friend and obedient servant, L.

Albany House, Oct. 17, 1823.

At Drury Lane, Munden, on Tuesday, delighted the town with his performance of Crack, in the *Turnpike Gate*—a more powerful picture is not to be found in the whole round *of* theatrical exhibitions—and he met with the applause he so richly deserved.

Of the value of the praise of theatrical critics—of its sincerity and the judgment evinced by the "gentlemen" of the press, a pretty fair estimate may be made by reading the following notice of the performance in question, which appeared in Wednesday's Morning Chronicle.

Drury-lane Theatre.—"*The Road to Ruin* was repeated last night with the same cast that we have already noticed. It was followed by the farce of *The Turnpike Gate*, in which Mr. Munden sustained his old part of *Crack*. No performer on the stage, not even Kean himself, possesses the art of identifying himself with a character more completely than he does, and the consequence is, that if there be any thing like nature in the dramatic personage, it is sure to succeed in his hands. We know not whether most to admire his by play or his dialogue, *both were so irresistibly droll last night*, and the audience gave as much applause to one as to the other. Mr. Hoan made his first appearance for the season in the same farce, and was very favourably received."

It will be seen that our opinions and those of this writer upon Mr. Munden's merits perfectly agree—it is with infinite pain therefore we are obliged to doubt their being the results of *personal observation*, inasmuch as Mr. Horn, the gentleman who shares the praises of the writer with Mr. Munden, *did not "make his first appearance* in the same farce;" nor in fact did *he play in the farce at all!*

Our observations upon the fulsome and equally well-founded praises of Mr. Macready, which appeared in our last number, have drawn from that gentleman a letter, which he wishes us *not* to publish, but which is written in the spirit, and couched in terms and language such as might have been expected from a person bearing the high character in private life which we have always attributed to Mr. Macready.

Mr. Macready seems equally with ourselves to feel the injurious effect of such over-strained praise; and requests us to contradict the statement of his having saved a child from a burning house near Birmingham or Manchester (we forget which at the moment), and informs us, that he himself contradicted the story some months since.

We assure Mr. Macready that we were not aware of this circumstance; and we beg to assure him still further, that he is entirely mistaken if he supposes that we have the slightest affection for the Covent-Garden "Committee," or that we even know them. We never saw any one of them, excepting Mr. Charles Kemble, who as a public performer everybody has seen. When the Covent-Garden management pleases us we praise it—we do the same by Elliston or any of them—when we see errors we point them out, and we beg Mr. Macready distinctly to understand this, and moreover to believe that our remarks of last Sunday were directed, not against his acting, but against a system likely, as he says himself, to do him incalculable mischief.

Mr. Sinclair has also favoured us with a letter, which we give entire, in reply to an observation upon a paragraph which appeared in the Chronicle; and we must say it gives us a very good opinion of Mr. Sinclair's sense and judgment, and affords another proof of the bad taste of those grovelling hangers-on, who think to ingratiate themselves with public performers, by making their smallest actions and private conduct the theme of fulsome paragraphs in the daily newspapers.

93, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Sir—As I am unwilling, like all other people, to be thought a greater fool than I am, I cannot refrain from requesting you to believe, that could I have prevented so silly a paragraph from appearing in print as the one which you quoted in last Sunday's Bull concerning me, I should most certainly have done so. Who could possibly be idle enough to write such mischievous nonsense I cannot conjecture. I should, however, never have thought of noticing it, had it not unfortunately attracted your attention and reproof.

So far from there being the slightest truth in the report, you would find, if you could do me the favour of a call, that I have not even begun fires, and I should think myself a very unworthy native of Scotland if I cared about any change of season or climate, or were coxcomb enough to pay farther attention to my voice or health than common sense dictated as a duty to myself and the public.

As you have thought fit to lend your powerful assistance in giving publicity to the silly and injurious paragraph, accompanied with a censure of myself, which, were I really to blame, I should acknowledge as just; I trust I shall not be deemed guilty of any impropriety or impertinence in requesting you, at your convenience, and in any manner you think best, to exculpate me with the public (whose good opinion is my bread) from being at all privy to such folly as I now stand charged with.—I am, Sir, very respectfully your's,

Oct. 21, 1823. JOHN SINCLAIR.

We are quite glad to find this son of Scotia, as he proclaims himself, above the quackery attributed to him; and now that he has proved that he had no intention of giving *himself* airs, the sooner he begins to favour *us* at Covent Garden the better pleased we shall be.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—An astronomical query having appeared in your publication of the 19th inst. I the more readily undertake a solution of the difficulty, as recollecting myself once to have been much embarrassed with it. The querist, I apprehend, needs not be informed that the distance of Sirius (from his great splendour supposed to be the nearest fixed star,) has been supposed by Dr. Herschel and others to be not less than about *six billions* of English miles. The diameter of the earth's orbit has been ascertained by the transits of Venus over the solar disk to be not less than 190 millions of miles. If the latter number be divided by the less, the quotient, 31,500, will express the proportion the diameter of the earth's orbit bears to the entire distance of Sirius from the earth. Now, suppose a luminous body on the earth to be distant from the eye of an observer as far as possible to be at all sensible to his vision—for example, *three* miles, what difference would be made in the appearance of the object if he were to approach it only the 31,500th part of the whole distance? I answer, absolutely nothing. Just so is the case with respect to the distance of Sirius and the diameter of the terrestrial orbit. Now, Dr. Halley has shewn, from mathematical principles, in one of the early volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, that stars of the *second* magnitude are double the distance of those of the *first*, stars of the *third* magnitude *treble* the distance, &c. Therefore, if we were to approach the fixed stars the whole distance of Sirius, it would only give the appearance of stars of the *first* magnitude to those we now see of the *second*, in the same direction of the heavens, or diminish those of the *second* in the opposite part of the heavens to stars of the *third* magnitude, &c. &c. And it would require Sirius to be removed *seven* times the distance he now is, to be numbered among the brightest of what we call *telescopical* stars, *i. e.* his distance must be at least thirty-three billions of miles!! It is therefore manifest, that if we approached the nearest fixed star not only by a quantity equal to the whole diameter of the earth's orbit, but even of that of the Georgium Sidus, the optical distance of the starry firmament would scarcely be sensible; for the diameter of the amazing orbit of the latter planet is not the 1600th part of the distance of Sirius from the earth!!!—Your's, &c.

Oct. 20, 1823. X. Z.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The success which has attended the crafty emissaries of the church of Rome, in their endeavours to subvert the faith of the simple in our own island; the pitch of insolent daring to which the ambitious and unprincipled spirit of popery has again raised itself in the sister country, and, above all, the frigidity and shameful apathy with which those things are beheld by those who have the *power* to check them, even now, but who neglect to use their influence, either from a mean desire for mob-hurras, a timid servility to a few sounding names, or from a lamentable political ablepsy and degurgitation, afford sad proofs of the nature and effects of that *liberality* which the advocates of what is falsely called "Catholic Emancipation," have so long and seductively been inculcating on their very tractable and docile respondents, (I may not say "opponents") in certain large assemblies and elsewhere. The voice of truth—the page of history—the dear-bought lessons of experience—all that could once serve to direct and establish the judgment, are to be (and, I am afraid, in too many instances *have been*) disregarded, or else we shall surely be assailed with those *dreadful* charges—so shocking to the polite and accommodating ears of certain modern statesmen and their followers—of *intolerance* and *bigotry!* "What!" they are ready to exclaim, "not grant the poor, meek, harmless, loyal Catholics, all that they or their jesuitical leaders can desire, especially their three darling objects—pomp, power, and preponderance? What *illiberality!* What! are *we*, the enlightened of the earth—the universal friends of man (especially of those who are most distinguished as the enemies of our country) to pay any attention to the wisdom of our semi-barbarian forefathers, and to venerate a church which *they* purchased by their blood (and to which, indeed, *we* have sworn attachment, allowing ourselves, however, all convenient latitude in the explanation and interpretation of the oath,) what *bigotry!* The spirit of Catholicism is not now what it was in former ages. Having for a long time been fed on milk and water, instead of blood, its whole constitution is changed; it is become quite harmless, and is as obsequious and gentle as a lady's lap-dog. Its *pretty fangs* can now only be regarded, by the liberal and unprejudiced, as objects of curiosity. Having conceded *so much* to the faithful Catholics, it would betray a lamentable adherence to *old prejudices* to decline giving them all that they ask: besides, unless you yield it with a good grace, they may help themselves without being indebted to your grace at all."

Such, I am ashamed to say, is the *substance* of all the declamation with which we have been stunned during so many years by the advocates of the claims of the papists. *Truly meretricious* in all that belongs to their cause, they begin by cajolery and end by bullying. Grant them what they desire, and they are all meekness, obedience, and affability; pause a moment for consideration, and you are branded, menaced, and insulted! Such is, and ever has been, the spirit of the Romish priesthood, and of too many of its deluded and implicit followers.

Sir, I will only trespass further on your pages at this time, to ask a plain question or two; and let common reason and honesty return the answers:—Is not the Protestant Ascendancy the very life blood of the British Constitution? Is not this the golden thread that unites the whole in one lovely and glorious piece of workmanship? Are not our rulers and legislators bound by the most solemn ties to defend the Protestant Established Church? Are not, then, the Protestant advocates of "Catholic Emancipation," (as it is artfully designated) *virtually* false to their vows, and betrayers of their country, when they would set up a church which allows no equal, and subject the consciences of the highest Officers of the State to the Jesuitical controul of the crafty minions of a foreign Bishop?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ATLANTICOLA.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—The *proceedings at Union Hall Police Office*, relating to a Miss Lydia Kemp and sisters, have occasioned a widely circulated report that we are the persons referred to. We beg to inform you the proceedings *do not concern us; and, that we have no connection whatever with the family, or the establishment of the* Misses Kemp, *Somerset House, Clapham Rise.* Our establishment is conducted at Lymington House, Clapham, near the Common; and our references are, to the Rev. William Dealtry, M.A. Rector of Clapham; the Rev. James Phillips, Clapham; Francis Paynter, Esq. Denmark Hill; Boyd Willer, Esq. Collyer's Wood Tooting; and Richard Percival, Esq. 76, Lombard-street.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants.

ELIZABETH, MARY ANNE, and FRANCES KEMP.

Lymington House, Clapham, Oct. 23, 1823.

The banking-office of Messrs. Oldaker and Co. at Alcester, was, on Friday, entered by means of false keys, during the hour of dinner and temporary absence of the clerk, and robbed of various cash notes to the amount of two thousand pounds! Some of the property has since been recovered, having been found on the road.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Wm. Elisha Farrer was sworn into the command of the ship Orwell, consigned to China direct.

On Wednesday, his Majesty's ships Fury and Hecla, from a Voyage of Discovery, arrived at Deptford. Capt. Parry, almost immediately after his return from his arduous expedition, was seized with a violent fever. Some unpleasant intelligence, of a private nature, is said to have produced this effect.

Cowes, Oct. 22.—On Monday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence inspected the troops in Albany Barracks, of whose appearance he expressed great approbation. On the same day he visited our house of Industry, and most warmly applauded the plan and arrangements of that excellent institution, which he was pleased to say was a model worthy of general imitation. Yesterday his Royal Highness, the Earl and Countess of Errol, and Miss Fitzclarence, took a row up Newport River, in our Tide Surveyor's (Mr. R. Stephens) boat, who had the honour of steering her; on approaching Newport quay, the bells struck up, but the inhabitants were much disappointed in their expectation of his landing. This morning the Duke embarked on board Sir James Whitshed's cutter, the Sylph, for Portsmouth, under a salute from the Castle, and hearty cheers from a great concourse of people who assembled to greet him.

We understand the journeymen stocking-makers in Dumfries have struck for some days past, and that not a loom is now going in Dumfries.

Thursday, two houses, in the occupation of Messrs. Woolner and Smythe, in James-street, Grosvenor-square, fell down with a dreadful crash. Happily no lives were lost, nor personal injury sustained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King has been pleased to give the sum of 100 guineas to be run for annually at Manchester, to commence next year. Four years old to carry 10st. 2lb.; five year olds, 11st.; six years olds, 11st. 7lb.; and aged, 11st. 5lb. Heats, three miles and a distance.

South American Consuls.—The following is a list of such appointments as have transpired:—Mexico, Consul-General, Mr. Gorman; Vera Cruz, Consul, Mr. Charles Mackenzie; Acapulco, Consul, Mr. Ponsonby Staples; Commissioners, Mr. Lizard, Mr. and Mr. Ward (son of Mr. Ward, of the Ordnance). Colombia, Consul-General, (Bogota) Mr. James Henderson, author of the "History of Brazil;" La Guayra, Mr. Thomas Tupper; Maracaibo, Mr. Sutherland; Carthagena, Mr. Watts; Panama, Mr. Mackintosh. Commissioners, Col. Hamilton and Col. Patrick Campbell; Buenos Ayres, Consul-General, Mr. Parish; Chili, ditto, Mr. Nugent; Peru, ditto, Mr. Rowcroft.—The objects of the Commissioners are of a temporary nature. It is expected that after they have made their report on the condition of the countries to which they are sent, the same gentlemen will be appointed as Ministers to those governments. The Commissioners and Consuls for Mexico have already left town.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, which 17,900l. of the Orphans' Debt was ordered to be paid off. The Chamberlain was directed to give the several parties interested notice thereof.—Richard Martin, Esq. M.P. attended the Court, and was heard in respect of the regulations for Smithfield Market; when the Court referred it to a Committee to take Mr. Martin's suggestions into consideration, and report their opinion thereon.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which a motion was made for permitting George Budd Williams, Esq. and Peter Laurie, Esq. Sheriffs, to take their seats in the Court on the Bench with the Aldermen, although not members, which was agreed to unanimously, and those gentlemen were then introduced and took their seat accordingly.—A Petition from Mr. Williams, of Cornhill, in respect of making sub-ways under the public streets, was delivered in, and heard at the bar in support of the allegations. The Court referred the consideration of the question to the Improvement Committee.—A petition was presented by Sir J. Shaw, on behalf of the Marine Society, praying the Court to grant a sum of money in aid of the charity. The Governors attended at the bar, and represented the claims which the Society had to the support of the Corporation. Since their establishment they had educated 73,000 boys for the sea service, and the demand for boys was daily increasing. Last year they had in the school 646 boys, and these were of an age and description advantageous to the Metropolis.

The Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies of England and Ireland have eight millions and a half now deposited in Government funds.

Cambridge.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Divinity—The Rev. H. I. Bonney, of Christ coll.—Masters of Arts—Rev. T. B. Wrangham, Corpus Christi coll.; T. A. Knight, Trinity coll.—Bachelors of Arts—J. Lubbock, of Caius coll.—At the same congregation, the Rev. T. P. Higman, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity college, and the Rev. H. H. Hughes, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college, were appointed Moderators for the year ensuing; the Rev. H. Kirby, M.A. Fellow of Clare hall, and the Rev. T. Spencer, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college, were appointed Pro-Proctors.—On the same day the following gentlemen were appointed Examiners of the Junior Sophs at the examination to take place in Lent term, 1824:—Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. Emanuel coll.; Rev. E. Bulsby, M.A. Fellow of St. John's coll.; Rev. J. Scholefield, M.A. Fellow of Trinity coll.; Rev. W. Greenwood, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.—The following gentlemen were appointed Classical Examiners of the Incepting Bachelors of 1824:—Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. Emmanuel coll.; Rev. H. Law, M.A. Fellow of St. John's coll.; Rev. J. Scholefield, M.A. Fellow of Trin. coll.; Rev. T. Shelford, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.

The Army.—Colonel the Hon. Henry King is appointed to the command of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Major-General Keating, deceased.

Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart. who commanded the Royal Engineers at the battle of Waterloo, is gone out on a special mission to the West Indies.

By the recent death of Lieut.-General Bayly Willington, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, there being no officer senior for further promotion in that regiment senior to Lieut.-General Sholto Douglas, the latter officer will succeed to that battalion, and the vacancy created through the regiment.

It is a fact not generally known, in allusion to the reported levee, that the captains of 1809 (however small the promotion,) must be included in the brevet for majorities; as of that rank of the standing of 1808 there are only 25 on full pay, and for the year 1809, 34. Those above are independent of the ordnance and marines, which by no means those years are 47.—Within the last two years, upwards of 60 cadets have passed and left the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and are waiting their turns for commissions in the Ordnance Corps. It now appears to be the intention of the Master-General to commission 50 of them, and second them on the different corps.

Owing to the present disturbed state of some of the West India islands, the Commander of the troops there has applied for an additional force, and the following regiments are ordered to proceed there immediately—viz. 12th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Foresteen, from Chatham; 27th ditto, Lieut.-Colonel Henry, from Gibraltar; 33d ditto, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Gordon, from Mullingar. Two other regiments, it appears, have also been ordered on the same duty, but their names are not yet known.

The 1st division of the 77th regiment of infantry will march from our barracks to-morrow morning, for Dublin. The remaining three divisions will march on the 24th, 25th, and 27th inst. During their short stay in this town, their conduct has procured for them general esteem. The 1st division of the 11th regiment of foot, Lieut.-Colonel Ogilby, commander, will enter our garrison on Saturday. Major Fitz-Clarence, who rendered himself illustrious by his intrepid conduct in encountering the Cato-street conspirators, has, at present, the command of this regiment.—*Belfast Chronicle, Oct. 20.*

We understand that the Government think the state of affairs in the West India colonies so urgent, that they have determined to send out the reinforcements in vessels of war, instead of transports; and it is said that two line of battle ships will convey the regiments now under orders to Barbadoes.

On Thursday a scene of the utmost confusion and disaster occurred below bridge, between Horseferry and Pigeon stairs. A fleet of colliers and other vessels making for the Pool were, owing to the strong influx of the tide, occasioned by a northerly wind, driven one against the other with a general crash, and much mischief occasioned. A Dutch brig was run foul of by a Newcastle collier; the bowsprit of which coming against the anchor of the brig, forced it up the fore-stay nearly to the foremast top, whence, the rope being obliged to be cut, it fell on the collier's deck, and nearly occasioned the loss of many lives. Another collier lost all her masts and rigging, and was thrown on her beam ends, and the crew saved from drowning with much difficulty. A young man, a native of Rotherithe, lost his life, being washed overboard; he was afterwards taken up in a lifeless state, and the vertebræ of his neck found to be divided. His body was conveyed to the Surrey Canal Bridge-house. Another seaman had his eye knocked out.

On Thursday some haystacks on the estate of —— Hamilton, Esq. at Harrow on the Hill, took fire, and, with several out-houses, to which the flames communicated, were totally destroyed; but the arrival of the parish engines, with the aid of some from Hendon, prevented the further spread of the destructive element.

On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, a fire was discovered in the lofty range of warehouses opposite the King's old tobacco warehouse, Liverpool. The fire engines arrived on the spot as soon as possible; but all exertions to extinguish the flames were unavailing, and in two hours three warehouses were a heap of ruins. These buildings were the loftiest in Liverpool, being not less than thirteen stories high. They were the property of Messrs. Thomas Hoath and Co. and contained nearly 240,000 bushels of corn, principally foreign, under the King's lock, and valued at about 6l,000l.; besides a great quantity of cotton and other goods. The total loss in buildings and commodities by this awful conflagration, is estimated at 150,000l.

Harvest in Ireland.—Wheat is one-third, as nearly as can be computed, under an average crop; the quality is generally not good, owing to the long continuance of the wet, and the early appearance of the frost. Ireland has suffered more, in respect to grain, than England. Barley is an average crop. Oats, which may be said to have failed last year, are this year considerably beyond an average crop. There is at least double the quantity of oats saved this year beyond the last. In some counties, Meath, for instance, the proportion has been four or five to one. The quality, too, is excellent, quite as good as the famous crop in 1814. Hay is generally good.

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THE LATE INSURRECTION AT DEMERARA.

We have been requested to insert the following letter, which we are given to understand has been addressed to a Gentleman in Liverpool (one of the people called Quakers,) who is supposed by the writer to have inserted those articles respecting the Insurrection at Demerara in the *Liverpool Mercury*, which appeared in a Morning Paper on the 20th of October:—

"Gracechurch-street, London, 22d of the 10th Month, 1823.

"RESPECTED FRIEND,—It was to be expected that thou would'st hold forth something on the topic of the Demerara Insurrection, and there is no mistaking the spirit which animates thee upon such subjects. I read thee, past all doubt, in those remarks which the papers of this city have within these few days extracted from the *Liverpool Mercury*. They are penned with thy accustomed sharpness, although in some passages there be a semblance of inconsistency which I shall freely point out to thee.

"Thou hast laid down in terms so strong and unqualified, the doctrine that the slave has, at all times and under all circumstances, a right to his freedom, that thy lesson, backed as it is by the logic of friend Buxton, will, when it shall reach the colonies, prompt the slaves, '*those half-naked and almost unarmed savages*, to do that which thou affectest to dissuade, '*emancipate themselves, by open force, and under circumstances which can hardly by possibility lead to any result but their own destruction, or the closer rivetting the chains they seek to burst.*' I use, as thou seest, thine own words, but what thou addressest to the passions will be first heard and most felt, and that which thou suggestest to reason and reflection will come second. And doubtless, to the slave, who has the *right*, must of consequence belong the entire discretion *when* and *how* that right shall be asserted—and what is likely to be the *discretion* of a slave thus stimulated? Thy regret is obvious enough, and pretty plainly expressed, that, upon this late occasion, the insurgents were too hasty, and that they did not so combine their measures by prudent precautions as to accomplish all their objects, of *seizing and plundering the town, murdering the white males, excepting a few doctors, marrying* (after the Negro fashion of that ceremony,) *the white females, and so securing to themselves their liberty;* for thou hast entirely omitted any expression of abhorrence concerning such attendant circumstances; it is only '*for the sake of the poor Negro himself*' that thou wouldst *prefer* the more cautious, the surer process, and not from any chance which it might afford to the whites, whether male or female, of preserving themselves from murder and violation.

"Thou wilt say, as friends have already said, that these lucubrations of thine, are not more inflammatory than many things published in the Colonies by slave masters. Of that, respected friend, allow me to entertain some doubts—but even, granting it were so, thou knowest well that the productions of thy press are assiduously circulated among the negroes, by agents instructed for that purpose, which is not the case with the writings of thy opponents.

"On these grounds, I cannot but think, that such articles as thou hast been inserting of late in the *Liverpool Mercury*, are exactly calculated to '*hasten on a crisis*,' which thou affectest to contemplate with '*deep regret.*'

"I have a word or two also to say to thee concerning that '*valuable possession*,' for which, as friend Buxton ingeniously sheweth, *there are two competitors*. Now the white man, who is one of the competitors for the value of the slave, may perchance decline to try the question by a course of abstract reasoning with the slave himself. He may prefer an appeal to the British Legislature, and say, 'I am one of your subjects, bound to confide in and respect your laws; and those laws have told me to buy and work this slave *for your advantage*,' (thou knowest well, respected friend, that there is such authority abundantly manifest in the Statutes of the second and third of the Georges)—' If you will take away this black man from me (then may the white say to the British Parliament,) pay me what under faith in your laws, I have given for him.' I confess I do not see what sophistry can overturn this claim of the white man. Even in a recent Act concerning the *Registry of Slaves*, which thou and the friends took, I believe, some part in framing—and the declared object of which is to define, for the protection of the Negroes, this description of property—the possessor of Slaves and all those who have lent money on such property see no limits assigned to their claim upon those who are now Slaves or upon their posterity. Will it not then turn out that thou and I, and friends Wilberforce, Macauley, Stephen, and Buxton, in common with our fellow-subjects, shall eventually be the parties who either must continue to sanction the transfer of that 'valuable possession' in dispute; or, chusing that it shall be abandoned to the black competitor, must in justice indemnify the White Man to whom we have sold it. It may be that this view of the case has not struck thee.

"A word more and I have done. Why doest thou on this topic call forth the high authorities of Scripture and of Our Saviour's doctrines? Methought what the Statesman Canning observed on that subject, in the Debate on Buxton's Motion, would have sufficed. I fear thou art not well read in the Bible. Truly thou quotest that great rule of Christ, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."—And now tell me, respected Friend, hast thou ever asked thyself this question—If thou hadst inherited a large estate in Jamaica, cultivated by slaves, under all the authority which British Laws have given to such property, wouldst thou wish that a Society of Friends and Enthusiasts, and East India Adventurers, should either demand of thee Sacrifices which, in thy conviction, would render thy said property worthless, or, as the alternative, rouse thy slaves into rebellion, without offering to thee the smallest compensation?—Thy assured Friend,

"EMANUEL PROPER."

CHEMISTRY.—We have seen no late work on "Chemical Science" so full of important investigations, or so clearly elucidating the effects of a variety of new and ingenious experiments in Chemistry, as the "Lectures" delivered at the Surrey Institution by Mr Goldsworthy Gurney; nor do we believe there is a similar work extant from which the admirers of this useful and pleasing science can derive so much information as they will obtain from a perusal of these Elementary Lectures. His remarks on the Attraction of Cohesion, Chemical Affinities, Acids and Alkalies, Natural Phenomena, the Blow Pipe, &c. &c. are fraught with the highest interest.

DIBDIN'S SEA SONGS.—We firmly believe there is no "truly British heart," that does not feel a degree of national enthusiasm, whenever the patriotic words and appropriate melodies of this veteran's composition strike his ear; cold, indeed, and senseless must that breast be, which does not feel delighted with their unerring fidelity to nature, their genuine simplicity, or their moral tendency. We are, therefore, happy to see that these inimitable Songs, which, as their Author truly said, "have been the solace of sailors in long voyages—in storms—in battle," and which "have been quoted in mutinies to the restoration of order and discipline," have fallen into the hands of so able an Editor as the well-known Author of "Observations on Vocal Music," Dr. Kitchiner has both leisure and ability to do justice to the task he has undertaken, which includes the publication of One Hundred Sea Songs, accompanied by a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Charles Dibdin," with whom the Doctor was latterly on terms of intimacy, and by whose Widow, as the first number of the work states, he has been assisted.

The UNIVERSAL RECEIPT-BOOK, or Family Library of 5000 practical and approved Receipts, has met with a degree of success proportioned to its obvious utility. Such a volume must find its way into every house in the British dominions, within a short period. The whole are arranged under general heads of various Arts, and references are made easy by means of a good general Index. Luxury or necessity can have no want which is not variously supplied by this volume.

The Third Volume of the much-admired Series of Separate Dictionaries, called the METHODICAL CYCLOPEDIA, is just published. It comprises the entire Mathematical and Physical Sciences, and as a work, in a cheap volume, will be highly useful to Students, as a work of convenient reference. The first Volume contained History; the Second, Chemistry, &c; the present Volume consists of Mathematics; and the next ensuing Volume will contain Geography, and include the exact pronunciation of all Foreign Names expressed in English Letters.

The great work of NATURE DISPLAYED has at length appeared, and it will not disappoint the expectations which its announcement has created. It transcends the old work of La Pluche as much as the knowledge of the age of George the Fourth excels that of Queen Anne, when La Pluche was published. The Atlas of Nature is the noblest tribute that art has ever paid to nature through the press.

Churchwardens are recommended to provide, without delay, the REGISTER BOOK for the Publication of Banns required by the New Marriage Act, which directs one to be had in every Church in November next. Books have been prepared by Swinborne and Co. of convenient and approved sizes, price 7s 6d. and 12s. neatly bound in quarto, for 400 and 800 Registers.—Sold by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London: and by all Booksellers.

The public curiosity still continues unceasing in collecting any object which has ever been in the possession of the late Napoleon: there is something in the human mind that loves to hoard together whatever tends to illustrate the character, or throw the least light upon the shade with which misfortune has obscured the declining moments of the Emperor Napoleon. It is natural to collect any thing which has ever owned Napoleon for its master: an English Gentleman has purchased the beautiful white Charger and Saddle, on which Bonaparte constantly rode during the late wars, with the Bridle, &c. This interesting animal (which accompanied him through all his victories), is a thorough bred white horse, his mane hangs gracefully over his shoulders, and his tail nearly sweeps the ground; on the left side is the Imperial crown, with the initial N.; he has five bullet shots quite discernible, and a bullet still remains in his tail; the trappings, &c. are very rich, and are those used by Bonaparte. The horse has been purchased at an immense expense, merely with a view of gratifying public curiosity.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday arrived yesterday. Advices from Bayonne to the 17th inst. also arrived. The Paris papers state that the regiments which were in march for Spain have received counter orders. The first detachment of this regiment, which is at Bayonne, will return from thence to Bourdeaux.

Intelligence from the Grand Head-quarters.—On the 14th the grand head-quarters were still at Ecija. It appears that the Duke d'Angoulême will arrive at Madrid on the 25th of October, and that the King of Spain will not make his entry into that capital until the 1st of November. A vessel which has arrived at Marseilles saw the white flag flying on the walls of Barcelona.

The *Moniteur* contains a notice of the result of applications made to the Governors of Havannah and Porto Rico, by the French Authorities in the West Indies. The Governor of Havannah, as is known, would enter into no treaty with them. The Governor of Porto Rico answered, that he would send an officer to Europe to inform himself of the state of things, and that the colony should be left under the authority of his Catholic Majesty.

CADIZ, OCT. 7.—Valdes, Alava, Latre, all the Members of the late Ministry, Isturitz, Galiano, Garcia, Herreros, and Arguelles have set out for Gibraltar. Arejula and the Constitutional Municipality are still here.

SEVILLE, OCT. 11.—We are assured that the King has published a Decree, in which he states that all Governors of strong places, who do not surrender on the first summons, shall be punished with death. The plan of the organization of the new Spanish army was given in by the Duke d'Angouleme, and several French Generals.

The Duc d'Angouleme lodged at the Palace, where he was complimented by the Chapter, the Municipality, and all the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Bodies. His Majesty invited the Prince to dinner, and expressed gratitude for the important services he had rendered Spain by his valour and generosity. In the evening, after visiting the Cathedral, his Royal Highness accompanied the King and the Royal Family to the bull-fights. The Prince de Carignan, who accompanied the Prince here, after dining with the King, continued his journey. The illuminations have been more brilliant than ever.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—It is announced that Ferdinand proposes to enlist in the new organization of the army twelve or fourteen thousand Swiss, and that part of the new guard will be composed of strangers. The Constitutionalists of both parties are alarmed; those who think themselves too much implicated in the system of the Constitution, are hastening to quit the country; others are compelled to do so by the King's order, so that the number of persons proscribed in this capital is estimated at 4000. Several decrees were preparing. The first grants a general amnesty, but in the Neapolitan manner, for a great number of individuals who have acted a prominent part in the Constitutional Government, are outlawed, and many others condemned to exile, or to punishments more or less severe; among the former are the leaders of the insurrection in the Isle of Leon, in 1820, all the violent deputies and some political chiefs; Riego, therefore, would be sacrificed. A second orders the purification of all the civil authorities, and the suppression of the Constitutional army. No officer shall be admitted into the Royal Army till he shall have purified himself (purificado) in one of the Councils of War, which shall be formed for that purpose. A third expels from the Spanish dominions all foreigners, of whatever nation they may be, who have taken part in the revolution, or supported the revolutionists. A fourth convokes the ancient Cortes of the kingdom, and fixes the mode of election. A fifth gives splendid recompences to the French Generals; but it is said that the Prince has refused this to Paris.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Oct. 10.—The Corregidor of this town claims the late Governor of the place, Penat, and a Sub-Lieutenant, D. S. Pincorvo, for having *garotted* (executed by strangling) three priests, and several other persons on the 3d May last. Both of them are in France.

The advices from Bayonne contain a statement of the number of troops, and their distribution, which are to remain in the Peninsula, amounting to 34,600 men; but this must be mere conjecture.

Letters were received from Brest yesterday, announcing the sailing of a French fleet for the West Indies.

Yesterday was published, No. III. of THE SOMERSET HOUSE WEEKLY MISCELLANY OF FINE ARTS; ANTIQUITIES, and LITERARY CHIT-CHAT; collected by EPHRAIM HARDCASTLE.—Contents—The OCTOBER FIRE SIDE, No. III.—The TEMPLE ORGAN—The SOCIAL DAY—PROGRESS of the FINE ARTS in ENGLAND to the FOUNDATION of the ROYAL ACADEMY—The DUKE of RICHMOND'S GALLERY—MR. NICHOLSON'S PROCESS for PAINTING in WATER COLOURS—My GREAT UNCLE ZACHARY'S SCRAP-BOOK, 5, 6, and 7—The STAGE SCRAP-BOOK—WITCHES—On PAINTING in WATER COLOURS—OLD ST. MARTIN'S in the FIELDS.—Published by W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street.

Mr. Secretary Canning, who is on a visit to the Earl of Morley at Saltrum, was at the Plymouth Theatre on Thursday, in company with the Noble Earl. As soon as he was recognized, the pit rose and commenced a loud and general applause, which was warmly echoed from every part of the house, and lasted for some minutes, when a general cry arose for "God save the King," which was accordingly played by the orchestra.

On Thursday the Duke of Clarence reviewed Colonel Moncrieffe's battalion of Royal Marines, at Portsmouth; the high state of discipline of the battalion called forth repeated expressions of approbation from his Royal Highness. On Friday the Duke inspected the different corps forming the garrisons of Portsmouth and Gosport, namely, the Royal Artillery, Major ——; Royal Engineers, Capt. Smith; Provisional Battalion, Col. Muttlebury; 17th Regiment, Major Despard; 24th Regiment, Major Craig; and 53d Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Mansell. The whole were drawn up on Southsea Common, and Brigaded by Lieut.-Colonel Mansell. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the ground by Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed; Col. Sir Alex. Bryce, Col. Moncrieffe, and Major Drake; also by the Earl of Errol, Capt. Fitzclarence, R.N. &c. Nearly the whole of the troops were recruits, but their steadiness was particularly noticed by his Royal Highness. Major-Gen. Sir James Lyon met with a serious accident just as he was about to take the field command of the troops to be inspected by the Duke of Clarence. His horse startled at some children, and unhorsed the General, who received by the fall some very severe bruises on the head.

THE ARMY.—The 12th Reg. of Foot has received orders to march in a few days from Sheerness and Chatham for Portsmouth, in order to embark for Gibraltar.—The 27th Reg. has received orders, on the arrival of the 12th Foot at Gibraltar, to proceed from that garrison to the West Indies.—The 93d Reg. will arrive by divisions on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th inst. at Fermoy on its route to Cork for the purpose of embarking for the West Indies.

Orders have been received to fit the Ganges, Capt. Brace, C.B. to her full war establishment with a crew of 700 men, and to be at Spithead in the shortest possible time. Report says she is to take out the first division of a regiment. The Ganges mounts 84 guns.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—H. Jolliffe's, Esq. Fox Hounds will meet to-morrow, at Box Hill; Wednesday, at Kennel; and on Saturday, at Platt's Green.—The Surrey Fox Hounds meet to-morrow, at Hanway Green; Thursday, at Grinstead Green; and on Saturday, at Worms Heath.—The Harriers meet to-morrow, at Kennel; Wednesday, at ditto; and on Saturday, at ditto.—The Earl of Harewood's fox-hounds meet to-morrow, at Thorp Arch; Wednesday, at Weeton; and on Friday, at Kiddle-lane.

A few evenings since, between the hours of seven and eight, the house of Mr. Rivington, in Waterloo-place, was broken into from the upper balcony, and a large quantity of wearing apparel stolen.

Lately, the only son of the Hon. Colonel Butler was drowned near Geneva, in Switzerland, at a *campagne* called *La Prairie*, where the Colonel was residing. The young gentleman was in his eighth year.

A mad bullock ran fiercely through the streets of Bristol, a few days since, and tossed and wounded ten persons; seven were taken to the Hospital, a lad had an arm broken, and another received a concussion on the brain.

In the Palace Court, on Friday, an action was brought by a widow, named Oates, to recover a compensation in damages from Montagu Burgoyne, Esq. for injuring her cottage at East Sheen. During the absence of the plaintiff in London, the defendant's servants, by his order, began to pull up the trees in her garden, to untile the roof of her humble dwelling, and commit other trespasses on the cottage, by which much damage was done to her bed and furniture, to the extent, she alleged, of 14l. 19s.—For this sum the Jury gave her a verdict.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, an action was brought by the City of London v. Blyth, to assess damages for breach of the obligation on the part of the defendant for the due performance of his duty as a broker. In this case the defendant entered into a contract w... a quantity of oil, at 25l. per ton, to a Mr. Flockton, who, finding ... the oil was not only of an inferior quality, but that he was impo... upon, when called upon for the money, required defendant to give ... name of his principal, which Mr. Blythe refused; and then proceed... to arrest Mr. F. for the price agreed on. On being called on for ... books; as required by the City, he gave the name of Mrs. Jane Mann... of Appleby, in Westmoreland. Inquiry being made, it was found ... she had no interest or concern in the consignment of oil by the ... ships mentioned. The Mayor or Corporation sued for penalties ... the defendant, as a duty they owed to the public. The penalty in ... case being 1000l. The facts being proved, the Jury assessed the ... mages at 500l.

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, Moses Westbrook, aged 21, and H... Sears, 19, were indicted for stealing divers articles of wearing ... value 20s. the property of William King. The prosecutor stated ... facts contained in the indictment. Several witnesses, and amo... rest his father, appeared for Sears; and by their evidence it appe... that a subscription, to enable him to purchase clothes, had been ... tered into. One of the witnesses swore that the handkerchief ... be stolen from King, was given by him to the prisoner. Verdict ... Sears Guilty—Westbrook Not Guilty.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for November 1, will contain among ... variety of other interesting matter, I. Captain Parry's Second Arctic ... II. Sketches of the Irish Bar, No. 7, Sergeant Lefroy—III. Plan for Lectures ... Royal Literary Society—IV. Table Talk, No. 9, on Sitting for One's Portrait ... V. Remarks on the Novel of Reginald Dalton—VI. Stanzas to the Memory of ... Spanish Patriots—VII. The Release of Tasso, by Mrs. Hemans—VIII. Recollections ... Galleries of Art, No. 12—IX. Marco Botzari, the Achilles of the Modern Greeks ... —X. Living French Poets. No. 2, M. De La Martine—XI. London Lyrics: ... Watering Places—XII. Philosophy on the Road—XIII. The London Letter: ... To the Last Leaf of Autumn—XV. The Good Old Times—XVI. The Dinner ... Abroad—XVII. St. Paul's—XVIII. Conjugalism, or, the Art of making a Good ... Marriage—XIX. To the Evening Star, from the Spanish—XX. A Day at ... Vincennes—XXI. Peregrinations of Thomas Trystall—XXII. The Tale of ... Valladolid—XXIII. Answer to Why do we Love?—XXIV. Sketches, &c. &c.

Capt. John Adams, a gentleman before well known to the literary world as an ... Intelligent African traveller, has just published a work, entitled "Remarks ... the Country extending from Cape Palmas to the River Congo, in a Series of ... vations on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants," &c. &c. The ... market has not merely interesting, for the navigator and the merchant, ... they contain much valuable information to the one, and many ... articles as are suitable to barter for gold, silver, ivory, &c. ... out the proper place for establishing a colony on that coast, instead of ... our fellow-men to the ravages of disease and death, which almost ... attend an embarkation to Sierra Leone.

THE HERMIT IN PRISON.—This work, which is translated from ... French of Messrs. A. E. Jouy and A. Jay, forms a most admirable sequ... to ... well-known "Hermits" before published in this country: to neither of ... it inferior in general interest, nor in the slightest way indebted for its ... which are all vividly descriptive, and abound with pathos and ... sentiment.

Among modern improvements of Typography, the mode of ... superior School Book, MITCHELL'S UNIVERSAL CATECHIST, ... special notice. It treats in a luminous manner on the various Arts and ... in Question and Answer; and to give effect to this arrangement, the ques... are printed in a red, and the answers in black. To perform this ... new and very extraordinary mechanical press has been invented, by which ... red and black are produced by the same pull, and with a precision that is ... nishing. The Universal Catechist, therefore, besides being one of the ... mentary books, is one of the most curious in the mode of its ... press was constructed purposely for this work.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Extensive and Valuable Brewing Property in the County of Devon, ... Annum Rental. MR. W. W. SIMPSON, of 24, Bucklersbury, ... honour to announce that he has received instructions from ... Messrs. W. and J. C. Langmead, to submit for Sale by Public Auction, ... raway's Coffee House, London, early in the month of December ... Lot,

THE FEE SIMPLE, and INHERITANCE of that ... and old established BREWERY, which has been carried on ... greater part of the century with very considerable success; consisting of ... Porter, and White Ale Brewery, situated at Plymouth. There are ... the Brewery, and which will be included in the purchase. SEVENTY FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSES, situate in the towns of ... Plymouth Dock, Stonehouse, and the immediate neighbourhood, which ... as the Beer Trade, are commanding a very large proportion of the ... Wine and Spirit Trades.—Mr. Simpson takes leave to offer it as his ... nion, arising from an actual survey, that the amount of sale might ... immediately by good management and the introduction of an ... the London Plan.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Joseph Pridham, Esq. ... tor, Plymouth, and to Mr. W. W. Simpson, 24, Bucklersbury, near ... House, London. A large portion of the purchase money may remain ... gage.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION to the Sum of 3750l. 11s. New Four per Cent. ... Stock.—By Mr. W. W. SIMPSON, at Garraway's Coffee-House, ... TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1823, at Twelve o'Clock, in One Lot,

THE ABSOLUTE REVERSION to the Sum of 3750l. 11s. ... Four per Cent. Bank Stock, transferable on the demise of a Gentleman ... in his 57th year; subject to an Annuity of 40l. to a Gentleman in his ... for life. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. ... Gatty, Haddan and Gatty, Solicitors, Angel-court, Throgmorton street, and ... Mr. W. W. Simpson, 24, Bucklersbury, near the Mansion House, London.

Brewery Property in the County of Norfolk, 900l. per Annum Rental. By Mr. ... W. W. SIMPSON, of 24, Bucklersbury, London, by the honour to announce ... that he has received instructions from John Dyson, Esq. the Proprietor, to ... submit for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, ... don, on TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1823, at Twelve o'Clock, in One Lot,

ALL those valuable and desirable FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD ESTATES, situated in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, ... a spacious brick and timber-built Brewery, in most respectable Family Residence, ... with garden and suitable offices attached and detached, and one of the most ... complete brick built malting offices in the county of Norfolk ... 60-comb steep with spacious barley and malt chambers, and ... the pleasant and healthy market town of Diss. The remainder of the Estate ... consists of 23 Public Houses, the greater part lying within the ... Brewery, and about 100 Acres of rich Arable and Pasture Land, ... stables, and outbuildings. Mr. Simpson particularly solicits the ... of the above concern by any Gentleman who may wish to ... Country Brewery; a very large portion of the purchase money may ... mortgage. This Estate may be viewed immediately by application ... mises.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.	Sa
Bank Stock	225	225	225	224½	224	22
3 per Cent. Reduced	83.	82¾	82¾	82¾	83	8
3 per Cent. Consols	83¾	83¼	83¾	83¼	83	8
3½ per Cent. Consols	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	9
Consols for Account	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¼	83	8
4 per Cent. Consols	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	99¾	9
New 4 per Cents.	103¾	104	104	103.	103	10
Bank Long Annuities	21	21	21	20¾	20¾	2
India Bonds	— p	70 p	70 p	70 p	71 p	7
Exchequer Bills, £100	39 p	39 p	39 p	37 p	— p	—
Ditto, £500	39 p	— p	— p	— p	— p	—
Small Ditto	39 .	— p	— p	— p	39 .	—

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, at Warley House, Essex, the Lady of Sir John Hippisley, Bart. of a son.

Wednesday, the Lady of Edmund Lechmere, Esq. of a daughter.—At Bristol, on the 19th, Mrs. W. A. Laurie of a son.—Thursday, the wife of the Rev. Stratten of a son.—Wednesday, the Lady of W. Saltwell, Esq. of a daughter.—At Kingsley Vicarage, on Saturday se'nnight, the Lady of the Rev. D. Cazenove of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. in the Cathedral at Salisbury, John Minshull, Esq. of Brownsilade, Pembrokeshire, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Salisbury.

On Monday, the 20th inst. at St. Mary, Newington, Mr. O. G. Williams, ... firm of Ankers and Williams, Surgeons, &c. Great St. Thomas Apostle, to ... eldest daughter of Wm. Hughes, Esq. Walworth.

On the 4th August, at Demerara, Capt. Daniel, 21st Fusileers, to ... second daughter of Joseph Herbert, Esq. President of the Island of Montserrat.

Thursday, W. R. Cosway, Esq. to Elizabeth Hawkins, R.A. of Charlotte-street, ... mon Hall-day, Esq.—On Tuesday, the Rev. H. C. Hawkins, R.A. of Magdalen ... to Miss Mary Turner.—At Chiswick, J. W. Cary, Esq. of Magnus Buildings, ... Miss Catherine Fergusson.—At Carlisbrooke Church, G. Manners, Esq. ... C. Clarke.—J. S. Barnes, Esq. 73d Regt. to Miss Dorothy Crowder.

DEATHS.

Friday, Honoria Elizabeth Williams, aged 31, eldest daughter of Henry ... Williams, Esq.—At Dundee, in her 21st year, Anne, eldest daughter of the ... H. Horsley, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.—In ... aged 63, the Rev. G. D. Kelly, M.A.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Elizabeth, ... G. L. Motte, Esq.—Wednesday, Mr. W. Lowndes, bookseller—South-end, ... Bradfield, aged 27, Mary, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Moor—At Lima, on ... May, Lieut. Bingham R.N.—At Brading, aged 20, Elizabeth, youngest ... of the Rev. Thomas Futcher.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at No. ... JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET where, only, ... communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 151. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Monday will be received (not acted in this theatre these 18 years) Shakspeare's Play of The Winter's Tale—Tuesday, She Stoops to Conquer, in which Mr. Liston will make his first appearance this season—Wednesday, a Play of Shakespeare's, in which Mr. Macready, Mrs. Bunn, and Mrs. West will perform—Thursday, The Rivals—Mr. Cantwell, Mr. Dowton—Friday, Macbeth—Saturday, The Road to Ruin—The Cataract every night.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—Monday, and during the Week, TOM and JERRY; or, Life in London. With FUN and FRIGHT: or, Harlequin Gain Consent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-morrow evening, the Irish Polander. Mr. Wilder's lady and the Lawyer.—Terence O'Hack, by Mr. Power, who will sing the Irish Lady and the Cheerful Lawyer." Jerry, Mr. W. West; Lady Minerva Agincourt, Miss Tidmarsh.—Giovanni in Botany, or the Libertine Transported—Giovanni, Mrs. Vincent; Leporello by Mr. W. West; Constantia, Miss Waite.—(First time Mrs. Baker; Leporello by Mr. W. West; Constantia, Miss Waite.—(First time this season) As at Coventry—Timothy, Mr. Power; Gabblewig, Mr. Lancaster; Thomas, Mr. Crooke; Catherine, Miss Waite.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

COLOMBIAN LOAN.—The Contractors of this Loan having received several enquiries as to the precise meaning of the communication made by the Vice President of the Republic to their Agent at Bogota, that the Government recognised the 20 per cent. discount on the Loan, desire to state for the information of the Bond holders that this expression refers to the contract price of the Loan. The Loan was contracted at the rate of 80l. for each 100l. per annum, payable at certain fixed periods in that year; and it is the recognition of this bond, payable at the executive Government declares, by stating that it recognizes the agreement that the executive Government declares, by stating that it recognizes the 20 per cent. discount.—Freeman's-court, Nov. 1, 1823.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

HAVING just learnt the decease of your highly esteemed Director, Charles Grant, Esq. I hastily avail myself of this opportunity to communicate my intention of proceeding to the Ballot.

I shall request an early meeting of my Friends, by whose exertions, and your good opinion, I hope to obtain the object of my ambition.

I take free to recall your attention to the annexed Resolutions, which were passed at a meeting of my Friends, on the 23d of May last.

Most respectfully and earnestly soliciting the favour of your support, I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obliged, faithful servant,

J. PETTY MUSPRATT.

New Broad Street, Oct. 31, 1823.

A numerous and most respectable MEETING of PROPRIETORS of the EAST INDIA STOCK, held in the City of London Tavern, on Friday, the 30th of May, 1823; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Exmouth, G. C. B. in the Chair: First, It was proposed by Sir Charles Flower, Bart. seconded by in the Chair: First, It was proposed by Sir Charles Flower, Bart. seconded by David Inglis, Esq. and resolved unanimously, That with a view to the most efficient administration of the East India Company's affairs, it has been frequently urged and admitted that the Court of Directors should be composed of a due proportion of their Civil, Military, and Naval Servants; and has that the Company's Knight, it leading to the East Indies," it is, in the opinion of this Meeting, equally necessary, and of the first importance to the interests of the Proprietors, that the Court of Directors should also contain a due proportion of Merchants of acknowledged talents, integrity, and experience.

2. It was proposed by Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. M.P. seconded by Charles Forbes, Esq. M. P. and resolved unanimously, That this Meeting consider John Petty Muspratt, Esq. well qualified for a Seat in the direction of the Company's affairs, not only from his long mercantile experience, but from his industrious habits and general acquirements as a practical man of business. Upon these grounds they strongly recommend Mr. Muspratt to the favourable consideration of the Proprietors; and they are the more confirmed in the expediency of this recommendation, when they advert to the Company's having been in the last few years deprived of several mercantile Members of their executive body.

3. It was proposed by Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P., seconded by John Blades, Esq. and resolved unanimously, That upon the principles of the foregoing Resolutions this Meeting do collectively and individually pledge themselves to support and exert their influence in favour of Mr. Muspratt's well founded pretensions to a Seat in the Direction: and that they will use their best endeavours to promote his Election upon a future Vacancy.

Charles Forbes, Esq. M.P. having subsequently taken the Chair, it was proposed by the Hon. Basil Cochrane, seconded by Sir John E. Harrington, Bart., and resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Exmouth for his able conduct in the Chair.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Death of your late valuable and highly esteemed Director, Mr. CHARLES GRANT, having occasioned a Vacancy in the Direction of your Affairs, I hasten to redeem the pledge which I made to you in my Address of the 2d of June last to proceed to a Ballot on the first vacancy. I therefore request the favour of your support on the present occasion; and I hope that, from the very flattering Resolutions passed at a numerous Meeting of my Friends at the City of London Tavern, on the 27th of May last (hereunto annexed) and the encouragement I have since received, I may look forward with confidence to a favourable result; and I beg to assure you, that should I, through your Suffrages, be placed in that important situation, I will use every exertion to promote the interests of the East India Company.—I have the honour to be, respectfully, Ladies and Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient Servant,

Nicholas-lane, Oct. 31, 1823. JOHN MASTERMAN.

Mr. Masterman's Committee will sit daily at the City of London Tavern, where communications will be thankfully received.

A numerous and highly respectable MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday the 27th of May 1823, in pursuance of an advertisement signed by the under mentioned Proprietors:—

John Smith, Mansion-house-place.	J. C. Weguelin.
G. W. Wentworth.	James Innes.
Peter Vere.	A. A. Mieville.
N. M. Rothschild.	Thomas C. Warner.
Geo. Carr Glyn.	Andrew Loughnan.
John Thomson.	S. Marjoribanks.
Isaac Currie.	Hymen Cohen.
Thomas Weeding.	Henry Peters.
Wm. Morgan.	James Alexander, Devonshire square.
A. J. Nash.	Lewis Loyd.
John Cancellor.	Joseph Timperon.
J. T. Daubuz.	Felix Ladbroke.
Robert Sheddon.	Michael W. Troy.
Henry Bonham.	Robt. Christie.
George Grote.	George Ward.
R. C. Bazett.	Sims Scott.
Robert Williams.	R. Sanderson.
Benj. Barnard.	John Auldjo.
James Baillie.	John Woolley.
John Martin.	Edward R. Tunno.
Wm. Burnie.	R. Borradaile.
Robt. Podmore.	Thos. Poynder, Jun.
William Bewsington.	J. Bruce Richards.

RICHARD CAMPBELL BAZETT, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Proposed by Edward Fletcher, Esq., and seconded by Lewis Lloyd, Esq.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that a practical knowledge of the Commercial Interests and Usages of this Country, with which those of the East India Company are intimately connected, constitutes an important qualification in a Candidate aspiring to a Seat in the Direction of the Affairs of that Company.

2. Proposed by Stewart Majoribanks, Esq. M.P. and seconded by Robert Sheddon, Esq.—That when with commercial experience are found united general talents, sound judgment, and active habits of business, such acquirements stamp the possessor of them with a fair and honourable claim to the favour and support of all who are interested in the welfare of the East India Company.

3. Proposed by Henry Bonham, Esq. and seconded by Wm. Willoughby Prescott, Esq.—That this Meeting do unanimously concur in considering that in the well known character of Mr. John Masterman, these qualifications are combined in an eminent degree, and that, with such pretensions, his interests are entitled to the countenance and support of the East India Proprietary.

4. Proposed by Sir James Shaw, Bart., and seconded by Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M.P. That the proprietors here assembled pledge to Mr. John Masterman their strenuous assistance to place him in the East India Direction on the first vacancy which may hereafter occur: and that they will, in the meantime, use their influence and exertions to secure his success.

R. C. BAZETT, Chairman.

Mr. Bazett having left the Chair it was proposed by Thomas Weeding, Esq. and seconded by Michael Wm. Troy, Esq. and resolved unanimously That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to R. C. Bazett, Esq. for his very able, courteous, and impartial conduct in the Chair.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for November 1, contains, among a variety of other interesting articles:—I. Account of Capt. Parry's Second Polar Expedition.—II. Sketches of the Irish Bar, No. 7:—Serjeant Lefroy Sitting for One's Picture.—V. Remarks on the Novel of Reginald Dalton.—VI. Release of Tasso, by Mrs. Hemans.—VII. The British Galleries of Art, No. 12—Poets, No. 2; M. De La Martine.—XI. London Lyrics: The Wearing Places—Autumn.—XV. The good old Times.—XVI. The Hermit Abroad.—XVII. St. Paul's.—XVIII. Conjugalism, or the Art of making a good Marriage.—XIX. To the Evening Star, from the Spanish.—XX. A Walk to Vincennes.—XXI. Peregrinations of Thomas Trevaskis.—XXII. The Lord of Valladolid.—XXIII. Anonymous Varieties in Art, Science, general Literature, Music and the Drama, Political, Commercial and Domestic Occurrences, &c. &c.—London: printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin; of whom also may be had all the former Nos. from the commencement of the Work in January, 1821.

WORKS OF CANOVA.—Just published, Part XIII. of a Series of Engravings, in outline, by Henry Moses, of the Works of ANTONIO CANOVA, in Sculpture and Modelling, with Descriptions from the Italian of the Countess Albrizzi. This Part will contain, 1. Monument of Giovanni Falier.—2. The Return of Telemachus.—3. Terpsichore.—4. Hebe.—5. Monument of Clement 14th. This work will be published Monthly, in Imperial 8vo. price 4s.: Imperial 4to. price 6s.; 50 copies only will be taken off on India paper, price 10s. 6d.; each Part will contain five Engravings with letter-press Descriptions. Prospectuses of the Work may be had of the Publisher, Septimus Prowett, 269, Strand, opposite Arundel-street

THE LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday contains Reviews of the following New Works:—Naval Records, or the Chronicles of the Line of Battle Ships of the Royal Navy—Letters on the past and present State of France—Chemical Recreations: a Series of amusing and instructive Experiments—The Apotheosis of Pitt—Forget Me Not—A Dictionary of Quotations from the British Poets—Cruise's Residence in New Zealand (concluded).—Original: My Nephew—The Copper Question—A Visit to the Discovery Ships.—Antiquities—Antiquity of the Globe—Original Poetry—Theatres—Fine Arts—Science—Varieties, &c. &c. &c. Price 8d, or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s.—Published by John Warren; No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

LAW BOOKS.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.—Just published, in one volume, royal 8vo. price 27s. in boards,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the LAW of PARTNERSHIP. By N. GOW, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.—Printed for Charles Hunter, Law Bookseller, No. 26, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn.

Of whom may be had, every New Work relating to the Jurisprudence of the Country on the Day of Publication.

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COOKE'S BANKRUPT LAWS.

Just published, in two volumes, royal 8vo price 1l. 18s. boards,

THE BANKRUPT LAWS: by WM. COOKE, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law.—Vol I. The Statutes relating to Bankrupts, and Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity.—Vol. II. Precedents of the various Proceedings under a Commission of Bankrupt, and the Orders made by Lords Apsley, Loughborough, Erskine, and Eldon, for regulating Proceedings therein.

The Eighth Edition, with considerable Alterations and Additions, including the Author's more recent Notes, and the Cases and Decisions to the present period. By GEORGE ROOTS, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, and Commissioner of Bankrupts.—Printed for Charles Hunter, J. and W. T. Clarke, R. Pheney, and H. Butterworth.

LOVELASS ON WILLS.—ELEVENTH EDITION.

Just published, in one volume 8vo. price 12s. in boards,

THE LAW'S DISPOSAL of a PERSON'S ESTATE WHO DIES WITHOUT WILL OR TESTAMENT. To which is added, the Disposal of a Person's Estate by Will and Testament; with an Explanation of the Statute of Frauds, and the Statute 1 Victoria, Cap. 26. The Eleventh Edition, with numerous Additions. By NIEL GOW, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law.—Printed for R. Pheney, Charles Hunter, J. and W. T. Clarke, and H. Butterworth.

Just published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LXXXI. For October 1823. Contents: 1. Horæ Germanicæ No. 16. Wallenstein, translated by Coleridge.—II. The Last Words of Charles Edwards, Esq. Letter from O'Doherty.—III. The Unwilling Author.—IV. Notices of Modern British Dramatists. No. 1. The Tenant. Cardinal Beaton.—V. Hogg's Three Perils of Woman.—VI. The West Indian Controversy.—VII. The Glasgow Dinner. A Fragment. By Mr. Tickler.—VIII. Mr. Blaquière's Report on Greece, &c. &c. —IX. Sawney at Doncaster. By the Author of the Ayrshire Legatees, &c.—X. London Oddities and Outlines, No. 4.—XI. Letter from a Contributor in Love.—XII. The Complete Angler of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton.—XIII. Sunday Evening.—XIV. Noctes Ambrosianæ, No. 12.—XV. The Manifesto.—Printed for Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh, and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Speedily will be published, by Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh, and T. Cadell, Strand London, in 3 vols. post octavo,

PERCY MALLORY. By the Author of Pen Owen.

"Beseech ye, Sir, were ye present at this relation? I was by at the opening of the Fardel."—Whiter's Tale.

In one vol. post octavo.

2. THE FORESTERS. By the Author of "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," and "The Trials of Margaret Lyndsay."

MOGG'S DISSECTED GLOBE and CELESTIAL SPHERE.—These truly elegant and entertaining works, originally constructed with a view to superinduce in the rising generation a taste for the sciences of Geography and Astronomy, but not unworthy the attention of children of a larger growth, are now republished with books of explanation; price 10s. each. By E. MOGG, No. 51, Charing-cross. Where may be had,

MOGG'S NEW MAP of the COUNTY FORTY-FIVE MILES ROUND LONDON. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. in a case.

DRUMMOND'S FIRST STEPS TO BOTANY.

Just published, in 12mo. with 100 Wood-Cuts, comprising 200 Figures, price 9s. boards.

FIRST STEPS to BOTANY, intended as popular Illustrations of the Science, leading to its Study as a Branch of general Education. By the JAMES L. DRUMMOND, M.D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Belfast Academical Institution.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

The Plan adopted in the present Work, has been to unite to the Technicalities of Botany, a considerable share of interesting or entertaining Information on many parts of the Vegetable Kingdom, in the hope that a Work so constituted as to be of a popular, and, at the same time, of a strictly scientific Description, may be found useful.—Preface

Just published, in 12mo. price 6s. boards.

THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. A Tale.

"I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul."—Hamlet.

Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

In two thick volumes, 12mo. 16s.

EULER'S LETTERS to a GERMAN PRINCESS, on different subjects in Natural Philosophy. A new edition, edited by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D., F.R.S. &c.—Printed for W. and C. Tait, Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London.

"The Letters of Euler to a German Princess," says M. Condorcet, "have acquired over all Europe a celebrity, to which the reputation of the author, the acquired over all Europe a celebrity, to which the reputation of the author, the choice and importance of the several subjects, and the clearness of elucidation, justly entitle them. They have deserved to have been considered as a treasury of science, adapted to the purposes of every common seminary of learning."

"In this edition the translation has received very essential improvements.—The plates have been re-engraved and much improved; and a Life of the Author has been added, together with various Notes, which, the Editor trusts, will be found interesting and useful to the reader."—Preface.

CABINET FURNITURE.—C. MILLS (from Messrs. Gillow's) begs to acquaint the public in general, that he has for inspection an assortment of Goods, consisting of Drawing-Room, Dining-room, Library, and Bedroom FURNITURE, manufactured in a style and manner peculiar to that House. The declarations made by gentlemen who have selected from this Establishment goods for exportation, are sufficient to warrant the assertion that it is the BEST MARKET in LONDON; but the best proofs are to those friends who have witnessed the unexampled increase of business C. Mills has experienced, whilst it is known by them that his rise are for ready money only.—Regent Park House, High-street, opposite Devonshire-street.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 28, 1823.

[The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Christopher Puller, Esq. on his appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 31, 1823.

1st Reg. of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Hon. H. M. Upton to be Lieut. vice Moseley, prom.; C. Heneage, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Upton.—13th Reg. of Light Drags.: Capt. H. Heyman to be Capt. vice Mackworth, who exch.—7th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. M. Orr to be Adj. vice Hay.—17th Ditto: Ens. G. Farwell to be Ens. vice Young, who exch.—23d Ditto: Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Dalmer to be Major, vice Keightley, prom.—31st Ditto: Ensign G. D. Young to be Ensign, vice Farwell, who exch.—57th Ditto: Ass.-Surg. William Latham to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Inglis, deceased.—60th Ditto: George Rotsergill to be Ensign, vice William M. Collings, who exchanges.—71st Ditto: Lieut. A. W. Dashwood to be Capt. vice Row, ret.; Ens. W. Stewart to be Lieut. vice Dashwood.—92d Ditto: Ens. W. P. Bayly to be Lieut. vice Sutherland, ret.; W. E. Sawbridge, Gent. to be Ens. vice Bayly.—Rifle Brigade: Capt. G. M. Stevenson to be Capt. vice Welsh, exch.—2d West India Reg.: Lieut. R. Hughes to be Quartermaster. vice Dukes.—Ceylon Reg.: Sec. Lieut. J. H. Lewis to be First Lieut. vice Burke, dec; R. Jefferson, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Lewis.—Hosp. Staff: Surg. J. Malling to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Clarke; Ass. Surg. H. Clifford to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice P. Philayson; Hosp.-Ass. M. Gallagher to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice T. Lough.

Commission in the Northern Regt. of Northumberland Local Militia—W. Clark, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Logan.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Salop—North Shropshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry: R. Hunt, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Evans, res.—Shrewsbury Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet J. E. Graham to be Lieut. vice Williams, res.; D. Leighton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Graham, prom.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. HIGHAM, Freckleton, Lancaster, coal-dealer.

DANKRUPTS.

T. STARIE, King street, Seven Dials, stone grate-manufacturer.—L. LACEY, Garden-row, London road, coach-master.—J. CONE, French-horn Tavern, Cwtched Friars, victualler.—W. HASSAN, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, brass-founder.—T. BIGNOLD, sen. Norwich, banker.—J. PELHAM, sen. Tovil, Kent, seed crusher.—H. F. HOLT, Cannon-row, Westminster, surgeon and apothecary.—R. DAY & R. H. DAY, Tovil Oil mills, seed-crushers.—T. DOWMAN and J. OFFLEY, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen.—W. VINCE, Lucas-street, Commercial road, dealer.—J. DOW, Thistle-Well, Bow-common, rope-maker.—E. SMITH, Chatham, hatter.—R. COULSTON, Tewkesbury, plumber and glazier.—J. BENSON, Lancaster, linen-draper.—W. C. STEPHENS, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, grazier.—W. LACON, Oswestry, Salop, ironmonger and grocer.—J. M'KENZIE, Manchester, draper.

CANADIAN AIRS.—Yesterday was published,

CANADIAN AIRS, collected by Lieut. Back, R.N. during the late Arctic Expedition, under Capt. Franklin, arranged with Symphonies and Accompaniments, by Edward Knight, junior: the words by George Soane, Esq. A.B.—Published by J. Power, 34, Strand, price 9s.

Of whom may be had, "The Broken Heart," a ballad, with Symphonies and Accompaniment, by Henry R. Bishop, price 1s. 6d.

ARGYLL ROOMS.—MR. J. H. D'EGVILLE has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that his Academy (for young Ladies only) will Commence for the Season at the above Rooms on MONDAY the 17th inst. Further particulars to be had of Mr. D'Egville, at his house, 13, Foley-place, Cavendish-square.

GRAND ERA of the ORANGE INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, commemorated 5th November, 1823.—Divine Service will be read at Eleven o'clock, in the Parish Church of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounthaw, Upper Thames-street, London, by the Rev. J. S. Sergrove, LL.B. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, the Rector, and a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Thomas Comber, A.M. Rector of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, and Deputy Grand Chaplain of Great Britain.—The Society will afterwards dine together at the British Coffee-house.

LITERARY BOOK-SHELVES, or CASE. WANTED to PURCHASE, a neat Set, about 16 feet in length: must not exceed 9 feet in height. Particulars address A. B. to the care of W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street.

SEAL ENGRAVERS.—A good OPPORTUNITY now offers for a YOUNG MAN wishing to COMMENCE BUSINESS in the above LINE in the City.—For particulars apply by letter, post paid; addressed D. D. to the care of Mr. Edwards, 45, Fleet street.

JOHN BULL.—A COMPLETE ORIGINAL EDITION, with Title Pages and Indexes, to be sold. Price Ten Pounds. Apply to Mr. Bumpus, No. 5, Goswell-street. Letters post paid.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married Clergyman of the Established Church residing within a convenient distance of London, and receiving a few Pupils into His House, has now a VACANCY. The most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. E. S. I., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, GUY'S HOSPITAL. By WM. ALLEN, F.R. and F.L.S, and JOHN MILLINGTON, Professor of Mechanics to the Royal Institution. The usual Course of Lectures on this interesting subject will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, NOV. 4, at half-past 8 in the evening, and be continued every succeeding Tuesday at the same hour. The Course will consist of Twenty-four Lectures, and embraces the interesting subjects of Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity, Galvanism, and Astronomy, which will be illustrated by an extensive apparatus.—For particulars apply to Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 30 Years of Age, Unmarried, and without Incumbrance, of active, sober, and industrious habits, would be glad to engage with any Gentleman as LAND STEWARD or FARMER, and would make himself generally useful. The advertiser has been regularly bred to farming occupations, and has been obliged by the pressure of the times, to give up an extensive farm in Lancashire. Security to any amount will be given, and respectable reference as to character and ability afforded.—Address, post paid, A. B. Post Office, Wrexham, Denbighshire

NEXT PRESENTATION, DEVONSHIRE.—TO be SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION to the Valuable RECTORY of NORTHTAWTON, 18 miles from Exeter; comprising a good Parsonage House, with suitable Offices, large Walled Garden, and about 85 Acres of remarkably fertile Glebe, with the Tithes of upwards of 4000 Acres of Land, the whole being of the present clear Annual Value of 750l. and upwards. The Incumbent's Age sixty-two. For further particulars, and to treat for the purchase, apply to Mr. Warren, Attorney at Law, Exeter. All applications by letter must be free of postage.

TO MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT and SINGLE GENTLEMEN of FASHION.—To be LET, furnished, clean, and in excellent repair, the greatest part of a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, who retains a small portion of it for his own use as his family are going to the country. The terms are £250 per annum, and it may be taken for any period from one to five years. It would form an eligible residence for two Bachelors frequenting the fashionable Clubs, as the house is close to St. James's, with a private entrance to the Green-Park. A widow lady and her establishment might be well accommodated, as the family it belongs to are of great respectability, and will leave in the house every comfort precisely as they are now using them.—Apply, if by letter post-paid, to Mr. Wakeling, Upholsterer, No 26, Gerrard street, Soho.

BOARD and LODGING.—In a highly respectable Establishment In the desirable situation of Euston square, a few vacancies just now occur for the reception of Single Ladies and Gentlemen; and one for a Married Couple, who will meet with every domestic comfort. This residence, in combining the advantages of good air, convenient distance from the City, with every facility of conveyance either to the east or west end of the town, is particularly eligible for Gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits.—Cards of address, 226, Strand, 37, Lombard-street, and 119, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

UNIQUE TOWN RESIDENCE.—To be LET, furnished or unfurnished, for a Term of Years, or SOLD, a substantial FAMILY HOUSE containing, on the ground floor, a drawing room, 26 ft. square, dining-room 28 by 17, octagon library 24 ft. long, and breakfast parlour. On the one more story are four good bed-rooms, with four others of smaller dimensions attached, and billiard room in the attic partitioned off into two servants chambers. The requisite arranged basement has kitchen, larder, laundry, small sitting-room, and warm and cold bath.—These desirable premises are situate in a beautiful garden, with lawn of nearly half an acre, sloping from the principal living rooms, and absolutely from the surrounding buildings by a belt of forest-trees. From its insulated situation it is well calculated for a gentleman high in the profession of the law, or for any person whose pursuits are literary.—May be seen on Saturday or Monday, or any other day by appointment.—37, Tavistock-place.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a notification that a new writ has been issued by the Right Hon. Robert Peel, for electing a Knight of the Shire to serve for Lincoln, in the room of the Hon. C. A. Pelham, now a Peer. An Act passed in the 24th of the late King, authorises the Speaker of the House of Commons to appoint several Members to issue writs in the same manner as heretofore done by the Speaker.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Morris and Nightingale, Manchester, ironmongers—M'Kie and Co. Glasgow, Antigua, and Barbadoes—Spence and Atkinson, Titchborne-street, tailors—Keighley and Son, Liverpool, attorneys—Martin and Scarnell, St. Osyth's, Essex, surgeons—Gordon and Co. Nassau, New Providence, and Liverpool—Garlick and Horn, Upper King street, Bloomsbury, piano forte-manufacturers—Bathbone and Leathom, Liverpool, ship-builders—J. and T. Butt, Southampton, boot and shoe-makers—Dickinson and Greaves, Sheffield, furriers—Younger and Loran, Minories, cheesemongers—Hesketh and Co. Half Moon Inn-yard, Southwark—Rogers and Lane, Brighton.

BANKRUPTS.

W. GORDON, late of Jewin-street, Cripplegate, but now of Gravesend, merchant—B. W. BROWN, Surry-street, Strand, merchant—J. BURRIDGE, Iron monger-lane, Cheapside, merchant—J. CARPENTER, Romsey, Southampton, coal merchant—J. CLARK, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, linen-draper and printer—R. DICKENSON, Hexham, Northumberland, stationer—J. BIRCHINHALL, Macclesfield, silk throwster and cotton-spinner—J. LEWIS, Goytrey, Monmouthshire, timber dealer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Nov. 22, J. Adcock, St. Mary Axe, druggist—Nov. 22, H. Langhorn and W. Brailsford, Bucklersbury, merchants—Nov. 22, P. Hamelin, Belmont Place, near Vauxhall, plasterer—Nov 18, P. Wigglesworth, Church-street, Shoreditch, grocer—Nov. 18, C. H. Danbury, Wood-street, Cheapside, silk-manufacturer—Nov. 22, F. Pettipierre, South-st. Finsbury-square, merchant—Nov. 18, J. Bainbridge, Queen-street, Cheapside, woollen-draper—Nov. 18, R. Gronling, Brand-street-buildings, merchant.

Nov. 26, W. Izod, Redditch, Worcestershire, draper, at the Swan, Alcester.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 18.

E. Saffery, Downham, Norfolk, farmer—C. Baker, Romsey, Southampton, fellmonger—R. Wharton, Little Crosby, Lancashire, joiner—D. Phillips, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, victualler—J. Dicas, Holywell, Flintshire, corn-dealer—W. Barnes, Chanley, Worcestershire, corn-dealer—Grace Thomas, Bredge, Cornwall, shopkeeper—M. J. J. Donlan, Cleveland court, St. James's, tailor—J. Oldfield, Edgware-road, coachmaker—J. Humberstone, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, victualler—W. Owen, Islington, stage-master—E. Howard and J. Gibbs, Cork-street, scriveners.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, OCT. 27.—It is announced that the state of the health of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies is such as to excite disquietude. The Baron de Strogonoff, Minister and Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, arrived yesterday in Paris. The *Echo du Midi* of the 24th, which we have received by an extraordinary conveyance, announces the death of Gen. San Miguel. It is thought by the end of this month the French troops will have quitted Cadiz, and that the army of occupation will be cantoned in Catalonia, Biscay, and Navarre.

OCT. 29.—Torrijos persists in defending Carthagena; his forces are pretty considerable. It is affirmed that he is at the head of a corps of intrepid marines, and that his patience is invincible.—Rotten is still at the head of a formidable troop in Barcelona; he appears determined to listen to no proposals of arrangement.—It is confidently said that the Duke d'Angouleme has demanded the pardon of the French refugees who have been made prisoners in Spain.

The *Drapeau Blanc*, in speaking of Torrijos, says, that he is the "second edition of Mina."

It is this evening affirmed that the Ministry have finally renounced the project of dissolving the Chambers. The election of the new fifth will consequently take place according to the accustomed forms—*Oriflamme*.

It appears to be authentic that the Marshal Duke de Belluno has not accepted the Embassy of Vienna.

PERPIGNAN, OCT. 22.—The son of General Abisbal, Aid-de-Camp to Mina, arrived at Gerona on the 19th, and has submitted to the King. It was not without difficulty he made his escape from Barcelona, where a strong party, at the head of which is Rotten, seeks to prevent all negociations.

BAYONNE, OCT. 21.—The Constitutional troops that formed part of Ballesteros's army are still numerous in Jaen, Murcia, and part of Andalusia. Galicia is in a ferment, and doubts seem to be entertained of Morillo. In Estremadura the Constitutionalists lately obtained considerable advantages, and obliged the troops opposed to them to retreat towards Toledo, leaving a good many wounded at Talavera. La Reyna, Carthagena, and Alicant refuse to submit, and if they please may hold out longer than the places which have already surrendered. The Empecinado has entered Caceres without opposition, and proceeded thence to Truxillo, where he arrived, though Quesada made a show of opposing him. It is affirmed that many of the troops which had quitted Ballesteros, in conformity with the Convention, have joined Lopez Banos, who is thus much strengthened. At Madrid nothing is talked of but the punishment of Riego, who is already at the gates of death, in consequence of a nervous illness brought on by the hardships he has endured. If he survives his illness, and his sentence is carried into execution, he will be dragged upon a hurdle, hanged, and quartered; his head will be sent to Los Cabezas, and his four quarters to four different provinces. The Inquisition, it seems, is re-established, and the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand Inquisitor. A very energetic proclamation of Mina is spoken of, in which he refuses to obey the order of the King, because it is not countersigned by a responsible Minister. He renews, it is said, his declaration that he will put to death a great number of Officers and Bishops if Riego is executed; and it is affirmed that this menace has produced its effect, and that Riego will be sent a prisoner to France.

His Majesty has confirmed the following nominations made by the Regency:—The Duke de San Carlos Ambassador at the Court of France; the Count de Casaflores to that of Austria; and the Count de la Alcudia to that of Russia. The Duke de Montemar is declared President of the Supreme Council of the Indies. The King, by a Decree dated the 18th instant, has suppressed the Ministry of the Interior, seeing that the reasons for which it was instituted by the Regency no longer exist. The powers of this Ministry will be vested in those jurisdictions which exercised them previously to the 7th of March, 1820.

SEVILLE, OCT. 18.—A grand circle was held at Court on the 14th inst. to congratulate the King on the happy anniversary of his birth. Amongst the Members of the Diplomatic Corps was remarked Sir W. A'Court, who congratulated his Majesty, in the name of the King of England, upon his happy liberation. Don Philip de St. Marc is appointed Captain-General, and Don Diego Ballesteros, (who must not be confounded with the General bearing this name) second Chief of the Captainship of Grenada.

The King has re-established in his functions as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Rome, Antonio de Vargas de Laguna.

The following is the route of the King from Seville to Madrid:—On the 23d, at Carmona, the 24th at Ecija; on the 25th at Cordone; the 26th, 27th, and 28th, he rests; the 29th at Alcolea del Rio; the 30th at Andujar; the 31st and 1st Nov. he rests; the 3d at Baylen; the 4th at Carolina; the 5th at Santa Cruz; the 6th at Valdepenas; the 7th at Manzanares; the 8th at Madridejos; the 9th he rests; the 10th at Kempleque; the 11th at Aranjuez; and enters his Capital on the 19th.

LERIDA, OCT. 22.—Col. Tholose, Chief of the Staff of the 5th division, had been sent to summon Lerida to surrender. The articles of a capitulation being resolved upon and signed, it was requested that a French officer and an officer of the garrison might proceed to Madrid to insure the reality of events. Soon after their departure the militia revolted, and recommenced hostilities. Marshal Lauriston, who had already marched beyond Lerida, retraced his steps, surrounded the fortress, and caused it to be signified that he should instantly begin the siege, and that if one Frenchman was killed he would put the entire garrison to the sword. This declaration produced its effect: Lerida opened its gates, and our troops took possession of the fortress. Lauriston is marching upon Tarragona with all his artillery.—When you receive this letter Catalonia will be tranquil.

BARCELONA, NEAR BARCELONA, OCT. 22.—On the 17th Mina sent to Sarria, after Marshal Moncey, Colonel Mensserat. This officer offers the reduction of the place, on conditions which cannot be accepted. The Marshal rejected his proposals. The Colonel returned about five o'clock, and demanded they should send to Barcelona a French General who could treat with Mina on the conditions proposed. The Colonel was received by the Marshal at dinner. On the 18th Gen. Berg was sent to Barcelona, where he arrived at eight o'clock in the morning: they received him with distinction. He returned this evening, bringing with him a project of the capitulation. But on the 18th arrived a courier from Cadiz, bringing orders to the Marshal not to accord with particular conditions to Mina, and to demand that Barcelona surrender like Cadiz. On the 19th General Berg transmitted the King's orders to the Spanish General, who answered he would defend himself; since which several flags of truce have arrived, and the Marshal has refused to receive those that do not bring the submission without condition. Yesterday evening Col. Mensserat was admitted, but we do not as yet know his mission. It is assured that before the 17th the Marshal offered to Mina very advantageous conditions, and at the same time a vessel, to carry him and his family and fortune where he wished to go. Without doubt Mina will repent this offer. During all this time the siege is carried on with activity. One hundred pieces of cannon are coming from France and Figueras.

FRANKFORT, OCT. 22.—We have received the account of the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at Czeenowitz. The Emperor of Austria went on the 6th to Neustadtlee, on the frontiers, to receive his august ally and friend. In the evening the two monarchs arrived in the same carriage, and passing under a triumphal arch, erected at the entrance of this capital of the Buckowina, proceeded between a double line of troops, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, to the residence prepared for the Russian Emperor. The city was splendidly illuminated.

IRELAND.

About half past nine o'clock on Monday morning, Michael Kiely, Thomas Carty, and Jeffrey Greety, alias Greene, prisoners in our County Gaol, effected their escape by clambering over the side of the centry box which is within the iron railing at the door leading from the corridor into the yard. Having passed over a shed and a wall which seemed within sight of the centry, into the next yard, where the new improvements in the old wing are being made, they got upon the old gaol-wall and dropped from a height of about 40 feet, upon Thomas's-hill, and thus escaped. A Court Martial has sentenced the centry to six weeks solitary confinement for neglect of duty.—*Waterford Mirror*.

OUTRAGES.—DERRY, Oct. 21.—It will be recollected that a very desperate riot took place at the fair of Dungiven, on Tuesday the 5th of August, the day after the termination of the last Assizes. Some apprehensions were entertained that the Kennedies, whose trials were postponed, would be attacked on their return to Maghera, and therefore Major Gibson, the resident Magistrate of Dungiven, obtained permission from the Judge to leave the city before the conclusion of the Assizes, that he might be on the spot to preserve the public peace. On Sunday, as had been expected, an attack was made upon the Kennedies, but owing to the steadiness of the Officer who commanded the military, the mischief intended was happily frustrated. Tuesday the 5th, being Dungiven Fair, was reserved for the display of the strength of the Ribbon party, when a number of strangers came into the town, towards the close of the day, armed with cudgels, and attacked the special constables and Protestants indiscriminately, running through the streets, and calling out for the face of an Orangeman or "Yellow Belly;" and so serious did the riot at length become that Major Gibson was obliged to call out the military, and read the Riot Act, during which several stones were thrown at him. Several persons were also waylaid and barbarously beaten on their way home from the fair. In consequence of the above outrages a very numerous meeting of Magistrates was held at Dungiven in the ensuing week, and the business fully investigated, when examinations were sworn against several of the rioters and the persons charged with the assaults upon the people returning from the Fair. Only three of the former have been as yet apprehended, whose trials were proceeded on at the present Sessions, and one of the latter, named Owen M'Laughlin, who was at the head of a large mob near Dungiven, on the evening of the riot, when a most cruel and barbarous assault was made upon Thomas M'Question and his daughter, a girl only fifteen years of age.—The Traversers were found Guilty.

WHITEBOYISM.—On the night of the 21st ult. a large party of men assembled on that part of the lands of Booby-hill, in the parish of Fethard, Barony of Shelbourne, held by Patrick Cullen, who dug up and carried off about 20 barrels of potatoes that were under distress for rent. Cullen having abandoned his farm, and taken off his corn, these potatoes were seized for rent and arrears. Cullen's father, having come near these nightly legislators, was compelled to retire.—Cæsar Colclough, Esq. being apprised of the facts, immediately ordered out a division of Police, but their search proved fruitless.—*Wexford Chronicle*.

On the night of the 21st ult. a party of fellows, well armed with guns and mounted pikes, attacked the house of a respectable man named Connors, at Kilnaclerman Cross, in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore; they beat the unfortunate man most cruelly, after which they left the house without assigning any reason for the commission of the daring outrage.—*Cork Advertiser*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—*The King v. Daniel Whittle Harvey and John Chapman for a Libel on the King.*

The names of the Special Jurymen being called over, the following gentlemen answered:—J. N. Hanson, merchant; B. Stokes, ditto; R. Sharpe, ditto; J. Cecil, ditto: W. Allwright, ditto; B. Barnwell, ditto, and A. Ballmanna, ditto. Seven gentlemen appearing on the Special Jury, the Attorney-General prayed a *tales*. The following Common Jurymen answered to their names:—James Carpenter, G. W. Crok, E. W. Jackson, T. Smallpiece, and John Hill.

These twelve having been sworn, Mr. Shepherd, jun. opened the case with stating, that it was a criminal information for malicious libel on the King, &c. The defendants had pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury, stating, that in the discharge of his public duty he had deemed it right to institute this proceeding. When they came to hear the libel, they would agree with him that it was not written in the fair pursuit of public discussion, the proper and seemly investigation of public measures, and the acts of public men. This libel was of no such character. It insinuated, or rather directly stated, that early in the present year his Majesty was afflicted with mental derangement. The mischievous character of such publication would be obvious to all. They would recollect that his Majesty was indisposed early in the present year; and at that period the publication appeared in the shape, not of a paragraph, but as the leading article in the *Sunday Times*. It stated that the King's sickness was of an "*alarming*" nature; that it would be some time before his Majesty's "*state*" of complaint would enable the physicians to declare the Royal Patient in a state of convalescence; and that, let others say what they pleased, the writer deemed it to be his duty to express the fear that his Majesty's complaint was "*hereditary*." Those particular words were printed in italics, and their meaning could not be doubtful.

The Learned Counsel then read the whole of the libel, as set forth in the following count of the indictment:—"The King (meaning our said Lord the King).—Attached as we sincerely and lawfully are to every interest connected with the Sovereign (meaning our said Lord the King), or any of his illustrious relatives, it is with the deepest concern that we have to state that the malady under which his Majesty (meaning our said Lord the now King) labours, is of an alarming description. It is from authority we speak, when with sorrow we inform our readers (as we think it our duty to do), that the King (meaning our said Lord the King), not only still continues to be confined to his chamber, but that the symptoms of his disorder are of too serious a nature to admit of his medical attendants being able to say when their Royal Patient (meaning our said Lord the King), will be sufficiently recovered to show himself to his anxious and afflicted subjects. Dr. Knighton, his Majesty's (meaning our said Lord the King's) Private Secretary and Domestic Physician, is in constant attendance, scarcely ever out of the chamber in which the King (meaning our said Lord the King) is confined, and never farther from the scene of sickness than the adjoining room. The persons about his Majesty (meaning our said Lord the King), foreseeing that too probably it will be a considerable time before the seat of his complaint will be in a state sufficiently convalescent to render it advisable that he should quit the Pavilion, have, in order to ease the apprehensions of the public, circulated the report that pleasure and comfort, not any afflicting necessity, will induce a protracted stay at Brighton. But far from approving this deceptious kind of policy, which only ensures a more violent shock, whenever the real truth of the case shall appear, we deem it much the wiser way to use on such unhappy occasions the language of fact and reality; therefore we are as desirous of communicating, as others are of concealing the melancholy truth that the King's (meaning our said Lord the King's) disorder is, it is feared, of an hereditary description—that his Majesty, (meaning our said Lord the King,) has had too many misfortunes preying upon his benevolent mind—the loss of a daughter and a consort equally dear to him, and of a royal brother, whose political principles he loved; besides the excruciating sufferings of his Agricultural subjects, so sincerely deplored in his late most gracious speech; and the dangers in which the liberty of the Spaniards are placed by Bourbon pride and Gothic ferocity; that these and other weighty concerns have oppressed his paternal feelings, and borne hard on his superior intellects, we have too much reason to fear.—But if Divine Providence has ordained that mental afflictions shall be no less transmissible than the virtues of the heart, and the best of Princes (meaning our said Lord the Lord,) should, by their long prosperity, or the reiterated returns of his present unfortunate morbosity, have another example of the lamentable fact (which Heaven in its mercy avert,) still one resource will remain to his people (meaning our said Lord the King) the prayers of a dutiful, loving and grateful people; and seldom, very seldom, has Heaven been deaf to the orisons of nations when offered in behalf of wise and gracious Kings."—That the libel insinuated mental insanity, against the individual on the Throne, he thought the Jury could not for a moment doubt, and was it not calculated to produce most mischievous effects, on the public mind? It was not public discussion; it was not the investigation of public measures; it declared, neither more nor less, than that his Majesty—he who swayed the Sceptre, and was the chief executive in the country, was in a state of insanity, and therefore incapable of fulfilling the duties of his high station, and of managing those affairs connected with his Kingly authority. Was not that a gross, malicious, and cruel libel? It said that the King was incapable of managing his own affairs. If that were said of a private individual would not the be a libel? They would immediately pronounce that it would be a libel of the most malicious character; and was it to be said, that the King was to be libelled, so seriously, with impunity, while a like case on a private individual would be visited with the most serious penalties? Was the King, on so delicate a point, to be libelled with impunity? That was the question for the Jury. He had no doubt about the result. It was a mischievous, malicious, and cruel libel; it was calculated to produce the most serious effects on the public mind; and it had been put forward in the most prominent and glaring manner. He repeated, the question for the Jury was, might the King be libelled with impunity, when no man would dare to libel in a similar case on a private individual? That was not reason; it was not law; it was not justice; and he felt full reliance, that the Jury would declare it to be, what it really was, a malicious libel on the Sovereign of these Realms. He would leave the case in their hands; he was quite sure that they would do their duty on the present occasion. He observed that in filing, by virtue of his office, a Criminal Information, he had only performed his duty; and he was sure the Jury would not forget their duty to the King, and the Constitution of the Country.

The Solicitor-General proceeded to call witnesses.

Elijah Litchfield stated, he was Clerk to the Solicitor of the Treasury Office. Witness put in the affidavit made by Mr. Harvey, stated that he was the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, which was sworn and signed by Mr. Bouverie, one of the Commissioners.

Cross-examined by the Common Serjeant—Witness is Commissioner to the Stamp Office; Mr. Bouverie is a Commissioner, but witness does not know him.

Mr. Denman objected, that the witness's proof, as to the signature of the Commissioner, was insufficient.

The Solicitor-General referred to the 38th Geo. III. sec. 14, which made an affidavit of proprietorship, when countersigned by a Commissioner, sufficient evidence.

Mr. Denman begged of the Court to take a note of his objection.

The Chief Justice said he would do so.

The Attorney-General said, he was able to put the fact of Mr. Bouverie's being a Commissioner, beyond all question.

Godfrey Sykes said, he was Solicitor to the Stamp-office, witness proved that Mr. Bouverie had been a Commissioner of Stamps, up to September, last year.

Cross-examined—Witness has seen him acting in the quality of Commissioner at Somerset-House.

Chief Justice—That is sufficient.

Mr. Litchfield being again called, said, the affidavit was signed on the 27th of January.

The libel and affidavit were then read.—This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Denman then addressed the Jury for the defendant. He hoped to convince the Jury that they never could, in justice to themselves, realise the anticipations of his Majesty's Attorney-General. A great task devolved upon him, in the discharge of which, he begged the indulgence of the Jury. He was astonished, and lamented that the Attorney-General, in the discharge of his official duty, should fix upon this as a fit subject for prosecution. It was with pain he entered upon this subject. He was not to be told that the right of public discussion was irrelevant to this question. What! was the state of the King's health no fit subject for public discussion? *As to the mode* which it was put forward, too, he was not unwilling to meet the Attorney-General: he complained that it was headed "Early Intelligence," but was such a subject to be put into a corner, not for the perusal of the lowest classes only? He did not despair of proving that there was no subject more fit for public discussion, and which could have been put forward more properly than this. He would willingly avoid such a subject, and he was sure the Jury brought their minds to it as unwillingly as he did. It was painful at all times to touch upon matters, the discussion of which must compromise the feelings of high-minded and illustrious persons. *He had known* cases in which Juries had before now withdrawn altogether *from such trials*. The Learned Counsel here mentioned a case at Lincoln, where a Juror entreated the Court to excuse his entering upon so painful a duty; but the Chief Baron reminded him that however painful a duty it may be, he was obliged to go through with it. The case went on, and the accused was eventually acquitted. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to state more particularly the line of conduct which it would be his duty to follow upon this occasion. His client was the publisher, who, let it be remembered, was not so guilty, if guilt there was at all, as the proprietor, who had the whole controul of the concern. Mr. Harvey was a man of education, well known, and would be seen ably defended than he could be by him. The printer was a mere machine for putting into a state of publication matter, of the import of which, possibly, he might be totally ignorant. It would therefore follow, that although the proprietor might be guilty, the printer might be innocent. If there was any mischief in the article, that of itself might have been a reason for concealing it from the mechanic. He could not see why this man was indicted; the whole case could have been brought into discussion by a prosecution of Mr. Harvey alone. This the Attorney-General himself partly admitted. He meant not to question the right of filing *ex-officio* informations, although that power had been questioned by many able, constitutional, lawyers. But the Attorney-General might, like other men, have brought his case before a Grand Jury; and there was not a doubt but that if he had felt the pulse of the public in this way, he would not be inclined to follow up the prosecution. His not having done so formed a presumption against the policy of the prosecution. The agitation of the question now was calculated to do more mischief than if the report had been suffered to lie in the state of oblivion in which it had lain for so long a time. Many months had elapsed since this report was first circulated, which now, thank God, there was no reason for—the prayers of his Majesty's subjects had been heard. But however little foundation there was now for such a report, there was no doubt but at one time such a report was in circulation; and could it be said that these reports were not a fit subject for public discussion. When the late King was labouring under this dreadful affliction, it was not only stated in the public papers, but stated openly in Parliament. And how easily could an answer be given to it. If the King had appeared abroad amongst us, it would set this question at rest. The absence of the late King from public observation was held to warrant a sufficient presumption as to his state of health. But were any of the facts untrue? Was it untrue that Dr. Knighton was in attendance upon him? Were any of the other facts untrue which were then stated? The only crime, therefore, was in the inference which was in some degree warranted by the experience of the former reign. But then came the Attorney-General to complain of the wound inflicted upon the King's feelings—his feelings—when did his Majesty hear of the *Sunday Times*? Be it remembered that this was only the 17th number of this little-known paper. Reports did prevail that the King laboured under this dreadful malady—and the journalist takes it as a matter deeply interesting to the public. But the report proves happily to be untrue, and what possible injury could a report in so obscure a journal make in the public mind? He contended, that the Attorney General, with all his vehemence, and all his labour, had been fighting a "shamfight." The words "by authority" would be made much of, but what did they mean more in a public newspaper than that the journalist proceeded on the authority of some respectable individual. Nothing more was meant; it was not meant to say, that there was the authority of a Minister of State, or of the physicians, Sir W. Knighton, &c. There were some rumours abroad, and it was the duty of a journalist to allude to them. Happily they had died away—happily there was reason to believe that there had never been the least reason for the painful rumours; but it was most extraordinary—most monstrous to declare that the King's health was not a matter of public interest. It was the contrary, the public were justified in feeling anxiety on such a subject, and journalists had a right, if public discussion were to be allowed, to allude to so important a subject. It was said that the libel was calculated to bring the King into hatred and contempt; quite the reverse was the fact. It was calculated, if unfortunately there had

been an derangement, to excite the sympathy of all, to disarm party feeling and hostility, if any existed. Mental derangement might afflict the wisest and the best, and in an instant dash down the most promising prospects, and check the most brilliant and laudable career. The commencement of the present reign had been much disturbed; but fact, as well as the law, forbade him to attribute those troubles and proceedings of which the country was ashamed, to his Majesty. Ministers alone were to blame; those who had collected foreign slanderers, filled green bags, and they alone were to blame! But was it to slander of bed with contempt—they alone were to blame! But was it to slander the King to allude to his "benevolent" mind. All admitted the benevolent character of his Majesty's mind; yet according to the Learned Counsel it was slander, it was sneer, it was libel, to mention his King's friends it was slander, it was sneer, it was libel, to mention his Majesty's "benevolent" mind. And the loss of a daughter, she who was to continue the Royal succession in a direct line, was it a libel to say the King was afflicted with that excellent lady's loss? The loss—it ought to have been said the death—of a consort was also mentioned as having been the subject of affliction; and yet that mention was called libel, sneer, and malice. If it were so, the late Marquis of Londonderry had been equally guilty of libel. That Noble Lord had declared in the House of Commons, that, when on his way to Dublin, his Majesty, on hearing of the death of his royal consort, was much affected. He had no doubt that such was the fact. The King, under all the circumstances, must have been greatly affected with that event. Next it was said to be sneer and libel to represent the King as afflicted with the career of the proud Bourbons in Spanish affairs—with that contest in which this country must ultimately be involved, only under disadvantageous circumstances. Was it to libel the King to say that he was afflicted by that momentous transaction which deeply interested all his subjects? Surely it was a most extraordinary way to show regard and friendship for the King's character, thus to insinuate that it was a libel and sneer to allude to his undoubtedly benevolent mind, and to those unquestionable talents which, particularly in his early years, made him collect around his Court some of the ablest men of the age. In conclusion, the Learned Gentleman lamented, that when the public mind was completely tranquil on the painful topics which formed the subject of the article complained of in the newspaper; when all these various rumours, which his Majesty's illness had unfortunately given rise to, had subsided, it should have been deemed a judicious discharge of duty to institute the present criminal proceeding. Within a week of the publication in February last, the Attorney-General, in the exercise of his sound discretion, filed the criminal information; had he passed a "little fortnight," he much questioned whether that Learned Gentleman would not have been dissuaded from adopting the proceeding.

Mr. Brougham followed, and addressed the Jury at great length.—Having expressed the hope that he should not weaken what had been said by his Learned Friend, he adverted to some of the events of the late reign, the late King's illness in 1789—the non-appointment of a Regency, and the great delicacy of the subject, should there be indisposition of the King. He proceeded to comment on the libel, and the Attorney-General's speech. He expressed his astonishment that the prosecution should have been commenced; but he was still more surprised at the course of the Attorney-General's speech. According to the prosecution and to the said speech, it was a libel and sneer to suppose that the King was similarly affected, in common with his subjects, on those topics which concerned the whole nation. Seventeen millions of people were to be afflicted by the most momentous events, but the King was not to be agitated by them. To say that the King was agitated by them, was to be denounced as libel and sneer. He must protest against the liberty and property of any man being put in jeopardy by such fanciful constructions of language, as those which were attempted to be established by the Attorney General and his *ex-officio* information. Mr. Harvey was the proprietor of the paper; he was known in that Court legally, and as nothing more; he was not charged to be the author of the article; however, Mr. Harvey's politics were well known, in that place as well as elsewhere. But the Jury had to look at Mr. Harvey as the proprietor of the paper only. The article asserted the King to have been afflicted at the loss of his Royal Consort. He (Mr. Brougham) believed that his Majesty was much affected by that event; to believe the contrary was to suppose that the King had not the ordinary feelings of our nature. After all that had happened, after all the persecutions to which the illustrious lady had been exposed—persecutions, about the origin of which there were persons in that place who knew more than he did—it was impossible not to believe the representation of Lord Londonderry, that the news of such an event had filled his Majesty *with sincere grief*. The Jury, in considering the article charged to be a libel, would examine the whole of it; they would not allow their minds to be diverted towards any particular paragraphs, separated from the general context, by any efforts made by the Law Officers of the Crown. He was glad to address a Jury in any part of *England, but more* particularly in the famous City of London, the cradle of the Liberties of the Country; and, he felt assured that the present Jury would show themselves worthy of their illustrious ancestors.

[Some efforts were made by persons amongst the crowd at the lower end of the Court, to applaud Mr. Brougham's speech, after the Learned Gentleman had taken his seat, but the officers commanded silence.]

The Attorney-General rose to reply. He believed Mr. Harvey to be the author, and as such he charged the individual with the publication. Till Mr. H.'s article appeared, it was admitted that there were only rumours; they were acknowledged to be such, and rumours which there was a desire to conceal; but in this article they were proclaimed to be fact, and such declaration professed to be made on authority. Only a few days before the publication of this libel, the Parliament had been opened with a speech from the King; yet, at such a time, this man had the impudence to declare that the Ministers were base enough to carry on the government at a time when the King, from mental derangement, was incapable of attending to the duties of the King's office. Let the jury recollect, that the paper did not allude to the rumours as such, but the paper after noticing them, declared the rumoured mental derangement to be fact. If that were to be endured, if the King might be so libelled with impunity, he trusted it would not be adduced as proof of the "Liberty" of the Press. The distinction endeavoured to be set up between the printer and the proprietor, was weak, and unworthy of answer; those who pocketed the profits, were not to escape with saying they were not the authors of the libel. If the jury were of opinion that the public mind ought not to be disturbed by such false and scandalous rumours and statements, they would return a verdict of "Guilty."

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott, in addressing the Jury, detailed the nature of the case. According to the law of the land, the printers and publishers, as well as the proprietors, were liable for the contents in their papers. As to the matter that was charged to be libel, he had no hesitation whatever in distinctly asserting, that if it were falsely stated of the King—or of any subject in the realm—that he was afflicted with mental insanity, the party publishing such statement would be liable criminally. On this point he had no doubt. The question then was, had the paper in question promulgated such a statement regarding his Majesty; and that was the question of fact which the law very properly left to the Jury. But he would observe, if it were a libel to make any such statement falsely against a private individual, that it was a still greater libel to publish such a statement against the highest executive authority in the country. In cases of libel, in particular, it was the custom of the Judge to express to the Jury his opinion of the publication. He had ever done so since he was a Judge—he would do so now; and he therefore had no hesitation in declaring his opinion to be, that the publication was a criminal libel.

The Jury, after a very short consultation among each other in the box, retired, at a quarter past one o'clock, to consider of their verdict. The Jury returned into Court at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock; and, after their names had been called over, the Foreman said, they were desirous of knowing whether it was necessary to prove a malicious intention on the part of the defendants in finding them guilty of publishing the libel?

The Lord Chief Justice said, a man who publishes slanderous matter to vilify another must be presumed to do that maliciously, which is the object of the publication, unless he can shew the contrary. There may be innocent publications—for instance, the delivery of a book to a Magistrate, to bring it under his observation—a man may have a good intention, but if he publishes a malicious libel, malice is to be presumed, unless it be shewn to the contrary.

The Jury then withdrew, and were locked up again until near six o'clock, when they came once more into Court, and pronounced both Defendants *Guilty*.—The verdict was attended by a recommendation to mercy.

The King v. *Trust*.—The defendant, a very young man, who kept a shop at the corner of Giltspur-street, in Newgate-street, for the sale of Carlile's publications, was charged upon information filed by his Majesty's Attorney-General, with publishing a blasphemous libel, namely, *Palmer's Principles of Nature*, with intent to bring the Holy Gospel and the Christian religion into contempt. Two Police Officers detected the defendant in the sale of the book, and proved the publication. It also appeared in evidence that his shop was a nuisance; the endangered the lives of the passengers. The Parish Beadle on one occasion seized eight of the obnoxious placards, and carried the same to the Green-yard. The defendant preferred a charge of felony before Alderman Ansley, at Guildhall, and proclaimed himself the supporter of Mr. Carlile's principles. After the facts of the publication had been established, the defendant read his defence, in the course of which he told the Jury he was once a Christian, but he had ceased to be one,—After endeavouring to impugn the Christian religion, by attempting to read the whole of the libel, which the Lord Chief Justice would not allow, the Jury, without the least hesitation, found him *Guilty*.

The Lord Chief Justice, after the trial, said—"There cannot be a more convincing proof of the mischievous tendency of these publications, than the effect produced on the mind of this unfortunate young man."

TUESDAY.—*Clark* v. *Barber Beaumont*.—The Solicitor-General stated that the plaintiff was a gentleman of considerable mathematical skill, and was the director of two offices, called the European and Beacon Fire-offices; the defendant was also the proprietor of the County Fire-office. The plaintiff was obliged to bring this action for a libel, which appeared in the *Morning Post*. The libel was to this effect:—

"*New Insurance Company*.—Dr. Price said of the projectors of Insurance and Annuity schemes, in his day (40 years ago), they believe that the scheme they are supporting will last their time, and that they will be gainers; and as to the injury that may be done to their successors or to others, it is at a distance, and they care little about it. In the event they all failed, but the projectors of the present day find it of little consequence whether their schemes will last their time or not, for if, by underselling, they can only raise a business, they gain a profitable employment; and when they have exhausted the money they have collected, a new set of dupes enable them to start a new scheme and gain new profits.—*Two new Insurance Companies* are announced to effect insurances at 25 per cent. under the ordinary rates; the projector of which was the manager of an Insurance and Annuity Company, which, after a run of some years, he finished without leaving the annuitants and share holders *one shilling*."

Charles Foreman was employed at the *Morning Post* office when the above libel was published—remembered the messenger from the County Fire-office bringing the paragraph to that office, and paying for it, with the amount of some other advertisements—could not remember the messenger's person, but knows Mr. Beaumont, and believes him to be the manager of the County Fire-office.

William Harman, the messenger for the County Fire-office, employed by Mr. Beaumont, who is the director, and lives in the same house. He remembers carrying the paragraph to the *Morning Post*, but cannot remember by whose direction. There are twelve clerks in his master's office, and could not say in whose hand-writing the paragraph was.

Charles Chievland, clerk in the County Fire-office, believed the writing to be in the hand of —— Eller, a clerk in the Provident Life Insurance-office, which is a branch of the same establishment.

—— Eller believes the interlineations in the manuscript sent to the *Morning Post* to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Beaumont.

The Common Sergeant then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, but called no witnesses. He submitted that this was nothing but a fair criticism by the directors of one rival institution against another. That it was a fact undenied that the plaintiff had been connected with the Philanthropic Society which had duped so many individuals, and it was but fair that the public should know on what footing the same individual intended to carry on two more institutions. He trusted, if the jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff, that it would be merely nominal, because if these institutions were entitled to the public confidence, surely all that had been said in the papers about them could not injure them.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up. His Lordship had no doubt whatever that a scandalous libel was clearly proved, beginning at the words, "Two new insurance companies are announced," &c. and it would be for the jury to say what amount of damages ought to be given. As to the former part of the paragraph, his Lordship thought there was nothing libellous.—The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 200l., costs 40s.

Clark v. *Glindon*.—The Solicitor-General stated that this action arose out of the last. The defendant was the printer for the County Fire Office—and, as the plaintiff came into court only for the purpose of vindicating his character, he was willing to take a nominal verdict, which was agreed to on the other side.—The Court directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff—damages One Shilling.

FRIDAY.—*The King* v. *Clark, otherwise Jones*.—This was an indictment for a libel, of an impious and blasphemous nature, against the Holy Bible, to which the defendant had pleaded not guilty. The book in question was published by Carlile, at 55, in Fleet-street, upwards of two years ago, but it was not on the part of the prosecutors a stale prosecution, for it was delayed by the defendant himself, who for a long time refused to give his name, and rather than do so, he went to prison for a considerable time. Now, the book in question was entitled, "Observations on Letters to a Friend, on Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion: by Oliuthus Gregory, LL.D. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In a letter to the Rev. Wm. Wait, A.B. King's-square, Bristol. By Richard Carlile."

John Burton was then called upon, but no answer was made.—After the Court had stopped nearly ten minutes, without the witness making his appearance, the Lord Chief Justice told the Jury, that from what he had read of this publication he had no doubt of its blasphemous nature, but of the character of the defendant they could know nothing. His Lordship said, then, gentlemen of the Jury, you must find the defendant *Not Guilty*.—The verdict of *Not Guilty* was accordingly recorded, and in about two minutes afterwards the witness arrived—but was told he might walk home again.

OLD BAILEY.

THURSDAY.—John Core was indicted for feloniously driving a certain dray at and against the body of J. Tucker, and throwing him against the ground, and that the said dray did then and there, to wit, in the parish of Shoreditch, drive against the said John Tucker, and drive him to the ground, and the wheel thereof did run over the head of the said John Tucker, and inflict a mortal wound, whereof he instantly did then and there die. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

George Evans, a silk-dyer, stated, that he was standing at the corner of Worship street, on the 24th of September last, when he saw two brewers' drays there—the deceased was on the same side as the driver should be—the first dray had a driver, and passed the deceased—the prisoner was a considerable distance behind his dray—saw the deceased endeavour to avoid the dray, by propping himself behind it—had the driver been up with the dray, the accident would not have happened—the fore part of the dray passed over the deceased's head and crushed it to pieces, and his brains were scattered on the ground—deceased died instantly. Three other witnesses gave exactly the same testimony.—An officer from Worship-street proved that the width of the carriage-way was near 14 feet. The drays were the property of Messrs. Hanbury, Buxton and Co.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Recorder after making some observations on the scandalous neglect of draymen, ordered the prisoner to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for six months.

The Recorder passed sentence of death upon the following prisoners: John Williams, aged 21; John Young, 47; Wm. Kitson, 21; and George Fletcher, 23, for stealing in dwelling-houses; James Gregory, 20; Wm. Leddington, 26; Joseph Farmer. 45; John Hyden, 20; Henry Thompson, 18; James Field, 37; and Joseph Shepherd, 19, for burglaries; and James Scott, 48, for cutting and maiming. There were sentenced to be transported for life, 10; for 14 years, 5; and for seven years, 42: and 54 were ordered to be sent to the Houses of Correction for various terms.

The Abbey Chapel at Romsey was broken open on Sunday night. The thieves carried away several brass chandeliers and candlesticks, the pulpit Bible, a silk gown and cassock, and other articles.

On Wednesday morning the house of Mr. Pimlet, in Spencer-street, Clerkenwell, was broke open and robbed of a number of Leghorn and other bonnets; a watch, and other articles.

Mr. Sparks, chemist and druggist, in St. John street, put an end to his life on Tuesday last, by blowing his brains out with a pistol: he was missing from two o'clock in the afternoon till five, when he was discovered by a bricklayer, who was at work in the house, in the garret, with his head blown to pieces. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "temporary derangement" returned.

FENCING.—We are requested to state that MR. ROLAND'S FENCING ROOMS are now open at No. 52, Great Marlborough-street, near Oxford-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wynn, the President of the Board of Controul, introduced Christopher Puller, Esq. to an audience of His Majesty, at Windsor Castle, previous to his leaving England to assume the duties of the Lord Chief Justice ship at Calcutta. His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Chief Justice. Sir Christopher and Lady Puller, with their family, will sail from England in the course of next week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester arrived at Stutgard about the 8th instant, for the purpose of being re-married according to the forms of the Lutheran Church, which permits of marriage within closer limits of consanguinity than the Church of England.

Lord Melville and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot arrived at Walmer Castle on Friday se'nnight, and returned again to London on Monday, after inspecting his Majesty's Dock-yard at Deal.

The Board of Trade is occupied with the consideration of the intricate state of the Fishery Laws, with the design of simplifying and restoring them to efficiency; but there are many difficulties to overcome not generally known on the coasts.

An order was last week received by Admiral Sir B. Hallowell, commanding at Chatham, to commission the Maidstone, Undaunted, and Lively frigates. They are accordingly getting ready as fast as possible.

Mr. Graham, the Aeronaut, made another ascent from Sidney Gardens, Bath, on Tuesday last, in presence of a great concourse of people. Mrs. Graham, a native of Bath, ascended with him. The inflation commenced at half past nine, and was completed at twelve. They ascended at 35 minutes past two, amidst a heavy shower of rain. After rebounding thrice the balloon was secured by the grappling iron taking hold of a five-barred gate, and in a few minutes, with the assistance of two men, they were landed from the car, after being in the air exactly 59 minutes. The spot where the balloon descended was on Lord Bolingbroke's estate, between Swindon and Wootton-Basset, being a distance of 31 miles from Bath.

LAW.—Sittings appointed to be held in Middlesex and London, before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in and after Michaelmas Term, 1822:—

IN TERM.—Middlesex—Wednesday, November 12; Wednesday, 19; Wednesday, 26.—London—Thursday, November 13; Thursday, 20; Thursday, 27.

AFTER TERM.—Middlesex—Saturday, November 29—London—Monday, December 1.—To sit at half past 12 o'clock on the 12th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of November, and at half past nine on the other days.

CAMBRIDGE.—At a congregation on Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—HONORARY MASTER OF ARTS—The Hon. Charles Ashburnham, of Trinity college, son of the Earl of Ashburnham.—BACHELOR IN CIVIL LAW—The Rev. Alfred Inigo Suckling, Pembroke hall—BACHELOR OF ARTS—Edward Conduit Judge, Trinity coll.

NEWMARKET THIRD OCTOBER, OR HOUGHTON MEETING.—TUESDAY.—Lord Dunwich's Dandizette, 8st. 6lb. beat the Duke of Grafton's Pedrillo, 8st. 2lb. 5 to 2 on Dandizette.—The Houghton Oatland Stakes of 30 sovs. each, was won by the Duke of Rutland's Scarborough, 3 yrs. old, beating Duke of Grafton's Posthuma, Lord Exeter's Zealot, and Duke of Grafton's Pedrillo. 9 to 2 against Scarborough; 5 to 2 on Posthuma.—Fifty Pounds for 3-year olds and upwards, was won by Lord Darlington's Beachcomber.—Fifty Pounds for 2-year olds, carrying a feather three, 7st. 5lb.; four, 8st. 9lb.; five 9st. 3lb.; six, 9st. 7lb.; and aged, 9st. 10lb. was won by Lord Exeter's br. c. Holbein, 4 years old.—Mr. Braithwait's Sister to Twatty, 8st. rec. ft. from Mr. Mellish's Mum, 8st. 10. T.Y.C. 50 sovs. 30 ft.—Lord Exeter's Holbein, 8st. 7lb. rec. ft. from Mr. Thornhill's Specie, 6st. 7lb. T.Y.C. 100 sovs.

WEDNESDAY.—Subscription Plate of Fifty Pounds for 2-year olds, carrying 6st. 7lb.; three, 8st. 10lb. was won by the Duke of Grafton's br. c. Logic, 3 years, beating Lord G. H. Cavendish's b. f. by Blucher, and Mr. Pendergast's b. f. by Soothsayer. 6 to 4 against Logic.—Mr. Greville's Premium, 8st. 2lb. beat the Duke of Grafton's Talisman, 8st. 11lb. A. M. 100 sovs. 6 to 4 on Premium.—The First Class. Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for 3-year olds and upwards, was won by Mr. Greville's Logic, 3 yrs, 8st. 3lb.—The Second Class. Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, was won by Mr. Powlett's Eden, 3 years, 7st. 9lb.

THURSDAY.—The subscription Handicap plate of 50l. D.I. won by Duke of Grafton's ch. f. Whizgig, after a dead heat between Whizgig and Col. Wilson's br. c. by Haphazard.—Mr. Greville's sister to Louison beat Gen. Grosvenor's Flaccus, T.Y.C. 100 sovs.—Lord Exeter's Holbein beat General Grosvenor's Virgilius, T.Y.C. 50 sovs.—Mr. Udny's Mirandola against Lord G. H. Cavendish's c. by Orville, R.M. 200 sovs. dead heat.—Lord Dunwich's Dandizette beat Lord Verulam's Venom, D.M. 100 sovs.—Mr. Rogers's Scold beat three others, 10 sovs. each.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Oakley Hounds meet to-morrow at Milton Mill; Wednesday, at Ampthill Park; Friday, at Snelson, at half-past ten each day.—The East Sussex Fox Hounds—to-morrow, at Jevington; Thursday, at Newmarket-hill; Saturday, Nov. 8, at Bletchington; Monday, Nov. 10, at Hertmenceux; Thursday, Nov. 13, at Newmarket-hill.

On Monday night last two horses were stolen at Adstock, and another from Great Horwood, Bucks. It is a singular circumstance that the same horse stolen from Horwood, and which is the property of Mrs. Harris of the Crown public-house, was stolen two years ago, and a person named Hutton, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, which he is now undergoing in Aylesbury gaol.

Wright, the fellow who was tried at Huntingdon last spring assizes, for cutting his wife's throat, when a verdict of insanity was returned, and who with four others had escaped from gaol, was on Thursday the 23d inst. secured again in his former quarters. He had taken refuge with a brother for some time, and in return for the asylum given him, robbed that brother of 12l. 10s. He was afterwards found secreted in the same barn in which he was discovered after committing the murder.

Monday evening a trunk, containing apparel, trinkets, &c. was cut from a Margate stage, near Canterbury. The trunk, broken up, was found in a field near the spot the next morning.

On the same evening Stephen Knight, many years driver of a Bath coach, having committed the reins to the care of the guard, got into a doze and fell from the box, when the wheel went over his head and killed him.

Edward Hulks, Esq. on his return home from a shooting party on Thursday se'nnight, was thrown from his carriage near the Star on Chatham hill, by which accident he had his thigh broken.

A dreadful accident occurred at the Barracks at Birmingham, the latter end of last week. Mr. Davis, about 16 years of age, belonging to the regiment of Dragoons now lying there, was playing with a powder flask before the fire, by flirting the powder occasionally into it, which accidentally exploded the flask, and his hand was nearly blown off. An amputation has since taken place.

Wednesday se'nnight a fire broke out in the stables of the Castle Inn, Mordan, Herts, the whole of which were consumed, with two valuable horses. It originated in the carelessness of a boy, who set fire to some litter.

An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of Mary, the wife of Jeremiah Hayter. Hayter, on Sunday evening last, was entering his door, at Aiderholt, in the parish of Cranborne, with his gun loaded, it by some means went off, and the contents lodged in his wife's side, (she being outside of the door,) and killed her. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

At the Shropshire Quarter Sessions, the petition of Mr. Wm. English (a dashing young man, who had figured away as a surgeon in Shrewsbury, and had announced himself as the author of several medical publications in embryo) was opposed by six of his creditors, under the following circumstances:—In 1821, the Insolvent came to Shrewsbury as an assistant to Mr. G. F. D. Evans, surgeon. Previous to that time the half of the debts in his schedule (the whole amounting to nearly 800l.) were contracted, and without the most distant prospects of liquidating them beyond his salary of 65l., he commenced a similar course in Shrewsbury. Here he represented himself at different times as an officer on half-pay—as an Assistant-Surgeon in the army—as a Member of the College of Surgeons—as having a debt due to his wife of 500l.—as having a title to the reversionary interest in an estate in Worcestershire—and as having had a promise from a Mrs. Stubbs, of the Isle, near Shrewsbury, of a large sum of money. All these representations, except that respecting the property in Worcestershire, he confessed to be false, but added that he was in the receipt of 20l. or 30l. a year from a sister of Mrs. English. On the faith of such stories as these (after quarrelling with Mr. Evans, and setting up in business as surgeon), he succeeded in contracting large debts with several tradesmen in the town. The Insolvent was remanded to prison for 14 months.

At the Bristol Sessions, William C. Bligh, of Bath, grocer, was indicted for concealing considerable property from his creditors. The trial commenced about one o'clock, and at nine o'clock in the evening an adjournment took place till the following morning, when, after a farther hearing of great length, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty and the Court sentenced him to be transported for life.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We had prepared replies to our various corresponding friends, but a pressure of interesting matter compels us again to request indulgence.

We beg to inform our readers that the last Number of the BRITISH MERCURY *is now reprinted, and may be had at our office.*

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

WHITTLE HARVEY and CHAPMAN, the Editor and Printer of a Sunday Paper, were found guilty on Thursday of a gross and shameful Libel upon His MAJESTY.

We are not in the slightest degree inclined to go into the merits of this case, nor into the merits of the speeches which Mr. DENMAN and Mr. BROUGHAM addressed to the audience upon the occasion; but we cannot choose but despise the tone of respect and affection which the latter person (who as being junior in his standing at the Bar to the City Common Serjeant spoke after him) adopted in his harangue.

The shameless falsehoods, the gross and scandalous *inuendos* of the defendant, were qualified and palliated by her late Majesty's Attorney-General with an irony and insinuation more disgusting than those contained in the piece of infamy he was hired to defend, and he was amply repaid for his condescension to the mob by an attempt to cheer him at the conclusion of his *tirade*.

We leave these defendants to the mercy of the Court to which they were recommended by the Jury, on the ground we conclude of the obscurity and consequent *innocence* of their attack—when we recollect the severity with which the law has been invariably enforced against those whose zeal in defence of the Constitution has led them too plainly to *speak the truth* of the basest and most depraved amongst us, we conclude that the traducers, vilifiers, and libellers of the KING will be made to smart for their baseness and scurrility.

It is not to enlarge upon *this* case, as we said before, it is not with a wish to criticise the speeches of Mr. DENMAN as senior Counsel, nor of Mr. BROUGHAM as his junior, that we add one syllable to this article; but it is to call the serious attention of the Attorney-General to a system, which is now regularly organized, to bring "the KING and all that is put in authority under him" into contempt and disrepute.

The attacks upon his MAJESTY with which the CHRONICLE occasionally pollutes its pages are specimens of the style adopted by the radical writers—we do not mean those course and ridiculous allusions to his MAJESTY'S person and habits, because the living evidence of *their* falsehood is, thank GOD, before us—we mean—the assiduous efforts to blacken the royal character, to attribute to a heart all graciousness and kindness, cruelty and wanton carelessness of the comfort of others—one of the faction—one of its leaders—one of Mr. HARVEY'S counsel, likened GEORGE THE FOURTH to NERO—the CHRONICLE not many days ago compared his MAJESTY to CALIGULA—and this system of characterizing every thing good, great, and noble, as debased, barbarous and unfeeling, does not stop there—not a human being to whom power is delegated from the fountain-head, however remote, however humble in his own person, is secure from similar aspersions.

In reverting to the conduct, public and private, of His MAJESTY, we challenge the most inveterate Radical, breathing to point out one single individual action of his life which has breathed any thing but kindness, consideration, tenderness and affection—What public act has he ever sanctioned which is marked by any but the kindliest feelings? One would think to read the writings of the liberals, that we were living under some tyrant, some absolute Monarch, who had violated the constitution and infringed our rights. When, how, and in what manner has—when, how, and in what manner can, the KING of ENGLAND do so? In his public character, then, he has never injured us—in his private character he has made the most generous sacrifices, he has evinced the warmest attachment, and by every action proved the strongest feelings of affection and paternal love for his subjects and countrymen.

To what is attributable the continuous abuse of our Magistrates, the perpetual ridicule of their conduct, the incessant attack upon their decisions and orders?—to the same spirit—to the same hope of unsettling and sowing discontent between the governed and governors; why is Mr. PEEL charged with cruelty and barbarity, and inattention to the interests of persons committed for trial and convicted of offences; why does the CHRONICLE say "*Mr. Peel is fond of whipping?*"—Is there one particle of truth in this statement, is a charge of barbarity or callousness borne out by any one act of Mr. PEEL'S life, by any one point of his general private character? No—but to give the unfavourable impression against a Home Secretary is part of the Radical writer's duty—it is his vocation—his bread—his object in living.

Mr. CANNING was during his secession from office lauded to the very echo by the radical papers: he becomes again a Minister and immediately the subject of invective and scurrility, not in the fair mode of political warfare, where we know the Whigs are to fight the Tories, and the Tories the Whigs, but upon points unconnected with the general system of Government—for instance:

Day after day, and month after month, have the Liberals, the Lovers of Freedom, the friends of HONE, CHRISTIANITY, LIBERTY, the GREEKS, WILSON, the SPANIARDS, and the COLUMBIANS; day after day have they reiterated their complaints of the negligence of the Government, who would not attend to the general call for the appointment of English Consuls in South America. The subject is taken into consideration, and the Consuls are appointed—the moment this is done, the CHRONICLE pronounces it a JOB of Mr. CANNING'S, and publishes a list of the salaries which that gentleman has apportioned to *each of his friends* in the various Consulships and Vice-Consulships.

Let us consider this case for one moment, and it will be seen that the *popular* request being complied with as to the appointments, it was the duty of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department to fill them up—this then is the mere routine of office—that Mr. CANNING has or has not appointed any of his friends, we really cannot take upon ourselves to say—we confess it is so very much the policy of our Government to neglect its friends and soothe its enemies, that we should doubt whether the Right Hon. Gentleman has been able to nominate any personal favourites of his own to these situations; however, if he have, the fact of being a personal favourite of such a man, would be, we should think, no very unsatisfactory testimonial of the abilities of the gentleman appointed. Be this as it may, no sooner are they named, than they, and the Right Hon. Gentleman who appointed them, are attacked, upon the system to which we have alluded. We ought however to add, that the statement of the salaries intended for the different employments, which was published in the CHRONICLE, is entirely erroneous.

We are not going to defend Mr. CANNING or his Consuls—we are not going to vindicate Mr. PEEL or his humanity—we are not going to combat the attacks of the Radicals upon every thing Ministerial and Magisterial, but we think we have a right to direct the attention of the Attorney-General to objects better worthy his notice than the scurrility of obscure Sunday papers, which, while the daily journals afford so many opportunities for his exertions, might be left to waste their venom in the desert air.

Such of our readers as have not the advantage of seeing the TIMES newspaper, will perhaps be obliged to us for extracting the following attack upon ADMIRAL VALDEZ: it is curious and liberal, and bears upon the face of it indications of a new change in the Cockney's politics:—

"ADMIRAL VALDES.

"A curious anecdote has been related to us illustrative of the mixed impertinence and apathy of the Spanish character, and of the treachery or imbecility of the man whom it most concerns. *A distinguished Englishman* arrived at Cadiz during the siege, with a plan for *annoying, and perhaps rendering useless, the French fleet which was lying off the town.* One of the first things he did on his arrival was to lay the plan before ADMIRAL VALDEZ, who had been invested with almost unlimited powers for the defence of the place. *The scheme was so simple*, that a child might understand it; but VALDEZ received the proposition coldly, said he could not make himself responsible for a new mode of action, and must consult a board of engineers on the subject. After a strenuous but fruitless endeavour to convince him that a military governor invested with supreme authority might adopt what means he pleased of annoying the enemy, without the delay of boards and committees, the plan was referred to a council of engineers. From that sluggishness which, even under the most urgent circumstances, never forsakes *the Spanish gentleman*, and renders him at once the *most inefficient, as he is the most self-sufficient, animal on the face of the earth*, a considerable time elapsed before a report could be procured. At last it appeared, and pronounced the plan to be feasible and useful. The English gentleman, having this favourable answer, immediately applied to VALDEZ, and urged him to put it into execution that very night. VALDEZ stared with as much surprise as if it had never occurred to him that a plan could be good for any thing except to write a report about; and when very earnestly importuned, said he did not see how or by whom it was to be executed. The Englishman answered, "I will execute it myself this very night; *only give me your permission to take out a boat, with two sailors to row it.*"—"*We have no sailors,*" was the reply of the Spanish Admiral.—"Well, well," rejoined the Englishman, "*I do not want sailors; any persons who can row a boat will answer my purpose.*" VALDEZ, thus pressed, drew himself up with that air of absurd pomposity which some *blockheads mistake for dignity*, and exclaimed, "Sir, we have no marine whatever, and you know it—you Englishmen destroyed it all at Trafalgar." It was in vain to argue *with an idiot*, who, in the very crisis of his country's danger, could, with a burst of childish spleen, reject an *avowedly useful plan for serving it*. The Englishman therefore *left him with undissembled disgust*, and went forthwith to CALATRAVA, the Prime Minister, in the hope of better success with him. CALATRAVA laughed at the story, exclaiming, "*Poor* VALDEZ! *he is a sad dolt!*" but he received a wound at Trafalgar; the ball has never been extracted, and he never sees an Englishman *without its smarting.*" CALATRAVA added, that he could do nothing without the consent of the Admiral. Thus, between the *epigrammatic* petulance of the Commander-in-Chief, and the humorous comment of the Prime Minister, a plan for annoying, or perhaps, as we stated at first, *for rendering useless the French fleet*, was abandoned, after it had been pronounced useful and practicable! *How could a city be saved, with such men to preside over its defence?*

It is not for us to surmise who the distinguished Englishman may be, who thus volunteered to destroy the whole French fleet in a place where they were not, with only two land-lubbers, in a cock-boat.—LORD NUGENT would have been likely enough to recommend a heavy bombardment; but we should think he would be sufficiently aware of his weight not to undertake such an enterprize in a skiff—indeed we believe the "*distinguished*" person must have been mad if he actually did propose to render useless the French navy in that part of the world with a flotilla of one boat, and a force of two men.

The animosity displayed by the TIMES against VALDEZ, because he happens to be a gentleman, overcomes the respect they ought to feel for him as a Constitutionalist—this is the "nature of the beast"—anything low, grovelling, or vulgar, is quite "refreshing" to it; but the moment a revolutionist is convicted of "gentle blood," or gentlemanly descent, even its principles yield to its taste, and the unfortunate aristocrat is denounced as a "self sufficient animal, and a dolt."

"Yet," says the TIMES, "to this dolt (for CALATRAVA never called him dolt) had the entire conduct of the defence of Cadiz by sea and land been committed." Well—and what then? CADIZ never capitulated till the people rose and demanded the liberation of their King—CADIZ, if it had fallen, was invested by a powerful and commanding army—CADIZ was not like CORUNNA, taken by a detachment only, after—many days after, the "sage and hero" who had undertaken its defence had quitted it—there was no aristocracy to interfere with activity or zeal in *that* case! Why then does the TIMES abuse ADMIRAL VALDEZ for keeping possession of his command to the last, for rejecting the offers of joining the King, for declining to obey the King's orders till he found the voice of the nation was in accordance with them?—because one of the *distinguished* correspondents of the TIMES newspaper was not allowed to fire squibs at the French fleet from a cock-boat pulled, by two lubbers in a high sea!

This is the great, independent, way in which the leading journal looks at things.

We should like to hear what LORD EXMOUTH or SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, or any of our first-rate Admirals would say, if, while cruising on some important service, a *distinguished* friend of a Spanish newspaper-writer were to come on board his ship and propose to destroy the French fleet in a cock-boat with two pullers.—We think the Spaniard, whether a noble radical or a sluggish gentleman, would be ordered over the side in less time than ADMIRAL VALDEZ took to affect to entertain the English squib-maker's proposition. In short, so differently do the same things strike different people, that we honestly confess we think ADMIRAL VALDEZ displayed extremely good taste and *tact* in getting rid of the projector in the civil manner he did, and, so far from meriting the censure of the TIMES, both that paper and its *distinguished* correspondent ought to be very much obliged to him.

We had written thus far, when the following letter from LORD NUGENT attracted our notice in the TIMES of Friday. The publication of which is merely an act of justice to his Lordship, as well as ADMIRAL VALDEZ:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"SIR,—In a narrative published in your paper of yesterday, of an occurrence which took place during the late siege of Cadiz, it is stated, as a matter of doubt, whether the conduct of ADMIRAL VALDEZ, in declining to adopt certain means that were proposed to him for annoying the French fleet, proceeded from treachery or imbecility. In the possibility of its being supposed that such an insinuation could have arisen out of any testimony of mine, I feel that I owe it to the reputation of a brave man, who has for half a century served his country with honour, to correct, as far as I may be able, an inference injurious to him, and, as I am convinced, unjust. From all the means which I had, during my residence at that place, of forming an opinion, either from personal observation, or from the information of others, I believe that there was not in Spain a man more devoted to her cause, or more faithful to the engagements he had undertaken in her defence, than ADMIRAL VALDEZ. Whatever may be the general opinion, or as it may be my own, of his other qualifications for the active duties were imposed upon him, I believe that no one who knows VALDEZ could ever suspect him of treason to his country. his honest zeal against the common enemy. I observe, state, that the Minister CALATRAVA, in a subsequent described him as a 'dolt.' I am enabled, of my own assure you that in the conversation you allude to, SENOR used no phrase of that import, or to that effect, but spoke personally, as he always did, in terms of warm regard.'

"I am sure, Sir, that you will feel as I do, that it is of common justice to endeavour to remove, as far as it servedly cast upon a man, whose character for integrity has never been impeached, and is perhaps all that has him out of the wreck of private happiness, connected have been with those of an afflicted country, and of unsuccessful.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"Twickenham, Oct. 30. "NUGENT.

* "It will be observed that his Lordship does not assert that count of CALATRAVA'S remark on VALDEZ was incorrect in scope, but merely that he did not use the offensive word though it seems almost the only word which could fairly behaviour of VALDEZ on this occasion."—ED.

This last touch is admirable—detected in a falsehood, TIMES palliates its untruth by saying, that though the "dolt" *was not used*, it seems the *only word* which could *scribe* the behaviour of VALDEZ on the occasion.

Were anything wanting to characterize the proceedings the *liberal* writers of the present day, it would be found in fact, that because the editors of the TIMES and CHRONICLE are privately quarrelling about a stolen report of the Glasgow dinner, the latter paper falls foul of the former, and defends ADMIRAL VALDEZ against its calumnies. Independent, upright Radicals!—distinguished *Gentlemen of the British* PRESS!

THE CHRONICLE gives on Friday an account of the inquest lence of a newspaper reporter to the Magistrates, which, did not disgust would entertain one exceedingly—in the case of the dreadful murder which has been committed in Hertfordshire, the Magistrate declared that the publication of the confession of one of the parties would be injurious to the cause of justice, he therefore desired one of the reporters who had been taking notes *not* to publish the examination for the present.

"The REPORTER said, he was extremely *sorry to be under the necessity of stating*, that he *must refuse a compliance* with the order just issued from the Magistrates.

"Mr. CLUTTERBUCK said, 'the confession,' if published, would prejudice the persons accused, before trial, and it must not be published.

"The REPORTER said he was as unwilling as any man could be to prejudice any man, especially one labouring under so heavy an accusation as the present, *and if he thought* that the publication of the 'confession' would operate to the injury of the persons accused, he *certainly should lament it exceedingly; but he has a duty to perform*, he must endeavour to execute it to the best of his judgment and abilities. He had attended for the purpose of reporting the whole of the proceedings, and he felt himself bound to do so.

"Mr. NOEL said that the Magistrates had prohibited the publication of the confession, and the reporter, if he persisted in his determination, would be acting 'in contempt of the Court of King's Bench. It had been decided long ago, and over and over again, that Magistrates had the power to order a reporter to quit the place in which an examination was held, and if he suffered one to remain, he had the power to prohibit the publication of any part of the proceeding if he chose.

"The REPORTER was about to offer a remark, when Mr. NOEL said the Magistrate would do right in preventing him (the Reporter) from leaving the room with the notes which he had been taking of the proceedings.

"Mr. CLUTTERBUCK said, he would cut the matter very short. The Magistrates had thought fit to prohibit the publication of his confession, and it should not be published. He required the Reporter to give up his note-book before he quitted the room.

"The REPORTER said, *that a compliance with such an order was perfectly out of the question.*

"Mr. Clutterbuck—Then I shall order a constable to take it from you.

"The REPORTER said he should not give it up, and Mr. CLUTTERBUCK looked towards a constable and held up his hand, of course intending to carry his threat into execution. The Reporter not choosing to undergo a search by a police officer, took his note book from his pocket, and placing it on the table, begged it *to be distinctly* understood, that in giving it up he did so under coercion, and that he yielded only to what he must deem to be absolute force.

"The note-book was then sealed, and when the proceedings of the day had terminated it was sent to a newspaper-office in London."

This story we give in the words of the CHRONICLE itself, and therefore in the best possible way for the reporter.

Who these reporters may be we really do not pretend to know, nor what they imagine their duty or place in society—but it is quite time that they should be set right when one of them thinks fit to set up *his* duty to a newspaper-printer in opposition to the order of a Magistrate, who has hitherto performed to the country, and in whose hands is reposed the trust of administering justice.

It is impossible to ascertain the opinion which newspaper-writers and newspaper-editors entertain of themselves or their vocation, but that they are mistaken when they erect themselves into a "*fourth estate*" there can be little doubt—the House of Commons has subjected itself to their "reports" by the toleration of a perpetual "breach of privilege," and the insolence of the reporters (displayed upon every occasion to Members of that House,) is the return for the indulgence—as well might these persons refuse to leave the gallery during a division, or upon a motion that strangers do withdraw, as declare that they *will* publish that, which a magistrate tells them they shall not publish—is the mercenary trade of a professed journalist to interfere with the course of justice—are honest people to be prejudiced—are guilty men to escape—are the laws to be violated, and the magistrates insulted by reporters for the newspapers? Are the people mad?

THE BRITISH GALLERY.

THAT acknowledged advocate of the Whigs and Radicals, Catholics and Carbonari, the MORNING CHRONICLE, trumpeted up some time ago, in the EDINBURGH REVIEW, a pompous description of its own literary merits; and since that time we have been nauseated with a daily *pot-pourri* of poetry, politics, sedition, love, scandal, cant, and criticism. On Thursday last, in addition to our usual *olla podrida*, we were entertained with a disquisition on Belles Lettres and digestion; but their Belles Lettres and their politics are treated with equal felicity. At the close of the season at the British Gallery students are for some weeks admitted to copy such of the pictures as the contributors to the Institution think proper to allow. These copies are then, together with the originals, exhibited to the Governors first, and afterwards to the public. On the former of these occasions some representative of the MORNING CHRONICLE contrived to be present, and then, with a taste as ridiculous as the principles of his party are corrupt, extolled every artist below the level of mediocrity, and disparaged all who rose above it. We certainly do consider their praise as censure, and their censure as a proof of merit and integrity; but we are astonished that, if they must interfere in the fine arts they do not at least employ some experienced pen, and to the hireling scribe" (to adopt their own favourite phrase) in the present instance we are tempted to say, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. We pointed out last week the absurdity of their dramatical

"* Yet to this dolt had the entire conduct of the defence of Cadiz by sea and land been committed!"

criticisms—we shall now shew their utter incompetence to decide on all that concerns painting.

The pictures left for the students are not many; the number of copies made from them, considering the short time the Gallery has been open for their use, does great credit at least to their application. Those from the paintings by SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, which more particularly attracted our attention, were, "The Death of CARDINAL BEAUFORT," by MR. SALTER; the only interesting copy of "The Innocent Little Flower Girl," deserving notice, was, a miniature by MISS M. A. SHARPE; the oil paintings from this subject being of a very mediocre description.

"The Sleeping Girl," from the pencil of the same artist, is a bold, clever study; several attempts were made to copy this picture, but those only which fixed our attention were made by MESSRS. GREEN, SMART, and MARKS, and one in miniature by MISS ROSS, who most happily caught the tone and chiaro-scuro effect of the original. MISS BLANCHARD'S miniature study from "The Mother and Child," by SIR JOSHUA, though unfinished, deserves much commendation; numerous copies of this subject in oils by no means merit that praise we should have been glad to have bestowed.

The unrivalled, exquisite picture of "The Snake in the Grass," from the delicious colouring which pervades this *chef d'œuvre* of our great English artist, induced many artists and students to copy it; the productions by MR. HASTINGS, MR. PIDDING, and MISS BEAUMONT were successful; and some reduced studies by three or four other gentlemen, possessed a great deal of the character and resemblance of the original, had they not been seriously injured by the daubing pencil of some officious underling connected with the Institution, which we shall by and bye more particularly allude to as deserving the highest reprobation; but none of the above were to compare with the miniature copy on ivory, by MISS SHARPE, whose delicacy of colouring and sweetness of expression merit the warmest applause: we must not omit noticing also a miniature copy, well executed, by MRS. MORRIS.

A celebrated picture by CUYP of "A Shepherd attending his Flock," (a Sunset) was extremely well copied by MESSRS. CLATTER, WILSON, NOVICE, TURNER, and MISS BEAUMONT: but the former was decidedly the finest picture, though the position in which it was placed precluded its being seen to the advantage to which it was entitled. MESSRS. WILSON, CLINT, and HASTINGS were also successful in their imitations of a little picture by RUYSDAEL. A painting after GASPAR POUSSIN, by MR. HARRIOT, was coloured with much effect, clearness and beauty; and a small VANDEVELDE, copied by MESSRS. WILSON and HASTINGS, possessed the silver aerial tone of colouring usually observed in this celebrated marine painter's productions.

We have been led into these observations, as the pictures which the MORNING CHRONICLE has pointed out have generally been those which scarcely merit even a secondary rank. We have a few words to say on the management of the Gallery itself; some curious stories are afloat in regard to it, such as silver tea-pots having been presented to the wives of certain hen-pecked servants of the establishment to insure a conspicuous place for the productions of artists whose works would not otherwise ever be noticed, and thus to throw into obscurity many able paintings on which the eye might rest with pleasure: to this mode of humbugging the public we shall hereafter recur, and though, perhaps, the whole Institution is not worth the trouble, yet the principle deserves to be exposed.

Amongst the pictures left for the students was one to which we have above alluded, "the Snake in the Grass," by SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. The noble proprietor of this desired that no exact copy should be made of it, although several copies, engravings, &c. have been for years in circulation. It appears that some *reduced* copies *were* made of it—one of which in miniature is a beautiful specimen of the perfection to which that style of painting has been brought. The rest were in oil—the day before the exhibition was opened to the public, and whilst closed to the artists, without the latter receiving any notice on the subject, some of the servants of the institution completely obliterated, and that too in the most slovenly manner, some parts of the best copies of "the Snake in the Grass." Such is the explanation we received of some otherwise very well finished pictures presenting in part a most miserable appearance.

MESSRS. YOUNG and BARNARD, the keepers, will of course give some account of this singular proceeding—and why miniature copies of this inimitable painting should not have felt the effects of their devastating brush as well as the larger productions.

It may be remembered—for it has been frequently alluded to—that a MR. JOSHUA STEELE adopted a plan for the amelioration of his negroes on his estate, called KENDALS in Barbadoes. Much has been said of the plan, which obtained the name of the Copyhold System: but as we are always anxious to afford our readers the means of judging for themselves from facts, we submit the following detail of the origin, rise, progress, and success of the system.

MR. JOSHUA STEELE went to Barbadoes several years preceding the great hurricane in 1780. He was then advanced in life; was a gentleman of liberal education, singular in manners and in character. It was understood that he was in pecuniary difficulties, and that his intention was to set the better of his embarrassments by exertion. He became possessed of *Kendal* Plantation in right of his wife and daughter-in-law. Kendal is one of the best estates in Barbadoes, being scarcely ever known to fail. It may not be irrelevant to add, that it was the residence of the unfortunate YARICO, celebrated by LIGON.

MR. S. was accused of being litigious; and it is stated, that at the time of his decease he was engaged in four suits in Chancery. That when his executor FRANCIS BELL died, the estate was, after *sixteen* years litigation, sold by order of Chancery. (Vide Master's Report, Ch. Barbadoes.)

MR. S. became dissatisfied with the Colonial Laws, and by writings and publications, still on record in the Transactions of the Society of Arts in the island, to question the legality of the Colonial Laws, particularly of making negroes chattels for payment of debts, and assigning lands in fee, by appraisement, in satisfaction of them. He insisted that the writ of elegit of *England* was in full force in Barbadoes, though it had been set aside by positive Acts of the Colonial Parliament for more than a century. On his arrival, he thought it very extraordinary that he could sleep peaceably in his bed, with open doors and windows, in the midst of 300 or 400 negroes (Trans. Society of Arts, p. 63), yet these very laws, when Foreman of the Grand Jury 1787, he presented to the Governor, as the greatest nuisance in the island. He was a great reformer, and his favourite plan was to annex his negroes to the soil, as the *ad scripti glebæ* of the Saxons. Could he have established this point, they could not have been seized for his debts by his creditors—but in this, as in all his schemes, he met with the success of most reformers.

On the institution of the copyhold system there were not less than 400 negroes on the land. At the death of the executor, when this system was abandoned, only 249 remained. Had the plan been profitable surely one convert would have been made in sixteen years, the period of its operation; and it been favourable to human existence no decrease would have taken place in the number of the blacks.

MR. S.'s practice was this: he rented the lands and houses to his negroes in small portions, and received payment in actual labour t every hour of absence, even when the cause was illness, was deducted. The blacks were to pay him for their food, clothes, and every necessary; passing between them; they were not to work for any one, but for him alone; he set the prices on his own articles of supply. The nett amount of the labour in days and hours was credited to each negro; by a person (a slave of his own) there placed by him. Every negro was constantly in debt to him. The idleness of MR. STEELE'S negro villains made them a nuisance to his neighbours.

The following returns of the negroes and produce upon KENDALS, during the operation of the copyhold system, from about the time the executor, BELL, (when the estate was sold by a decree of Chancery) took it, until its dissolution, at the death of STEEL'S are taken from MR. STEELE'S own books, and from those of his executor, now deposited in the Master of Chancery's office, in Barbadoes; that since the sale of the estate is also from undoubted authority. The prices during the *first* period were nearly double to the prices of these days.

Produce of Sugar from Kendals Plantation for the *three* years preceding the death of JOSHUA STEELE, Esq.

		£	s.	d.
1793	119,661 lbs. clayed* 20,406 lbs. Muscovado, Net Am.	3845	0	0
1794	88,097 do. 10,262 do.	2309	1	0
1795	63,648 do. 8,907 do.	2364	6	7

Produce for the three years preceding the *death* of the Executor BELL.

1809	137,357 lbs. Muscovado	Net Amount £2475	11 0
1810	166,816 do.	2682	3 0
1811	123,527 do.	2183	0 0

N.B. In 1795 the number of negroes was 262—in 1811, 249.

Net produce of Sugar made at KENDALS, from 1813 *inclusive*, with an account of Blacks attached to it.

1813	11,653 lbs.	334 negroes.	1819	453,559 lbs.	413 negroes.
1814	194,268 lbs.	324 ditto.	1820	329,974 lbs.	409 ditto.
1815	320,908 lbs.	320 ditto.	1821	315,181 lbs.	394 ditto.
1816	346,975 lbs.	451† ditto.	1822	337,299 lbs.	392 ditto.
1817	455,220 lbs.	419 ditto.	1823	450,000 lbs.	389 ditto.
1818	434,896 lbs.	410 ditto.			

The two first years crops show the effect of the copyhold system still operating; but the general mode of management of estates being restored immediately after the sale of the estate, the crop reaped in 1815, shows the difference in favour of the general mode. In the last *three* years of the copyhold system, viz. in 1809-10 and 11, with an *average* of 249 negroes, the plantation made on the *average* 142566 lbs. *muscovado*.‡ In the last three years of the present proprietor, with an *average* of 391 negroes, 367493 lbs. *average*. The *last* three years of each system have been selected, on the belief that the plans of each proprietor were then in full force. But as the negroes had increased§ to 391, by the rule of proportion it will follow that the plantation under the copyhold system would, with this number, have given an average of 223,868 lbs. Muscovado. Let it be thus shewn:—

Average, under the general system, with 391 negroes	367,493
Ditto, ditto, copyhold ditto . 391 ditto	223,868
Leaving an annual deficit against the copyhold system,	143,625

So that, instead of having *increased* in a *treble ratio*, the copyhold system is actually *short* by 143,625 lbs of the average annual produce under the common management.

* The common ratio between clayed and Muscovado is 4 : 6, that is, 4lbs. of clayed equal to 6lbs. of Muscovado in value.

† The writer thinks this ought to be 351.

‡ The claying the sugar had been abandoned.

§ The writer knows not the cause of the increase.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—It was with no small degree of pleasure, that I read in your last Number the commencement of an exposure of the real motives of MR. WILBERFORCE and his friends, in their conduct as far as relates to the West Indies.

The present very alarming situation of our possessions in that part of the globe, cannot but awaken the most serious apprehensions in the breast of every friend to humanity, as well as to his country. It is with such feelings that I am induced to offer my humble exertions towards undeceiving the community, with regard to a sect which seems to aim at nothing less than trampling upon the established Church; and who, to reach the summit of their ambition, would not hesitate to wade through rivers of the blood, and clime o'er mountains of the mangled corpses of their murdered countrymen.

It will afford no little satisfaction to the writer, if the following observations on the conduct of the Missionaries—on the result of their instructions on the minds of the negroes—and the treatment of the slaves in Berbice, Demerara, and Issequibo, made during a residence of more than fourteen years in those colonies—should in the smallest degree assist in averting the awful calamity which threatens the Crown with the loss of one of its richest gems—the country of an extensive nursery for her hardy protectors—the revenue of no despicable source—which will too certainly prove the ruin of thousands—drench the colonies with blood, and clothe Britain in mourning.

I shall begin by putting a few questions, to which you, Sir, may be able to give me answers.

I observe the Missionary Society has denied having any knowledge of SMITH and ELLIOT, who have been arrested in Demerara as instigators of the slaves to the late insurrection. I can only say that the former had a chapel four years ago in Mahaica.

I should like to be informed if they know any thing of MR. DAVIS, in Demerara? or if they are at all acquainted with the Winkle Department, in Berbice? Did they not send out a MR. WRAY, to establish a school for the education of the children of the slaves belonging to that department? Are not these negroes the peculiar property of the Crown? And is not MR. WRAY a dissenter?—If so, is it not rather extraordinary that slaves, the property of the Crown, should be instructed in tenets differing from those of that Church of which the Crown is the head? Is not MR. WRAY the preacher in a dissenting chapel in the town of New Amsterdam, in that colony? Are MR. WILBERFORCE and his friends acquainted with MR. WRAY's religious sentiments? If they are, does it not appear strange that they who pretend to be such staunch friends of the constitution, should wish to disseminate religious tenets opposed to the Church established by that constitution?

Perhaps it is my dull comprehension that prevents my seeing the consistency of this proceeding—or, stop, probably MR. WILBERFORCE, consistency of this proceeding—or, stop, probably MR. WILBERFORCE, in his zeal for the good of his fellow-subjects, conceives that the Constitution would be all the better for a little alteration; and wishes therefore to prepare the minds of the weak and ignorant for such a change, by teaching them to believe that the Constitution has taken no care of their eternal welfare—in short, that the established Church of their country is the wide gate "that leadeth to destruction." These are not the principles MR. WILBERFORCE or his friends I am aware are not the principles MR. WILBERFORCE or his friends I am aware are sincere in their attachment to the Government avow; but if they are sincere in their attachment to the Government of their country, why do they not patronize the clergy belonging to the Church established by that Government? Do they mean to arrogate to their own ignorant empirics all the learning and piety in the kingdom, and boldly to assert that none of the divines of the Church of England are capable of teaching the real principles of Christianity, or worthy of being intrusted with so weighty a charge?—I am far from wishing to detract from the merit due to some dissenters; I am free to confess, that amongst them there are learned and good men; but I do assert such are not the characters selected for missionaries to the West Indies.

But to proceed with my questions. Can you inform me if the Missionary Society has any knowledge of a COLONEL MACALISTER, who died in Berbice, having gone out there as agent for those estates which belonged to the Dutch Company, and at the time of the capture were taken possession of by the Crown, and designated by the title of the Crown Estates?—Have you ever heard of some secret correspondence carried on between this gentleman and his employers, copies of which, as well as of some other documents, were found amongst his papers at the time of his death? and which induced those who saw them not to give either himself or his employers credit, for that disinterested philanthropy, or for that sincerity and candour which their public professions laid claim to.

Does the Missionary Society know any thing of a MR. WALKER, Agent for the Crown Estates, and Collector of the Customs in Berbice? Has this Gentleman informed them of the peculiar circumstances attending the sudden death of a negro belonging to the Winkle Department, in the Colonial Hospital, New Amsterdam, in the year 1820? Can MR. WALKER call to memory the conversation which passed between the Surgeon of that Hospital and himself, relative to the removal of the body, previous to inspection by the Fiscal? Does he bear in mind the evidence he gave before the Court of Criminal Justice, on the consequent trial of the manager, placed over those negroes by himself and coadjutor?

Does his "treacherous memory" enable him to recollect that it was *his earnest* wish that the body should be buried without any investigation, notwithstanding there were strong reasons for supposing ill treatment had occasioned the negro's death?—and when a positive refusal to connive at such a measure was given by one who was not of *the elect—the chosen*, and the manager put upon his trial? Does this humane—this upright representative of an equally upright society, retain any—the faintest recollection of his having requested and obtained leave of the Court to amend that evidence which he had solemnly sworn to?

Does his "treacherous memory" retain any impression of the surprise expressed by the Court, and of the reply it gave to the extraordinary petition to *re-amend* this amended evidence, when it was almost entirely confuted by a highly respectable witness? Perhaps it is convenient for the Missionary Society to know nothing of these transactions, perhaps they are really unacquainted with them; but granting such, they are not the less guilty: perhaps were it proved that their Rev. Schoolmaster is particularly attentive to the *young females* of the establishment; which, by the bye, it report does not *grossly* calumniate him, is too true; they might know as little about him as of SMITH or ELLIOT, or be deceived in his character; this is no extenuation of their conduct; it is their imperative duty to be well assured of the veracity, experience, prudence and respectability of men whom they intrust with so weighty a charge as new modelling such a society as the slave population of the West Indies.

My letter has already extended to too great a length; I must, therefore, defer some other questions, upon which I wish to be informed, until the next opportunity, as well as my observations on the treatment of the slaves, &c.; but previous to concluding I would say a few words to MR. WILBERFORCE. Far be it from me to judge prematurely or harshly of either him or his friends—they may have acted from conscience—from principle: this is, however, yet to be proved, and I strongly suspect it will be difficult to do; with not a few of them we have the most convincing proofs of interest being the *main* if not the *sole* spring of action; and there are some circumstances connected with the early life of even the leader of the phalanx which bear strong marks of selfish humanity and interested philanthropy.

I would remind MR. WILBERFORCE and his friends that, however dark may be their machinations, there is an eye, "to whom all hearts are open;" an eye that "cannot behold iniquity." I would remind them, that that mouth which was never opened but for the benefit of mankind, hath declared, "there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed, nor hid that shall not be known," and let them rest assured that, however distant, the day will come, when what they "have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed on the house tops," and strongly indeed do I apprehend they have cause to tremble for such an exposure, for I fear their motives will not bear the light.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, VERITAS.

October 31st, 1823.

N.B. Letters have been received in Bristol from Demerara to the 6th Sept. which state, that SMITH is found guilty of the charges brought against him of inciting the slaves to insurrection.

THE WEST INDIES.

WE perceive in the number of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE published yesterday, a powerful and well-written article on the present perilous state of our West Indian possessions, which forcibly and clearly exposes the imminent danger in which our Colonies are placed—the inconsistency, the insincerity, the policy, and the views of the various contributors to the general system by which the lives and property of thousands of our fellow countrymen are thus dreadfully exposed.

It is of considerable length, and occupies many pages of the Magazine—we differ in opinion with the writer on many points, but there are parts which we think it right to extract, strongly recommending at the same time an attentive perusal of the whole, which we have little doubt our quotations will induce most of our readers to give it.

We must however in the outset protest against the views taken by the writer in p. 440, 441, of the result and the advantages arising from the *liberality* so strongly expressed *on the part of Government* after MR. BUXTON had withdrawn his motion—the writer calls it "a pledge on the part of Government," and refers to it with satisfaction, as if Government had *not gone too far* in making that pledge, which our readers will understand was given in the resolutions moved by MR. CANNING. We differ *toto cœlo* with the writer here, because, let the vapouring and preaching of the BUXTONS and WILBERFORCES have been what it might, the negroes were accustomed to such "*preachment*," and it would have had little or no effect; but the promise of Government, so easily converted by "sanctified misrepresentation" into an act, did the mischief, and the conciliation of half a dozen doubtful votes in Parliament has risked the possession of all our West India Colonies.

This *cautious* policy is thus noticed by the writer, p. 442.

"The truth is, that TRUTH is becoming a matter of the extremest rarity in anything like the discussion of anything like a public question. *By truth*, we mean *the boldness of truth*—the courage to speak manfully 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'—Look, now, at that most interesting debate in the House of Commons, of which we have been speaking—just look at it—read it from end to end; and say, honestly, whether there ever appeared in the record of any one human transaction, a more extraordinary specimen of the total suppression of *the truth*. We see MR. CANNING, MR. BATHURST, and many more men of enlightened minds, of liberal knowledge, of rational conduct, opposed to a set of people whom we all most perfectly know to be—as a set of complete imbeciles, vain and restless (however well-intentioned and well-principled) agitators—so many living specimens of humbug. But does anybody dare to hint this?—No, no. The subject is argued with a grave face, and the desired end is cleverly accomplished. But does any one venture to clothe that *end* which every one understands, in plain, intelligible words?—No, truly. The real feeling of the Ministry, and of MR. CANNING in particular, we all perfectly know was this:—Here is a subject of the greatest consequence—here is a subject fit to exercise the intellect of the greatest and wisest of men—here is a subject deserving and demanding the closest and most serious attention of the first minds in England. This subject a set of dreaming enthusiasts have taken into their hands; and, if we do not take it out of their hands, they run a great risk of ruining, by means of their folly, one of the chief supports of the commercial wealth of England. We must take it out of the hands of these WILBERFORCES and BUXTONS, or they will ruin the whole body of West Indian proprietors—they will convert a body of slaves, who *are not* suffering anything like the hundredth part of that misery which these people delight in describing—a set of slaves, who, in point of fact, are, *in very many respects*, better off than the poor peasantry of our own country—they will convert these at once into a set of lawless banditti, revelling in blood. In doing this, they will absolutely ruin the fortunes, and, in all possibility, endanger, to a fearful extent, the lives of our brothers and kinsmen, the loyal subjects of this empire, and entitled to all the protection of this government. They will produce such a work of desolation as their limited imaginations are inadequate to form even the most distant notion of;—and they will do all this, because they are foolish, weak, well-meaning, vain creatures themselves; and because they are unwittingly made the tools of a set of deeper and more designing persons, who take especial care to keep out of sight at present, but whose motives and influence we are most thoroughly aware of. We *must* take this subject out of the hands of these men, and THESE ARE OUR REASONS.

"Such, if this had been an age of openness, and real above-board proceeding, would have been the language—as every rational man is quite convinced it was the feeling—of his Majesty's Ministers. But no; this is not the way things must be managed in these days. WILBERFORCE, BUXTON, and the rest of them, must be borne gently in hand. If we spoke the fair, simple truth about them, we should perhaps run a risk of throwing them into the hands of the Whigs. The Whigs desire nothing but a handle for creating confusion. Give them an opportunity of making a few grand flowery speeches about liberty

and they will read, without one shudder, the narrative of a whole colony bathed in blood and fire, over their chocolate the next morning. All this we are perfectly aware of: nay, more—we well know that every sane man in these islands knows quite well that we are thoroughly aware of all this; but yet, we cannot venture to beard the humbug spirit of the age—we must not speak out—we must deal in round-abouts—we must submit to flatter these imbeciles—we are setting our aces to a toil, of which these people are incapable of estimating either the importance or the extent—we are about to do what we feel to be our duty, and a duty our hearts will rejoice in performing, cost what pain it may to us—we are setting our faces to this great toil—we are entering upon this great work—we have freed our country from the danger of a foreign yoke, and it is now our desire and our hope, that our future years may be destined to be spent in the not less noble toils of interior amelioration. This is a branch, and a great one of the great, the arduous, the ill-paid toil to which we have set our hands and our hearts; *but the age of open sincerity in political procedure is gone by.* It is our duty and our desire to do what is right; but it is our necessity to *keep terms with folly in the midst of wisdom.*"

As far as this description of the "*concilitatory system*" goes, it is true enough; and this principle, which pervades the whole conduct of Government, is that which makes a ministerial man tell you, that "HUME has done a great deal of good"—"active man"—"incorrect, but indefatigable." If MR. PITT had been alive, he would have taken HUME between his finger and thumb, and trod him into his native dirt three years since—but no matter—to the subject.

The writer enforces with warmth and energy the *pledges* given by MR. CANNING, on the occasion to which we have alluded, and adds—

"In a word, the government is pledged already to do its utmost endeavours for the removal of the most black and flagrant features of this in itself evil condition; and—which is a matter of the very highest importance, although apparently but little attended to by the worthy but rash men of whom so much has been said—his Majesty's government possesses the means of making experiments as to this matter, with far greater hope of success, and speedy success, too, than even the Legislature of England could possibly attain. For *there are several* islands in the West Indies entirely free from any controul of provincial assemblies, &c.—appendages to the Crown, and nothing more. It is there, as MR. CANNING, of course, took occasion to hint, that the government will make its first experiments. There it can act free, unfettered, unopposed, &c."

We pause here for a moment to point the reader's attention to a document which we this day publish, shewing the results of a modification of slavery, attempted upon the estate of MR. STEELE, in Barbadoes, which will serve as a satisfactory proof of what can be done with a race of people of whom MR. HENRY BROUGHAM says:—

"It will be vain to think of securing the privileges of the negro vassal SO LONG AS THE HAND OF NATURE HAS DISTINGUISHED HIM FROM HIS LORD."

That is—says MR. HENRY BROUGHAM—till the "blackamoor is washed white the negro must be a slave." As far as proofs and practice go, MR. HENRY BROUGHAM is right—indeed, he himself, speaking of free negroes, pithily observes, after a description of the enormities of which this class is invariably guilty, adds, (p. 416)—

"The ABBE RAYNAL himself, with all his *ridiculous fondness for savages*, cannot in the present instance so far twist the facts according to his *fancies* and his *feelings*, as to give a favourable portrait of this *degraded race*."

Still, however, BLACKWOOD's writer insists upon the pledge, and seems to entertain a hope of success if it were redeemed, in which, however much we admire his humanity, we are compelled to doubt his sagacity.

Of the three classes of persons who take up the question, he says, they consist of—

"First, a body of persons who act, or at least, suppose themselves to be acting, under the influence of no motives whatever, but those of general philanthropy and religious zeal. Of this body MR. WILBERFORCE may be considered as the *facile princeps*. The extreme imprudence, to say the least of it, with which this party have rendered it impossible not to charge them—more especially in their recent publications, and the absolute *unfairness* of their conduct subsequent to MR. BUXTON's motion in the House of Commons—all this has been already sufficiently commented upon."

We must just whisper to the writer our suspicions, that he has only gone "skin-deep" in his researches—because we will undertake to shew, that one person, to whom he assigns a place in the first class, might, with great justice, figure in the *second*, of which he says—

"The Second is a far more cool-headed body—consisting of persons who agitate the public mind, in regard to the West Indian colonies, in the hope of seriously injuring them, and of thereby gaining direct *commercial* benefit to themselves. This description of persons comprehends many ruling characters within the East India Company, and a still larger proportion of well-known individuals deeply connected with the free trade to India and the coast of Africa. We are sorry to say, that many who desire to be considered as forming part of the first class, really belong to this. Many of the most eminent leaders in the African Institution, for example, are well known to have great capitals sunk in these branches of commercial speculation; and even MR. WILBERFORCE himself has not in all quarters escaped the suspicion of lending himself with eyes *not quite shut* to the interested views of these persons. Of this *we* are heartily disposed to acquit MR. WILBERFORCE; but certainly we must admit, that the compliment thus paid to his probity, is in so far paid at the expence of his understanding."

We make no comment upon this—nor upon the remark which follows it, in which the consolatory observation is quoted from one of their recent publications, in which they say—"If we do not get sugar from the West Indies, we shall "get it from some other place." This, just as the question about duty upon East Indian sugar is agitating, "smells of "the shop"—as do indeed many other circumstances which have escaped the writer in BLACKWOOD, but which, in due time, we will bring to light.

The writer continues to speak of the third party—

"The Third party is neither a religious nor a commercial one.—It consists of mere politicians—such men, for instance, as MR. BROUGHAM—men who appear but too willing to disturb existing establishments of every kind, provided they can see any chance of thereby gaining a little popularity to prop up the ruined reputation of their own sorely degraded faction, *the Whigs*.

"These three parties play upon, and make cat's paws of each other to the best of their ability. His Majesty's Ministry, we are pretty sure understand them all; and we hope their united clamour will be found entirely unavailing to influence them in any way whatever, in their discharge of the great public duty which they have pledged themselves to perform—which, in our humble opinion, amounts to the same thing with hoping that this clamour may prove a powerless enemy to the real interests of the West Indies, and those of the Negro Slaves themselves."

We quite agree with the writer that such men as LORD LIVERPOOL, MR. CANNING, and MR. PEEL, can have no difficulty in "understanding" the objects of MESSRS. WILBERFORCE and MACAULEY, that what MR. BUXTON is driving at is as clear to *them* as noon day—but something more is wanting than a mere *understanding* of motives—a prevention of mischief—decision is necessary, firmness is absolutely required to save the colonies—and we must say, that if a Government *understands* clearly the motives of men, and foresees the dangers which must arise frem the conduct they choose to adopt, it only increases the weight of responsibility in case of serious mischief—which in our hearts and consciences we believe impending.

Upon the whole, however we may differ with the writer in BLACKWOOD, the article is, as we said before, able and interesting, and well worthy public attention.

THEATRES.

As we anticipated so it has fallen out—a most advantageous rivalry flourishes between the "Capulets and Montagues" of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and never does novelty appear at one theatre but an opposing effort is made at the other—of the attempts of the past week more hereafter.

We must stop, before we proceed to the notice of novelties, to remark upon two pieces of acting, the one of which meets with our unqualified approbation, the other with our qualified censure—we mean in Comedy the *Mirabel* of MR. C. KEMBLE, and in Tragedy the *Cardinal Wolsey* of MR. YOUNG.

The *Cardinal Wolsey* of YOUNG is the least satisfactory performance of *his*, that we ever saw—whether he likes the part or not, we cannot pretend to say, but beautiful as were many of his touches, *the whole* was incomplete—there appeared, in truth, an inattention to many of the leading points perfectly unusual in YOUNG's acting—it is absurd to feel as one does with respect to the histrionic representation of WOLSEY—nothing could have been more unlike the authenticated portraits of the Cardinal than KEMBLE; yet, upon *our* minds, the dignity, the grandeur of personal appearance which he imparted to SHAKSPEARE'S *Wolsey* remain indelibly impressed; and perhaps the absence of those, superadded to an unaccountable *absence* (if we may be allowed the expression,) in YOUNG himself, sent us home out of humour; any stranger, who had never seen YOUNG before, we have no doubt would have been perfectly pleased and satisfied—but we, who have watched his career with gratification and delight, were mortified and surprised at his manner of under-playing himself.

Turn we from this, to the pleasanter duty of pronouncing, as far as our humble judgment goes, the *Mirabel* of MR. CHARLES KEMBLE a piece of acting quite unequalled on the stage—where the entire performance is so excellent, it would be vain to select any particular bits; the air, the manner, the appearance, the gaiety, the grace of the thing, made it certainly one of the most finished performances we ever saw. *Puretete* is not suited to JONES, but he has the happy privilege of being incompetent to act badly—he plays one part better than another, and pleases us more at one time than another, but we cannot remember ever to have seen him altogether unsuccessful. MISS FOOTE looked sweetly, and acted charmingly.—MRS. CHATTERLEY'S dress has excited great discussion—we pronounce it unnecessarily tawdry, and particularly ugly. MRS. CHATTERLEY must do a great deal in the way of disfigurement, before she contrives to spoil her personal appearance—she was very near being successful in the garb she assumed upon this occasion.

On Tuesday the Covent Garden managers produced a ballet, under the guidance of MR. VENAFRE, to describe which is so far, so very far beyond our little powers, that we despair of doing justice to its merits. That it was intended to be serious there can be no doubt, because there was a ghost in it—that it produced the most extraordinary shouts of merriment, proves that it failed in its aim of moving to grief, or exciting to astonishment. We shall say nothing about it, and sincerely hope that the reception it met with, will put an end of the exhibition of posture-masters in tragedy.

At Drury Lane MR. MILMAN'S dramatic poem, called *Fazio*, was represented, in order to introduce MRS. BUNN, after an absence of several seasons. This lady, who is the wife of the present stage manager of the theatre, (a gentleman of considerable merit and activity, and to whose exertions much of the success of the SHAKSPEARE monument at Stratford is owing) was, as our readers may remember, MISS SOMERVILLE, and we never see her under her new appellation without thinking of COLMAN'S joke in *Love laughs at Locksmiths*—"Dub"—says TOTTERTON—"Dub—bless us what a short name for a grenadier."

MRS. BUNN'S figure is much above the ordinary height, but there is so much grace in her action that it does not appear so. Her voice is remarkably good, and her enunciation clear and distinct—her conception of *Bianca* was just, and her delineation of the character powerful—indeed, if she could divest herself of the recollection of MRS. WRIXON BECHER she would rank amongst our first tragedians; but there does every now and then occur something, so like an imitation of the most defective parts of that charming actress, as to remind us of what we have lost, disadvantageously to her, whom we possess. She is nevertheless a great acquisition to Drury Lane, where the stock of heroines has been heretofore somewhat scanty.

A gentleman, calling himself YOUNGE, (with an e) enacted *Fazio*—this character was performed at Covent Garden by MR. C. KEMBLE, but at Drury Lane nobody could be found to undertake it, except this unhappy personage—we presume he was compelled to the task, and shall spare his feelings, by making no remarks upon what, as far as the management goes, we consider to be about as flagrant a piece of impudence as ever was played off upon the public.

The redeeming piece of splendour now comes to be noticed. The "*Rajah's Daughter*," the "*Cataract of the Ganges*," in which fire, water, silk, velvet, morocco leather, tin and tinsel, real horses, turbans, trowsers, trumpets, comicality and seriousness, chargings and marchings, repulsings and countermarchings, singing, dancing, bombast and buffoonery, together with many other articles too numerous to be detailed in the limits of an advertisement, have been combined to delight the wondering eye and astound the open ears of JOHN BULL.

The managers of theatres seem to treat the town as physicians of the old school treated their patients, and think the surest way of forcing down bitter pills is by gilding them—there must have been as much gold-leaf expended in this pantomime as would cover the surface of Grosvenor-square; every thing is gilt—every thing shines in tawdry impeachment of the MIDAS-like taste in which it has been produced—it is, however, splendid and noisy beyond description, and if it had been delayed till Christmas, would have been a charming treat to the little ones.

Somebody said in the newspapers it was written by MR. COLMAN—if the name be correct, we presume it must be from the pen of the veterinary surgeon. It has been received with shouts of applause.

A correspondent begs us to notice the impropriety which he witnessed at Covent Garden Theatre one night last week. In the private box of the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE was seated the keeper of an oyster-shop in the vicinity of Drury-lane, in company with a female, whose name our correspondent furnishes us with, but which, for obvious reasons, we suppress, the beau being a waiter of the establishment:—our correspondent is not aware, perhaps, that in the absence of the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE his box is at the disposal (we presume) of some members of his household, from whom it may have been procured indirectly—for the party in (the case) his Grace is innocent of the introduction company into his box, the managers are equally blam because, as private boxes are private property, they would not incur the responsibility of so unwarrantable warrantable a *tenantry*.

Another correspondent begs us to enquire of MR. Do in what edition of the *School for Scandal* he finds this which he uses in *Sir Oliver*—"Well, my old Rose *Tough*;"—conscious that no actor of MR. DOWTON's eminence would of himself venture upon an interpola little in unison with the general character of SHERI writing.

A third correspondent forwards the following letter we publish, in order that the subject may be brought notice of the managers themselves:—

SIR—I beg leave to call your attention to an impositive public are every day liable to, with respect to the taking of box-offices of the theatres, which I saw the other day endeavo be put in practice upon a gentleman at the Box-office in Dr Theatre—which be very properly resisted, receiving in the disrespectful answers to his application for places, and finall him determined not to be imposed upon) an humble apology same.

The common practice among these gentry is, on application best places *vacant* on the dress circle, to ask, "How large a Sir?" and if the answer is not equal to their ideas in point of to what it ought to be, the answer is, "Very sorry, Sir, the places we can offer you is a third row in such a box," &c. &c. nine times out of ten there are preferable places, reserved in those friends who are in the habit of taking tickets at their b otherwise bribing them.

This is an abuse that ought to be exposed and corrected. knowing your independent principles with respect to theatricals, leave to state the above facts for your information—and have the nour to remain your obedient Servant,

Friday Evening, 8 P.M. AMICUS.

The following is the last theatrical letter we have receive

HONORD SIR—As most of my time is takin up in my honord ployers stables a looking arter his orses, I havent much time to for littery persutes, such as writing letters to noospapers on th only here stands the case, and I cant rest without spekin to m Now, seeing as how my honord imployers, the properetors of Ryal Amfytheatre Wesmister Bridge, was to perform Cumbe Tragadee, and such like nonsense, why the Common Garden DewryLane people would be setting the lawyers at them for law on the ligitimit dramer as they call it. Now I dont say nothing that—but what's fare is fare—and what rite has the patent theatr take away our bred any more than we thares.

Now here comes Dewry Lane with its percessions and rejoic next comes Common Garden with a MR. WINIFRED, or some n name—a sort of tumbler, who ought to have been with us for and next they are going to have a new peace, with orses in the Now I dont say nothing agin the orses being French ones, becaus they are good orses Is hould love the orses as I loves my own ex only this I will say, if the ligitimit theaters do take the start of a that we can show nothing new in our own way when Easter Mon cums, they ortent to grumbel if we should chance to have a few t thare peaces, and set up a you and cry about there patent. Ho houses is ligitimit for the regilar drammer, Astley's is fo shows and percesshons and orses—and so leittum look to thare k —And I am, Sir, your obidant Servent to comman,

JOHN SMITE,
Ostler at the Ambigu.

HORRID MURDER.

At Bow-street, on Wednesday, Ruthven brought two young in his custody on suspicion of being concerned in a murder committed on Friday last, at Aldenham, near Watford, Herts. names are John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt. The former is the Mr. Alderman Thurtell, of Norwich, and the other lately be Army and Navy Coffee House, St. Martin's-lane. The murder supposed to have taken place in consequence of the report of a being heard, which was immediately followed by the groans of apparently in great pain, and on the following morning a quan blood was discovered on the spot, and also a pistol, with the ram choaked up with the brains of a human being; a handkerchief a knife were found at a short distance, and a gap had been forcibly in the hedge through which it appeared the body had been dragged blood and brains were found on part of the bushes. Information was mitted to Bow-street, and Ruthven was dispatched to make inquiries when he succeeded in gaining such information as induced him to prehend the two prisoners. A coat, much stained with blood, was found in their possession, and also a pistol, which is supposed to the fellow to the one found in the field. Ruthven immediately set off with them in a chaise to Watford. They were examined before two Magistrates, when a great number of witnesses gave similar testimony to the preceding, and the prisoners were separately questioned.

Elizabeth Freeman stated, that on Friday night, a little before eight o'clock, she saw two men in a gig, in Gill's Hill-lane.

John Herrington, labourer, was at work with Robert Hunt, in Gill's Hill-lane, about six o'clock in the morning of Saturday last; when two men, one of whom was tall, and wore a white hat, and the other a shorter person, with large black whiskers, passed them. When they had proceeded about ten poles, they stopped, stooped down, and appeared to be "grabbling" in the hedge, as if looking for something they had lost. In about five minutes they went further up, and came back; and as they passed again, one of them told Hunt he was sized there in his gig the night before. Hunt asked the man in the white hat if he had hurt himself, and he replied, "But little." On being asked if the horse and gig were hurt, the tall man said, "No, the gig did not go over, nor the horse fall." The same morning witness found a pen-knife on the spot where the men had been looking, and shortly afterwards, on the same spot, he found the pistol, marked with blood, &c. At twelve o'clock the same day, the same two men came again down the lane, in a gig, very neatly dressed, and both had black hats on. They "looked hard" at the spot where the pistol and knife had been found. About half an hour afterwards, Mr. Probert, who occupies Gill's Hill Cottage, came down the lane alone, and asked some questions. (The conversation did not bear upon the case.)

Richard Hunt corroborated the testimony of his partner, adding that the man in the white hat said, "The lane is a d—d nasty place—as dark as the grave. I was coming up here last evening, and was capsized out of my gig." Witness asked him if he had hurt himself, and he said "No; but he had lost a silk handkerchief and a pen-knife, but he had found them both." Witness asked if he had hurt himself or horse, or if the gig was broken, and he said "No, it never fell." Witness said it was a queer thing that he should be capsized out of his gig without its falling. They went away without answering.

Susan Anne Woodroffe, servant to Mr. Probert, at Gill's Hill Cottage, stated that her master came home about nine o'clock on Friday evening last with two gentlemen. The same two left the house on Saturday morning. They went out that morning about six o'clock and were gone about half an hour. The two gentlemen did not go to bed on Friday night. Neither of them came through the kitchen all night.

A gardener in the employment of Probert proved seeing the two men go out together towards Gill's Hill Lane, on Saturday morning.

John Haddis, aged 13, had lived with Mr. Probert seven years, and looked after his horse and gig. Last Friday, about ten o'clock at night, Mr. John Thurtell came to his master's house in a gig, which was a dark grey horse, and a dark green and black gig. The horse's head was leading from Butler's Green when he drove into the yard. He had a great coat on of a light colour. His outside clothes did not appear to be dirty. In half an hour, Mr. Probert came in with another man. Their gig came in the direction from Radlet. He saw Mr. Thurtell's inside clothes and boots on the following morning, and they were covered with dirt—they were "nothing but dirt." On the inside coat were spots of blood—middling-sized drops. The gentleman with Thurtell had large black whiskers. He saw the other gentleman cleaning Thurtell's coat with a wet sponge—this was in the morning. There was no blood on that gentleman's coat. The gig in which Mr. Thurtell came appeared very heavy, as if it had luggage in it. Thurtell was wiping himself said any thing to him about an accident. Thurtell was wiping himself that night with a sponge in the stable. On Sunday, as witness was coming from Mr. Nicholls's, he saw several "lumps" of blood on the dirt heaps, and two holes in the hedge in Gill's Hill-lane. The gentleman brought a sponge with him. There was a bag in his gig, with a

clock, and that the two men took away with them on Saturday evening. They came again on Sunday, and witness went up with them and his master on Monday. He was taken to the Coach and Horses, in Conduit-street, Bond-street, and left there by Mr. Probert, as was in return in two hours; but did not come back at all. The chaise and gig seemed hired.

The prisoner, Joseph Hunt, was then called in, and the solicitor for the Prosecution told him that the Magistrates and he would feel it their duty to put some questions to him; but it was for he should be warned, that he was not bound to answer a single one unless he chose, and, after all, he was not bound to say any thing likely to criminate himself. Under this warning he would exercise his own judgment. The prisoner, between a long interrogation, and answered every question freely; and at length made a confession, (the particulars of which it would not be proper to disclose) and in consequence of which the murdered body was searched for, and found in a pond within seven miles of Watford; the legs, which were quite naked, were tied together with some new cord, and the upper part of the body was concealed in a sack tied on. Round the sack was a handkerchief containing stones. The body was conveyed, precisely in this state, to the Artichoke, a public house at no great distance from the pond, where it will remain for the Coroner's Inquest.

John Thurtell was next called, and received the same warning, and underwent a very long interrogation. When it had nearly closed, he observed, he was never carried pistols, and he said he never did. He was asked if he found a small pistol on a bank near Probert's house, and pressed, he said he found it upon him.—Ruthven produced it on Sunday morning last. Ruthven found it upon him.—Ruthven produced it.

He was asked, "Do you know Mr. Weare?"—Prisoner (firmly)—I do.

Do you know where he is?—I do not.

Do you know did you see him last?—On Tuesday, last week, was the last time I saw him.

Did you see him last Friday?—No, I did not. I did not meet him accidentally on Friday, in the Edgware-road.

Now, Mr. Thurtell, you have said you found this pistol near Probert's; I ask you, would you say when I tell you I can produce the fellow to it, that you found within a few yards of the same spot?—I know nothing about that.

The pistol, with the blood and hair still adhering to it, was then produced to the view of the prisoner, from the paper in which it was wrapped, and his countenance and manner underwent a change too great to escape the notice of the most careless observer. His countenance, naturally sallow, assumed a deadly pale, and he appeared to shudder at and sink backwards at the sight of the weapon, the state of which, however, it should be added, was such as to be likely to produce a strong effect upon a perfectly innocent man.—The pistols were then compared. They were of the same size, each had "Hill, London," engraved on it, and they were numbered 2 and 3. In the locks, ornaments, and every part, they exactly resembled each other.

Mr. Noel—I can tell you, Thurtell, Mr. Weare is not to be found.

Thurtell—I am sorry for it; I know nothing about him.

The prisoner was removed, and the labourer, Herrington swore positively that he was the man who wore the white hat, and spoke to him on Saturday morning.

Wm. Heworthy, of No. 4. Spring-gardens, billiard-room-keeper, stated, that on Thursday last he saw John Thurtell and Mr. Weare, of Lyon's Inn, at his house together. Mr. Weare said then, he was going out of town with Thurtell the next day, for a few days' shooting in Hertfordshire. On the following day, Mr. Weare called upon witness about three o'clock in the afternoon, and said he was on his way to see John Thurtell, in the Edgeware-road.

John Thurtell was recalled, and persisted in saying that he had never seen Weare since Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest. They were then committed.

Thurtell is the person who, in conjunction with his brother, obtained a verdict some months ago against the County Fire Office, for a loss alleged to have been sustained by them in certain premises in Watling-street, where they carried on the business of wholesale dealers in Norwich stuffs, and which premises were burned down, some time last winter. It may be necessary to state also, that at the last Middlesex Sessions a true bill was found against them for conspiring to defraud the County Fire Office in that affair, and that a Bench warrant for their apprehension was issued accordingly. Thomas Thurtell and Robert are in custody at St. Albans.—For Coroner's Inquest see the 1st Page.

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday, arrived by express yesterday. They state that the Grand Head-quarters was on the 22d at Carolina, and on the 23d at Santa Cruz.

An article from Madrid, dated Oct. 25, says—"The official letter from Seville of the 20th, attests that the King and all the royal family continue to enjoy good health. It is the intention of his Majesty to arrive on the 11th November at his royal Castle of Aranjuez. His Majesty proposes to visit Toledo, after having made some sojourn at Aranjuez. Every body is looking forward with impatience to the arrival of M. Pozzo di Borgo, who we are told is to effect an agreement between all our political parties, and to conciliate all interests, both foreign and domestic. He is said to be intrusted with a special mission from all the principal Sovereigns of the continent, and particularly of Louis XVIII."

The Empecinado has entered the town of Caceres, in Estremadura, by stratagem, which he pillaged and set on fire. The houses of one street, the convent of St. Francois, and numerous other edifices were consumed. The number who perished in the flames is 170. The number of killed is still more considerable. He caused the throats of the patients in the hospital to be cut.

Yesterday was published, No. IV. of THE SOMERSET HOUSE WEEKLY MISCELLANY OF FINE ARTS, ANTIQUITIES, and LITERARY CHIT CHAT; collected by EPHRAIM HARDCASTLE.—Contents—The OCTOBER FIRE SIDE, No. III.—My GREAT UNCLE ZACHARY'S SCRAP BOOK, Scrap 8—PROGRESS of the FINE ARTS in ENGLAND—BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL, SCHOOL for PAINTING, the STUDENTS and the PICTURES which they have COPIED—OLD ST. MARTIN'S in the FIELDS—The SCRAP BOOK, No. II.—MR. NICHOLSON'S PROCESS for PAINTING in WATER COLOURS—MURDER of the ROYAL CHILDREN in the TOWER—DIRECTIONS for MOUNTING DRAWINGS.—Published by W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street.

The Freedom of the Borough of Plymouth was voted to Mr. Secretary Canning on Wednesday; the box in which the Patent of Freedom was presented was cut out of a very fine block of marble which now forms part of the Breakwater. It is handsomely mounted in fluted silver, and very highly polished inside and out. On the lid was inlaid the Plymouth Arms, and round the inside on the under silver surface is finely engraved, in varied style—"The Freedom of the Borough of Plymouth to the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, R.N. C.B., Mayor, 1823."

It is much feared that the next post will bring disastrous accounts of the shipping on the North East Coast. The port letters of Friday night mention the gale as being tremendous, but not sufficient time to ascertain its effects. Some of the mail coaches had not arrived at the General Post Office at a late hour yesterday morning, the roads having been rendered impassable by floods.

THE ARMY.—It is understood that Lieut.-Gen. Sir John O. Vandeleur, K.C.B., will be appointed Colonel of the 14th reg. of Light Dragoons, vice Gen. J. W. Earl of Bridgewater, deceased. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, it is expected, will be appointed Colonel of the 39th reg. of foot, vice Gen. Nisbett Balfour deceased. The 12th reg. of infantry will arrive at Portsmouth, preparatory to its embarkation for Gibraltar. The 93d reg. of foot has marched from Fermoy on its route to Cork, in order to embark on board the Cato, Vibella, and Loyal Briton transports for the West Indies.

Thursday, in the Court of Common Pleas, a Mr. Jones obtained a verdict, with 300l. damages against Mr. Shaw, a cheap schoolmaster, at Bowes, in Yorkshire, for gross inattention to the health of one of his pupils, the plaintiff's son, aged 12 years, by which he was entirely deprived of sight; and on Friday Mr. Ockerly, a tobacconist, in Bishopsgate, obtained a like verdict in the same Court for similar inattention to three of his sons.

At the London Sessions, yesterday, Robert Selby Hele, Charles Knatchbull, and John Watson, were indicted for a riot and assault in the Fleet Prison. Evidence having been called fully substantiating the facts, the Recorder charged the Jury, who retired, and, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty against Hele, but acquitting Knatchbull and Watson.—Mr. Brown, the Warden of the Fleet, said, that in preferring this charge he had been actuated by no vindictive feeling; a sense of duty to the public and an anxious desire to preserve peace and quiet within the prison, had been his only motives.—The Recorder observed that Mr. Brown had performed his duty in a manner reflecting great credit on himself, and for which as well the public as the unfortunate persons under his care were equally obliged.—Judgment on Hele deferred.

In the Court of Chancery, yesterday, his Lordship came into Court at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, and looked exceedingly well in health, after his residence in the country.—It being the first Seal, the Court proceeded with motions. Before the business commenced, his Lordship intimated that he would not be able to sit on Monday. The business was of no public interest.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, yesterday, an application was made on the part of Mr. Chambers, the banker, for six weeks further time to put in his answer to the supplemental bill filed in the Opera House case; but the Vice Chancellor said it was impossible for the Court to hear, without injury to Mr. Chambers's character, that that gentleman, a respectable banker in London, could not have put in his answer to the bill in eight days, much less in three months. The rule to be attended to in such applications was, that the Court's conscience should be satisfied, by having it shewn on affidavit, that the defendant had diligently applied himself in preparing his answer, from the moment the bill was filed, until the period the application for further time was made, and that had not been done here. The motion would have to be dismissed, and dismissed with costs.—Mr. Hart then observed, that as his client was not anxious to put the process of contempt into execution, he would let it stand over for a fortnight, thus indulging Mr. Chambers with fourteen days longer to put in his answer.

A General Court Martial was held in Corfu a short time since, on Quarter-master Reynolds, of the 28th Reg. on a charge of having procured from different tradesmen, in 1816 and 1817, soldiers' necessaries and other articles, to the amount of 643l. 18s. 1d. for which he had not settled up to the date of the Court Martial. The Court found him Guilty, but recommended him to mercy in consideration of his long services (46 years) and having been defrauded of several sums of money by a person in whom he had confidence. His Majesty, in consequence of the recommendation, was graciously pleased to direct that he should be placed on half pay.—A Court Martial has also been held in Dublin, on Paymaster Wm. Phillips, of the 40th Reg. for embezzling various sums of money, amounting to 2093l. 7s. 3½d. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to make good the sum of 1997l. 17s. 3d., being his actual deficiency, which arose from untoward circumstances, and not from malversation in his official capacity. His Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that he should be placed on half pay.

PIDDING and Co. acquaint the Public that the Whole Ticket, No. 3,606, drawn last Friday, Oct. 31, a Prize of £20,000, was sold to a gentleman of the Stock Exchange; they have also the pleasure to announce that No. 4,645, another Prize of £2000, drawn on the same day, was sold in 1 Quarter, and 12 Sixteenth Shares at their Office, where the Holders may immediately receive the Amount. Thus the Public on that day have again gained at PIDDING'S more Capital Prize Money than at any other Office.—Friday, Nov. 14, will be the last Day of Drawing, when all the remaining Capitals of £20,000, £10,000, £1000, &c. must come up. Tickets and Shares warranted Undrawn, continue on Sale at the Lucky Corner, 1, Cornhill.

MURDER OF MR. WEARE.

On Friday the Coroner's jury assembled at the Artichoke, at Elstree, and proceeded to view the body in a room up stairs. It presented a spectacle truly horrible. There was a wound on the right cheek, occasioned by a pistol-ball, which had passed into the interior of the head. On the left temple was a wound, or rather hole, which went nearly through the head. It appeared to have been caused by some blunt instrument being driven with great force into the head. The aperture corresponded in size with the barrel of the pistol, in which brains were found. The throat of the unfortunate man was cut nearly from one ear to the other. Bruises were still visible in his body. After the jury had assembled, Probart, Thomas Thurtell, and Hunt were brought to the house, and placed in separate rooms. Probart was taken, in company with the Coroner and Jury, to the room where the corpse was lying, and was asked if he had ever seen it before? He looked at it, and said in a tone of solemnity, "I never saw that corpse before in my life. I declare to God I never did. You may rely upon in it I never saw that unhappy man before." He betrayed no extraordinary emotion. He was conveyed back to his room, and there in a few minutes, he uttered his tone, and made disclosures which in proper time will appear before the public. In the course of the morning, a search was made about the premises of Gill's-hill-cottage, and in a dung-hill was found a shirt steeped in blood, and cut down the middle from top to bottom. This, on being compared with some shirts of the deceased, was found to be of the same size, and the work in each corresponded. A sack was also found there, and some pieces of cord.

The witnesses who were examined before the Magistrates on Wednesday evening and Thursday, gave the same testimony. The jury were occupied until nine o'clock in the inquiry, and they then adjourned.

The brother of the deceased was present at some part of the investigation, and was deeply affected, so much so as to be obliged to quit the room.

The *Old Times* has published the following as the confession of Hunt:—"One night that I was at Rexworthy's billiard-rooms, John Thurtell told me he wished to see a Mr. Weare; and on entering the house we saw Mr. Weare sitting there. After some conversation between Rexworthy and John Thurtell, the latter called Mr. Weare out of the room, and they were absent for about 20 minutes. I was during that time in conversation with Mr. Green and Mr. Rexworthy about a billiard-table. During that conversation, Thurtell and Mr. Weare returned, and I and Thurtell went away. As we were on our way up the Hay-market to the Cock, Thurtell told me that Mr. Weare had behaved extremely ill to him; for he, with another man of the name of Lemon, had won 300l. of him (Thurtell) at *blind-hookey*. When he discovered that he had been robbed of his money by false cards, he challenged Mr. Weare with foul play, and Weare's reply was—'You dare not say a word about it, for you know you have defrauded your creditors of that money.' John Thurtell then observed to me, that sooner or later he would be revenged. At one time in particular he (John Thurtell) was in difficulty, and applied to Mr. Weare for the loan of 5l., and Mr. Weare's reply was—'Go and rob for it, as I do.' On Thursday night, which was the night before the murder took place, John Thurtell asked me to call on him on Friday morning, which I did. Said he—'Hunt, I wish you would take a walk with me.' We walked together as far as High Street, Marylebone. When we got into High Street, we stopped at a pawnbroker's shop. After looking at some jewellery which was in the window, John Thurtell observed, that those pistols (here the examinant looked at and pointed to the pair already mentioned, which were on the table), marked 'Hill,' I believe, were just the things he wanted to shoot cats with. They were marked 1l. 17s. 6d. and he gave 1l. 5s. for them. We then returned to Mr. Tatsall's, the Cock Horses, in Conduit Street, and dined. After dinner, John Thurtell asked me to get him a horse and chaise immediately, as he had to meet a gentleman who was going into the country with him, on a shooting excursion. He gave me 1l. 10s. to get the horse and chaise, for which I paid 1l. 5s. He desired me not to say where the horse and chaise was going. Mr. Probart, the proprietor of the horse and chaise, supposed it was going to Dartford; but it came down into Hertfordshire. As soon as the horse and chaise came to the door, which was at a quarter before eight o'clock, John Thurtell told Mr. Probart, of Gill's-hill, who was present, that in consequence of warrants being issued against him and his brother for a conspiracy to defraud the County Fire-office of 1,900l., he should go to his (Mr. Probart's) cottage, for safety. Mr. Probart said 'Well, if that's the case, you may as well wait, and we will go together.' John Thurtell said, 'No, I can't stop, I have a gentleman to meet at Cumberland-gate,' and he immediately drove off, taking with him a great coat which he borrowed of his brother Tom. I did not see him put these pistols into his pocket when he started, but to the best of my knowledge they were about his person. After three quarters of an hour had elapsed, Mr. Probart, of Gill's-hill-cottage, said, he did not want to travel by himself, and would be glad if I would take a seat with him in his gig, and spend a pleasant evening or two. I accepted Mr. Probart's offer. (Here the examinant described several houses at which he said they stopped and drank.) We arrived at Mr. Probart's cottage, when John Thurtell came up and said, 'I have settled that b—, who robbed me of 300l.' Probart said, 'Who d'ye mean? What d'ye mean?' 'Why,' said John Thurtell, 'I mean to say, that I have blown his brains out, and he *lays* behind a hedge in the lane.' 'Nonsense, nonsense,' said Probart; 'you have never been guilty of a thing of that kind, John Thurtell; if you have, and near my cottage, my character and my family are ruined for ever; but I can't believe that you have been guilty of so rash an act. Here, Hunt, (to examinant) take in the loin of pork, and desire the cook to dress it immediately.' I went into the kitchen, and waited until Probart came in, which, to the best of my knowledge, was after a lapse of five minutes. Before we went into the parlour, I said to John Thurtell, 'You are jesting about killing a man to-night?' 'Ay, but I have,' was his reply, 'and no one else but Weare, that robbed me of my 300l.' Mr. Probart said, 'John you have produced such an affect on me, that unless we retire and get some refreshment, my senses will totally leave me.' We then had a glass of brandy. [Here he described the supper which was served up, and said that John Thurtell complained of being sick and could not eat.] After supper, Thurtell called me and Mr. Probart out, and produced a very handsome gold watch, with a gold lace, saying, 'What do you think of it now? This is something towards the 300l. I was robbed of; and if you will go with me, I will shew you where he *lays* stiff enough.' Mr. Probart and myself both declined, observing, that we would not witness such a sight for the world. Thurtell said, 'You will not see him, for he is in a sack.' I and Mr. Probart declined going near the spot. About one o'clock in the morning, Mr. Probart called me out, saying, 'Do you think Thurtell has been guilty of this murder?' My reply was, 'It looks very suspicious, his having the gold watch; and in consequence of which, I would rather decline going to bed, and, if it was agreeable to him, I would sit up in the parlour with him through the night.' About three o'clock in the morning, John Thurtell said, 'Come and look at him; he is a b——y rogue, and I have had my revenge.' We both declined going near the spot, and walked about the garden till four o'clock. John Thurtell said, 'If you decline going to fetch him, I will go myself;' and in about ten minutes he left me and Mr. Probart, for the purpose, as we supposed, to fetch the dead man, William Weare. While he was gone, Mr. Probart said to me, 'Good God, Hunt! what shall I do if this account of Thurtell's is true?' (Examinant detailed some further conversation.) During the conversation, Thurtell returned, saying, 'He is so heavy I can't carry him; and if you won't assist me in moving him from behind the hedge, I shall put a bridle upon my horse, and throw him across his back;' and he accordingly took out his horse with a bridle on. Mr. Probart said, he hoped he would not bring a dead man near his premises. 'What b——y stuff you talk,' said John Thurtell; 'I shall bring him and chuck him into your fish pond.' While he was gone with the horse, I and Probart went into the parlour. Probart was much agitated, and as for myself I had not a nerve but what was in a state of convulsion. As near as I can recollect, about a quarter or half-past five o'clock in the morning, Thurtell came into the parlour, and said, 'I have thrown him into the fish-pond.' 'Then, by God,' said Probart, 'I insist upon your getting him immediately off my premises.' Mr. Probart and myself went to the fish pond, where we saw the feet of a man upwards in the water. Thurtell fetched a line, which he threw across the feet, so as to sink them, at the same time saying, 'Probart, don't you be alarmed, for I would not have you get into trouble, knowing that you are a man that has a family. Let him remain here till night, and then I will get him safe away.' On Monday night Thomas Thurtell asked me to go to Mr. Probart's, and inform him of the disappointment respecting the bail. John Thurtell said, 'If you are going down, I'll go with you, and take that man away from Probart's premises.' I said, 'If you are going upon that business, don't think I shall aid or assist you.' His reply was, 'I want no assistance; I can do it myself easy enough.' When we arrived at Probart's, Thurtell appeared greatly agitated. When we had been there some time, Probart and Thurtell went out together, and in ten minutes Probart returned by himself. In half an hour Thurtell came in, and asked us to put the horse in his gig, and take it round to the gate. We did so, and Thurtell brought, use a shoulder a corpse, a male corpse, one part in a sack, and the feet leg ging out. He asked Probart to lend him a hand to put the corpse the corpse in the chaise himself, and died the feet to the dash He then said there was plenty of room for me in the and the corpse. I declined having any thing to do with it would walk on, and he might overtake me. I walked in which Thurtell overtook, me and said he had disposed of the a small muddy marsh about four feet deep. From thence best of our way to town. And now, gentlemen, I believe as clear as if you had been present yourselves.

Ruthven, on Thursday evening, when he arrived in London, Hunt's lodgings, and there he found a bag containing a knife board, wearing apparel, &c. and in the bed-room he found a barrelled gun, all of which were the property of the deceased, taken with him on the evening on which he started with John Thurtell.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—The *proceedings at Union Hall Police Office*, relative to Miss LYDIA KEMP and sisters, have occasioned a widely circulated report that we are the persons referred to. We beg to inform you, proceedings *do not concern us; and, that we have no connexion whatever with the family, or the establishment of the* Misses KEMP, *Russet House, Clapham Rise.* Our establishment is conducted at Lymington House, Clapham, near the Common; and our references are to the Rev. WILLIAM DEALTRY, M.A. Rector of Clapham; the Rev. JAMES PHILLIPS, Clapham; FRANCIS PAYNTER, Esq. Denmark-hill; BOYD MILLER, Esq. Colliver's Wood, Tooting; and RICHARD PRICE, Esq. 76, Lombard-street.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

ELIZABETH, MARY ANNE, and FRANCES KEMP.

Lymington House, Clapham, Oct. 23, 1823.

A CLASS of GENTLEMEN will meet on MONDAY EVENING, the 3d of November, at Six o'Clock, at No. 5, Adam street, Adelphi, for the LATIN LANGUAGE. A Class of Gentlemen, beginners, same evening, at the same hour, in the same place, for the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Classes for Ladies, at the houses of their parents, either as above, or at No. 10, Poultry. In Mr. HAMILTON'S Classes, the Students are taught the Grammar of the Language, in the course of his system, the following was submitted to the very numerous and highly respectable audience who attended:—"At a Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Middle class, in this country, which has received instructions, in French, from Mr. Hamilton, on his new and admirable system of teaching languages, it was resolved unanimously—That the Class having now gone through Mr. Hamilton's Second Section of Ten Lessons, feels itself called upon to offer its thanks for the acknowledgments to Mr. Hamilton for the skill and rapidity with which he has communicated to all the individuals composing the Class, with considerably less trouble on their part, a knowledge of the French Language, to an extent that has surprised and delighted the Members of the Class themselves, as well as their friends who have observed their progress.—That the Class regard Mr. Hamilton's system in the light of a very important and beneficial discovery, and feel happy in thus testifying to Mr. Hamilton their high sense of its value and excellence, and in requesting him to make such use of these Resolutions as of their names and references, as may in his judgment conduce to its general adoption."—(Here follow the signatures of the French Class.)

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—An original Narrative (by a Seaman of the Expedition) of Captain Parry's last exploratory voyage in search of a North-West Passage into the Pacific Ocean; is in the MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE of this day, price Threepence. Also various other interesting articles on Literature, the Arts and Sciences, illustrated by Three Wood Cuts, &c.—The Mechanic's Magazine is published every Saturday morning by Knight and Lacey, 24, Paternoster-row, and may be had on the day of publication (by being previously ordered) of all Booksellers and Newsmen within 150 miles of the metropolis. Nos. 1 and 2, containing 28 illustrative Engravings, are now ready, price 6 each.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Nothing of any material consequence has occurred as regards the British Securities this week, Consols for account not having fluctuated above 1 per cent. Consols for Account opened at, and closed with,

3 per Cent. Red. . .	82¼	India Bonds . . .	72 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols	82¼ ⅜	Exchequer Bills . .	3 pm.
3½ per Cent. ditto		Ditto . .	
4 per Cent. . . .	99	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	102⅞ 3	Con. for Acc.	82⅛
LONG ANNUITIES . .			
Oct. 29, French Five per Cents.		- -	94

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Freehold, Copyhold, and 1000 Years Leasehold Estates, Kingsland, Middlesex, producing about 700l. per annum.—By Messrs. DEBENHAM and CAFE, by order of the Executrix and Executor of Mr. John Ansell, Timber Merchant and Builder, deceased, at Garraway's Coffee-house, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of Nov. at 12 o'clock, in 16 Lots.

NINE VALUABLE FREEHOLD HOUSES—No. 5 in Tenterden-street, No. 20, James-street, No. 13, Holland-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Davies, John Barker, and Mr. Jarvis; and Six others, let to Messrs. Grimsdale, Forster, and Golthorpe, on lease and at will—EIGHT COPYHOLD HOUSES in Silver-street, Kensington Gravel pits, in the occupation of Messrs. Evans, Guthridge, Shaw, Budd, Mrs. Newburry, and others, at will—SIXTEEN HOUSES and TENEMENTS, held for 1000 Years, with Ground, Yard, and Stone pit, in the possession of Messrs. Smith, Annis, Maple, Harrell, Thomas, and other tenants, from year to year—ONE LEASEHOLD HOUSE, No. 13, Church-street, for 500 Years, let to James Moles—A long Leasehold House, No. 4, Kensington-place, Edward-square; One, No. 13, Hereford-street; Two in Church-street; Three in Holland-street; the whole let at a Rental of near 700l. per ann.

The Premises may be viewed, with leave of the tenants, of whom particulars may be had, of W. H. Sherman, Esq. Lincoln's Inn, of Mrs. Preble, the Exercise, adjoining Kensington Church, at Garraway's Coffee house, and of Messrs. Debenham and Cafe, Great Marlborough street.

Dollee Farm, Mill-Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.—Capital Live and Dead Farming Stock; Ricks of fine Meadow Hay and Rowen; Ricks of Oats, Beans, and Tares; a Cow and Calf; Hay Cart and Wagon; numerous Farming Implements, and other Effects, by MR. ROBINS, at Warwick House, Regent-street), on the Premises, Dollee Farm, Mill Hill, Hendon, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of NOVEMBER, 1823, at Eleven o'Clock. By Order of the Assignees of Mr. Muckle.

THE EXCELLENT FARMING STOCK: comprising Nine well-got Meadow Hay, about one hundred and fifty Load; Forward Rowen, and two Ricks of Oats, about fifty Quarters; three capital Cart-Horses, and Nine Cow and Calf; seven capital Hay Carts, three Tumbrils and Carts, a long bodied Waggon, two light Market-Carts, a Hay making Machine, Ploughs and Harrows; Harness; Sheep cribs and Troughs; Iron Pale-fencing, Hurdles, Bean-mill, and Chaff-cutters; a capital Weighing machine for cattle; a large Dinner-bell; a quantity of Old Iron and Lead; Farming Implements of all descriptions; a few articles of Furniture in the Dwelling-house, and numerous other effects.—May be viewed by applying to Mr. Alexander, Bailiff, on the Premises, where Catalogues may be had: at the Bell, Hendon; Green Man, Hampstead; Ram, Smithfield; Cock, Haymarket; at Garraway's, and at Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock			209½	211	211	
3 per Cent. Reduced	82¼		82¼	81¾	81¾	
3 per Cent. Consols	82¼		82⅛	82⅜	82⅜	
3½ per Cent. Consols	—		—	95½	95¾	
Consols for Account	82⅜		82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	
4 per Cent. Consols	99	Holiday.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
New 4 per Cent.	102⅜		102⅛	102⅜	102⅜	
Bank Long Annuities	20⅛		—	20⅛	20⅛	
India Bonds	69 p		— p	72 p	72 p	
Exchequer Bills, £100	37 p		— p	38 p	38 p	
Ditto, £500	37 p		— p	— p	— p	
Small Ditto	37 p		— p	— p	— p	

BIRTHS.

On the 31st of October of a son, Mrs. Frederick Pollock, of Bedford-row.

Oct. 25, the Lady of the Hon. W. Rous, of a daughter.

Monday, at the Vicarage, Bedfont, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Jones, of a daughter.

At Paris, on the 19th ult. the Lady of A. Amesley, jun. Esq. of Blackdown Park, Oxfordshire, of a daughter.

Oct. 26, at Sutton Vallence, Kent, the Lady of the Rev. T. H. Walpole, of a son.

Oct. 27, the Lady of J. H. Merivale, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th October, Mr. H. N. Turner, of New Bond-street, to Charlotte Eleanor, third daughter of Mr. J. Nicholson, Ebury-street, Pimlico.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, on Wednesday, Richard Baker, Esq. of Farthingstone, near Town Malling, Kent, to Mrs. Jennings, of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, G.C.B. to Emma daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.

DEATHS.

In Cumberland-street, on the 15th of October, of spasms at her chest, Mrs. Jane, the wife of Captain T. Madan Maitland, of the Grenadier Guards.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Potter, of Soho-square, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 21st ult. Robert Sorrell, M.D of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

On the county of Essex, in the 83d year of his age.

On the 28th ult. John Sparke, Esq. of St. John-street, in his 90th year.

Friday, aged upwards of 80, Charles Grant, Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company.—Wednesday, Sir P. Mostyn, Bart.—Tuesday, Wm. Hay, son of W. A. Hay, Esq. Surgeon Major of the 34 Foot Guards.—Tuesday, at Leigh, Esq. of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at No. 5, JOHNSON'S-COURT FLEET-STREET where, only, communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 152. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Monday, The Winter's Tale, and the Cataract.—Tuesday, The Provoked Husband, and the Cataract.—Wednesday, Chapter of Accidents, Deaf as a Post, & the Cataract.—Thursday, A New Tragedy, by the Author of Virginius, entitled Calus Gracchus, and the Cataract.—On Friday, A Play, with the Cataract.—Saturday, A Comedy, with the Cataract. Mr. Kean will make his first appearance this season on Monday, the 17th, in the character of King Richard III.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—To-morrow and during the week, Tom and Jerry! or, life in London. After which an entirely new Burletta, entitled Down the Area; or, Mistress and Maid.

NEW MUSIC,

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

HARP.—Rondo on "When the wind blows," price 3s. 6d.; Variations on "Hoosa, sweet home!" and "Celle que j'aime tant," 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on "Le petit Tambour," and "The Blue Bells," 4s. each, composed by N.C. Bochsa; March in "La Sonnam," by W. H. Stell, 2s. 6d.

PIANO FORTE.—The Music in "Macbeth," 7s.; and Airs in "Rob Roy Macgregor," "Zelmira," "Otello," and "Tancredi," in books 5s. each, by Rossini's Operas; brilliant Duet, with the favourite Themes in "Clari," and Variations on "Home, sweet home" by N. C. Bochsa, 5s.; "Scots wha hae," being Section 30 of Admired Airs, varied by J. Mazzinghi, 5s.

The 31st of Admired Airs, varied by J. Mazzinghi, 5s.

PIANO FORTE.—Romance, price 3s.; "Introduzione ed Aria all'Inglese," and Rondo on "Oh, ma love," 3s. 6d. each, composed by J. B. Cramer; Variations on "Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d.; Divertisements, with "Hark, the Convent bells," and "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," 4s. each, composed by T. A. Hartley; "Scots wha hae," being No. 24 of Admired Airs, by J. Mazzinghi, 3s.; Variations on the Airs, "Nelson," and "When meteor lights," by F. Ries, 3s. 6d. each; Second Irish Melody, and Divertisement, with "Should he upbraid," by J. Holland, 3s. each.

VOCAL.—Song, &c. in the "Beacon of Liberty:"—"Away to glory's trumpet sound," price 2s.; "When a man you grow, brother," Duet, 2s.; Overture, 2s.; and "Home, sweet home!" is. 6d.; and the rest of the Music in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan;" "Isabal," the words by T. Dayly, Esq. 2s., and "County Guy," the Overture "Quentin Durward," 1s. 6d., all composed by Henry R. Bishop.

MASS for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, by J. Mazzinghi, price 12s.

THE FLUTE.—MR. NICHOLSON begs leave to acquaint his Pupils that he has, for the convenience of his Pupils and Quartet Parties, removed to No. 13, Carol'ne street, Bedford square where they may be supplied with his "Perceptive Lessons," and all his other Flute Compositions. Mr. Nicholson has made such arrangements with Messrs. Clementi and Co. as will enable him to have at all times a selection of their best Flutes, manufactured under his immediate superintendance; and those amateurs who may honour him with their orders, may rely upon having flutes perfectly in tune, of excellent tone, and in every respect finished equal to their high reputation.

FOREIGN MUSIC.—New Importations and Publications, by T. Boosey and Co. 29, Holles-street, Oxford-street. The Nobility, Gentry, and Musical Profession are respectfully informed that in addition to T. Boosey and Co.'s extensive Stock of Foreign Music, (of which a general catalogue and appendix containing more than 3000 Works were lately published) they have just imported, and are now selling at very moderate prices, a large assortment of the latest Compositions of Rossini, Weber, Beethoven, Hummel, Moscheles, Czerny, Romberg, &c. a catalogue of which is actively preparing for publication.

Also may be had gratis of T. Boosey and Co. a Catalogue of their own correct and elegant editions of SELECT AND ORIGINAL WORKS of Foreign Composers together with their Portraits.

NEW and ELEGANT FOREIGN MUSIC.—R. COCKS and Co. (20, Prince's-street Hanover-square) respectfully inform the nobility and public, that they have just imported from the Continent all the latest and most admired Works of the following celebrated composers, viz. of Beethoven, Hummel, Pixis, Onslow, Romberg, Maysseder, Moscheles, Ries, Hiele, the Romberges, Berchtwier, Gansbacky, Schmitt (Alois), Spohr Stiastny, Tulou, Vern, Viotti, C. M. de Weber; and the complete Piano Forte Works of Haydn and Mozart. Also the best and cheapest edition of the Operas of Rossini and Mozart, for the Piano and Voice, with Italian and German words.—R. C. and Co. have likewise just imported a beautiful edition of Rossini's Overtures for the Piano Forte only, Nos. 1 to 28, price each from 3s. 3d to 2s. 6d each. These Overtures are all uniformly and handsomely printed on fine large paper. N B. A very considerable discount allowed for ready money; and a Catalogue of their Classical Publications may be had as above gratis.

NEW MUSIC, published by MAYHEW and CO. 17, Old Bond street.

HART'S FOURTH SET of SCOTCH QUADRILLES; including the celebrated and admired airs of "Kerimores on and awa," "There's nae luck about the house," "Carle, now the King's come," "My ain kind dearie," and "Over the water to Charlie," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte or Harp, by Joseph Hart, price 3s. The high patronage and unbounded popularity which has distinguished Mr. Hart's Quadrilles, have induced numerous imitations; the public are respectfully requested to order Hart's Quadrilles, published by Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; where may be obtained,

HART'S EIGHTH SET of QUADRILLES, with the favourite Oxonian Waltz, price 4s.

——SEVENTH SET, from Rossini's admired Opera of Pietro L'Eremita, 4s.
——6th SET, . . La Gazza Ladra, 4s.
——FIFTH SET, . . Il Turco in Italia, 4s.
——FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz, 4s.
——THIRD SET, or celebrated Finale with La Cavalrillon, 3s.
——FIRST SET, from the overture and finale of the Carnevale di Venise, 4s.

Also every New Musical Publication as soon as published.

IMPROVED AND SUPERIOR GRAND PIANO FORTES, WARRANTED, ARE MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM PINNOCK, 267, ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH-YARD, STRAND. W. P. begs to acquaint the Musical World that in consequence of his extensive warerooms being entirely filled with Pianos, he is enabled to sell for Public Inspection only, a few of his excellent Cabinet, Square, Grand, Harmonic, and Grand Cabinet Pianos, of superior quality and workmanship, on the most liberal terms. Old Instruments taken in exchange. Pianos of superior quality let out on hire. Descriptive Lists to be had gratis, on application at the Warehouse as above. Any Lady or Gentleman (if in or near London) wishing to exchange their Instrument for a new one, will be waited upon at their residence. The full value given for second-hand Instruments.

SACRED MUSIC.—A Selection of Chants; never before published, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison: the whole arranged in score, with an Alphabet for the Organ or Piano Forte, by GEORGE CLARK, late Organist of St. Mary's Chapel, Queen square, Bath. Price 5s.—Published for the Author, by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho square; and to be had also at Clementi and Co. 26, Cheapside; Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond street; and of the Author, 1, Bond street, Red Lion-square, where he continues to give Instruction on the Piano Forte, Thorough Bass, and Singing, on moderate terms.

LIBRARY BOOK-SHELVES, or CASE. Wanted to Purchase, a second Set, about sixteen feet in length; must not exceed nine feet in height. Particulars address A. B. C. to the care of W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

COSMORAMA.—The Exterior and Interior of St. Peter's are again put up at the request of a number of the visitors of this Exhibition, who were desirous of seeing their effect by daylight, now admitted on the picture. The other Views are Jerusalem, the Colossal Statues on the Plain of Thebes, Antioch, Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, the Gardens of Versailles, and the Interior of Westminster during the Coronation.—Open from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the evening.—No. 209, Regent-street, Oxford street.

DENIS JACOB, Dealer in Diamonds and Pearls, begs leave to inform the Public he has REMOVED to 213, REGENT STREET, where he carries Ready Money for the above Articles.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS, and to any extent, at moderate interest, on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Life hold, Funded, Church Livings, or other ample Security. Applicants will experience treatment in every candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes conducted with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Direct (post paid), to A. B. care of Mr. Williams, glover, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, where also a card of address may be had.—Bills discounted.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry Wines, &c. are in fine order for use; their Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub, of their usual fine qualities, and their prices the lowest at which the first class of such goods can be sold.—22, Berwick-street, Covent-garden.

THE SOMERSET HOUSE MISCELLANY of Yesterday commenced a Series of Essays on Painting in Water Colours, written expressly for that paper, by one of the Founders of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS; commencing with TURNER and GIRTIN. In which their individual Method of Practice, comprising the whole Arcana of the Art, England; Turner and Girtin—2 The Musician's Scrap Book—3. An Essay on Painting in Water Colours—5. My Great Uncle Zachary's Scrap Book—6. The Walter Raleigh's Instructions to his Sons and to Posterity, &c. &c.

Published by W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street.

Just published, in French and English, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MEMOIRE du DUC de ROVIGO, sur la CATASTROPHE du DUC D'ENGHIEN.

Chez Colburn and Co. Conduit street.

MRS. ROCHE'S NEW WORK.

Just published, in 4 large vols. price 11. 8s.

TRADITION of the CASTLE, or Scenes in the Emerald Isle. By REGINA MARIA ROCHE.—Printed for A. K. Newman and Co. London. Where may be had by the same author,

1. CHILDREN of the ABBEY, 9 h edition, 4 vols, 11. 4s.
2. MUNSTER COTTAGE BOY, 4 vols 11. 8s.
3. MAID of the HAMLET, 3d edition, 2 vols. 10s.
4. VICAR of LANSDOWN, 3 d edition. 2 vols. 10s.
5. TRECOTHICK MOWER, or Lady of the West, 3 vols. 18s.
6. HOUSES of OSMA and ALMERIA, or Convent of St. Ildefonso, 3 vols. 18s.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Death of your late valuable and highly esteemed Director Mr. CHARLES GRANT, having occasioned a Vacancy in the Direction of your Affairs, I hasten to redeem the pledge which I made to you in my Address of the 24 of June last, to proceed to a Ballot on the first vacancy. I therefore now beg to solicit the honour of your support on the present occasion; and I hope that, from the very flattering Resolutions passed at a numerous Meeting of my Friends at the City of London Tavern, on the 27th of May last (hereunto annexed) and the encouragement I have since received, I may look forward with confidence to a favourable result; and I beg to assure you, that should I, through your Suffrages, be placed in that important situation, I will use every exertion to promote the interest of the East India Company.—I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Ladies and Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient Servant,

Nicholas lane, Oct. 31, 1823. JOHN MASTERMAN.

Mr. Masterman's Committee will sit daily at the City of London Tavern, where communications will be thankfully received.

AT a numerous and highly respectable MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday the 27th of May 1823, in pursuance of an advertisement, signed by the under-mentioned Proprietors:—

John Smith, Manston-house-place.	J. C. Weguelin.
	James Innes.
G. W. Wentworth.	A. A. Mieville.
Peter Vere.	Thomas C. Warner.
N. M. Rothschild.	Andrew Loughnan.
Geo. Carr Glynn.	S. Marjoribanks.
John Thomson.	Hymen Cohen.
Isaac Currie.	Henry Peters.
Thomas Weedding.	James Alexander, Devonshire-square.
Wm. Morgan.	Lewis Loyd.
A. J. Wash.	Joseph Timperon.
John Castellor.	Felix Ladbroke.
J. T. Daubuz.	Michael W. Troy.
Robert Shedden.	Robt. Christie.
Henry Bonham.	George Ward.
George Grote.	Sam. Scott.
R. C. Bazett.	R. Sparrow.
Robert Williams.	R. Sparrow, Jun.
Benj. Barnard.	John Auldjo.
James Baillie.	John Woolley.
John Martin.	Edward R. Tunno.
Wm. Burnie.	R. Borradaile.
Robt. Polmore.	Thos. Poynder, Jun.
William Rewington.	J. Baker Richards.

RICHARD CAMPBELL BAZETT, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Proposed by Edward Fletcher, Esq. and seconded by Lewis Loyd, Esq That it is the opinion of this meeting that a practical knowledge of the commercial interests and usages of this country, with which those of the East India Company are intimately connected constitutes an important qualification in a Candidate aspiring to a seat in the Direction of the affairs of that Company.

2. Proposed by Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. M P. and seconded by Robert Shedden, Esq. That when with commercial experience are found united general talent, sound judgment, and active habits of business, such acquirements stamp the possessor of them with a fair and honourable claim to the favour and support of all who are interested in the welfare of the East India Company.

3. Proposed by Henry Bonham, Esq. and seconded by Wm. Willoughby Prescott, Esq. That this meeting do unanimously concur in considering that in the well-known character of Mr. John Masterman, these qualifications are combined in an eminent degree, and that, with such pretensions, his interests are entitled to the countenance and support of the East India Proprietary.

4. Proposed by Sir James Shaw, Bart. and seconded by Joseph Butterworth Esq M.P. That the proprietors here assembled pledge to Mr. John Masterman their strenuous assistance to secure a seat in the East India Direction on the first vacancy which may hereafter occur; and that they will, in the meantime, use their influence and exertion to secure his success.

R. C. BAZETT, Chairman.

Mr. Bazett having left the Chair, it was proposed by Thomas Weedding, Esq. well-known character of Mr. John Masterman, these qualifications are combined and seconded by Michael Wm. Troy, Esq. and received unanimously. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to R. C. Bazett, Esq. for his very able, courteous, and impartial conduct in the Chair.

THE CASE of a DISTRESSED WIDOW.—MRS. HARE, the subject of the following distressing statement, is, with feelings of pain and anxiety for herself and three infant children, prevailed upon to submit her case to the consideration of a benevolent public, to whom the widow and faithful partner of seldom known to plead in vain. It may not be difficult to recal to the memory of many persons, the horrible murder in the house of Monthenry, near Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, when the residence of Major Hare, late of the 97th regiment (now of Limerick, then the residence of Major Hare, late of the 97th regiment (now retired) was attacked by a numerous banditti, who were in search of fire arms, and the Major, while in the act of defending himself and family, was shot dead upon the spot. By this dreadful circumstance his widow and three helpless children have been deprived of their only support. Mrs. Hare is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bowes, Rector of St. John's, New Brunswick With a slender fortune she married Major Hare, then a Captain in the 98th Regiment, who, at the conclusion of the war, felt obliged from ill health, to sell his commission for the purpose of living in Ireland, where he purchased a small property, which (which precludes the widow from being placed on the pension list,) besides stock for a farm, which they rented and enjoyed for the space of five years, in uninterrupted happiness; but now, what a reverse! Melancholy to relate, his inconsolable widow, with three little ones, is left totally destitute, without any fault or want of duty on her part—a prey to feelings of acute misery, arising from accumulated distress—the sudden and dreadful loss of an affectionate husband, accompanied with the total devastation of the property. Mrs. Hare has no relatives who could in any way mitigate the calamities with which she is surrounded; she therefore is induced to submit her case to the public, with the hope of raising a sum of money to provide for her future maintenance for herself and children, by investing it in Government Security, in the names and at the discretion of certain trustees; this hope, under Divine Providence has outweighed every consideration of diffidence and delicacy, and she now waits with anxious feelings for the result.—☞ The Magistrates for the county of Limerick have attested to the truth of the murder; and any further particulars respecting the statement can be obtained on application to Lieut. Hare, Charleton, No 8, Lansdown place, East Wing, and to Captain Hamnett, Esq. No. 18, Lansdown crescent, Bath, who have a perfect knowledge of the great respectability of the decent, Bath, who have a perfect knowledge of the great respectability of the deceased widow, and who will take care that the money contributed shall be properly disposed of. His Majesty, with his usual benevolence and liberality, has condescended to put his laudable subscription together with his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and many others of the first respectability, (as may be seen attested to on the murder; and any further particulars can be obtained by the Bath and Exeter papers,) whose generous aid is most gratefully felt and acknowledged.—Subscriptions received at Sir John Lubbock, Forster, and Lubbock's, Bankers, Mansion-House-lane, London; by Sir Wm Temple Pole, Bart. Shute House, near Axminster, Devon; and at all the Banks and Public Libraries in Bath, Cheltenham, Exeter, and the chief towns and watering places of the South and West of England.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 7, 1823.

4th Reg. of Drag. Guards; Lieut. N. Nash to be Lieut. vice Smith, who exch.—10th Reg. of Light Drags.; Surg J. Robertie, M.D. to be Surg. vice Cleaveside, M.D.—12th Ditto; Reg. Serj. Major J. White to be Reg. Quarter-master, vice Bull, dec.—14th Ditto; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B. to be Col. vice the Earl of Bridgewater, dec.—15th Reg. of Foot; Lieut. F. Hamerand to be Lieut vice Grayson, who exch.—23d Ditto; Lieut. C. Beale to be Capt. vice Palmer; Ens. Lieut T. Matheson to be First Lieut. vice Beale; G. Beauclerk, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Matheson.—24th Do.; G.K. Tucker, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Bennett.—29th Do.; Lieut. Gen Sir G. Airey to be Col. vice Balfour, dec.—41st Reg of Foot; Lieut. G. S. Crole to be Capt. vice Johnson.—57th Ditto; Ens. A. H. R. Pilfold to be Lieut. vice Lascelles, dec.; L. Carey, Gent. to be Ens. vice Pilfold.—78th Ditto; Surg. R. H. Bolton, M.D. vice M'Roberts.—82d Ditto; Major J. Allan to be Major, vice Johnson, exch.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.; to be Lieutenants—Lieuts. F. Bawstorne, J. Knox S. Collins, J. Pleeson, E. G. Fielding, J. Frazer, H. Nicholls, P. Johnson, and R. Thompson; to be Ass.-Surg. Ass.-Surg W. Keoghoe.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.; to be Lieutenants—Lieuts. W Bell, A Stewart, C. O'Neill, G. M. Dickens, T. H. Kirkley, T. L. Butler, and A. Waddell; to be Ass.-Surg Staff Ass. Surg. R. Lawder, M.D.—3d Royal Vet. Batt.; to be Lieutenants—Lieuts. J. Crofton, W. H. Waters, M. T. O'Reilly, W. Mackenzie, H. C. Searman, C. O'Beirne, and G. M. Bowen; to be Ass.-Surg. Ass.-Surg W. Gardiner; Major Hon. R. P. Arden to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry, vice Major-Gen. Chabot, ret.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the county of Southampton—A. B. Dottin, Esq.; N. Atcheson, Esq. to be Deputy Lieuts.—South Hants Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—G. E. Eyre, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Sharp.

Commission to the Royal Westminster Reg of Middlesex Militia—J. Malone Gent. to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTS.

W. COUPLAND and W. B. COLTON, Liverpool, merchants—R. BALL, Bristol, baker—S. WATTS, Yeovil, morocco-reviver—I. PROSSER, Abergavenny, grocer—R. GREETHEAD, Bristol, dealer—R. MARSHALL, Ripley, Surrey, farmer—H. J. HAINES, Jermyn-street oil-merchant—C. USS Bell, Westminster, linen-draper—W. F. M. CROFT, West Smithfield, victualler—E. STEWART, Old Burlington Arms, Old Burlington street, victualler—T. WOOD, Barbican, oilman—J. CHARNAUD, and J. N. SHOOLBRED, Great Saint Helens, merchants

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married Clergyman of the Established Church residing within a convenient distance of London, and receiving a few Pupils into his House, has now a VACANCY. The most satisfactory reference can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. E. S. I., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

PARTNER in a SCHOOL of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY is Wanted, it having increased to an extent that renders it too laborious for the health of the Principal; or the proprietor would retire gradually, when securing the interests of his successor.—The most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under the care. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. E. S. I., Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

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PRIVATE TUITION, in the Family of a Married Clergyman, resident at the Parsonage of a remarkably healthy parish, within a convenient distance from Town. The system of instruction adopted, it is presumed will, on enquiry, prove highly satisfactory, being simple in its character, and from repeated experience found particularly calculated for Young Gentlemen who may have neglected their Classics. The number of Pupils is limited to Six Further particulars may be known, and references had to Parents of Pupils, and Gentlemen whose testimony from their high character, must be satisfactory to the most anxious parent, on application to Mr. Souter, Bookseller, 73, St. Paul's Church-yard.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 700l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions, Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with impleit confidence and attention

ROAD TOOLS upon Mr. M'Adam's IMPROVED SYSTEM; shovels, grating tools, sieves, mattocks, mud scrapers, and rakes of every description, barrows with iron wheels, &c. The tools are well-steeled, and will be found much more durable than the generality of these articles. Surveyors requiring large quantities will be supplied at 25 per cent. under the usual prices. Gunpowder, patent shot, refined cart grease, and paints oils and colours of every description. Manufactured and sold by Robinson, Taylor, and Co. (successors to M'Adam and Co.) Willow-wharf, 87, Bankside Southwark.

PASSAGE to NEW YORK.—The fine new American Ship LONDON, of 400 tons, CAPT. ALLYN, left Gravesend the 7th inst. and will sail from Cowes on the arrival of the Post from London on Tuesday the 11th.—For further particulars apply at the New England Coffee House, Threadneedle-street, or to W. D. Hopkins, No 3, Dunster-court, Mincing lane.

TRADESMENS' BOOKS kept, adjusted, Accounts made out and settled, one, two, or more days in a week, monthly, as may best suit, or the party require.—Letters (post-paid) to X.Y. or reference at No. 3, Gough-square, Fleet street.

LONDON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th of NOV. at Seven o'Clock in the evening, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of ESTABLISHING a LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, when the attendance of all Mechanics and Friends of Mechanics favourable to the proposition is respectfully requested. The Chair to be taken at half past seven o'clock precisely.—Nov. 21, Paternoster row, Nov. 1, 1823.

CLAPHAM RETREAT for the INSANE and IMBECILE, Union Road, Clapham Rise.—Persons of either sex are admitted into this Retreat, in the arrangement of which, the means of Cure, as well as the safety and comfort of the Inmates, have been equally consulted.—The House, placed on a gentle eminence, in the centre of a paddock of twenty-two acres, is spacious and well ventilated, and commands an extensive, rich and interesting view. The vicinity also abounds in agreeable walks and rides; but the Inmates may enjoy within these precincts, both exercise and recreation, while they are as completely secluded as at a considerable distance from the metropolis. Every resource, too, calculated either to divert or correct morbid associations of the mind, is provided.—Besides the regularly visits of the Physician to the Establishment (Dr. Thomas, of Gower-street) a medical man resides in the House and superintends the house.—For terms, &c. for male or female attendants on Insane persons, address the Superintendant

THE Property of a French Merchant, and must be SOLD for actually LESS than the DUTY, the largest and best Collection of GENUINE CHINA in Europe, including a Dejeuné Set, once the property of the great Frederick of Prussia, by Nias and Co. Agents, 32, Berners-street, Oxford street.

G. PIUS, Grower of CHAMPAGNE, at Ay, near Epernay, France, most respectfully informs the Nobility, the Trade, his Friends, and the Public, that he has entered into a contract with Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, of the OPERA COLONNADE, HAYMARKET, by which Mr. WRIGHT will in future have the entire and exclusive sale of his CHAMPAGNE WINES. G. PIUS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal and distinguished support he has met with since the year 1811, and he considers himself that the same description of WINES, and if possible better, as it is his intention to superintend his vineyards personally will be always on sale at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, and at no other place in England or elsewhere, at the unexampled low price of 6l. 6s. per dozen.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The rude and unskilful attempts constantly made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organs, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantry attending them when permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and consolation they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated derangement 115, Fleet Street.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette notifies that the King has appointed the Hon. F. R. Forbes to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon: and P. Browne, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.]

BANKRUPTS.

B. SMITH, Piccadilly, fruiterer and confectioner—The Rev. C. C. COLTON, late of Prince's-street, Soho, wine-merchant—J. C. JEWSON, High Holborn, linen-draper—G. RINGSHAW, Tooting, builder—R. WATSON, Britannia-terrace, and the Regent's Canal, City Road, coal-merchant—W. J. ARNOLD, Mile-lane, wine-merchant—G. LAING, Dunster-court, Mincing lane, merchant—C. HARRISON, Aldgate High street, cheesemonger—R. CURTIS, Cow-cross-street, currier—T. HOAR, Flamstead, Hertfordshire, baker—R. NUNN and T. FISHER, Grub-street, timber-merchants—H. BOTTRELL, Ostend, merchant—E. J. GLYNN, Glynn, Cornwall, banker—J. THORNDIKE, Ipswich, cheese and butter-factor—W. PICKARD, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, lime burner—W. STOARES, Liverpool, carver and gilder—J. PEACOCK, Manchester, merchant—H. WITHINGTON, Manchester, silk-manufacturer—C. A. HOLL, Worcester, printer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Dec. 2, J. Cowle, George-street, Mansion House, wine merchant—Nov. 11, W. Tate, Cateaton-street, bookseller—Nov. 25, J. Oldnell, Edgeware road, e achmaker—Nov. 29, T. Freetby, Acton, Middlesex, builder—Nov. 15, J. H. Handscomb, Newport Pagnell lace manufacturer—Nov. 15, J. Nix, Fleet, Poultry and Hartlett's Buildings, jewellers—Nov. 15, H. Hatfield, late of Abingdon-row, Goswell street road, merchant—Nov. 22, F. Pontbonier, Corporation-row, Clerkenwell, distiller—Nov. 15, J. Russell, Rochester, wine-merchant—Nov. 22, T. Stabb and J. Preston, Torquay, Devonshire, and J. S. Browne, Botolph lane, merchants—Nov. 15, I. Spence, Providence-row, Hackney, merchant—Nov. 29, P. Gibleit, New Bond street, butcher—Nov. 25, W. M. Ashby, Albury, Surrey, paper-manufacturer—Dec. 6, J. Kaye, Tower Royal, merchant—Dec. 20 Margaret Barry, Minories, chatteller.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 25.

I. Henn, Birmingham, screw maker—R. Stephens, Goswell street, saddler—W. S. Kirkpatrick, Lime street, merchant—L. J. Goubau, Haymarket, hotelkeeper—A. and D. Salisbury, Windsor and Nottingham, drapers—D. Bisp, Henbury, Gloucestershire, dealer—G. H. Cocker, late of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, and Wood-lane, Shepherd's Bush, bill-broker—J. Arkell, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, dealer in cattle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BAYONNE, OCT. 28.—The private letters from Andalusia affirm that the party of Ballesteros daily increases, and that his army, consisting of 9000 men, spreads serious alarms, and that it has destroyed all the triumphal arches that were erected on the road by which the King was to pass. His intention is to make the Sierra Morena the centre of his operations, whence it will not be very easily to dislodge him, if, as is expected, the French army retires to take up a position on the Ebro. Cadiz is not sufficiently provisioned to supply the wants of the garrison, great quantities of flour continue to be shipped here, and sent to that place. The King continues to make numerous nominations; the Captains General are—for Catalonia, Baron D'Eroles; Valencia, Don Philip St. Marcq; Old Castile, Charles O'Donnell; Estremadura, Don Gregorio Laguna. The Ambassadors to Foreign Courts are—Paris—The Duke of San Carlos; Petersburgh—The Count d'Alcudia; Vienna—Count de Casa Flores; Berlin—Marquis de Torrecilla; Naples—Don Pascal Vallejo; and Dresden—Don Joachim de Costa.

MATARO, Oct. 29.—I hasten to inform you that the Articles of the Capitulation of Barcelona were signed yesterday, and that the King's troops are to take possession of this important place on Friday, the 31st inst. in the morning.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—Don Carlos Aunory took possession, on the 15th, of the military and political government of Cadiz, which his Majesty had confided to him, on which he immediately addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of that great town, in which he reminds them of all the evils which took place in the infancy of the Revolution. He says, "What is that liberty which echoes in all our public places?—it is a liberty to oppress, to pillage, and to murder one's neighbours! True liberty will appear, under the laws and conformable with the paternal intentions of the King, who sends me amongst you, not to exercise vengeance, but to protect and console the good citizens."

The King has dismissed above 200 persons belonging to the Palace, because they have some Constitutional ideas which his Majesty will not tolerate. On the 14th was a Court day at Seville. Sir W. A'Court was present, as Ambassador from England.

The corps of the French Army which are in Andalusia are going to leave that Province, in the following order:—First column to consist of 1000 infantry and 300 cavalry. The head-quarters of this division will arrive in Madrid on the 31st inst. one day after the Prince. The second column, of 1100 infantry and 900 cavalry, will arrive in Madrid on the 1st of Nov. The third column, of 1500 infantry and 600 cavalry, on the 2d Nov. The fourth column, of 1200 infantry and 550 cavalry, on the 3d Nov. The division of General Vallin, consisting of 2000 infantry and 1600 cavalry, will leave Seville one day after his Majesty, and arrive here by the route of Estremadura. The brigade of M. the Prince de Carignan, composed of 700 infantry and 750 cavalry, will follow his Majesty to Madrid. All the other corps have received orders to march for France, and the Dauphin regiment of Cuirassiers left yesterday: those of Berri, Orleans, and Conde, will depart on the 25th, 26th, and 28th inst. The artillery will follow the same movements.

United States papers to the 9th ult. bring intelligence from Lima, which states that Bolivar was concentrating his troops, with a view of moving in advance, and it was not supposed that the Royalists would await his attack. An expedition had been fitted out at Callao, against Upper Peru, consisting of about 4000 troops, under General Santa Cruz, who had embarked on board transports for that destination. They were also to be joined on their way by those of Chili troops. The Colombian forces were about to leave Maracaybo for Porto Cabello, for the purpose of attacking that place. Commodore Beluche was also proceeding with the squadron to the same point. Everything was quiet at Maracaybo, and the authorities were engaged in re-establishing the former regulations of the place.

HEAD-QUARTERS AT CAMP-HOUSE, DEMERARA, SEPT. 2, 1823.—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has deemed it necessary to direct, that no punishment shall be inflicted by any owner, manager, or attorney of the property on the east coast of this Colony, on any slaves who shall have delivered themselves up, under his Excellency's Proclamation of the 20th ult., for any irregularities committed by them during the late revolt.—(By command) "J. R. BRANDT.

"Lieut.-Col. and Adjutant Gen. M.F.

"N.B. This order to be made known to the gangs between George-Town and Mahaica, and a copy thereof taken by the proprietors, attornies, or managers of the different estates."

SEPT. 8.—A report prevailed, which we are happy to say proved untrue, that the negroes had risen. A strong detachment marched out, the picquets were doubled for the night in town. We sleep with a brace of pistols loaded, two dirks and a sword in our room. Should any thing happen to us in town, and we are obliged to fly for our lives (which God forbid) we shall try to get on board the Sea-flat. One day there was an alarm that the negroes were coming into town; no less than 100 ladies went on board; some of the most fearful were seen running through the town with a pillow-case in each hand, containing wearing apparel, &c.

The following is an extract from the *Demerara Gazette* of September 8:—On Monday, the 25th, a General Court Martial assembled at the Colony House and has met daily (except Sundays) since. A particular detail of their proceedings we cannot at present give. The evidence before the Court will afford the best and most correct narrative of the causes which occasioned the revolt. A report of the trial of the respective prisoners is preparing, and will be laid before the public as soon as the Court shall close. Fourteen of the ringleaders have already been executed on the Parade Ground in Cummingsburg, independent of those tried and shot on the different estates of the coast, and upwards of 200 remain yet for trial. The whole of the ringleaders are now taken, except two, (Quamina and Richard) belonging to Plantation Success. Jack, the Chief of the Rebels, who had hitherto eluded pursuit, was arrested yesterday. Tranquility is now completely restored, and we have the satisfaction to know, that our present military establishment is adequate to put down any insurrectionary movement, however formidable, that might be meditated by the enemies of the colony.

Letters from the same island state that 23 of the black insurgents had been executed, and the trials of others implicated in the late diabolical attempt were proceeding.—Smith, the missionary, was still in custody, and there was every appearance of proof being produced that he was the principal promoter of the insurrection. He preached to a large assembly of blacks on the evening previous to the intended massacre of the white, and took his text from the four last verses of the 149th Psalm, viz.:—

"Let the praises of God be in their mouth, and a two-edged sword in their hands;

"To be avenged of the heathen, and to rebuke the people.

"To bind their kings in chains, and their nobles with links of iron.

"That they may be avenged of them, as it is written; and honour have all [illegible]."

MURDER OF MR. WEARE.

The following statements have been made respecting the persons concerned in the murder of the above person:—

The statement of Thomas Thurtell is to the following effect:—On the Friday of the murder, he met his brother and Hunt at the Coach and Horses; in the evening Hunt came up to the door in a gig, drawn by a grey horse, into which John Thurtell, his brother, got, and drove away; Hunt then asked him what he wanted with them? John Thurtell his brother, then asked him what he wanted with them? Hunt made use of some expression, and asked what was that to him? and then turning to Probert, said, "Bill, will you be in it?" Before they went away Probert smiled. Hunt had previously brought a sack and some cord, which he put into John Thurtell's gig, and then said, "Jack, it's all right, drive away like ——." Hunt said before they left the house in the evening, addressing himself to John Thurtell, "Jack, our friends had better be civil, or they will get served out;" following this threat up with the most horrible oaths. Both J. Thurtell and Hunt were constantly talking of ripping people up, and shooting them; but he (T. Thurtell) thought it only their idle bravado. On Saturday morning he went to the Coach and Horses, and remained there all day; John came about three o'clock, and was in excellent spirits; he (T. Thurtell) remarked his hands were much scratched, and asked him how it happened? John said, he, Probert, and Hunt had been netting partridges, and that his knuckles were scratched by the brambles; he observed a gold watch in John's hand, and asked him where he got it? John told him to ask no questions, as it was no business of his: Hunt came in shortly after with a bundle, containing a blue coat, a buff waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches, which he had taken out of pawn for John Thurtell. On putting down the bundle, he pulled out of his pocket three sovereigns, some silver, and a 5l. note, and said to Mr. Noyes, who was present, "Now, you ——, do any of you want change for a 5l. note, for if you do, I'm your man; we are Turpin-like lads, and have done the trick;" and then he laughed heartily, and winked to John. After Noyes went out, he (Thomas) feeling surprised at such declarations, said to his brother, "what have you been doing?" when Hunt exclaimed, "Why, committing murder, to be sure." These dreadful words being of ordinary use in Hunt's mouth, he did not believe him, and took no further notice; Hunt then went on to say, "we have been shooting game, and Probert has been holding the bag;" he (Thomas) did not, for a moment believe they had been committing murder. In the evening he (Thos.) went again to the Coach and Horses, and saw Hunt and his brother at supper; they were eating oysters; Hunt repeated that they had been Turpin-like lads, and addressing John, said, "We must have a bottle of wine—nothing else will do now," and then laughed. He said, in continuation, "that the old woman (meaning his wife) was in a precious rage with him for stopping out all night, but when he pulled out the money she was satisfied. He gave her a sovereign, and told her to get a pair of fowls, and a piece of pickled pork." The statement then went on to detail the circumstance of T. Thurtell walking down to Probert's on Sunday morning; he was overtaken on the road by his brother and Hunt, who took him up; on their reaching Edgeware they met Noyes, and John alighted and joined him. He went on with Hunt to Probert's, and he observed a new spade in the gig; Hunt threw the spade over the hedge, saying, "that Probert did not wish his wife to know he was extravagant." They all dined together that day, Probert, Mrs. Probert, her sister Miss Noyes, Mr. Noyes, John Thurtell, and Hunt. Nothing particular occurred. He remembered somebody calling on Probert and accompanying him on business to Mr. Nicholl's. When Probert returned he appeared extremely agitated. He (T. Thurtell) went to bed with his children early, and neither heard nor saw more.

The statement of Tetsall, the landlord of the Coach and Horses public-house, Conduit-street, detailed the meetings of the parties at his house.

Hunt and Probert arrived at Hertford gaol between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning, in two post-chaises, and well guarded. John Thurtell has been confined there since Thursday last. The visiting Magistrates ordered the three prisoners to be kept separate: that they be double-ironed—and that no person whatever be permitted to see either of them, excepting the Chaplain to the gaol. On the Magistrates' order being alluded to, Hunt betrayed considerable alarm, and entreated that he might not be kept in solitary confinement.—"Why should you fear being alone?" was asked; the reply was evasive, Hunt only observing, that he should greatly prefer the company of three or four persons. It is nevertheless ordered, that two men should always be with each, and Hunt's desire is, therefore, at present complied with; he is in one of the rooms usually devoted to female prisoners, of whom there are none in the gaol at this time. With respect to Probert—the opinion is, that he is not so deeply implicated as Hunt.

On Sunday the three prisoners attended divine service; they were in three distinct pews; the text was appropriate, "Do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God." A pin might have been heard drop during the sermon. Beyond mute attention, nothing peculiar was observable in the conduct of the prisoners.

John Thurtell still denies all knowledge of the murder, but when the coroner was detailing to a third person in his presence, the mangled state in which the body of Weare was found Thurtell betrayed evident constraint of manner, and was obviously affected, although he seemed desirous of assuming the appearance of indifference; his mouth was distended, his eyes were fixed and strained, and there appeared a manifest conflict between the resolution to conceal and a suppressed propensity to communicate.

Early in life John Thurtell went to sea. On returning to this country he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the German legion, then serving in Portugal, and, as we believe, still enjoys the half-pay of that rank. On his return from Portugal he commenced business at Norwich, in the trade of that city. There he became a bankrupt, and never obtained his certificate. He then came up to London, and took the Black Boy public-house, in Long-acre. His own name did not appear as the ostensible landlord, but he had sole management of the concern—which was also ultimately unsuccessful. A house was then taken in Watling-street, where the Norwich trade was carried on by J. Thurtell, but in the name of his brother. The destruction of those premises and several other houses by fire will be in general recollection. From the time when the house in Watling-street was burnt John has continued to reside at the house of his brother, the Cock, in the Haymarket, which is now in the possession of the assignees, under the commission of bankrupt against Thos. Thurtell.

On Monday Hunt was in better spirits than he has hitherto been, and expressed his "conviction that his evidence would be taken, and he should be acquitted."

Thurtell indulges greatly in smoking; and in the absence of visitors his pipe is his constant companion. He indicates by his conversation an aversion from dwelling upon the horrid and desperate transactions with which he is charged. If it be mentioned he maintains a sullen silence, but if any other subject be started he breaks out into a hurried pursuit of the question, as most anxious of obtaining a momentary relief from the thoughts of the murder. He continues to protest his innocence, and endeavours to shift the *onus* on Hunt.

In addition to the above statements, the following particulars have transpired during the week.—On Monday evening Mrs. Probert and Miss Noyes were apprehended and taken to Bow-street, and underwent a long examination, they were afterwards taken to Watford, in custody of Bishop, an officer belonging to Bow-street. They did not reach the Essex Arms till twelve o'clock at night, and it was then announced that the Magistrates were forthwith to enter upon the examination. After some time, however, it was notified that the proceedings were to be deferred till the next day. Miss Noyes seemed to be much more sensibly affected than Mrs. Probert; she cried almost incessantly, and was greatly depressed. After having had tea in the same apartment with the officers, they retired to rest in separate chambers, in which they were locked up for the night. Miss Noyes entreated that she might be allowed to have a light during the night; but this was refused, as well as a subsequent request that the chamber-maid might be allowed to sleep with her; she, in consequence, spent the night in darkness, and we understand, in the greatest agony, not venturing to go to bed at all. In the morning they breakfasted again with the officers, and soon after ten were conducted on foot to Mr. Clutterbuck's house. It is deemed proper that the entire proceedings should not be published in the first instance, and we therefore restrict ourselves to stating, that the female servant deposed to having entered the parlour in the cottage when Hunt was lying on the sofa, which she observed to be bloody.

The father of Mrs. Probert and Mr. and Miss Noyes carried on an extensive business as a brewer at Flexfield, in Wiltshire; retiring from business, he resided for some years, highly respected, at Hampstead; he has been dead some time. Late on the night of Monday a stranger left a paper at the house of Benjamin Rocke, Esq., the Coroner for the county; it contained information that early on the ensuing morning a person would leave London for Probert's cottage, in search of property. It further stated, that the note was sent by the person who communicated to the Coroner the circumstance of Woods being decoyed to the house in Manchester-buildings. In consequence of the receipt of this note, Mr. Rocke immediately left Hertford, well armed, in his gig, for Gill's-hill cottage. It has been drained entirely off, and a general, but unsuccessful search made for the clothes and property of the deceased. Another search within one of the plantations adjoining the cottage, a place was discovered, which had evidently been dug for the purpose of burying Weare. It is in length six feet, in breadth two feet and a half, and depth about two feet. Further progress in the depth appears to have been impeded by a very large stone, which the spade appears to be newly one taken down by Hunt in the gig) was not sufficient to remove. Two labouring men were found busily employed in digging up the mould near the spot where Weare was murdered, and desisted their employer.

We understand the great coat worn by John Thurtell on the night of the murder has been found, with the lining of the sleeves cut out, as if for the purpose of removing the marks of blood; there are no marks, however, on other parts of the coat.

Hunt maintains his usual confident demeanour, which was calculated upon, whilst he expects to escape from punishment by long admitted evidence for the Crown. Upon the subject of Weare's statement, he at first denied all knowledge of such a person; but on a subsequent consideration of the necessity of maintaining a system in which truth is so essentially necessary, and to which deposition falsehood would be so fatally destructive, he related the following account:—The house in Manchester-buildings was not entirely unoccupied, except by Thurtell, who concerting Woods to have something to Miss Noyes tending to prejudice him in her opinion, requested Hunt to get him into the house. The latter accordingly became the ready pander of his vengeful and unhuman scheme. Imposed upon Woods' credulity by a false tale, and prevailed on company him back to the house in Manchester-buildings. The door was opened by Thurtell, no other person being in the house, kept behind the door. Woods, on perceiving the scheme and determined entirely destitute of furniture, suspected foul play, and immediately informed Thurtell of the circumstance, and he pursued but could not overtake the intended victim. Hunt adds, that no intention to murder existed, but that Thurtell meant to call Weare to an account for the language he had used. Thurtell, when questioned on the same subject, admits a knowledge of Woods, but denies every other part of Hunt's statement. He says he took the house on a speculation which did not answer, because he was unable to furnish it.

Thomas Thurtell, at the commencement of the examination, declared most solemnly, that his brother John and Probert once left the house for the express purpose of murdering Woods, who was in the adjoining ground. The motive with John Thurtell was doubtless jealousy of Woods, as the more favoured suitor of Miss Noyes, but for what, perhaps, of an incentive, equally powerful, the heart of Probert filled him, and he declared, with a dreadful oath, that he could not kill his associate. Thurtell, fearing to be singly opposed to Woods, although in point of size there is no comparison between the two men, the ordinary intention was not carried into effect. Both Probert and Thurtell express much anxiety to see the Newspapers, but this as yet is present denied them. The latter and Hunt have each sometimes more than five pounds in their possession; Probert is without a shilling; buy himself a dinner; and Thurtell learning this, on inquiry, expressed his willingness to pay his expences as long as he had money remaining, that he would not advance a farthing for Hunt if he were starving. Hunt writes to his mother for money, and, in his letter, calls God to bear witness to his innocence. He complains much of his quondam friends, who, on being applied to for assistance since he has been in Hertford gaol, have expressed their anger at his taking so great a liberty.

It is said that Thurtell offered Mr. Weare's watch to a certain pawnbroker, which the latter refused. Since the arrest of Thurtell, and the appearance of Hunt's confession, he has felt himself most fortunate in not purchasing the watch, and has been congratulated by his friends in escaping those censures and remarks that certainly would have followed, had he possessed it.

On Wednesday se'nnight, when J. Thurtell was apprehended, he had even found upon him three small bullets, or what are called buck-shot, which suited the calibre of the pistol found in his pocket. He first said that they belonged to or were intended for the pistol, and said they were cast for an air-gun, which he had had for some time. The officer went to the Cock, where, in a room occupied occasionally by John Thurtell, he found the air-gun and its apparatus. The gun itself is in the shape of a common walking-stick. It is composed of metal, cased with tin, and coloured so as to look like wood. There were nobs upon it to resemble the knots which are seen upon certain descriptions of sticks. The top part of the stick takes off, and the pump, which is separate from the rest, but so small as to go into the pocket, is fixed on in a moment, and the gun fitted with air. The calibre is very small, it being calculated only for a species of bullet very little larger than swan-shot. The gun has been tried by the officer, and found to be most perfect and effective in its operation. It will send a bullet through an inch deal-board at a moderate distance. It has been shewn to a gun-maker, and pronounced to be one of the completest things of the kind ever manufactured. In the room where it was found was a cupboard, the door of which was full of pewter pots, and no doubt had been made a sort of target by John Thurtell. Bishop went to Mrs. Walker's, in Windmill-street, where, in a deal trunk belonging to John Thurtell, he found a bayonet, highly sharpened, which he brought away.

On Wednesday night Mr. Tetsall, the landlord of the Coach and Horses, Conduit-street, was apprehended by Bishop on a warrant, which he stood charged as "an accessory in a certain felony and murder." He was taken to Bow-street. Bail was offered for him to any amount, but refused; the Magistrate observing, that the warrant was issued by the Magistrates of Hertfordshire, and merely backed by him, and he could not, therefore, do otherwise than send him down. It was in a private room occupied by J. Thurtell in Tetsall's house, that the pistols, cord, sack, &c. used by the murderers were conveyed by Hunt, immediately after they were purchased in the afternoon previous to the murder. Hunt also shaved off his Whiskers at Tetsall's house, a circumstance which must have excited great suspicion in the mind of any one; yet he made no disclosure of the fact, not even to the officer at the time Hunt was apprehended at his house. These and other circumstances have occasioned his apprehension.

Mrs. Probert and Miss Noyes were committed to St. Alban's Gaol. During the time that they were in custody and under examination, they were both much affected, and were with difficulty prevailed upon to take any refreshment.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Noyes, who carried on the business of a wine-merchant, in the Strand, near Charing cross, the brother of Probert's wife, was apprehended and conveyed down to Watford in a post chaise. Mr. Noyes went down to Probert's cottage in company with two of the alleged murderers, on the Sunday after the murder, and remained with them the whole of that day, at which time the body of the murdered man was in Probert's fish-pond. It was not suspected at all that Mr. Noyes was concerned in the murder, but the object is to ascertain whether he knew of the fact any time before Probert or the rest of the party were apprehended, and concealed it.

Tetsall has been admitted an evidence against the accused parties, and held in bail to appear at the next Hertford Assizes, to give evidence on their trial. The watch of Mr. Weare, which is said to be valuable, and the seals have not yet been traced, and the accused parties all deny having any knowledge where they are. Hunt says John Thurtell had them, and John Thurtell says Hunt had them to dispose of, and that Probert had the watch chain; this latter part of the statement is confirmed by Mrs. Probert sending for the Magistrates on Thursday night and producing the chain from her person, about which she had concealed it ever since her being taken into custody, as she wore it under her neck kerchief. The chain is identified to be Weare's property. It is fine gold, with small links, and when shewn is a lady's neck-chain, and when double forms a handsome watch chain.—It has been proved that Noyes was informed of the murder having been committed, on the Sunday when he accompanied the murderers down to Probert's to dine. No part of the plunder has been traced to him as yet, or he would be committed as an accessory after the fact. On his arrival at St. Alban's gaol, on Thursday night, he was in the most indescribable agony, persisting in his innocence of any concern in the murder, and exclaiming that the accusation against him would be his utter ruin.

It is a singular fact, that Mr. Graham, who was robbed by Lovell and his associates of upwards of 4000l. is the nephew of Mr. Clutterbuck, the Magistrate, who is now so actively engaged in unravelling this mysterious murder.

IRELAND.

On Monday, whilst Baron Smith was charging the Jury at the Session House, in Dublin, a sentinel on duty in the Court stabbed Gilmore, the sub-sheriff of Newgate; the bayonet entered about a quarter of an inch into his side. The reason he gave for stabbing him was, because Gilmore would pass through the entry which he had to guard. A bill was preferred against the soldier before the Grand Jury.

The neighbourhood of College-green was once more the scene of disturbance this morning (Tuesday, the 4th inst.) The peaceful inhabitants were alarmed at one o'clock by the shouts of a crowd of persons who collected round the statue. They continued to parade round College Green and the adjacent streets in groups, offering no resistance to the police in the neighbourhood, until this journal went to press, at four o'clock, up to which hour there had been no attempt at a riot. At that time there was a strong party of police in attendance:—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Freeman's Journal.

On Sunday last, about half-past three o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Perrin, went to the house of Mrs. Delamour, Golden-lane, in whose drawing-room he surprised a number of men, who assembled under the character of a Trade Association. His Lordship took all those persons, with chest, books, &c. to the Mansion-house, where they underwent a long examination, in the course of which it appeared that those persons were bound together by an oath of secrecy, which they refused to take. "I do solemnly swear that I will keep secret all that is about to be given in this room." Three of them taken have given evidence to that effect, one of whom, according to his own acknowledgment, declared that as soon as he was sworn by the chairman, named Hart, the oath was thrown into the fire, agreeable to the regulations of the association.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday.—This being the first day of Michaelmas Term Mr. Carpenter brought up a report of the number of convicts on board the Cupper lately sent by the officer of the Court.

Thomas Farnell, the brother of John, who is in custody, charged with the murder of Mr. Weare, came up this morning in custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, by whom he is charged with a conspiracy—to render it some civil actions.—He is a respectable looking man, apparently about 30 or 37 years of age. He appeared considerably depressed.

The King v. *John Smith.*—The defendant who had been convicted of smuggling brandy in Kent, appeared in Court upon a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Mr. Platt moved to quash the conviction and discharge the defendant. The application was made on the ground that the conviction was informal. The 45th of Geo. III. enacts that every person found carrying brandy shall be subject to the forfeiture of the same, and all such penalties as the Act shall provide for every such offence. The conviction stated that John Smith had been convicted before the Magistrates of having on the 14th of October carried seven gallons of foreign brandy in half ankers, which were subject and liable to forfeiture. The Court held that the conviction was defective, consequently it was quashed, and the defendant discharged.

Barry.—Mr. C. Phillips opposed the Rule for a Criminal Information against Barry O'Meara, for a libel on Sir Hudson Lowe contained in *Thirteen Voices from St. Helena*; but without going into the merits of the case, in consequence of the intimation from the Court as to the delay in applying for a Criminal Information, he urged that Barry O'Meara ought to have his costs, on part of them, as no negligence had been shown to warrant the Solicitor-General's tardy application.—The Solicitor-General supported the Rule, contending, that there was no limitation of time for criminal informations, except in the cases of Magistracies.—Mr. Justice Bayley observed, that the Court expected that, when a party applied for defence by criminal information, he would show that he had been promptly alive to his own character; but here five editions had appeared before a complaint was preferred.—Chief Justice Abbott said, the Court must discharge the Rule, on account of the lateness of the application; but as there was no precedent for discharging such rules with costs, the Court could say nothing about them.—Rule discharged, but without any costs being allowed to Mr. Barry O'Meara.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Tuesday.—*Mr. Alley* submitted a schedule from the journeymen silk weavers of Spitalfields, for regulating and reducing their prices, in order to meet the views of the master manufacturers, as recommended by the House of Lords in the last Session of Parliament. The Court and avenues thereto were filled to excess with the journeymen weavers; and after the Court had received the schedule, as is customary, when no opposition is made by the masters, Mr. Alley, in a few words, acquainted the weavers that they might now retire to their homes and business, as the Court had received the schedule. A journeyman weaver, named Baker, came forward, and objected to the schedule *in toto*, stating as a reason that many of the operative weavers did not know what the reductions in the schedule were—and that he, for one, would not permit it to be submitted to the Magistrates until he had a proxy of his fellow workmen knew the reductions them by—The Chairman, after consulting with the Bench, suggested the propriety of having the reduced prices printed immediately, for general circulation throughout the whole trade; and that in the meantime the journeymen should meet lawfully, and impress upon the minds of their fellow-workmen the absolute necessity of meeting with candour the master-manufacturers. He returned the schedule, with an understanding that it should be printed without any delay, and appointed Thursday, the 27th inst. for receiving the same; by which time he trusted, all the journeymen silk weavers would be of one mind as to the prices which the generality of them proposed to reduce.

Parish of Hammersmith v. *the Rev. E. Berry Godbold.*—Mr. Phillips moved for the order of filiation pronounced by the magistrates in this case be made a rule of Court. He made this application publicly, because after the order had been pronounced, the reverend defendant had thought proper to insert a letter in the newspapers requesting the parish not to acquiesce in that order, and to suspend their judgment until they should learn the result of an appeal which he had lodged against it, to the sessions. Since then, however, he has paid every shilling, and in defence of the Magistrates whose conduct he had published, he (Mr. Phillips) made this application. The Court granted the order of the Magistrates to be entered on the files of the Court.

On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the workshop of St. Sepulchre's in the East-house, and in less than an hour the premises were completely destroyed. When the roof of the building fell it buried in the ruins a number of the unfortunate sick. Five have been since found—one man and four women, in a state too shocking to describe; three of the latter for a length of time had been in a state of unsound mind. On the same evening about half past nine o'clock a fire broke out at a carpenter's shop in Bennet-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars'-road, which did considerable damage, but did not extend beyond the premises.

Yesterday last it was discovered that the convicts under sentence of transportation Newgate had it in contemplation to effect an escape, by an entrance to the yard of the Gaol from the Press-yard. In consequence of the Governor, aided by his assistants, repaired to the yard, and there discovered that the rugs and blankets of the convicts had been actually cut into slips, in order to form a ladder for their escape. They were all immediately locked up for the night. On Monday morning the Sheriffs attended the Gaol; an examination took place, the result of which was, that three of the principals were double ironed and confined in their cells.

Wednesday night, Wm. Booth, a constable, found a gentleman shot in a hedge on the Fulham road. He proved to be an officer on half-pay of the neighbourhood. He was in the practice of taking out a fowling-piece, with which he had committed the act. Three slugs had passed through his cheek. A surgeon, who sewed up and dressed the wound, expressed hopes of his recovery.

Families fitting up their Town or Country Residences.—MILES and EDWARDS, splendid Stock of London Chintz Furnitures, Spanish Damasks, Drawing Chintzes, Moreens, &c. &c. is, without exception, the largest, the most elegant and cheapest in the kingdom. This immense assortment having been purchased at Sale since the extraordinary diminution in value, the proprietors are enabled and determined to sell full one third below the regular prices of old goods. M. and E. are aware, that by this innovation upon the system which they have incurred the animosity of other houses; but the unprecedented encouragement experienced from the principal Nobility and Gentry, is ample compensation and a sufficient inducement for them to adhere to their plan. In fitting up drawing room and dining-room curtains, four-post and French beds, &c. families may, in many instances, effect a saving of nearly a third by inspecting this matchless stock. Miles and Edwards's only establishment is at No. 134, Oxford-street, (between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a levee as Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by between 30 and 40 Military Officers.

Wednesday morning, a Spanish courier arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, express from Madrid, with despatches from the new Government of Spain.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, by a recent regulation, ordered, that all Clerks who may in future be entered in any of the public offices under their controul, shall undergo a twelvemonth's probation prior to their being entered on the establishment.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the landing of King William, it was observed in the usual manner. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Tower. The Church steeples and many ships in the River displayed colours.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the Popish plot, it was observed as a close holiday at the Bank and all the public offices.

A paragraph has appeared in some papers, intimating that an unusual delay had taken place in the communication of the acquiescence of his Majesty in the recent election of Mayor, by the citizens of London. This report is totally false. The delay was attributable to the absence of the Chancellor from town, added to which it was no way unusual: it was the 4th of November last year, in fact, when the Lord Chancellor expressed his approbation of the election of Alderman Heygate to be Lord Mayor—the Royal approbation this year was given on the 6th.

On Monday the Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Alderman Waithman), attended by several of the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the various city officers, was presented to the Lord Chancellor, at his house in Hamilton-place, on his election to that office, for his Majesty's approbation.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Captain George Welstead, General Harris, St Helena, Bencoolen, and China; Capt. A. W. Campbell, Duke of York, Bombay and China; Capt. John Shepherd, Berwickshire, Bengal and China; Capt. John Levy, Astell, China.

The East India Company's ship Repulse, outward bound, arrived at Bencoolen on the 16th of June. The Charles Grant arrived at the Mauritius the 12th, and sailed again for China on the 20th of June.

On Thursday the General Committee of the National Society, for the education of the poor in the principles of the established church, held their meeting at St. Martin's Vestry Room. The Bishop of London, Sir J. Langham, Bart., Sir John Nicholl, Archdeacons Pott and Cambridge, and other members of the Committee were present. Nine fresh schools were united to the Society, and nine grants of money, in sums from 20l. to 200l. each, were made towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of school-rooms.

The *Dublin Gazette* announces the election of John, Baron Carbery, to be an Irish Representative Peer in the room of Lord Farnham.

The chain pier at Brighton is at length completed, and presents one of the most beautiful marine ornaments in Europe. Its appearance is perfectly light, although at the same time it possesses great solidity.—The expence of it was thirty thousand pounds. It is to be opened on the 15th instant.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln purposes holding an ordination at Buckden, on Sunday, the 21st of December next.

THE ARMY.—The 63d Regiment of Infantry has been ordered to march from Dublin to Birr.—The 93d Regiment of Foot has embarked on board transports at Cork for the West Indies.—The 12th Regiment of Infantry will embark at Portsmouth forthwith for Gibraltar.—The last division of the 62d Regiment of Infantry is on its march from Cork to Fermoy.

"(COPY.)—GEORGE REX.

"Whereas we have judged it expedient, that in future, soldiers who shall be discharged from our Regular Forces, and shall have claims to the Out-pension of our Royal Hospital at Chelsea, arising from service alone, shall upon reports from Commanding Officers of the Regiments to which they respectively belong, confirmed by the Discharges of the men, be placed on such Out-pension, without requiring their personal appearance before the Commissioners of our said Hospital, provided their claims to Pension shall, upon investigation, be found correct.

"We will and pleasure is, and we hereby direct and order, that from the 24th day of August, 1823, inclusive, the Commanding Officers of our Regular Corps of Cavalry and Infantry do, in the case of men discharged under the circumstances above mentioned, immediately transmit Reports upon their cases, accompanied by their discharges in the proper form, to the Commissioners of our Royal Hospital at Chelsea; and we hereby authorise the Commissioners of our said Hospital, upon receipt of such Reports and Discharges, to dispense with the personal appearance of the soldiers so discharged, and to consider their claims to Out-pension, and to assign to them such rate of Pension as their respective services may, under existing regulations, appear to the said Commissioners to entitle them to.

"And for so doing, this shall be a sufficient warrant, authority, and direction.

"Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 19th day of August, 1823, in the Fourth Year of our Reign.

PALMERSTON."

"(By His Majesty's command)

On Monday last Mr. W. W. Sadler, ascended in his balloon from Nottingham, about three o'clock, amidst an assemblage of many thousand spectators. The wind being south-westerly, the balloon was taken in the current towards Lincoln, and in 28 minutes Mr. S. descended safely upon Hykeham Moor, about four miles from that city.

WORCESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.—Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with a Cup added value 25 sovs. for horses not thorough bred, was won by Ld. Ansen's b. m. Lampers.—Match for 50 sovs. was won by Mr. Taylor's gr. g. Shall-i-be-soon-enough; Mr. Mealin's ch. f. Corinthian Kate bolted, and threw the rider.—Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, was won by Mr. Davies's br. h. Valentine.—Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added, for horses of all descriptions, was won by Mr. Devereux's b. f. by Sir Oliver.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Fox-hounds meet tomorrow, at Charlwood Village; Wednesday, at Bandeross; Saturday, Nov. 15, at the Windmill, Watton.—The Surrey Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Lock's Bottom; Thursday, at Farley Green; Saturday, Nov. 15, at Limpsfield.—The Sanderstead Harriers, to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday, Nov. 15, at Kennel, three miles from Croydon.—The East Sussex Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Hertmenceux; Thursday, at Newmarket-hill.—The Oakley Hounds meet to-morrow, at Roxton; Wednesday, at Atwood Village; Friday, at Galsey Wood.

DURHAM, Nov. 3.—In consequence of an explosion of foul air in a coal pit, called the Plain Pit, belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, situate near Rainton, about five miles from this city, a number of unfortunate persons have lost their lives. The accident took place this morning about five o'clock. There are a great variety of rumours afloat respecting the number of persons employed in the pit at the time; but it is ascertained that fifty-three men and boys have certainly perished.—An inquest has been held on the body of Thomas Golightly, one of the men. A verdict was returned, "That the deceased came by his death in consequence of a quantity of inflammable air taking fire, but from what cause the Jurors could not say."

A very valuable improvement has been made by Mr. Richard Evans, of Bread-street, in the method of preparing or roasting coffee, which, it is said, will supersede it to a great extent the use of Mocha, as our own plantation coffee, of a fine quality, is rendered equal in flavour, at nearly half the price. This discovery is of great utility, as it will increase the consumption of an important produce of our colonies.

On Wednesday the members of the Law Life Insurance Society held their first meeting, and dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The sickness is so great in the Millbank Penitentiary, that it has been found necessary to remove the females to a ship down the river. A frigate was some time since fitted up or the males.

On the 26th ult. some diabolical miscreant cut off the tongue of a colt, that was grazing at Milton.

John Trexler, convicted at the last St. Albans Borough Sessions, for feloniously stealing a piece of Irish linen, and received sentence of transportation for seven years, effected his escape from the gaol on Wednesday morning last, and has not since been heard of.

A few evenings ago, a gig passed along the road, from Scarborough to Malton, containing a female and two men. From the dress and appearance of the former, she is supposed to have been a young woman from Hutton Bushel, who had left her friends unknown to her friends, and has not since been heard of. The same evening, a female voice was heard uttering cries of distress, by some of the servants of the Rev. Mr. Canning, at West Heslerton, and next morning a quantity of blood, and human hair was found against the gate leading to the house of J. R. Foulis, Esq. at that place, and a woman's glove on the adjoining road; all under circumstances which would appear to indicate that a murder had been committed. The blood and the marks of the gig wheels were traced from West Heslerton to Scampston Bridge, a distance of about three miles

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☞ This work is the fruit of laborious research and intense application for no less a period than seventeen years. The information contained in it cannot be acquired from any publication which has preceded it.

On the 15th of November, will be published, by Maclachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London,

A SCOTCH Historical Novel; entitled ST. JOHNSTOUN; or JOHN, EARL of GOWRIE. In 3 vols.

"Out of Scotland we hear that there is no good agreement; but rather an open diffidence betwixt the King and his Wife; and many are of opinion that the discovery of some affection between her and the Earl of Gowrie's rather, who was killed with him, was the truest cause and motive of that tragedy."—Sir Ralph Rendwood's Memoirs.

NEW BOOKS, to be published in November and December, by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel quite ashamed of our silence to our correspondents—we beg them to assure themselves that we are always most anxious to notice their favours, but the pressure of interesting matter which flows in towards the end of the week, compels us to omit our acknowledgments.

The very extraordinary letter of Mr. Ball, *and its enclosures, have been received.*

A.B. (dated Nov. 5) *is requested to furnish us with what he promises by Thursday morning.*

The writer of the short letter marked private *is requested to allow the matter to rest precisely where it is till next Sunday—he need feel no uneasiness or apprehension, nothing unpleasant can occur.*

Ex, *with many thanks.*

We can recommend to such readers as are fond of literary whit-what, and antiquities, "a periodical work called the Somerset House Weekly Miscellany."

Our readers will find the article respecting Miss Tree, *and a letter from* Mr. Bishop, *the composer, in our last page.*

Our other friends must excuse us.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

Our readers may form some idea of the correctness of the gentlemen of the press, when we inform them that a very respectable reporter, forgetting that the anniversary of the Lord Mayor's feast fell this year on a Sunday, or rather that it was observed with the usual formalities on Monday instead of Saturday, has actually furnished us with an account of the proceedings at Guildhall, as if they had really happened yesterday. He was only hired for the Hall, and therefore we are deprived of the pleasure of giving any detail of the procession. He writes thus:—

"The preparations at Guildhall were upon an unprecedented scale of splendour; the avowed indifference of the present Lord Mayor to any thing like needless ostentation having given way to his sense of the importance of the high office he holds, the representation of his family, and his respect for himself. Till near six His Lordship and family received the congratulations of the nobility, and innumerable presentations took place to the Lady Mayoress—her Ladyship was simply attired in a crimson slip covered with imitation net, sprigged and worked, with a body of crimson velvet, ornamented with jewels of inestimable value; a magnificent plume of feathers waved on her head, and the general appearance of her Ladyship was such as to excite universal surprise and admiration. *His Lordship* looked extremely well, and conversed with the nobility with his usual affability.

"Dinner being announced by a flourish of trumpets, His Lordship proceeded to his stall on the hustings, the Lady Mayoress being handed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, ushered in by Mr. Grigsby, the Common Hunt, in a dress suit of clothes, bearing his wand of office. Miss Peggy Waithman was escorted by Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, the patriotic member for Westminster, Miss Sally leaning on the arm of Mr. Maberly, the eminent leather-seller, and member of parliament. Mr. Hume, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. S. Whitbread, jun. attended the younger branches of this distinguished family. There was a general search for the Earl of Fife, who was expected to hand Mrs. Waithman's maiden aunt, but he could not be found, so the lady was given over to the care of Mr. Common Sergeant Denman, who appeared remarkably happy in the office.

"The Hall was quite filled with the eaters and drinkers usually present upon such occasions, although the numerous discoveries incidental to the late shocking murder had an evident effect upon most of the Common Council who happened to be acquainted with that distinguished and hereditary Whig, Mr. John Thurtell—the routine of festivity was gone through in the ordinary fashion, and after the usual toasts had been given, the Duke of Sussex rose, and said,

"Gentlemen.—Averse as I am from public speaking, and indisposed as I feel myself at present, I cannot resist the impulse of my heart—I feel called upon to propose a toast. Every body knows the principles which seated my illustrious family upon the Throne of these Realms, I pray God I may never never forget them—*(loud cheerings.)*—A man may forget his wife—*(laughter)*—He may find it convenient at one time to marry, and at another time to forget that he is married—*(Hear, hear.)*—He may forget all the ties of private life, but he can never forget those great principles, those fundamental principles—*(Loud cries of hear from* Lord Nugent*)*—which placed his family on the Throne.

"Gentlemen—At least I speak to such gentlemen as are not holders of Spanish bonds.—*(Murmurs.)*—I congratulate you upon the result of the war in Spain; I always prognosticated, as indeed did all my honourable friends now round me, the ultimate success of *the cause*—and I glory in the fulfilment of our predictions! The King of Spain is free.—*(Hear, hear.)*—And I am prepared to state that the greatest possible triumph to the Constitutionalists is, that his freedom has been purchased by *foreign influence*.—*(Loud cheers.)*—Gentlemen, I repeat, I know the principles which placed my ancestors on the Throne of these Kingdoms, and revere them too much to endure the idea of any thing like *foreign interference*; and *this*, every gentleman aware of my *political consistency will admit*: perhaps, however I am wandering from my subject, I rose for a simple purpose, and have been drawn away by the cheering appearance of things around me, from the direct object of my address! I have to propose the health of Citizen Waithman, Linen—*(Here his* Royal Highness *was stopped and escorted by the Common Sergeant.)*—I beg pardon. I have to propose the health of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.—*(Thunders of applause.)*

"Tune'—'Oh the charming Mrs. Draper.'

"Tootle, tootle, tootle,
"I wish I was a Linen-Draper,
"Tootle, tootle, tootle.

"After the tumultuous approbation had, in some degree subsided the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor rose and silence being obtained by the aid of his Lordship's Chamberlains, Maccbearers, Sword-bearers, Train-bearers, and Common Serjeant!!! &c. his Lordship spoke nearly as follows:—

"May it please your Royal Highness, my Lord and *Gentlemen!!!* This is perhaps the most interesting moment of my life—risen as I have from the meanest station in society to the pinnacle of power in this great city; for wretched as the times are, and profligate as are the Ministers, still London *is a great city*—I certainly feel myself placed in a situation at once awfully eminent and rapturously splendid—to have at my right hand a Constitutional Prince of the Blood—*(Loud cheers)*—whose private and public life are pledges of that sincerity and attachment to the *laws and liberties* of the country, is indeed a great gratification to me! I am proud also to see my friend, Mr. Sylvester, of the Strand, near us; and I am proud, above all, to have amongst the inferior officers of my establishment, such men as Mr. Denman. If I am not quite collected in my observations, the company will excuse me. I am unused to such society, and the lights and the champagne (*champagne*, my Lord, said the divert-ont of the toasts)—the champagne, as my excellent friend behind me truly calls it, must be my excuse.—*(Loud cheers.)*

"Gentlemen, when I reflect upon the shameful treatment of the late lamented Queen, and the murders at Manchester, my blood runs cold, and I wonder that we are sitting here. It is true, as the Morning Chronicle justly observes, England would indeed have been a different country if she had not withstood the French Revolution, and opposed herself to every thing like the vindication of our rights; but as I find my *royal* and royal friend on my right is trending upon my toes, seeming to imply that I have said enough, I shall conclude by drinking the health of the *'Opposition Members of the House of Commons.'*—*(Loud cheers.)*

"Mr. Edward Ellice rose, and in the absence of any person senior in the ranks of opposition, begged to return thanks; he did not, however, wish it to be understood that he was pledged to any particular party, but as the general sense of the company appeared to be hostile to the administration, he had no hesitation upon *this* occasion to speak his sentiments as they stood at present.—

"Tune—'*How happy could I be with either.*'

"The health of the Sheriffs was proposed, and drank with great applause.—

"Tune—'Ah! sure a pair were never seen.'

"Mr. Whittaker returned thanks—which was enough, but—

"Mr. Sheriff Laurie rose, nevertheless, and observed, for himself, that as this was the first time he had appeared in *harness* before his *Lordship*, he would take the opportunity of saying a few words—he had swallowed his oil, and was now attending to the *decanters*, but he could not, under the proud circumstances in which he found himself, neglect an attempt to disprove an old and vulgar saying, that "two of a trade can never agree"—he had been a saddler now for thirty years, he wanted to *curry* favour with no man, but seeing a brother tradesman present, he begged to offer a toast, which, if contrary to etiquette, he was sorry for, but could not help it—he proposed the health of Mr. Maberly.

"Tune—'Have you been to Abingdon.'

Mr. Maberly attempted to return thanks, but he had eaten so much, and his neckcloth was so tight, that he sat down with evident marks of indisposition.

"The Illustrious House of Waithman' was then given by the Duke of Sussex.

Mr. Waithman, jun. rose and said—

"My Lord and Father, and Gentlemen, in returning thanks for the honour you have done us, I have nothing to say which will adequately express my feelings or that of our House, corner of Bridge-street, Blackfriars—Myself and brother beg leave respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that we have on hand a very extensive stock of mul-muls, ginghams, and stout Irish sheeting of the first quality, cottons of superior texture, and extremely cheap huckaback for jack-towels. We likewise have a very beautiful assortment of patent net-lace, (samples may be seen on the Lady Mayoress this evening,) ditto to that, seven shillings and sixpence per yard, sprigged nine and six; also numerous articles in the thread and worsted line—orders for captains of ships and exportation furnished on the shortest notice.

"N.B.—His Lordship and Sons continue to give the highest price for India shawls.

"(Loud cheerings crowned the conclusion of this appropriate speech.)

"His Lordship was then graciously pleased to give—

"'*The health of the independent Members of the Common Council.*'

"Mr. Savage rose to return thanks.—His attachment to the House of Hanover could not be doubted—his predelection for the *White Horse* was notorious: 'Nay, my Lord,' said the Honourable Gentleman, 'every body knows that when I quitted the White Horse, it was to set up in business myself at the Red Hart,—where, Gentlemen, horses stand at livery upon easy terms—and I defy any man to say that I starve the horses because, as a popular writer says, 'I loves 'em as I does myself.'

"'I shall take this opportunity,' continued the Honourable Gentleman, 'to say a few words on the tyranny of Magistrates, and the barbarity of the Vagrant Act, *(loud cheerings)*. I am glad to see this *sympathetic* feeling, *(loud cheers)*—Nothing can be more galling than for a Jack in office to be empowered to send a respectable man to a watch-house for a tipsy frolic in a free country—*(loud approbation, particularly from* Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith*)*. Gentlemen, I am a friend to freedom, and I call upon Mr. Hansard for a song.'

"Mr. Hansard sang—'*My lodging is in Leather-lane*,' as arranged by Cook.

"The company about this time having made themselves extremely sick, began to be excessively disagreeable, and the signal being given the party retired to the Court of King's Bench, which was fitted up for dancing, where the ball was opened by the Lady Mayoress and Mr. Samuel Rogers, who was fancifully dressed in a Spanish habit, which had been sent over by Senor Arguelles to Lady Holland.

"Lord Nugent favoured the company with his celebrated bolero, accompanied on the castanets by General Romai.—Mr. Galloway, an intimate friend of Lord Erskine's, and president of the society of gentlemen who escaped hanging, sat with his back to Mr. Pitt's *statute*, as he calls it, at dinner—a circumstance which caused *an universal remark*.

"Mr. Hunt, of St. Martin's-lane, who was expected to have enlivened the company with his singing, was unable to attend, being in Hertford Jail, but several gentlemen of equal respectability exerted themselves to add to the conviviality of the day.

"We are authorised to state distinctly, that nobody smoked after dinner except the Duke of Sussex and the Lady Mayoress. The crowd of hackney-coaches was immense, but there were fewer robberies committed than ever were remembered, most of the principal depredators upon ordinary occasions of a similar nature being very differently engaged upon this.

"Among the company *invited* were several persons of distinction."

As this account is evidently false, we only publish it to shew what reporters will do. Lord Fife and Lord Cardigan have been asked, but of course do not intend going: the Duke of Sussex we think will *not* and Lord Nugent is too much of the aristocrat to let himself down by any such ridiculous exhibition as is here spoken of; Lord Erskine cannot well appear without affronting old Hardy, the shoemaker; Denman must go as a servant of the corporation, and Wilkie, the painter, who has got quite radical by living so near Holland-house; and perhaps Dr. Ealy, who has a ticket, may be of the party. If it were a masquerade, it would be crowded just for the fun of seeing the thing: as it is, quantity must make up for quality, and numbers atone for respectability. We know out of upwards of one hundred and thirty invited, twenty-two only proposed going last night; how many of these will actually attend now, remains to be seen. We shall, of course, give an authentic account of the affair next Sunday.

MR. BUXTON.

Our readers will remember how this philanthropist changed his opinion upon the Spitalfields Bill last session. A letter (one of four upon the same subject) from a correspondent, in another part of this paper, will perhaps throw a little light upon this alteration. We see no harm in a man's looking after the "main chance;" but we will not allow any of the sanctified faction to set themselves above their fellow-creatures. Mr. Buxton is a brewer, and gets his bread by selling the beer he brews, and with the proceeds of such sale, is very likely, to do a certain degree of good; but is worldly a brewer as any other brewer in England. If he do us the favour to get down from his stilts, we will give every credit. But the saints as a party—as a body—must be unmasked. We will have no cant, no flattery; the truth, the whole truth, we will lay open, and but the truth shall satisfy us.

MR. MACAULAY.

We have spoken of Mr. Buxton as a brewer, [illegible] now to speak of Mr. Zachary Macaulay as a merchant; we charge Mr. Macauley with nothing worse than [illegible] other merchants daily commit; and when we lay [illegible] conduct, it is not to expose him *quoad* dealer and trader, but *quoad* Eremite and Saint.

Now we will call the attention of those bleating [illegible] who implicitly follow these privileged bell-wethers, [illegible] of Parliament, to the manœuverings of Mr. Macaulay, [illegible] year 1813. This holy body had, from his extraordinary [illegible] spectability and devoutness, obtained the ear of our Government, and upon his pious representations, Government was led to believe that gunpowder, that mortal enemy of mankind, where, was more deadly in its operation in Africa than [illegible] where else, inasmuch as it enabled the native Chiefs to carry savage war on each other for the sake of slaves, which encouraged the traffic on the coast.

Who, that knows Mr. Zachariah Macaulay, [illegible] his earnest plausibility while thus [illegible] measure likely to check the wanton exportation of [illegible] ical commodity—who is there who does not see the [illegible] solicitude with which he enforced a proposition to the Treasury, that the exportation of gunpowder to the western coast of Africa should be limited to *one* barrel to every ten tons shipping, so that a vessel of 250 tons should be allowed to carry out only 25 barrels of powder.

The very idea of diminishing a traffic in a thing so [illegible] troublesome as gunpowder, struck our Government as [illegible] thing *conciliatory*, and Mr. Zachariah Macaulay, [illegible] for his discretion, and admired for his humanity, carried the point. There we have the Saint exerting himself to the salvation of human lives, for the suppression of a traffic in human flesh."

Now for a "Touch of the Trader." While Zachariah the Saint, was pressing this measure upon the Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Zachary, the merchant, was freighting a vessel with gunpowder, her fore-topsail loose, her [illegible] flying, and the capstan manned to "Up anchor and away" the moment the order in Council should issue, he having previously procured from Zachariah, the Saint, a copy of said order to send out per said ship—which all came to pass—no other African merchant being in the slightest degree in the secret—so, out went the ship, powder and order and all—and rose the commodity to 20*l.* per barrel on her arrival on the Coast, and Mr. Zachary Macaulay pocketed somewhere about five hundred per cent. upon the shipment.

Well, and what then?—Nothing—we find no fault with [illegible] making five hundred per cent of his gunpowder, but we cannot allow it to be set off by his humanity and consequent squabbles of the African Chiefs. But we have not got to the end of the story yet—oh dear, no!

The mischief arising from this saint-like manœuvre was this—when the Africans found that gunpowder was not to be served out to them in small quantities from England, what did they do?—went to market with the Americans, who "guess" did not care three straws whether all the African Chiefs were at war together, and who made a pretty penny by the humanity of our Saint. But what *did* the Saint do? when he found that the Yankees, and *other* nations, had got hold of the powder trade, he saw all *at once the dreadful* consequences of *such facility for war*, and in two years, after labouring very hard, St. Zachariah's influence succeeded, and the order he had got passed, *was repealed*.

Now there is nothing discreditable in this—it is all a fair marketting job, and Zachary Macaulay, the merchant, did it remarkably well; and if it had been done by any of those laughing, jolly, red-faced citizens, who affect nothing and profess nothing but money-making and money-spending, we should have been the first to have congratulated Mr. Macaulay upon his sharpness—but the sanctity curdles all—turns it sour—it sickens one.

What did Judge Thorpe say?—he once taxed Zachariah with monopolizing the trade of Sierra Leone—he did much the same on selves last week. What did Zachariah say?—he boldly replied, that he was surprised to hear such calumny against him, when of eighteen ships which sailed from the Port of London for Sierra Leone, only *one was chartered by him!*—There is the truth for you—there is the "speaking the cerd"—there is no equivocation there, no higgling, no haggling with conscience in that answer of Zachariah.

How came it then that his memory was so treacherous? He is not enough of a wit to plead that, for a want of recollection—he never told the fact, that although only one ship was chartered by him, the other seventeen were ships on general freight, and that nine-tenths of their cargoes were *actually shipped by him*—aye, by Zachariah himself.

Well, and what harm is there in this? We answer, none upon earth: the more cargoes he shipped, the more investments he sold, the more money he made.—It was his aim—it was his object, and his end, as it is the aim and the object, and the end of every merchant, to make a fortune. And he was quite right to conceal, and misrepresent, and deny, and assert, the way of business, because, more or less, every man of business does the same—but Saints do not—sanctified, holy persons, carefully eschew all such proceedings. Perhaps Zachariah will roundly deny the conduct we attribute to him—perhaps Mr. Griffiths, *at* Water-lane, or Messrs. [illegible] and Ridman, of Tower Hill, would do us the favour to refresh his memory. We need say no more—next week we shall continue to pluck the daw, it is all we wish, all we want; we have no desire but that Mr. Zachary Macaulay should enjoy the fruits of a long and active mercantile life in quiet and comfort; but against Saint Zachariah we wage eternal war.

When we find this great Mumbo Jumbo exalted as one of the stalking horses, behind which the most debased and depraved anarchists and terrorists, quacks, charlatans, depredators, and disturbers, intend to frighten the people of England out of their senses and their colonies; and bully the West Indian proprietors out of their rights and their property, it is high time that the idol and his fellows should be stripped and served as the stuffed effigies of Guy Fawkes were served on Wednesday, exhibited to the populace, at once objects of ridicule and contempt in themselves, but commemorating by their exposure the preservation of the country from a dreadful explosion.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

It has long been our intention to attract the notice of our orthodox English readers to the present state of the Scots' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, but we do not lament the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the fulfilment of those intentions, because the recent publication of the charge of BISHOP LOW to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion of Ross and ARGYLE, affords us an opportunity of bringing the matter before the country under considerable advantages.

It ought to be much better known than, in truth, we believe it is, that a Protestant Episcopal Church, with services, articles, and canons, precisely similar to our own, is at the present moment existing in Scotland under the persecution of that unapostolical church, of which that fashionable exhibitor of the polite art of preaching, MR. IRVING, is a favoured member, and which the most refined and enlightened persons amongst us, find it agreeable or right, to patronise and uphold.

It ought also to be much better known than it is, that in this age of LIBERALITY and CONCILIATION; the Government makes yearly allowances of money to the *Dissenters* in England, to the *Dissenters* in Ireland, and to the PAPISTS!!!—while it bestows not one mite upon the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland, which it *nominally* upholds and sanctions, and which in form, construction, establishment, and ritual, is precisely the same as the Episcopal Church of England.

It ought to be farther known that this national established church is supported by *private contributions*—it ought to be further known that while every struggle is making to increase the power and privileges of the papists, no finger stirs to maintain the respectability of the Protestants, who are, in point of fact, more oppressed, more opposed, more thwarted in Scotland, than the Romanists are in Ireland.

Since we have spoken of the two bodies, let us, for a moment, compare the meekness of the Scots Episcopal Church with the insolent haughtiness of the Roman Catholics; the *titular* bishops of Ireland assume the temporal character of peers, and are styled *Lords Bishops*, while the heads of the Scottish Church are addressed simply as commoners, although their episcopal authority is derived by succession, and established by the Apostles.

This being premised, we will take leave to extract a few passages from the Charge to which we first alluded, delivered by the Bishop of Ross and ARGYLE, the Right Reverend DR. LOW, on the 18th of last June, and which has been published at the request of the clergy of that "*Episcopal Communion.*"

The Bishop, in a preface, tells us that he had proposed appending copious notes, illustrative of his subject, and descriptive of the sufferings to which the Scots Episcopal Clergy have been exposed at various times, which he justly observes, have been most singularly overlooked. The Bishop having been induced to relinquish the plan, with a peculiar modesty recommends the task of compiling such a work to some one to whom "writing for the public eye is more familiar" than himself.

"The history of our Church," says the Right Reverend Doctor, "has not been studied with that attention, nor detailed with that interest, which its importance unquestionably requires. Between her condition in this world and that of the Primitive Church, a comparison has been instituted or attempted to be made; and, during some *periods of her existence*, the parallel may have been tolerably exact; but, in point of real depression, a comparison, I am afraid, must now be made much to our disadvantage."

The Bishop proceeds to draw a comparison between the present position of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and that of America, of which he gives the following extremely interesting, and (we presume to many of our readers) novel description:—

"In constitution, indeed," observes DR. LOW, "that church is equally primitive and apostolical, and, like our own, she enjoys from the State only a simple toleration. But here, I apprehend, the resemblance ceases; for being but of yesterday, she has hitherto been exempted, and long may she be exempted, from all the desolating effects of civil convulsion; and though perhaps not avowedly encouraged, yet she is not positively discouraged, by the civil power, in having recourse to her, as we have to us, an establishment which, if not openly hostile to, is nevertheless jealous of every step which we take, or which is taken in our behalf.

"It is gratifying to know, from the most authentic documents, that the Protestant Episcopal Church of Independent America may be considered as in a highly flourishing condition; certainly as in a situation of progressive improvement and increase. On the par to Christians of other communions, she is indeed exposed to very considerable and severe hostility; but in controversies excited by that hostility, she has hitherto maintained her ground with *learning, argument, and temper, equally creditable and Christian.*"

There is an amiability in all these observations highly creditable to the principles and character of the Divine by whom they were delivered; perhaps the following paragraph may apply forcibly to the present state of things at home as well as abroad:—

"The present condition of the Episcopal Church in that country, (America) affords a triumphant answer to a thousand illiberal cavils, which have been urged by ignorance, prejudice, and bigotry. The *liberty, independence, and national honour* of the United States are as safe in the hands of Episcopalians *at least*, as in those of any other class of religionists in that growing country; and the descendants of many a moody Covenanter, and of many a narrow-minded Puritan, are now the willing and well principled adherents of that communion which their intemperate and prejudiced forefathers abhorred, because they did not know, and would not learn, its sober principles and beneficent practice."

We have not room to extract more of that part of the Bishop's Charge which turns upon the neglected historical facts relative to the Scotch Episcopalians, nor need we do so, for we are inclined to hope that we may induce the really religious and benevolently disposed to read the work entire.

We consider that we only do our duty in extracting the following passage, as suggesting a line of conduct which (it really does appear to us) ought to be adopted.

"It is beyond dispute, that, for sixty years after the Revolution, Episcopacy was preferred by numerous congregations, in most parts of Scotland, to the religion established; nor was it for the advantage of the country, of sound religion, and of sober morality, that it was then subjected to such hardships as no zeal could surmount, and such as seriously injured, without tending to promote the influence of any other, a system of religion which was conscientiously preferred. In this extensive district, where the harvest is great and scattered, and the labourers are few, much good might be done, were we enabled, by a moderate grant, *such as is bestowed, from year to year, on the dissenters in England, and on the dissenters Protestant and Popish, in Ireland*, to provide resident ministers in every place in which the people, who have not the means themselves of meeting the expence, would receive them with open arms."

With the following address to the Clergy present we must conclude our extracts:—

"I have left myself," says the Bishop, "but scanty room reverend brethren, for any direct address to you, as men and as clergymen; but for this there is the less occasion, as most of you have a ready and long been tried and approved; *and God forbid* that ever I should be obliged to retract *any part of this praise through the inattention, the* you disposed, as I know you are not, to be negligent and careless of very laborious charges of this diocese would compel you to be, as I know you are, instant in season and out of season; and your alacrity in the discharge of your ministerial duties is further evident in your ready compliance with my suggestion of archidiaconal visitations, which, at the same time that they are gratifying and pleasing to me, must minister to the spiritual welfare of the diocese in general. But while I am thus satisfied of your unwearied zeal and assiduity in watching over and in feeding your flocks; in imparting and in recommending to those of maturer years sound and primitive principles and practice, unmixed with any of that disgusting, hypocritical, selfish cant and fanaticism, so lamentably prevalent in the present day—I must exhort you, by all the ties of the interesting and sacred relation subsisting between us, to be mindful, above all things, of the religious instruction of the rising generation; I mean the catechising, at regular and stated periods, of the young persons of your respective congregations. This early and religious culture of the mind is a duty equally imperative to pastors and to parents; of which the neglect or the performance, the failure or the fulfilment, may extend their consequences to all eternity, and furnish cause for ever of anguish or of exultation.

"In regard to your commerce with the world at large, I have but little to say, and little to recommend; for sobriety of manners and good breeding, being, as I may say, without a metaphor, as native to you as your language; it is the less incumbent on me to impress upon you the requisition and preservation of that mixture, rare indeed, of gravity and sweetness, of piety and affability together, which can preserve inviolate the rights of religion without hurting those of society, and pay what is due to society without injuring religion."

We hardly remember to have read anything more simply and touching, more pure and affecting, than the conclusion of this pastoral address.

A singular paper has been transmitted to us with this Charge; written by the late JOHN BOWDLER, ESQ. of Eltham, strongly appealing to the country in behalf of his neglected Church.—The appeal comes forcibly—it contains this remarkable passage—a passage breathing a devotion to the interests of religion, an absence of care or solicitude about *self*, and a firm reliance in the mercies of a just GOD, which we never saw paralleled.—

"In early life, Providence placed me in a situation which gave me such an insight into the merits and wants of the clergy of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, as seemed to call upon me to do every thing in my power to assist them: for I found them to be inferior to our own clergy only in wealth, rank, and some of the advantages of a polished education. The more I became acquainted with them, the more I was convinced of the great advantages which must result to true religion by affording them some support and encouragement. By the exertions of their lay members in Scotland, and of their friends in England, they were by degrees raised from a state of absolute destitution, to one which barely affords them the common necessaries of life; yet we have witnessed such good effects, as have given us abundant encouragement to persevere in our endeavours to procure a decent provision for them, and the means of educating others to succeed them in their calling. Still, however, they are greatly deficient in these respects, as well as in a fund for providing places of worship, even of the most humble description, adequate to receive their several congregations. It was my humble hope that I might be able to procure them some further assistance, while life was continued to me; but that expectation, and the measures which were in prospect, have been interrupted by the NEAR APPROACH OF MY DISSOLUTION. No means, therefore, seem now to remain for me, but by a short statement of their case to excite the friends of pure religion to take an active interest in their welfare; *and upon such I trust it may make a strong impression.*"

We think it cannot fail to do so, and in so far as our humble exertions go to further a purpose so benevolent, they are at the service of the friends of the persecuted, the supporters of the neglected and oppressed.

We have taken up this subject, because we felt it a duty, and not at the suggestion, or in consequence of any communication with the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in MR. BOWDLER'S "dying request," but as our wish is, to be of as much service to the cause as possible; and as the document forwarded to us is printed, we conclude that we may, without offending any of the parties named therein, state that MR. JUSTICE PARK, LANCELOT SHADWELL, ESQ. of Lincoln's Inn, G. W. MARRIOT, ESQ. of the Inner Temple, and the REV. THOMAS BOWDLER, Rector of ADDINGTON WEST MALLING, Kent, will furnish any requisite information as to any funds raising, or to be raised, for the service of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

DR. COLLYER took the Chair on Wednesday at Orange-street Chapel, at a meeting of some Tract Society. Many soldiers were present, and a long speech was made and resolutions moved or seconded (we forget which) by a *Trumpeter in the Life Guards of the name of* RAWLINS—under all the circumstances of the case, this requires deep attention: we had intended to apply the test of ridicule to this meeting but it calls for more serious interference.

WE hardly remember a circumstance which has caused an equal sensation to that excited by the murder of MR. WEARE—its nature, the rank in life sustained by the actors in the dreadful tragedy—the combinations, the developements, in short, the ramified conspiracy is in its character so extraordinary, so un-English, so novel, and so appalling, that every mind is filled with the thoughts of it—every tongue is employed in its discussion.

The murders of the MARRS and WILLIAMSONS created a wonderfully strong feeling in the country, but it was the feeling of expected burglary and consequent murder, and every house was forthwith manned and armed for resistance—the CATO-street conspiracy filled us with consternation, but it was the horror consequent upon the discovery of a murderous plot to subvert a Government; in which the deluded wretches who embarked in it were consigned, like DESPARD and his miserable associates, to death, while the great directors live on, smiling and bowing to the mob, undetected, and unconvicted, if not unsuspected—but here we have a sort of domestic treason, a combination of plunderers and robbers against the community, unequalled, and not resembled by anything we know of, in the annals of our country.

The particulars, as far as our limits will allow, are to be found in another part of the paper, and perhaps any observations upon the evidence would be premature, although we may be permitted to express our strong surprise at the offer of mercy so strangely and inconsiderately held out to HUNT, whose share in the transaction will, we apprehend, turn out to be infinitely more important than by his own confession it at first appeared to be.

The examination of the females, and indeed their confinement, is a measure highly judicious; it is quite evident that MRS. PROBERT was in possession of the fact on the night of the murder—that night which the hardened miscreants passed, after having deposited the mutilated remains of their miserable victim in a pond on the premises, in supping and "singable victim in a pond on the premises, in supping and "singing several songs;" at that time we should say that the females did not know any thing of what had transpired—that the wife did not know any thing of what had transpired—that she might have overheard enough to set her crying and keep her awake might have known, in history subsequently—that she might have overheard enough to set her crying and keep her awake we can easily understand, and yet fully acquit her of any thing beyond the natural affections of a wife, for concealing all she knew so seriously affecting PROBERT'S safety, but we cannot understand the conduct of MR. NICHOLLS, (who is not yet apprehended) nor MRS. HEWARD, who were down at the cottage, who conversed upon the subject *there*, and yet never alluded to it elsewhere.

The apprehension of MR. NOYES is another highly judicious step; he dined at TETSALL'S the day of the murder, three or four other persons were there backwards and forwards, whose name TETSALL *does not remember*: his apprehension was a matter of necessity as we see it, and we think it might not be unadvisable to ascertain by whose order the workmen were set upon Gill's-hill-lane on the morning after the murder, nothing having been done to the road for upwards of forty years, although it had been frequently presented by Grand Juries.

Without wishing unnecessarily to wound anybody's feelings, it appears quite evident that the prosecution cannot delicately or properly be entrusted to MR. NOEL. MR. NOEL was the intimate friend of MR. WEARE. True—and when MR. NOEL was apprehended last year at a gaming-house, and taken to Bow-street—MR. WEARE came and procured bail for him—he was therefore the intimate friend of MR. WEARE; but it must be recollected that so were Messrs. PROBERT, HUNT, and THURTELL. The intimacy of the whole party probably arose from a similarity of habits and dispositions; and, we are quite sure, in a case so vitally important to the community, the prosecution should devolve upon some public officer, and a man more remote from any connexion with the parties than MR. NOEL.

The mysterious history of the house in Manchester-buildings ought to be more closely investigated. MR. WOODS should be more minutely examined—his original backwardness excites in us a proportionate desire for his evidence. We are inclined very much to credit the account given of that part of the conspiracy; and although it may be objected, that if such a house existed, MR. WEARE would have naturally been taken thither to be pillaged, and, if necessary, murdered, we are inclined not readily to admit the objection. The house was uninhabited—it was in a state at once to have opened WEARE'S eyes, as it did those of WOODS'—and WEARE was a powerful man, the neighbourhood populously inhabited—an alarm would have been given;—this is supposing WEARE to be *wholly unconnected* with the general system; but it is to be recollected, that upon one occasion, at least, the unfortunate man was an associate of the murderers in their designs upon others.

Several very sudden *disappearances* have taken place since the murder—one, a person who has long been a disgrace to the cloth, and who long before this should have been deprived of his gown, is deeply implicated. We should be sorry to find another member of the same holy calling involved; but we fear it is so—it is dreadful to relate, but no less than seven names of respectable persons have been reported to us as being on the list of the proscribed, independently of MR. BARBER BEAUMONT, who,—such is the repugnance of Englishmen to assassination and conspiracy—has become, from every thing absurd, conceited, and ridiculous, quite interesting in our eyes, from the mere force of the jeopardy in which he has been latterly living.

One thing we submit should be done—a special commission should issue as soon after the present term as possible, for the trial of the prisoners—delay not only is unsuitable to the atrocity of the case, but we are convinced the ends of justice, as relates to those still undetected, will be better consulted by a speedy public investigation of the affair.

No persons can more sincerely than ourselves lament, when private affairs are unnecessarily brought before the public; but since every newspaper in the United Kingdom has thought proper to give its version of a disagreeable difference represented to exist between the lately-returned Voyager, and the Lady, to whom he was, previous to his departure, engaged to be married; and as if by one consent they all conspired to impute the sin of fickleness to the latter, we think it right to state the real fact, in order that these journalists may amend their evidence, and that the public may be undeceived.

It is true, that the officer in question, was engaged to be married, and that the lady remained constant till his return; when *he chose* to break off the match—that there were difficulties to be encountered, in the outset before his departure, is most true; and that some circumstances had occurred, *previous* to his acquaintance with the young lady (to which there can be no necessity now to refer) is also most true; but they were distinctly and explicitly detailed to the officer, by her uncles, and considered, at the time, by the intended husband, as not at all likely to interfere with *his* happiness, nor as militating, in the smallest degree, against the match.

On the recent arrival of the officer in England, it appears, that by the advice of his friends, he declined any farther connection with the family of the young lady, on the ground that the circumstances to which he did not object, so long as they remained a "family secret," had, *since* his departure, afforded matter of common conversation. Here the matter rests, and whatever may be the impression upon our minds of the officer's *first determination*, it is certainly but justice to the young lady to declare, that nothing whatever has occurred, since the commencement of their acquaintance, which ought in justice to have changed it; except the loquacity of the friends of one of the parties during the separation.

THE TOPAZ CUP.

THERE has been a discussion and correspondence about a cup sold at Fonthill, and which the late miserable owner of that gewgaw bought of BADDOCK, the china-man, for three hundred pounds. It fetched six hundred at the sale, although LEWIS, a man who keeps the new shop the corner of Ryder-street, declared *it was chrystal*. MR. H. PHILLIPS asserted that PROFESSOR BUCKLAND had pronounced it a TOPAZ. This the professor denies; but it matters not to us, (although we are pretty much inclined to publish a portion of *the two catalogues*, in order to expose the humbug of the sale.) We only wish to record a joke which SAM ROGERS made when he heard of the discussion:—"Topaz!" said he, "chrystal! psha, these are bad materials for cups;—I prefer QUARTZ."

A whig member of parliament who was at the sale related this to us the other evening. To say that we do not believe it would be useless, when we have said our informant is a whig, and moreover, a whig who, in order to procure attention to his bad jokes, most probably serves them as he does his valuable books.—Disposes of them at Fonthill, under *another name* as likely to get a better price for them.

THEATRES.

THERE is a word in every body's mouth, which in common parlance is most strangely misapplied; we mean the word JUSTICE—in conversation, in literature, the idea of punishment is universally associated with JUSTICE—upon boards offering rewards for robberies, (which they invariably do, and not for robbers) they are always held out as payable when the offender is *brought to Justice*—indeed it has grown into a synonime—to say Justice has overtaken him, means, that a man is to be hanged, and so on; and there is another word equally perverted from its real meaning, which is criticism—to criticise a play is the same as to abuse it—and a critic and cutter-up are identified in the minds of play-writers and play-actors, as one and the same person.

It is our happiness this week to be able to separate the characters, for we have the agreeable task to perform of praising every thing we have to notice. The new play at Covent Garden combines, in a most unusual degree, good writing and much interest, with the most magnificent scenery and decoration we ever saw upon a stage, and as if the consent had been general to make a grand effort to blend all attractions in one piece, BISHOP has outdone himself in the music.—When we say *that* of the composer of "When the Mill goes," "The Chough and the Crow," and "Bid me discourse," we need say nothing more to express our opinion of the present performance.

We do not consider it necessary, nay we do more, we consider it always injudicious to be "as good as a chorus," and detail the plots of new pieces, it most assuredly spoils the interest, and more than that, unless the machinist or some other competent officer of the Theatre chooses to send it to us, we could not do it if we would. In the new play of CORTEZ, the principal incident is borrowed from DRYDEN'S Indian Emperor, and the rest of the drama from history chiefly, and partly from some modern melo-drames. Upon the whole, however, we may venture to pronounce it most deservedly successful, and extremely likely to produce an immense revenue to the treasury—the house was overflowing before the curtain rose.

We next proceed to notice the "Winter's Tale" at the other house; and we never feel more pleasure than in being able to bestow the very highest praise upon MRS. BUNN'S *Hermione*—her performance of the whole part was chaste and beautiful; but in the statue scene she out-did all her rivals—the grace and beauty of her appearance, the infinite skill and taste with which the drapery was made to fall over her fine figure, so well adapted to the situation, the attitude she assumed, in short every part of the scene was perfect, and the audience testified their admiration by shouts of applause.—MACREADY'S *Leontes* was an able performance, and MUNDEN'S *Autolycus* droll beyond description. The house was crowded to witness the performance.

Feeling as we do towards MRS. BUNN, and her unqualified excellence in the part of *Hermione*, our contempt for the system of puffing adopted by the friends of actors and actresses, induces us to expose to the ridicule it so justly merits the following piece of bombast and stuff, which was paid for and inserted in the MORNING POST of Tuesday.

"MRS. BUNN, in the character of *Hermione*, was distinguished by testimonials of decided approbation. This lady would be seen, with peculiar effect, in the *Medea* of GLOVER, the *Phædra* of SMITH, and the *Mologune* of MORE; characters which have long been strangers to the public, from the want of an actress gifted in those advantages which are indispensable for the delineation of the heroic and the grand. MRS. BUNN is a performer who is free from every taint of imitation; she is original and natural, and founds a school and manner of her own. Into the character of *Hermione*, she infuses some *of the sweetest* surprises of acting, and some of the *most powerful witcheries* of female excellence yet seen upon the British stage. When tried in competition with predecessors of recorded brilliancy, she loses nothing by comparison. To mark out every point, which received dignity from her demeanour, *impression from her energy, and illumination from her enthusiasm*, would be a task as endless as to *enumerate the fascinations of her face and form*. Though it is arduous to pronounce what is most excellent where *all is excellence*, yet it is manifest that *tenderness* and *grandeur* are the *banners under which she weaves the plumes of victory*. Were it to be said that inequalities are perceptible in her performance, the observation reaches no farther than when we remark that *the most splendid edifice itself has passages;* that gems, which form a diadem, are linked together *by an ore inferior in refulgence;* that blossoms, fair in April freshness, *still hang from branches which are less in beauty*. To the stage this *magic* actress seems *what the rose is to the garden, the diamond* to the mine, AND THE ASCENDING SUN TO EVERY CHARM OF NATURE!!!"

Hence it appears that this lady at Drury Lane will not only fill their coffers with money, and dissipate the powerful smell of the stable, but that she will light the theatre as well as fill it; such, at least, are the effects likely to be produced by a lady who is at once a Diamond, a Rose, and the Sun!—We conclude the above puff was written by the same man who wrote about the same lady in BLACKWOOD, where he said "her voice was not a voice but an echo."—If he really admire MRS. BUNN, we would advise him not to injure her by such absurd trash, which, as far as relates to herself, if she have the good taste which we suspect by her performance of *Hermione* she has, must be as painful to her feelings as it is unpleasant to those of others.

While upon the subject of puffs, we must notice the following, which adds premeditated falsehood to fulsome flattery.

"Miss LYDIA KELLY, *whose wonderful ascent of The Cataract*, at Drury-lane Theatre, *has excited such admiration and astonishment*, has been pronounced by MR. DAVIS to be the first horsewoman in Europe."

We do not know whether MISS LYDIA KELLY is desirous of so much equestrian celebrity as that which it is attempted to afford her in this little observation, nor do we know whether MISS LYDIA KELLY is a fine horsewoman—but that she does not ascend the *Cataract* at Drury Lane we do know—that part of the exhibition being assigned to one of the male performers attached to the stud.

We have no room here for a few remarks on the indisposition of MISS M. TREE, which will therefore appear in another part of this paper.

But whether we have little room or much room, we must find a corner to announce the return of LISTON to Drury Lane, and we really doubt which of the two plays chosen for his appearance was the more attractive of the two. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, played as it was last week at Drury Lane, is indeed a treat—DOWTON'S *Hardcastle* is the perfection of the art—and ELLISTON, if rather too matured in appearance, performed the *modest* guest with infinite success. LISTON'S *Tony*, which it is but fair to say was *the* feature of the night, is beyond all description comic, and the *eclat* with which the Comedy went off is a sufficient proof of public feeling.

As to the HYPOCRITE, we can find no words adequate to the praise of DOWTON'S *Cantwell*—the smooth, unchaste devotion—the grovelling worldliness, mingling with the affected sanctity in the character, are most admirably pourtrayed by this highly gifted actor—he never endangers his well earned reputation, but when he "o'ersteps (not only) the modesty of nature," but of society, by the unnecessary introduction of a sort of vulgarity, exiled even from the lower classes, in *Cantwell*, vulgarity, exiled even from the lower classes, in *Cantwell*, the nature of which, we admit, affords much temptation to an actor with a prurient imagination; we were pleased to see less of this than usual; at least the author has done so much which we must bear with, that the additions of the actor were only perceptible as they heightened the effect and invigorated the character. LISTON'S *Maw-worm* was sufficiently good to ensure him the invectives and execrations of all the canters in London. The *Maw-worms* and *Cantwells* of real life, to whose recent proceedings at Orange-street Chapel, although they might, with the greatest propriety, be noticed in *this* department, we have given a gentle brush over in another column of our paper of to-day.

We are quite sure that a few words in behalf of a suffering female will not be thrown away upon our readers, and although we have received no communication on the subject, we venture, without a fear of offending her feelings, to mention that the daughter of MRS. MARTYR, married, and with four children, is in the greatest distress; she has been discharged from Covent Garden Theatre; she was a pupil of MADAME MARA; but we believe her physical powers were not adequate to the display of her professional science. She is, however, the daughter of a once popular actress, and is unfortunately excluded from the advantages arising from the Theatrical fund.—We have no private or personal knowledge of the lady, and are even unacquainted with her present name, but we read the account of her circumstances in the MORNING POST, and saw that Messrs. YOUNG and FAWCETT were interesting themselves in her behalf. The private respectability of *their* names, added to the weight which their powerful talents must give to any person whose case is taken up by them, is a sufficient guaranty to us for making this appeal, and mentioning them as referees upon the occasion.

We would mention this case particularly to MR. ELLISTON, as a most favourable opportunity for exercising *that* liberality which he has so recently displayed in the appointment of MR. BRANDON.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Observing in the JOHN BULL Newspaper the melancholy statements of numerous outrages in the West Indies, which are justly ascribed to the machinations of the "Saints," I am induced to send you a communication which I have this month received from a very intelligent and respectable merchant in Berbice, which you are at liberty to insert in your valuable Paper, if you think it neither too stale nor uninteresting. Its only recommendation is, that it carries along with it strong proofs that the noble exertions of WILBERFORCE and his party are crowned with success to a great extent.

"This kind of property" (says my correspondent, speaking of sugar and cotton estates) "has much deteriorated, owing principally to the interference in England of MR. WILBERFORCE and a party of canting hypocritical enthusiasts, who are, and ever have been, much disposed to shew off their philanthropy at the expence of other people, but who would not part with a stiver out of their own pockets to save half the universe from destruction. I am collecting materials for the purpose of exposing some of those worthies, and I shall, I think, turn author on my return to Europe. Here in this colony (Berbice) were two very fine sugar, and one coffee estate, belonging to the crown, and which in 1811 were given over to a committee of these Saints, to carry on *practically* their plan of ameliorating the condition of the slaves attached to them. What was the consequence? The estates were ruined, cultivation suspended, and out of a population of twelve hundred of the finest negroes in the colony, *there were only four births in three years!* But this was not all—while all other proprietors were deriving handsome returns from their estates, these properties were getting annually deeper in debt. ZACHARY MACAULAY, another of these canting persons, who acted as agent for the concern in Europe, while the colonial agents here were carrying on a system of the most shameless pillage and devastation, completely demoralizing the negroes; in fact, paying great attention to the fleece, but none to the flock. Since the termination of this commission about five years ago, they have never thought proper to publish to the world a report of their proceedings, or a statement of their accounts. If I can only get these materials in an authentic shape, I will most willingly spend two or three hundred pounds in unmasking these hypocrites, and in shewing to the British public what villainy is carried on in the name of religion, and under the cloak of philanthropy."—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CLIFTON HADWEN.

Pinchbeck Spalding, Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1823.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—If not previously informed, perhaps it may be worth your knowing, in your praiseworthy attempts to expose the worldly-mindedness of *the Saints*, that MR. BUXTON is not totally uninfluenced by the good things of this world, or the disinterested person he may wish to make people think he is, as the following instance may convince you.

MR. BUXTON was at first a warm supporter of the late Spitalfields Silk Act, and on the first reading of the Bill voted in its favour. MR. BUXTON is a brewer, and as such supplied many of the houses in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields with beer. The weavers immediately abandoned these houses and determined to drink no more of his beer. MR. BUXTON'S customers stated the facts to him, and how much his conduct was against both their and his interests.

MR. BUXTON, you will say, of course rejected all compromise with his conscience. Not so exactly—he promised to reconsider the Bill and its principles, and so singular an effect had this reconsideration of the Bill, that on its second reading his ideas of the matter were completely changed—he saw the thing in quite a new and a different light, and if he did not speak against the Bill, he certainly at least voted against it.

If you think this fact worth noticing, you may have it fully substantiated by inquiry in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, and my information is at your service in exposing the humbug of *the Saints*.—I am, Sir, your reader and sincere well-wisher, *****.

TO JOHN BULL.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.

We are informed by a correspondent, who signs himself AN ORANGEMAN, and who tells us that he was present on the 5th November, at *St. Mary Somerset Church*, in *Upper Thames-street*, where that society held their *first* meeting as a public body, to celebrate the anniversary of KING WILLIAM III. landing on these shores, that the DEPUTY GRAND CHAPLAIN OF THE INSTITUTION, in very manly and energetic language, explained at large the *views* and the *principles* of that Institution; and that he also spoke certain *bold constitutional truths*, which are expected to create a great sensation *in a certain quarter!*

Our correspondent adds, that the sermon is to be printed at the request of the Society, in a cheap form, for very wide circulation throughout the empire. AN ORANGEMAN.

London, Nov. 6, 1823.

We insert the above letter with great pleasure, admitting, however, the impression upon our minds to be that it is written by the DEPUTY GRAND CHAPLAIN of the Institution himself.

WE give our readers an extract of a letter from Dublin, from an enlightened and able correspondent:—

"There is no doubt of the existence of a conspiracy, exclusively Popish, to assassinate the Protestants, and that preparations have been making for some years back for this horrible work. The Jesuits and Priests are supposed to be at the bottom of it, although they are too cunning to appear in the front ground, that which principally elicits the rage of *Satan* is the circulation of the Scriptures in Ireland, and the system of scriptural education generally adopted throughout the country. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy and Priests universally set their faces against this species of education, and they anathematize, (bell, book, and candle) the parents of such Romish children as go to these schools, and deny them what they are pleased to term the church rites, absolution, extreme unction, &c. &c.: of course the poor wretches consider themselves, under such circumstances, as inevitably doomed to perdition; the Priests know full well that the craft is in danger, that the word of God, and their religion are completely opposed, and that the Scriptures universally read and understood, Popery with all its blasphemous rubbish must fall prostrate to the ground. This final overthrow we have no reason to expect without a struggle: *Satan* will not yield his kingdom without exertion. Government may devise various plans of conciliation; they may even pass the commutation of tythe bill—they may also send hundreds of thousands to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but unless they surrender the country altogether to Popery, all other boons will have no effect. Popery, with all its horrible concomitants, blasphemies, lyings, idolatry and superstition, is the bane of devoted freedom—it means whatsoever, unaccompanied with scriptural education, will prove inadequate to root it out. We can hardly expect anywhere a change to be wrought upon the passing generation; but whoever lives to see the third generation from the present time, will find me, if I am not greatly mistaken, a terrestrial Paradise; the seeds are now sowing in perilous times, in spite of all opposition, and posterity will reap abundant fruits, when we and perhaps our children lie mouldering in the dust.

"Dublin, July, 1823."

TO JOHN BULL,

ZACHARY MACAULAY, ESQ.

SIR—As you have of late directed the attention of your readers to the public conduct of this gentleman, I wish to ask whether the following paragraph, which has appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* the Liverpool, and other papers, (and to which I have not seen any contradiction) is a puff or a hoax.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. ANTE-HUMBUG.

"It will be satisfactory to our readers to learn that MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY has made an offer of his personal services to the society for abolishing the state of slavery throughout the British dominions, proposing to visit those countries in which slavery exists, in order to report to his brethren at home whatever instances of cruelty and mismanagement can be gathered from the slaves themselves. This venerable and disinterested philanthropist will direct his views in the first instance to the Virgin Islands, and to a minute investigation of the state of that most interesting class of people—the female slaves. The motives of love, it is but justice to say, will add fresh lustre to the name of one who, as the chief founder of the prosperous colony of Sierra Leone, deservedly ranks as the HOWARD of the present day. Any communications on this important subject may be addressed to the Secretary of the Society, 18, Aldermanbury; or to Messrs. Macaulay and Hatchard, George-street, Mansion House."

THE LATE STORM.—The accounts received from various parts of the country give a very dreadful detail of the disastrous effects of the storms last week. At Bath the Avon overflowed to an unprecedented extent, it rose fourteen inches higher than at the memorable flood in 1809. The houses in the Dolemeads were under water, which reached to the bed rooms; cries were heard for assistance at an early hour on Saturday morning; a ferry boat was procured by Mr. Nash, the rescued all the inhabitants from their danger. Numerous boats were employed on the lower Bristol road, on the Quay, and the adjacent streets in ferrying the people from their houses.—At Bridgewater the night of Thursday, the bed of the Frome overflowed its banks, and the innabitants of the Weir, and the streets adjoining, were awakened from their slumbers by the rushing of the water into their shops and cellars. At day-break all the low land round Bapsist Mills and Taunton's-bridge was under water; and pigs, sheep, poultry, casks, household utensils, &c. floated down the stream.—On Friday night a fisherman and Wardie, the former foreman of Mr. Moore's manufactory on Dalkeith's Common, brought a package to Keynsham, to be forwarded to their employers, residing at the corner of Old Bond-street, and on returning about nine o'clock they were swept away by the rapidity of the current and both were drowned.—At Melksham trees were blown down in all directions, in some instances attended with serious consequences. The coaches from Devizes were necessitated to pass by another road, and one of them, after coming by Bromham and Sandridge to Melksham, was prevented ingress to the town, by some trees which fell across the road at Lonbourne, and had to go all the way back again.—The Falmouth mail, when within four miles of Exeter, on Saturday, was upset, the violence of the wind having produced such terror in the horses that they refused to proceed, and actually *turned* back. An elm tree, upwards of 100 years old, the property of the Rev. G. T. Cosserat, at Brampford Speke, was torn up by the roots. A considerable number of cattle have been drowned. About fifty boats were drifted out to sea from Exmouth and the River Exe.—In the neighbourhood of Buckingham the snow and rain, combined with an unusual boisterous wind, formed an almost frightful tempest. Part of a flock of sheep (amounting to nearly 70), the property of Mr. Terry, of Quarendon, were drowned in a field near Eden Mill, and also several belonging to Mr. Gurney, of Aylesbury. A bridge at the entrance of Leighton Buzzard was blown down by the wind, which impeded the progress of the Buckingham and Kidderminster coaches, and numerous other carriages travelling to that place. Men were employed in clearing the roads of trees, which were blown down.—At Bedford—On the banks of the river Ouse is a street called Thames-street, which is built principally of wood. This being inundated, Mr. Bass, of the George Inn, drove down his gig to extricate the inhabitants; but in his effort he, from the depth of the water, lost all command of his horse, and finding himself in a perilous situation, sprung out of his gig and was carried home by a boat. His horse perished, and the life of Mr. Boss is considered in jeopardy. Saturday being market day all business was suspended, as the inlets of the town were entirely impassable. Several houses have been entirely destroyed by the flood.—Around Gloucester, and in the vicinity of Tewkesbury, great devastation was made in the extensive plantations of General Dowdeswell, at Pull Court; entire rows of trees were levelled with the earth; one large elm tree fell across the road at Sedgberrow Bridge, which, united with the high land-flood, for a considerable while entirely interrupted the communication on the Evesham road. Many valuable sheep belonging to Mr. Petley and Mr. Pitway, were drowned in the night.—Upon the arrival of the Bristol mail at Worcester, on Friday morning, considerable surprise was excited at the absence of Godfrey, the guard. Mr. Jones, of the Star and Garter, despatched two men in a post-chaise the route the mail had travelled in quest of him. Near Severn Stoke they discovered the guard lying in the road completely insensible. They placed him in the chaise and brought him to his sister's, in Sidbury, where he now lies in a dangerous state. When at Tewkesbury, he observed he had never before experienced such a journey, and thought he should perish.—The London Mail to Worcester was overturned about two miles on this side Oxford, in consequence of its coming in contact with a stage waggon, owing to the excessive darkness of the night.—At Windsor and round that neighbourhood, the greatest flood that has been known for many years, came very suddenly. Nothing was to be seen from Maidenhead to Chertsey but water over the tops of the hedges. Eton was surrounded with water, and in the streets to such a depth that no one could pass except in a boat or cart; part of the Park wall was thrown down by the violence of the water. No carriages could come to Windsor by Datchet, the water was so deep round the wall. The loss in cattle has been very great.—Coventry and its neighbourhood also felt the effects of the storm. The wind from the north and north-east, during several hours, was most awfully tempestuous, and the rain excessively heavy and incessant. The Cambridge coach was prevented arriving nearer to Northampton than Wellingborough, in consequence of the obstructions upon the road from trees blown across it. At Abington, part of the church, which has lately undergone repair, was blown down. In many places the water had risen to an immense height; and large trees have been blown down in various directions.—Several of the extensive districts of the Fens in the isle of Ely and county of Norfolk are completely overflowed, and considerable losses have been sustained by the occupiers of farms, many sheep having been drowned, and corn and hay-stacks washed away. Many of the mails were stopped on their route by the flood; the road between Hindon and Wincanton, near Salisbury, was rendered impassable by snow, which was so deep as to render it necessary to dig out the coaches.—At Yarmouth, the dreadful gales drove several vessels on shore; the greater part of the crews, however, were saved, owing, in a great measure to the assistance of Captain Manby's apparatus, by which the lives of the crew of the Venus (10 in number) were preserved. The fishing yawl, William and Francis, drove upon the beach near Winterton, and out of seven persons, five of them were washed overboard and drowned; two boys saved themselves by clinging to the mast. On the Norfolk coast, seven sail were driven on shore between Hunstone light-house and Lynn.—Very serious damage has been sustained in the Fens within the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. The great banks from the long draught were completely prous, the waters blew them up, thereby inundating many thousand acres of valuable land, and destroying great quantities of corn, hay, and cattle.

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2 HYGEIANA; a non-medical analysis of some Female Diseases. The above may be had at 29, Paternoster-row, London, and of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

MESSRS. GOSS are to be consulted daily, and patients in the country are requested to describe minutely the case, enclosing a remittance for advice and medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world.—Goss & Co. M.R.C. Surgeons, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

ELMS'S AMBOYNA LOTION, Powders, and Gum, for the preservation of the Teeth and the Cure of the Tooth-ache. The Public are respectfully informed that the Business of the late Charles Elms, Dentist, for respectfully informed that the Business of the late Charles Elms, Dentist, for the sale of the Lotion, Powders, and Gum, for the preservation of the Teeth and the relief of the Tooth-ache, is carried on at his late residence, No. 45, Leicester-square, and continues to be carried on at his late residence, No. 45, Leicester-square, Guma, continues to be carried on at his late residence, No. 45, Leicester-square, by the proprietor thereof, who, and who only, prepared these drugs for the late Mr. Elms. during the last two years.—A single trial is sufficient to prove Charles Elms. during the last two years.—A single trial is sufficient to prove the efficacy of these Preparations, which have been used and approved of by the first medical and scientific characters in the kingdom, for 30 years. The late Sir first medical and scientific characters in the kingdom, for 30 years. The late Sir Joseph Banks used and patronised them; and Mr. Elms always acknowledged Joseph Banks used and patronised them; and Mr. Elms always acknowledged himself indebted to them for his extensive and successful practice in curing all complaints of the mouth and teeth, without hazarding the dangerous operation complaints of the mouth and teeth, without hazarding the dangerous operation of extraction, which is often attended with fatal consequences.—The Public are of extraction, which is often attended with fatal consequences.—The Public are cautioned against impositions, as no person has been ever appointed to vend cautioned against impositions, as no person has been ever appointed to vend these Drugs in London. The original genuine Amboyna Lotion, Powders, and these Drugs in London. The original genuine Amboyna Lotion, Powders, and Gum, for the Tooth ache, are sold at No. 45, in Leicester-square, (a private house,) and no where else in London.

IN SIX EASY LESSONS—One ONE HOUR EACH.—MR BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six progressive Lessons. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand, is calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and, moreover, will steady the hand of the most tremulous writer. Upwards of 2000 specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, also references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age.—Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residence. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with inconceivable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 64, Strand, near Charing Cross.

BEREGE AND SICILIAN DRESSES.—We never offer through the medium of a public paper but when we have something truly novel, and decidedly worth the attention of every Lady, as the collection for this season more than rivals that of any former year. We name 800 very rich Sicilian gauze dresses (a great bargain) which cost the manufacturers 45s. 50s. and 55s. and will be sold at 16s. 20s. and 22s.; also 401 pieces of the new berege, suited for evening dresses, 2s. 6d. a yard, measuring 1 yard and a half wide, and commonly sold at 5s. S. and C. having devoted the last three months entirely to the purchasing of winter costume, and collecting from the south of France many novelties of the kind, and more particularly in choice colours of Silks, for which their house has been long celebrated, they have now on sale an endless variety of very rich Lisnage Silks, in the most splendid, pure, and costly colours, at 2s. 6d. 3s. 4s. 5s. and 6s. a yard; also silks being cut under their own immediate inspection are much recommended to families as not being at all liable to crease; four hundred pieces of rich levantine silks, French width, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; rich single Gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; double ditto in every shade, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Persian silks for linings, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. Just imported from Valenciennes and Cambray, 90 boxes of French cambric handkerchiefs, of great bargain, 2d. per dozen and upwards. Quality made at 2½ d. 21 bales of India long clothes, got up entirely free from dress, measuring 25 yards, for 18s. 6d. the piece, these cloths are particularly suited to families going abroad; about 200 pieces of the best coloured moreens for curtains, a great bargain, every colour at 1s. 4d. a yard, worth 2s.; at SEWELL and CROSS'S, 42, Frith-street, corner of Old Compton-street, Soho square.

FOX'S PATENT AQUATIC MOHAIR GAMBROON WAREHOUSE.—Gentlemen are respectfully informed, that owing to the increased importation of Mohair, that the CLOAKS are now cheaper than Camlets, and much superior in every respect, the best of which he warrants never to grow through, or become unsightly, and will be found to be a large proportion of Camlet, being sold for this Patent Gambroons, they are now stamped on the back, "Fox's Patent Aquatic Mohair Gambroons, 29, King-street, Covent-garden, next door to the Westminster Fire Office." N.B. Fox's Water proof Woollen Cloth for Coats, Trowsers, &c.

SILK CLOAKS, Retail and for Exportation, at LEWIS and Co.'s Large Rooms, 195, Regent street, four doors from Conduit street.—High silk Levantine cloaks, 30s. to 60s.; beautiful soft satinuitto, 49s. to 80s.; Velour Epengle ditto, 39s. to 60s.; the new, spl cloth cloaks, suitable for invalids and travellers, 36s. to 70s. the Spanish and Russia cloaks, trimmed and lined with fine 60s. to 10l.—Cloaks of every description made to order at 24 hours notice. A very extensive and valuable stock of Muffs, consisting of ermine, chinchilla, sable, fitch, lynx, &c. warranted entirely free from moths, beginning at 7s. 6d. to six guineas. 7000 yards of Levantines, gros de Naples, in all fashionable colours from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; 500 yards of superior rich poplins, at ouce 1s. 10d. worth at least 3s.—N.B. Orders attended to if post-paid.—Rich sarsnets in all the fashionable chaps, from 15s. to 30s. the dress.

ORIGINAL EAST INDIA WAREHOUSE, 66, New Bond-street, near Brook street.—MOON and RUCKLAND are giving the fullest value for every SHAWL that is sent to them, of any kind, Indian, Persian, or Paradise, and other Oriental Curiosities.—P.S. Ladies desirous of purchasing BRITISH SHAWLS and SCARFS, of the first quality and newest patterns, are respectfully invited to inspect the largest Stock in London, at full 20 per cent. under the usual prices, for ready money.

EDMONDSON and RODHAM, 125, New Bond-street, ever thankful for the least encouragement they receive from the Public, which has stimulated them to increased exertions, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have recently imported into this country an extensive assortment of rare and valuable FURS, which they are enabled, under the peculiarity of the different purchases made by their agents abroad, to submit on terms the most economical. It gives them great pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal support they have received in the manufacture of their Silks, which they have brought to such approved perfection, in addition to their Shawls, made under their immediate superintendence, at Edinburgh, and which have met with such decided approbation by Parisians, who have visited this country, as to give them great satisfaction in the assurance they have received of the superiority of their Saxony Wool Habit Cloths, Fancy Ribbons, of the most novel French designs, and every article they have laid in adapted to the season; and they are happy in having obliterated the long-existing prejudice towards the system of New Bond-street, by the terms which no other establishment has hitherto submitted.—125, New Bond-street.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of RICH SILK and DRAPERY GOODS are now SELLING OFF, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. J. Richardson, upon the Premises, 111, Oxford-street, corner of Regent Circus.—As the lease of the house is disposed of, and the new proprietors enter at Christmas, the Executors have made a greater reduction than under any other less urgent case they would think correct, for the purpose of selling off the Stock by the 21st of Dec. as the whole must be cleared by that time. In order to dispose of their rich gros de Naples and levantines, they have made up a variety of opera cloaks, which they intend offering to the public at half the prices generally charged for them. They have also on hand a beautiful collection of sable, chinchilla, fitch, ermine, and other muffs, and tippets, the whole of the skins; 421 real Sicilian damask cloths, with napkins to match, a little soiled; 20 pieces real Russia sheeting full 3 yds wide, without a seam, and a few pieces stout ditto for servants, 9d. a yd; fine Irish sheeting, 1l yd wide, 2l.d.; 426 pieces of fine Colerain linen, soiled, at 11d. a yard; real Witney blankets, large size, 8s. 6d. a pair; large counterpanes, 5s. 3d.; fine hair cloths, 9s. 6d. in all colours, many soiled; 500 pieces large assortment of Bengal and India shawls and scarfs; cambric handkerchiefs, 2½ per doz. and the largest size 5s. 6d. cloaks, 10s. 6d. The Stock must be cleared by the 21st Dec. by order of the Executor of the late Mr. Richardson, at 111, Oxford-street, corner of Regent Circus.

GRAFTON HOUSE, 274, HIGH HOLBORN, facing Red Lion street, Wholesale and Retail FUR WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT GUMWOOD most respectfully solicits the immediate attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to his superior and choice Stock of Winter Goods, consisting of Furs, Pelisse Cloths, Cloaks, Welch Flannels, Silk Mercery, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. Beautiful Chinchilla muffs, 30s. 33s. and 36s.; Fitch ditto, 20s. 22s. and 25s.; Squirrel back, 18s.; Ermine, 11s. 6d.; real Sable, 23s. 30s. and 38s.; pelisse cloths for charity, 20d. 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard, 9d.; Merino wool, various colours, 5s. 6d.; habits, 7s. 9d. and 10s. 6d. the best superfine, 12s. 6d.; fashionable coloured cloaks, 6s. 9d.; large size 7s. 9d and 9s.; stuffs for ditto, 7½d.; twilled ditto, figured; Welch Flannels, yd-wide, 12d. to 8s. 6d.—N.B. Muffs repaired or exchanged. Pelerines, Flounces, and Trimmings of every description.—Two respectable young men wanted immediately.

GUNS, PLATE, and PLATED GOODS.—JAMES COLLINS (who for several years conducted the business at Wilson's old established Warehouse, No. 12, Piccadilly-go-lane, Regent-street) begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, and in consequence of the late Proprietor having relinquished the business in his favour, he has opened a Shop at No. 12, Vigo-lane, where he intends to carry on the Business upon the same plan which has hitherto given such general satisfaction. He has just selected a large and elegant assortment of Plate and Sheffield Plated Goods, of the most modern manufacture and design, and has on sale a large variety of town-made Guns and Pistols, &c. by all the principal London makers. J. C. flatters himself from the length of time he conducted Mr. Wilson's business, and the consequent experience he has gained, the Public will be induced to favour him with that encouragement and support which the old concern so long enjoyed.

RECTIFIED SPERM OIL, 4s. 9d. PER GALLON.

UPTON and CO. Oilmen and Colour Manufacturers, 64, Queen-street, Cheapside, most respectfully acquaint the Public, that by a process entirely new, they are enabled to sell a Sperm Oil so highly rectified as to equal in purity Sphits of Wine. This Oil being in the first instance of the finest quality, and afterwards completely cleansed from every impurity there is no waste, and its flame is equal in brilliancy to the best Gas, with the superior strength and steadiness of an Oil Light. Its cheapness is its excellence that it will burn well in every kind of Lamp.—N.B. Other Lamp Oils from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon; Linseed Oil 2s. 6d. and Turpentine 5s. per gallon.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey, by now using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil, as it is impregnated with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the hair in the universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey; and is such a nourisher to the roots of the hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and, if used often it will never turn grey again, and is sure to clear the head from infancy to old age, and will always keep the head and hair clean and beautiful. Gentlemen who have lost their hair, and have the least sign of roots of hair remaining, by using regularly, for a few months, Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published, in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the hair, and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair what can possibly be done.

It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits; therefore ladies and gentlemen ought to be particular and aware of a respectable person.—Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil. The ounce bottle, 5s.; or a large bottle, containing 5 ounces, for 11. is a saving.—Sold by the Sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland street, Oxford street, near the Pantheon; and by most principal perfumers and medicine venders.

MISS M. TREE.

WE are quite aware of Theatrical manœuverings and political indispositions, and we confess, knowing the sensitive delicacy of public performers touching their dignity, we might have been induced to attribute the sudden illness of Miss TREE on the night previous to the intended performance of the new play at Covent Garden, to a dislike to the part assigned to her, or a disinclination to be associated with the quadruped actors of that Theatre. With this pre-disposition to doubt, (which we certainly were not led to feel, by any previous exhibition of similar whims on the part of the young lady,) we were not very much surprised at seeing a paragraph, evidently concocted by the Committee of Management, in the Courier one evening last week, which we have not at hand to quote, but the tendency of which, was evidently to awaken a spirit of disapprobation on the part of the public against Miss TREE.

This paragraph, however much it pained us to see gentlemen combining to attract displeasure to one of their most popular and serviceable performers, confirmed us, as we before said, in our suspicions, that Miss TREE had been playing the management *a sly trick;* and we lamented the justice of our first view of the case. Little did we imagine that at the very period of the publication of the paragraph in question, the MANAGEMENT were in possession of the following letter from the father of the young lady, enclosing a certificate from her physician:—

Letter from Mr. TREE to one of the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre.

Monday, Nov. 3, 1823.

"MY DEAR SIR—During the last week, and most particularly since the rehearsal on Saturday, my daughter has been extremely unwell, and it is with real regret that I find myself obliged to forward to you this morning a certificate from her medical adviser, who informs me *that she requires a secession from labour for eight or ten days, before she can with safety resume her professional labours.*

"I have delayed writing until this morning, *in the hope of obtaining permission for her attendance at the Theatre;* but as that is at present impracticable, I can only deplore the necessity, and trust that you may be enabled to make your arrangements without her.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) M. TREE."

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that Miss M. TREE is at present *very much indisposed;* there is a *great degree of general weakness* and relaxation of her frame, *with occasional spasms affecting the chest and stomach. She is incapable of using any great exertion,* and it appears to me that rest and quiet for some weeks *will be requisite for her health, which otherwise might materially suffer from a relapse of her former severe indisposition.*

(Signed) "JOHN MITCHELL, M D."

"*November* 3, 1823."

We ought to observe, that we have no authority for saying that the paragraph to which we allude, came direct from the Management, but the nature and character of it certainly give that impression. Should it be so, we cannot but express our surprise, that because the Theatre in Covent Garden has lately made the acquisition of Miss PATON, the conductors should necessarily stigmatize or cast unfavourable shadows over the public conduct of Miss TREE, who was, at all events, till recently, the "very prop which did sustain their House."

We hate comparisons, but we believe Miss TREE must know enough of herself never to shrink from competition with any vocal performer at Covent Garden Theatre. We know nothing of Miss TREE personally, we never exchanged one syllable with her, and in all human probability never shall, but we will vindicate the weak against the powerful, the amiable and exemplary individual, the able and fascinating public performer, against any thing like a combination or party to injure or run her down, and as Miss PATON'S name *has* been most invidiously introduced into this discussion by more than one newspaper during the week, we cannot refrain from observing that Miss M. TREE has, as Miss PATON had, when she suddenly quitted the Haymarket *(in somewhat better health)* the certificate of a physician; and that Miss TREE *has not* (like Miss PATON) with such a certificate in her hand, taken the opportunity of traversing the country from London to Manchester, and from Manchester to Exeter, *to sing in public.*

Those who see the delicacy of Miss TREE'S constitution —those who admire genuine talent, and unassuming excellence, will join with us in supporting her against a mean attempt to injure her professional reputation, by mis-representing the cause and nature of an illness evidently occasioned by her exertions in the service of the public, to the great advantage of the theatre to which she is attached.

We subjoin the following letter, which we received last night from MR. BISHOP:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I am at all times most unwilling to intrude myself on public notice in such a shape as this, but some of the Daily Newspapers having lately the unfair to speculate rather freely on the motives of Miss M. TREE, Miss PATON, and myself, in regard to the distribution of music in the last new Opera of "*Cortez,*" it is become my duty to attempt some elucidation of an affair which has been so maliciously misrepresented. The plain truth, Sir, is, that not one song has been added to the part as originally written for Miss PATON in the above Opera, nor was it even asked for by that lady; *my* "gallantry" was therefore not put to any test. And, that Miss M. TREE should have "rejected the part" because Miss PATON had asked for, and received an additional song, is evidently but an "invention" of her enemies; as I not only believe her incapable of such an act, but am convinced, from the state in which I observed her voice was, at the last rehearsal she was capable of attending, (the Saturday previous to the performance of the piece), that real, and severe illness, *and illness* ONLY, has been the cause of her not appearing in this Opera!

Hoping, from your professions of justice towards Theatricals, that this letter may not be deemed troublesome or uncalled for, and that you will do me the favour to allow it a place in your paper, I have the honour to remain, Sir, very obediently your's,

HENRY R. BISHOP.

Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, Nov. 3, 1823.

The Antelope has been commissioned at Chatham by Lieutenant Hire, for the purpose of conveying a considerable number of convicts to Bermuda, where docks are building, and other considerable naval plans projected. The Antelope will lie at the Island five years.

PIDDING and Co. acquaint the public that the Whole Ticket, No. 3,606, drawn last Friday, October 31, a Prize of £20,000 was sold to a gentleman of the Stock Exchange; they have also the pleasure to announce that No. 4,645, another Prize of £ 60 , drawn on the same day, was sold in one Quarter, and 12 Sixteenth Shares, at their Office, where the holders may immediately receive the amount. Thus the Public, on that day, have again gained at PIDDING'S more Capital Prize Money than at any other Office.—FRIDAY, November 14, will be the last Day of Drawing, when all the remaining Capitals of £20,000, £10,000, £1,000, &c. must come up. Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn, continue on Sale at the Lucky Corner, 1, Cornhill.

LATEST NEWS.

Advices from Bayonne to the 2d inst. arrived yesterday, which state that Gen. Mendez Vigo has been conveyed under a strong escort to Bordeaux, and confined in the fort of Hat.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—Ferdinand still so far depends on his resources that he has already given orders to send to the Havannah and then to that he has already given orders to send to the Havannah and then to Lima, the poor remains of the Spanish navy, consisting of the Asia, ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and two brigs. This expedition will be seconded by some French vessels, which will join it in America. It is also affirmed that the French commerce will enjoy henceforth, at the Havannah, and in the colonies which are not yet independent, several important privileges.—The journey of his Royal Highness to Madrid, preceded by the head-quarters, are indications of the return of part of the army to France, which, at the same time, will scour the provinces of Alicant, Carthagena, and Castille, on the other, on the one side, and Andalusia, La Mancha, and Arragon, on the other.

Intelligence reached town from Paris last night, that the King of France was alarmingly ill, occasioned by an attack of gout in the stomach.

Lisbon papers were received yesterday to the 26th ult. They contain no news whatever relative to Portugal itself or to Brazil. Among the naval arrivals are several from Pernambuco; one of which had 350 soldiers on board; the other brought only a few soldiers. A ship of war, in nine days from Madeira, announced that tranquillity prevailed in that Island. Some vessels are mentioned as on the eve of sailing for Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro.

Advices have been received, *viâ* Bucharest, from Constantinople, dated on the 27th of September, being later by two days than the letters received by the regular mail, which induce the belief that another revolution has broken out in the Turkish capital.

Sir George Nayler, Garter King at Arms, and the suite attached to his mission to the King of Portugal with the Most Noble Order of the Garter, are returned to England.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, Mr. Denman moved for a Rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be had in the case of the *King* v. *Harney and Chapman.* The ground upon which he moved, was, that the law had not been correctly laid down by the Lord Chief Justice on the trial. The Learned Gentleman contended, that it was not libellous to state a falsity of any person, without a criminal intention being proved on the part of the person publishing the falsity. The Court, however, after the arguments of Mr. Denman and Mr. Brougham, in support of the motion, was of opinion that the directions given by the Chief Justice were correct, and refused the motion for a new trial.

In the Arches Court, yesterday, in the case of *Street* v. *Street*, the Decree was affirmed. It was an appeal on the part of the husband against the judgment of the Consistorial Court, at Exeter, which pronounced for the divorce between the parties, on account of the adultery committed by the husband, and allowed his wife 11. 7s. 6d. in addition to 100l. per annum, alimony. The husband appealed against the addition, but the Court thought that the Court below had taken a correct view of the case, and decided accordingly.

At Union Hall, yesterday, Fanny Taylor was charged with firing a pistol, and wounding a young man named Arnold, in the employ of a grocer named Sentance, in the Borough. The cause assigned was unrequited love.—She was remanded.

At Marlborough-street, yesterday, Josiah Taylor was charged with keeping a common gambling-house, at No. 58, Pall-mall. He denied being the owner or occupier of the house, but he was held to bail to answer the complaint at the Sessions.

At Mary-le-Bone Office, yesterday, Mr. Joseph Wilfred Parkins was charged with assaulting John Owen, a carpenter, who lodged in a house belonging to him in Riding-house-lane. He was ordered to find bail.

At Bow-street, yesterday, Henry Holloway, a lad about thirteen years of age, was fully committed, for picking the pocket of Thomas Muslin. The prosecutor suddenly missed his handkerchief, and immediately perceiving the prisoner tucking something into his breast, he pursued and took the lad into custody. The handkerchief was not found upon him, but Jones saw him throw it into a cart.

Charles Mason, stable keeper, of Hyde Park Corner and Welsden, Middlesex, was fined in the mitigated penalty of 20s. for not having his name printed at length on his cart, he having merely the initial *C,* and not the word *Charles* prefixed before the surname of Mason.

In our last paper, we noticed an accident which happened to a young gentleman named Davies, belonging to the 2d Reg. of Dragoon Guards at Birmingham—we have since received a letter from Mr. W. Fuller of Upper Tooting, from which we are happy to learn that the accident is not so serious as was stated. Mr. F. says—"The surgeon of that regiment informs me, that not only will the hand be saved, but that he has a confident expectation of its continuing useful."

An enquiry took place yesterday morning before the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, at Westminster School, respecting a serious injury which one of the scholars (Sir Roger Kynaston) met with at the school on the 5th Nov. He was amusing himself with the other boys, by discharging fireworks in Dean's-yard, of which he had a great quantity in his pockets—a spark from the other fireworks fell into his pocket, the whole exploded, and he was dreadfully burned, so that his life is considered in danger.

At Conner's request has been held at the Committee-room of Saint George's Workhouse in the East, on the unfortunate paupers burned to death at the late fire:—John Pritchard, aged 80; Agnes Sadler, aged 70; Rebecca Cook, aged 36; Kitty Hall, aged 26, and Ann Hainsley, aged 70;—when it was proved that the fire was occasioned by a pauper lighting his pipe, the sparks from which fell into a quantity of tow in the room. The paupers who perished were imbecile, and incapable of assisting themselves to escape destruction. Verdict—"Accidentally burned to death."

NEXT FRIDAY, all the Prizes, all the Capitals, and all the Tickets and Shares must be drawn, as the Lottery finishes that day, consequently the £20 000, the £10,000, and all the other Capitals must then be drawn: and it is not because B. Sil has to boast so splendid a list of Capitals already sold by him, that he has less chance for those which remain, and many think his previous success is only the forerunner of further good fortune. We find he has already sold in the present Lottery—18 564 £20,000 in shares: 393 £1,000 whole ticket: 13 943 £500 in shares: 6 826 £500 whole ticket: 2,794 £300 in shares; 12,121 £300 in shares; 9,406 £200 in shares; 13,547 £200 in shares, &c.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The principal business doing this week in the money market has been in the Foreign Securities, which have been somewhat agitated. This particularly applies to the South American Bonds, of which the Chili went down as low as 64, being a fall of 7 per cent since last week. They have, however, subsequently rallied, and are doing at 67. Columbian Bonds are also somewhat heavy at 61¼, and have been as low as 60¾. Spanish have fluctuated from 27 to 28, and in other Foreign Stock we cannot notice any alteration. Our own Consols for Account have been looking up; they opened at 83¾, and are now at the close 82.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	82¼ ⅜	India Bonds . . .	80 81 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols	83¼ ⅜	Exchequ. Bills . .	48 49 pm.
3½ per Cent. ditto . .		Ditto	
4 per Cent. . .	99½ ¼ ½	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . .	103¾ ⅜	Con. for Acc.	83¼ 2⁄4 3⅛ 3 82⅝
Long Annuities .	20⅝ 3-16ths		

Nov. 6. French Five per Cents. - - - 88-60

WINTER INDISPENSABLES.—Ten Thousand pair of Large Size Blankets, for charitable purposes, 5s. 2d. per pair; Bath cloaks, two yards wide, 2s. a yard; petisse cloths, same width, 2s. 6d.; bath cloths, 3s. 6d.; prunells, 4s. 9d. worth 8s. 6d.; large size Bath cloaks, handsomely trimmed, 9s. 6d. each; Scotch tartans, in various clans, and waterproof camlet for do.; 140 bales of Welch and Lancashire flannels, the Lancashire are very fine from 10d. to 14d. the Welch from 1s. to 13d.; three at 21d. and 2s. are worth from 2s. 6d. to 3s.; 800 soiled damask table cloths, from two to eight yards long, at half price, with napkins to match; Russia sheeting, the full width, avoiding the necessity of a seam, 2s. 2d. a yard, very fine, 2s. 6d. an extra width, 2s. 11d.; a curious article in cord, Russia, measuring full three yards wide, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 6d. a yard; linen huckaback and diaper, for towels, 9d. a yard, yard and half wide do. for kitchen table cloths, 19d a yard; a lot of town printed furnitures; in every shade, 6d. a yard; good moreens, 14d. a yard, the best quality 16d. generally sold at 2s.; a lot of Marseilles quilts, full three yards square, 14s. 6d. worth 24s.; large size counterpanes, 5s. 6d. each; large Braganza shawls, 4s. 6d. each; 1s. 6d.; Grenadine dresses, 19s. 6d. each; Cashmere stripes and plaids for do. 14d a yard; French cambric handkerchiefs, 21s. the dozen; and Norwich crapes, in every new and fashionable colour, for the winter season, with every other article in linen drapery, silk mercery, and hosiery.—☞ Quality Calicos, sonds, cloakings, blankets, flannels, and hosiery, for charitable institutions, at cost price.—Unpaid Letters not opened, no patterns cut, or assortment made.—CRAIG and D'OYLEY'S Family Linen Warehouse, 77, Oxford-street, London.

JAMES AND J. SILVERWRIGHT inform their Friends and the Public that NEXT FRIDAY is the last day of the present Lottery when the Prizes now in the Wheel are sure to be drawn, viz. 1 of £20,000, 1 of £10,000, &c. &c. &c. Tickets and Shares (warranted undrawn) on Sale at their Fortunate Offices, 37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, and 33, Haymarket, where they had the pleasure of selling No. 8429, a prize of £10,000 on the 1st day.

GRAFTON HOUSE, 274, High Holborn.—ROBERT GRIMWOOD most respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility to Genteel to his cheap stock of furs, pelisse cloths, real Welch flannels, &c. &c. Ermine muffs, 30s.; real sable, 25s.; squirrel, 16s.; Hemster, 12s.; ditto, Petersham, 10s. 6d. with an excellent assortment of bounces, and trimmings; every description of fur bought, sold, or exchanged; pelisse cloths, 1s. 4d. to 5s.; real sable, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; cloaks, 6s.; likewise a select stock of linen, drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, &c. &c.—274, High Holborn, facing Lion street.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—THEVENOT, Perfumer, No. 7, New Bond street, London, aware that Perfumery Goods are sold under his Name, and with his Labels, at the different Perfumers in the United Kingdom, it becomes an imperious duty for him to declare, that he does not supply wholesale any Dealer whatever, either in London or the Country, that goods so sold are without his authority, and counterfeits. Entreating the Public, and the Gentry in particular, to be on their guard against such impositions, he leaves to a liberal Public to appreciate the injury he sustains by these base artifices, and concludes by offering the above Reward to the conviction of any one so illegally trading.

JOHN SALTER, 35, Strand, Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Sword Cutler to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, respectfully returns his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends, and the Public, who have so liberally supported him during 24 years, takes this opportunity to inform them that he has REBUILT the HOUSE, No 73, corner of the Adelphi (lately destroyed by fire) where he has laid in a new and fashionable assortment of Goods, such as he trusts will merit the continuance of their favours, support, and approbation; every attention has been paid to increase the accommodation of his friends, and he is determined to meet the ideas by selling the best articles on the very lowest terms. The old stock selling at 35, very cheap, and the house to be let.

THE cheapest and best CARPETTING, FURNITURES, and BEDDING.—An elegant assortment of the most fashionable Patterns of Brussels and other Carpetting, Hearth-rugs of every description, Mahogany Furnitures, Morecne, Blankets, and Bedding Articles, Wholesale and Retail, sold cheaper than any house in the kingdom, for ready money.—J. HARRIS'S Carpet Manufactory, Savile House, Leicester-square.—N.B. A superior kind of Brussels, which for appearance and durability exceeds the usual best fabric, made to order.

PASSENGERS to all parts of the GLOBE, SHIPPERS of Gentlemen's fine CLOTHING, and Consumers generally are respectfully informed that they can obtain white jean and pattern fashionable trowsers, made to measure, from 5s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; drab ditto, 5s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.; spill ditto, 4s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; cassimere ditto, 24s. to 32s; white jean waistcoats, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; white Marseilles waistcoats, 6s. 6d. to 10s.; black cassimere ditto, 12s. to 16s.; white jean jackets, 6s. 9d. to 9s. 6d; striped dressing gowns, 10s 6d. to 18s.; black ditto, 16s. to 24s.; camblet travelling cloaks, 36s. to 48s.; black ditto, 42s. to 52s. to 68s.; morning or frock coats (faced silk) 45s. to 84s: If made to measure 10l. per cent. extra, and may be returned if not approved. The above articles are cut and manufactured by superior workmen, so that the higher priced garments will compete in quality and fashion with those from the first West End tailors. Good cotton shirts from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 9d.; linen shirts for home use made with especial care from best grass bleached linens and long cloths, at the lowest they can be obtained by purchasing the materials, &c. WRITERS, CLERKS, and MIDSHIPMEN are equipped to effect comfort, economy and dispatch.—SILVER and CO. No. 9, Cornhill, London.

IMPROVED SPECTACLES.—GEO. SCOTT, Optician, &c. 8, Newgate-street, London, thankful for the support he has so many years received invites the inspection of the Public to his extensive Assortment of Useful and Fashionable SPECTACLES, selected and adapted with the greatest accuracy for preserving and improving the sight, in reading, writing, or travelling. Also, his Coloured Glasses, so much approved, and essentially useful to weak eyes.—Glasses of the best quality fitted to Spectacles at 1s. 6d. per pair. Best Pebbles 8s. to 12s. per pair, and every article in the above line in great variety at reasonable prices.

WARD'S IMPROVED DIGESTIVE SEGARS.—Health and Luxury united in the use of these celebrated Segars; their undoubted virtues in cases of indigestion, &c. are already well known and highly appreciated; are mild and gentle in their operation, and do not cause the nausea usually complained of by those who are unaccustomed to smoking; indeed the use of them arises a most grateful perfume.—Sold only by Ward, (sole proprietor) 16, Piccadilly; Souiter and Co. 4, Burlington Arcade; and Ward, 8, Sweeting's-alley, Royal Exchange, at 3s. 6d. who also begs to recommend to the notice of connoisseurs in Segars, that they have on sale the finest Cabanas in London, imported by them direct from the Havannah.

COLONIAL COFFEE ESTABLISHMENT and TEA WAREHOUSE, 16, FENCHURCH-STREET—AMBROSE TWEEN begs to inform the Public, that he continues to sell the finest West India and other Coffees, and every description of Tea, of the best quality, on the lowest terms for ready money, viz:—Tea, Congou, 3s. 4d. to 5s. per lb.; Twankay, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.—Coffee, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. Finer Coffee and Teas proportionably cheap. ☞ Orders for the country forwarded without delay.—Captains of ships and the Proprietors of Taverns, Inns, and Breakfast Houses, are supplied on the most advantageous terms.—16, Fenchurch-street, London.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Dollee Farm, Mill-Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.—Capital Live and Dead Farming Stock; Ricks of fine Meadow Hay and Rowen; Ricks of fine excellent Cut Meadow and Oat Straw; Cart, Waggon, and Waggon-frame; numerous Farming Implements, and other Effects. By MR ROBINS, of Warwick-House, Regent-street), on the Premises, Dollee Farm, Mill Hill, Hendon, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of NOVEMBER, 1823, at Eleven o'Clock. By Order of the Assignees of Mr. Mackie.

THE EXCELLENT FARMING STOCK: comprising Ricks of well got Meadow Hay, about one hundred and fifty Loads; twenty Loads of Rowen, and two Ricks of Oats about fifty Quarters; five capital Cart Horses and Mares, and one Cow and Calf; seven capital Har Carts, three Tumbrel Carts, a close bodied Waggon, two light Market Carts, a Hay gober Rack; Ploughs and Harrows; Harness; Sheep cribs and Troughs; Iron Park fencing Hurdles, Bean-mill, and Chaff-cutter; a capital Weighing machine for Cattle; a large Dinner-bell; a quantity of Old Iron and Lead; Farming Implements of all descriptions; a few articles of Furniture in the Dairy, Kitchen, and numerous other effects.—May be viewed by applying to Mr. Mackie, on the Premises, where Catalogues may be had: at the Bell, Hendon; Green, Tavern, Reads, Barn, Smithfield; Cock, Haymarket; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Robins, 170, Regent-street.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Tues	Wed	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Bank Stock			222½	223	223
3 per Cent. Reduced			82¼	82¼	82¼
3 per Cent. Consols			83⅛	83¼	83¼
3½ per Cent. Consols			93⅝	94⅛	—
Consols for Account	Holiday.	Holiday.	83¼	83¼	83¼
4 per Cent. Consols			99¼	99¼	99¼
New 4 per Cent.			103¾	104	104
Bank Long Annuities			20⅛	20⅞	20⅞
India Bonds			— p	79 p	80 p
Exchequer Bills, £1000			42 p	48 p	48 p
Ditto, £500			40 p	— p	— p
Small Ditto			42	—	—

BIRTHS.

On Sunday last, the 2d instant, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, the lady of David Pollock, of the Middle Temple, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury by the Rev. George Ludford Harvey, Vicar of Dinsworth, and one of the Domestic Chaplains of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Henry N. Daniel, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Margaretta Lucy, only daughter of Sir E. Harvey, of Bedford place.

On the 20th ult. Owen Glendower Williams, Esq. of the firm of Adams and Williams, surgeons Great St. Thomas Apostle, London, son of the late Rev. E. Williams, Rector of Lantrithy'd, Glamorganshire, to Sarah, eldest daughter of William Hughes, Esq. Waiworth, Surrey.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, George Marsh Linthorne, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Clarke, Esq. law bookseller, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 3d inst. Miss Mary Jane Jordan, youngest daughter of the late Gibbes Walker Jordan, Esq.

On Friday, the 24th inst. at Bocconey, in the 66th year of his age, Monsieur Gruver, Esq. many years an active Magistrate for the county of Buckingham.

On the 2d instant, Anne, wife of R. Byham, Esq. of Sloane Terrace; and on the preceding day, the infant son of the above.

At Bath, Mrs. Grace Blackwood, second daughter of Sir R. Blackwood, Bart.

Nov. 6, at Hammersmith, in her 55th year, Mary Arabella, wife of John Crowder, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

Nov. 5th, in Bedford street, Bedford-square, in her 20th year, Mary, only daughter of the late Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, Upper Canada.

At Blackheath, on Monday, Gen. Sir A. Farrington, Bart.—In Sackville-street, Lady Burton.—Colonel Chichester.

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JOHN BULL.

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

No. 153. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

HARP.—Rondo on " When the wind blows," price 3s. 6d.; Variations on "Home, sweet home!" and " Celle que j'aime tant," 3s. 6d. each; Rondo on " Le petit Tambour," and " The Blue Bells," 4s. each, composed by S. C. Bochsa: Marche in " La Sopresa," by W. H. Steil, 2s. 6d.

HARP and PIANO FORTE.—The Music in " Masaniello," 7s.; and Airs in " Zelmira," " Otello," and " Tancredi," in books, 5s. each, by Rossini's Operas, " Zelmira," with the favourite Themes in " Clari," and " Valse à Barrowes; both sweet home!" by N. C. Bochsa, 5s.; " Scots wha hae," being Variations on Bruce's Address, price 3s.; " Introduzione ed. Aria all' Inglese," and " Rondo on " Go, my love," 3s. 6d. each, composed by J. B. Cramer; Variations on " Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d.; Divertisements, with " Hark, the Convent bells chime!" " Hunters sound the cheerful horn," 4s. each, composed by T. A. Wade; and " Fores

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Catherine and Susan Johnson, Bath, dress makers—Tillett and Easton, Moor's-yard, St. Martin's-lane, carriers—Wilson and Metcalfe, Ashton-under-Line, grocers and druggists—Carson and Murray, Malton, Yorkshire, tea-dealers—Evans and Longstaff, Northumberland-street, tailors—M'Pherson and Noble, Jermyn-street, tailors—Hultons and Taylor, Ashton-under-Line, cotton-spinners—Moore and Hunton, Leeds, flax spinners—Schofield and Co. Oldham, cotton-spinners (so far as relates to R. Smith and J. Simpson)—T., E. and R. Pitcher, Blackheath, ship-owners, &c.—Broadfoot and Shyllan, Carlisle, tea-dealers—Croston and Baker, Liverpool, ship-chandlers—Richardson and Cordell, Lincoln's Inn fields, law-agents—Ensor and Hall, Nuneaton, mercers—Letts and Copartner, Nine Elms, lightermen—Smith and Mason, Macclesfield, silk-dyers—Pink and Prinsix, New-buildings, Portsea, brewers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

A. MYERS, Haymarket, tailor, from Oct. 25 to Dec. 6.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. CROMPTON, Cyman Mill, Flintshire, paper-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BIVES, Canterbury, ironmonger—J. MONATT, Lower Thames street, ale-dealer—T. HEWITT, Carlisle, iron-founder—W. MURGATROYD, Halifax, worsted-spinner—J. NAISH, Bristol, tanner—A. BROWN, Plymouth, ship-builder—J. BURRASTON, St. Martin's, Hereford, coal-merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Dec. 20, B. Abraham, Lothbury, merchant—Dec. 6, S. Garton, Wood-street, silk-manufacturer—Dec. 6, T. W. Baley, Basing-lane, wine-merchant—Dec. 6, M. Girdlestone, Norwich, baker—Dec. 6, K. Leppingwell, Croydon, linen-draper—Dec. 6, W. Lee, Charles street, Covent garden, theatrical-dress-maker—Oct. 2, J. Webster, Tower-street, merchant.

Dec. 4, R. Hamilton, Liverpool, merchant, at the George, Dale-street—Dec. 4, G. Turner, Liverpool, merchant, at the George, Dale-street—Dec. 16, J. Lancaster, Thornhill, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer, at the Sessions House, Wakefield—Dec. 6, W. Horton, Yardley, Worcestershire, timber merchant, at the White Hart, Dixbeth, Birmingham—Dec. 4, H. E. Baines, Liverpool, merchant, at the George, Dale-street—Dec. 12, E. Allen and I. Hancock, Bristol, navy-contractors, at the Bush—Dec. 2, F. M. Lubbren, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-founder, at the George, Newcastle.

CERTIFICATES—Dec. 2.

W. Hickman, Leicester-square, hosier—P. Butler, Little Bolton, manufacturer—S. Frodsham, Frodsham, Cheshire, draper—J. Jones, Brecon, maltster—T. Buckle, Leeds, merchant—J. Maunders, Upper Ground-street, Christ-church Surrey, victualler—F. Martin, Tewkesbury, wine merchant—Jane Hunter, Halifax, dealer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.—The *Memorial Bearnais* states, that 9,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, are to be cantoned this winter in the depôt of the Lower Pyrenees. The district of Orthez will be more particularly destined for the cavalry. The contracts for forage have been concluded for the space of four months.

According to a Secret Convention, there will be put at the disposition of Generals Mina and Rotten, a ship to carry them to France, where, it is said, they have obtained permission to reside.—*Pilote.*

The editor of the *Journal Politique et Literaire de la Cote d'Or*, is cited to appear on the 21st inst. before the Royal Court of Dijon, in full assembly, at the suit of M. the Procureur-General, who demands the suspension of the Journal during the space of a month, on account of its tendency.

A horrible assassination was yesterday attempted on the person of a venerable Greek priest, aged 80 years, named Isaakarus. About 10 o'clock in the morning cries were heard issuing from the apartment which he occupied, at No. 361, Rue St. Honore. On breaking open the locked door they found the old man prostrate at the feet of his assassin, who had attempted to murder him with a razor, which he still held in his hands. He was arrested and handed over to a patrole of the Royal Guard. He was taken to the Prefecture de Police. The old man was conveyed to the Hospital de la Charité, where he lies in a precarious state. It is supposed that his long bushy beard obstructed the razor, and prevented the attempt being immediately fatal.—*Paris Paper, Tuesday.*

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Second Chamber of the Senores Alcaldes of the Royal Household and Court, have just pronounced the following Sentence:—"Don Raphael Riego is condemned to the punishment of the gibbet. He shall be conducted to the place of execution passing through the most frequented streets of the capital. His property shall be confiscated to the King; he is besides condemned in the costs of the suit." The prisoner has been placed, at ten o'clock this morning, in the Chapel.

This morning his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulemе left this city for Paris; we are assured that previously to his departure he received despatches, announcing the capitulation of Barcelona, Tarragona, and Carthagena.

ADDRESS OF THE GRANDEES OF SPAIN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE D'ANGOULEME.

"ILLUSTRIOUS DUKE—The class of the Grandees of Spain who, on the 27th of May last, had the honour to offer to your Royal Highness the expression of their respective sentiments towards your Illustrious Person, and their sincere wishes for the happy success of the enterprize which had been confided to your valour and prudence, by your August Uncle, in the name of Europe, have now the flattering satisfaction to congratulate your Royal Highness on its happy and prompt result, and to manifest their gratitude for the incomparable benefit of having placed our legitimate Sovereign in a state to govern freely and wisely. Your Royal Highness has converted into prediction the principal of our wishes, and those of all good Spaniards. On them depend the inestimable enjoyment of that peace, order, and justice, which your Royal Highness proposes to re-establish among us. Certainly, the glory of having succeeded in such heroic exploits will rank the name of your Royal Highness among those of the most illustrious warriors. Generous France, enlightened Europe, and humanity, are indebted to you for the most signal benefits. Your name and your deeds will be transmitted in our country from generation to generation, with our eternal and profound gratitude, and the remembrance of the honourable answer which your Royal Highness returned to the Grandees of Spain will be perpetuated in their hearts. 'Your sentiments are those which might be expected from loyal and faithful subjects'—'my desires are conformable to yours.' Our joy, heroic Prince, is in harmony with yours! To prove to you our gratitude, we offer our services to your Royal Highness, and when Heaven shall call you to other exploits worthy of your courage and your talents, we wish you as much happiness, and your country as much glory, as you have given to Spain and to France.

"Madrid, Oct. 9."

(Signed)

"Duke de Montemar,	The Duchess of Montellano and L'Arco,
"Count de Garciez,	Count de Alcoba,
"Marquis de St. Martin,	The Countess of Basse,
"Count de Castro-Tororreno,	The Countess of Mora,
"The Duke de Berwick and Alba,	Marchioness of Valdecarrara,
"The Marquis of Valparaiso,	The Count de Santasgo,
"The Marquis of Biomar,	The Marquis of Miraflores,
"The Marquis of San Felice,	The Marquis of Cerralbo, &c."

[There are thirty other names.]

Report of M. the Marshal Duke de Conegliano to his Excellency the Minister at War, dated Barcelona, Nov. 4.:—"M. the Baron—The French troops have to-day taken possession of the fortress and city of Barcelona. The troops of the line of the garrison, consisting of from five to six thousand men, have been divided into four columns, and have marched off for the cantonments assigned to them. Arrangements have been made to insure their subsistence, and for the maintenance of strict discipline amongst them. A superior officer accompanies each of the columns. The volunteer and impressed militia deposed their arms yesterday. Their number amounts to about seven thousand. The fortifications of the city and forts are in the best state. More than three hundred pieces of artillery *en bronze* were mounted on the ramparts. Considerable stores of provision and ammunition were found. The inhabitants received us with confidence. Perfect order has never ceased to prevail. Every thing indicates that it will not be disturbed. General Vasserot exercises the functions of Governor. The Spanish Officers, charged to signify the ratification of the capitulation to the Governors of Tarragona and Hostalrich have arrived at their destination. About the 6th, or the 7th inst. at the latest, all the fortresses of Catalonia will be occupied by the Royal Allied troops; the complete pacification of this province may, therefore, be regarded as certain.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"The Marshal Duke de CONEGLIANO.

(Signed) "MONCEY."

BARCELONA, Nov. 4.—The French troops took possession of Barcelona this day, conformably to the Convention concluded on the 2d inst. Gen. Vasserot has been appointed Governor. The most perfect order prevails.

TRIAL OF DOCTOR CASTAING FOR POISONING TWO BROTHERS.

[From the Paris Papers of Nov. 10.]

From an early hour this morning, the doors of the Court of Assize were beset by a thronged and anxious multitude.—Tickets of admission had been applied for by all the Foreign Ambassadors and persons of the first distinction, for whom arm-chairs were placed near the seats of the Judges. About 200 places were reserved for the witnesses, the Members of the Bar, and persons who had procured tickets. The space open to the public is not capable of containing more than 100 persons. Upon a table, in front of the President's bureau, several bottles and phials containing chemical preparations were arranged. At half-past ten o'clock a *huissier* called over the names of the witnesses to the number of 91; 65 of whom are for the prosecution, and 26 for the prisoner. A few moments after the prisoner Castaing was brought in by two gend'armes. He seemed to shrink under the almost palpable impression of the gaze. He was fashionably dressed in a full suit of black, and even appeared to have paid great attention to his toilette. His countenance is rather handsome. His deportment at first was timid, uncertain, and embarrassed, and a deep flush spread itself over his cheeks and forehead on first encountering such a multitude of looks. He, however, soon recovered himself, and the burnlude of looks. He, however, soon recovered himself, and the burnling blush of his face gradually and imperceptibly subsided into habitual paleness and that yellow sallowness the result of anguished feelings and close confinement. At his side, and behind him, were placed eleven gend'armes. At three-quarters past 10 the Judges entered the Court, and the President opened the proceedings. He asked the prisoner the usual questions—his name, age, profession, and last place of residence. The answers were given in so low a tone of voice, that the President called upon him to speak louder.—He then declared his name to be Castaing, his age 27, his professian a physician, and his last domicile to have been in the *rue d'enfer* (Hell-street.) The President then read to the Jury the formula of their oath, and each, as he was named, pronounced the words, "I swear it!" The President now ordered the *huissier* to read the indictment, *acte d'accusation*, recommending the prisoner to listen attentively to its perusal. During the reading of this voluminous document Castaing appeared almost constantly pre-occupied and buried in deep reflection; from time to time he took notes. On the reading of those passages relating to his connexion with a young widow, and where extracts from her letters expressive of tenderness and devotion to him were read, he seemed deeply affected, and evidently struggling to prevent the tears starting to his eyes.—The French Act of Accusation, which differs from our indictment, from its containing not the leading facts only, but the whole of the circumstances and mode of the intended proof, first states the origin and manners of Castaing, the accused. He was, it is said, too young to have acquired much practice as a physician, and was left with a very slight allowance from his relations. He attached himself criminally to a widow who was as poor as himself, by whom he had two children, she having three others by her marriages. It is necessary, however, the Acte says, to acknowledge that there was nothing disgusting in this union, beyond the criminality of their living in an unmarried state, as there appears to have been a complete union of hearts, Castaing always speaking of the mother of his children as his wife, and with the most entire affection. Castaing, notwithstanding the narrowness of his means from these circumstances, was "devoured with an evident desire of making a fortune." He studied with assiduity, but turned particular attention to the knowledge of the poisons. Castaing was on terms of the closest friendship with H. and A. Ballet, for whom he acted as physician. Hippolyte, who was the elder brother, and had inherited the greater share of the father's property, was consumptive. He had intended, it is alleged, to leave the bulk of his property to his half-sister, a Madame Martignon, and had made a will to this effect. It is alleged that Castaing had informed Auguste that this will was deposited with a M. Lebret, and that the only means of getting at it was by paying this Lebret 100,000 francs. To this plan Auguste consented. Hippolyte was attacked by illness, and after four days, died, on the 18th of September, 1822. The only circumstances which have led to the presumption that he was poisoned by Castaing, are the necessities of the latter, his having entertained the project of selling the will to the other brother—his having, on the 2d of September, purchased a quantity of acetate of morphine, the active principle of opium, and one of the recently discovered vegetable poisons. After the death of Hippolyte, Castaing pretended to go to Lebret with the 100,000 francs, and in reality brought the will himself to Auguste, who destroyed it. In May, 1822, Castaing was so poor that he was obliged to make the greatest efforts to pay a long standing debt of 600 francs; but in October, 1822, he lent his mother 30,000 francs, his mistress 4,000 francs, and placed 66,000 francs in the funds, not in his own name, but in that of his brother. He gave in prison an account of an uncle having left him these one hundred thousand francs, which turns out to be entirely an invention. After this time the surviving brother, Auguste, (irritated against his half-sister, Martignon, for her supposed attempts to deprive him of his succession,) was induced to make a will, in which he constituted Castaing his sole heir. In May last he deposited this will with a notary, to whom he said the testator had been attacked with spitting of blood, which was entirely false. There seems in this month to have been some coolness between the two friends, as Auguste had been warned by a Miss Percillie, an actress with whom he was connected, of the projects of Castaing on his fortune. On the 29th of May, however, Auguste and Castaing went on an excursion to St. Germain and St. Cloud, a short distance from Paris, and it is remarked as singular in the act of accusation that this journey was made alone in a hired carriage, when Auguste Ballet had an equipage and servants unemployed. On the 30th of May, in the evening, they went to the inn (the Tete Noire—Black Head,) at St. Cloud, where Castaing asked for some mulled wine for his friend, and requested the waiter not to put sugar in it, as they had bought sugar on their walk. He had also brought lemons. The sugar and lemon were mixed with the wine without witnesses. Castaing, after the wine was mixed, left the room to visit a female servant who was ill in the inn. Auguste drank some of the wine, but complained that it was too bitter to drink much. He had, however, a very restless night, and in the morning was too ill to rise. Castaing, in the morning, rose at four o'clock, and told the domestics that he was going to take an airing in the park; but it is to be proved that he went to Paris, where he purchased a quantity of *emetine* (the active principle of ipecaccanha,) a powerful poison, and of acetate of morphine. When he returned he asked for some cold milk, which he gave to Auguste, who was immediately after seized with vomiting and purging. M. Pigache, a physician of the place, was called in, who prescribed, but his prescriptions were not executed. M. Pigache returned and bled the patient, who appeared relieved; he proposed to renew the bleeding, but Castaing dissuaded it. Pigache ordered tranquillizing potion, Castaing administered some in a saucer, three minutes after the patient became senseless, and never recovered. A physician was, after some delay, sent for from Paris, and the unfortunate Auguste expired amidst the tears and lamentations of Castaing.—The extraordinary progress of the disease excited suspicion in the other medical men. The body was opened, and it appeared that the symptoms were such as might have proceeded from *morphine* and *emetine*, though similar symptoms might have proceeded from natural maladies. Castaing had caused every thing which could lead to an examination of the evacuations to be removed. A great many circumstances are adduced to add to the presumptions against Castaing. His denying any knowledge of the existence of the will in his favour; his agitation during the opening of the body; his having gone privately from St. Cloud to Paris to consult with the notary; the absurdity of the account he had given of the purpose for which he had purchased the poison; viz. to destroy dogs and cats which had made a noise; the disappearance of this poison without it having been applied to any such purpose; the absurdity of a physician going to Paris to purchase *emetine* and *morphine* to poison dogs and cats, for whom arsenic, as the act expresses it, would have been "very good;" finally, his endeavouring to conceal the fact of his purchasing it, and many other minor facts, are all made to contribute to the proof of his guilt.

The Clerk having finished reading the Act of Accusation—sixty-five witnesses for the Crown were ordered to withdraw, and twenty-six for the defence, who left the Court. Castaing was examined at some length by the President, his examination generally went to a denial of the facts charged against him, and the Court adjourned. On Tuesday the prisoner was again examined, and continued to some length.

Tuesday evening, a meeting of mechanics was held at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, for the purpose of forming a Mechanics' Institute. The objects of the meeting were stated by Dr. Birkbeck. He detailed the origin and progress of a similar institution at Glasgow, the existence of which had given rise to the present meeting. It was his sincere wish to see the mechanics of the first city in the world possess such an institution, and enjoy similar advantages. Resolutions were then adopted for furthering the objects of the professor.

MURDER OF MR. WEARE.

Orders have been issued from high official authority to [illegible] further communication of intelligence respecting the prisoner, additional precautions have been taken for the frustration of [illegible] tempt at rescue. In lieu of one watchman to the ward, six are employed, relieving each other in turn—two going to the door of the gaol within the outer wall, constantly, during the day and night. There are also several officers from Bow-street in Hertford, for the purpose of recognising any of the associates of the prisoners, who they hazard a visit.

An order has been issued to the Governor of the gaol, prohibiting the admission of any person to even a sight of either of the [illegible] soners confined there; and recommending it to all gentlemen in the commission of the peace, not being visiting Magistrates to the gaol, to forego the exercise of their usual privilege; this order was [illegible] upwards of twenty Magistrates of the neighbourhood. A warrant some days since issued for the apprehension of Lemmon, who is supposed to be now in Paris, which being backed by the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was addressed and [illegible] Sir C. Stewart, to be laid before the French Minister of Police.

The Magistrates who have been engaged in the investigation of this soul harrowing transaction, have at last brought their labours to a close. Among the subjects to which they have directed their attention, has been the reported mysterious disappearance some [illegible] while ago from the cottage, of a female in an advanced state of pregnancy. She is said to have been the daughter of a clergyman, and to have been seduced by one of the gang.

About a week ago a man brought a part of a box coat to the office in Bow-street, which he said he found in Brook-street, Blood-street, on the morning after the murder. It had marks of blood and dirt upon it, and the sleeves and skirts had been cut off. The body of the box has since been identified as the property of Weare. It remains in the care of Bishop, at Bow-street.

Some of the officers of Marlborough-street office having received information that two persons had hired lodgings and removed [illegible] to No. 4, Cumberland-street, New-road, remained [illegible] woman of the house informed them, that on Monday the 28th of October, two men, one of them a tall man, wearing a white hat, and the other much shorter, dressed in shabby-black clothes, agreed to hire the apartments on her first floor by the week. The man with the white hat said he should occasionally sleep there, and had some valuable furniture he should move in. He gave his name as Mr. Brown, and referred for his character to a Mrs. Hunt, No. 29, in the same street. she received from Mrs. Hunt a most favourable character of Mr. Brown. The next day a cart was driven to the door, accompanied by the same two men, containing a quantity of furniture, including several feather beds, the whole of which were deposited in the apartments, and the landlady received strict injunction to be very careful of the property, particularly the feather beds. From that time until the Tuesday after the murder of Mr. Weare, she saw nothing of either of the two men, but on that morning, the shabby-looking man called (whom she now has no doubt was Joseph Hunt) called about [illegible] o'clock, and inquired if Mr. Brown was at home. She replied that he was not. He then went away, but had not been gone above a quarter before he returned, accompanied by Brown (Thurtell), who she has no doubt now was waiting for him at the time, and merely sent him to reconnoitre the premises. Brown (or Thurtell) still had the white hat on, and he also inquired very anxiously about a black hat, which he said he expected to be sent there for him. They both stopped in the apartments only a few minutes, and took their departure after looking the rooms, and Brown saying he should be back in a day or two; since she has never seen any thing more of them. Plank, one of the officers, on hearing this explicit statement from the woman, had no doubt whatever that Thurtell and Hunt were the parties who had hired the apartments, and without further delay instantly burst open the door of the apartments, and found a dressing case, in which was contained a set of razors with the name "John Thurtell, Cork, Haymarket," engraved at full length on them. He next forced open a large chest, and found a variety of property, among which were several shirts marked "T. S. T." supposed to mean Thomas and Sarah Thurtell.—The officers having identified the suspected parties with the lodgings, sealed the doors of the rooms, until communication of the circumstances should be made to the magistrates at Watford. They ascertained that Mrs. Hunt, residing at No. 29, is the mother of Joseph Hunt.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has determined to lend his official aid in the investigation of the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Weare. In pursuance of this resolution, Mr. Stafford, the Chief Clerk of Bow-street, has received instructions to take the depositions of such persons as have not yet been examined before the Magistrates at Watford. This, for several reasons, is a judicious arrangement, and as many of the witnesses reside in London, the expence of carrying them backwards and forwards to Watford will be avoided. Added to this, the clothes of Mr. Weare, and other property, found at Hunt's lodgings and elsewhere, being deposited at Bow-street, they can be seen without trouble. The laundress of Mr. Weare on Wednesday gave her testimony. She has waited upon Mr. Weare, at his chambers in Lyon's Inn, for nearly five years, and she speaks with positiveness to all the things found as his property.—James Slack, a dealer in hardware, has also been examined. He lives in Long Acre, and it appears it was from him the spade was purchased for the purpose of digging the grave in which the body of the intended victim was to have been buried. Mr. Slack's description of the person to whom he sold the spade exactly corresponds with the appearance of Hunt before he shaved off his whiskers. The purchase took place on the Thursday before the murder, so that it would seem clear that not only the murder, and the manner of its perpetration, were the subject of a settled plan, but the mode of disposing of the body had also been decidedly fixed.—A carrier in the immediate neighbourhood had been down with his caravan and horses to Gill's Hill cottage a day or two after the murder, and removed some goods up to town from thence. Mr. Conant had this man brought before him. He gave his name Thomas Daffrin, carrier, Old Compton-street, Soho. He stated, that on the Monday after the murder of Mr. Weare, Mr. T. Noyes told him that he must send down a caravan at a very early hour the next (Tuesday) morning to Mr. Probert's cottage, to remove some goods to town. He accordingly did send his man with the caravan and horse. The caravan was loaded, and contained, among other things, a gun-case, shooting-dress, &c.; but just as they were about to depart, Mr. Norris, a Magistrate, ordered the whole to be again unloaded, and every article strictly examined. He being satisfied, suffered the caravan to be re-loaded, and depart. The goods were then conveyed to a house in Titchfield-street; but at this house they refused to take the property in, and the carter was then obliged to convey them to his master's, No. 35, Old Compton-street, where a sheriff's officer seized the whole, and in his possession they now remain. This statement of Daffrin's was corroborated by his man, and the Magistrate seeing nothing to throw suspicion on the conduct of either, They were both discharged.

On the search made in Mr. Weare's chambers, in Lyon's-inn, by his brother, it appears that 23l. in gold and silver was found in one of his drawers, and that none of the other drawers had been forced; hence it is concluded that Hunt did not visit them, as had been suspected. The expence of Mr. Weare's funeral, at Elstree, was 30l. which will be paid out of his effects; but as yet, no trace has been found of the larger sum of which he was supposed to have been possessed.

Mrs. Probert and Miss Noyes are both of them so much indisposed as to keep their beds, and require the attendance of a medical practitioner; they are little disposed to eat, but have every indulgence and attention consistent with the peculiar situation in which they are placed. They are in separate rooms, and both greatly depressed. Mr. Noyes is not ironed; he has a person constantly with him day and night.—Miss and Mr. Noyes are remanded for re-examination.

On Thursday, a Professional Gentleman from Thurtell's family was allowed to open a communication with him, for the purpose of receiving instructions for the defence on the approaching trial. The Magistrates, however, positively refused to allow admission to any second person, or even to admit the gentleman who applied as Solicitor, to have a preliminary conversation with Thurtell, before he undertook his case. The Magistrates said, that that gentleman, if once admitted, and no other, should have the conduct of Thurtell's defence.

On Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, a dreadful accident happened in Smithfield, an infuriated bullock broke from its halter, ran amongst the others, foaming at the mouth and bellowing in a most terrific manner, and the dogs belonging to the drovers increased his fury. A man, in attempting to throw a rope over his horns, was tossed in the air, and fell to the ground with such violence that one of his legs was dreadfully fractured, and his right shoulder dislocated. He was carried on a shutter to the hospital. The bullock made off up St. John-street, towards Islington.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

FRIDAY.—*Beer v. Ward.*—Mr. Scarlett appeared to move for a new trial in this case. The first time he had the honour to and a *third* come before his Lordship to pray for a new trial in "Beer v. Ward," he did it, not on the ground that there had been any omission in summing up on the part of the learned Judge who tried the first issue—not on the ground that the verdict had been obtained against evidence—but because certain documents and circumstances had not been laid before the Jury, nor even thought of, but which were afterwards deemed necessary to have the full consideration of a Jury, and therefore the Court granted the new trial. On the present occasion he was the Court granted the new trial. On the present occasion he would studiously avoid saying one word that might be thought disrespectful to the Judge who had tried the second issue—for no man could have a higher respect for any individual than he (Mr. Scarlett) has for that learned Judge—nor would he say any thing that he would not say before that Judge himself, although his grounds of this application for a new trial were upon the partial summing up of the evidence to the Jury, that is to say, the trial having been exceedingly long, on account of an immense deal of documentary, as well as parol evidence, having had to have been gone into, it was not to be wondered, that the Judge should have at the close of the third day's labour, left the case to the Jury, not in that impartial manner, and with all the observations from the Bench upon the newly introduced evidence which this Court would have wished. The Learned Counsel then began to travel into the history of the facts in the case, the question being the legitimacy, or the illegitimacy of a gentleman of the name of William Cotton, but the history having already been so fully and so often before the public, we shall not enter into it at present.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—*The King v. T. Dolby.*—Mr. Gurney moved for the judgment of the Court on the defendant, found guilty on an indictment, preferred at the instance of the Constitutional Association, for the publication of certain passages in a work entitled the "Political Dictionary."—The defendant had affidavits, which he handed to the officer. The affidavit of the defendant himself was then read. It set forth that he was not the author of the work prosecuted, and that he had published it merely as a political squib or jest, without any ideas that it was of pernicious tendency. As soon as he knew that a bill of indictment was found against him, he desisted from selling the work, a very few copies of which had been put into circulation, and had during the last two years altogether refrained from selling any political works. He had carried on a different branch of his trade, and was now ready to give up all the copies of the libel. The prosecution had already involved him in much pecuniary difficulty, and had lessened his means of providing for a family of four young children. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, and who rendered him great assistance, not only in the management of his family, but in his business, had died since the commencement of this prosecution: and, as he and her medical attendants believed, from the alarm and distress which she felt at a prosecution which she feared, from the character of the association, would be pressed to the utmost against him. He was arrested on the 18th of May, 1821, without any notice, taken to the King's Bench, and treated with much asperity by the solicitor for the prosecution. His wife was seized with convulsions, and remained ill till she died, having frequently expressed her apprehensions that the proceedings would terminate in his ruin. He was now unable to pay any large fine, and a separation from his business and family would probably be attended with fatal results to both.

An affidavit of Mr. Alderman Key was read, stating that he had known the defendant for several years, but particularly for the last two years, and that he considered him as a sober, industrious, and honest man. He believed that the defendant had given up the sale of all political books, and was engaged in works of an unexceptionable and beneficial kind, to which his personal attention was requisite.

The affidavit of Mr. John Langley, surgeon, of Newcastle-street, Strand, stated, that the deponent was called in haste on the 18th of *May, 1821*, to attend *Mrs. Dolby*, whom he found convulsed, and afflicted with violent spasms. Judging that she had been affected by some recent occurrence, he questioned her when she was a little recovered, and she imputed her illness to the arrest of her husband and her own apprehensions excited by the harsh conduct of the attorney. He attended her till her death, and with Dr. Davies, her physician, believed it was occasioned by distress of mind. He had attended the family of the defendant for some time, and believed him to be unexceptionable in his domestic relations.

Mr. Gurney said, that having heard those affidavits, he wished the case to stand over till Monday, that inquiries might be made, and probably the defendant would not lose by the delay.

The defendant immediately assented.

FRIDAY.—*The King* v. *Evan Maudesley*—Mr. Williams moved for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring up from Lancaster gaol the defendant, Evan Maudesley, a fustian cutter, for the purpose of being admitted to bail. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury had found the defendant guilty of manslaughter, in respect to a female apprentice, Matilda Lee, who died in his service. The child, Matilda Lee, was bound by the parish of Manchester to the defendant in 1818. She was then 11 years of age. About a year and a half ago, she was ill of a fever. A surgeon attended her until she was well. A month since she was ill of *diarrhœa*; a surgeon again attended her, and had recourse to medicines which did not produce the desired effect, and the girl died. The affidavits stated that the prisoner and his wife behaved well to the girl.—The Court granted the Writ.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRIDAY.—*Bennett* v. *Thurtell.*—Mr. Sergeant Pell said he had to move, on the part of the defendant's bail (Thomas Green) in this case, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, to enable them to render the defendant (now in gaol under charge of conspiracy) in discharge of the bail. The defendant, Thomas Thurtell, was the person against whom a new trial had been moved for in a cause pending between him and a Fire Insurance Office. He had supposed the ordinary course to be, to make the application to a Judge at Chambers; but from what happened the other day in the Court of King's Bench, it would appear that the application must be made in Court.

Mr. Justice Park—Do you move for a *Habeas Corpus* of prerogative?

Mr. Sergeant Pell—No, my Lord, for a *Habeas Corpus cum causa.*—Rule to shew cause granted. (The action is for 20l. 16s. 10d.)

BOW STREET.

On Friday the hearing of 22 informations exhibited against five persons of gambling celebrity came on before G. R. Minshull, Esq. The informations charged the defendants with playing a certain unlawful game called Hazard, contrary to the enactments of the 12th Geo. II. c. 28, for preventing excessive and deceitful gaming, whereby they had rendered themselves liable to the penalties of 50l. for each offence, with full costs of suit. The name of the defendants are, Capt. Wal. don Kelly, Sir Waller Brunton, Mr. Arthur O'Leary, Mr. Bolton, Bow. Siretch, and Mr. Thomas Welsh; the latter person having been brought from Whitecross-street Prison, where he is at present for debt. The witness called to substantiate the averments in the information was Thomas Jackson, who described himself as a glass-cutter, residing at Caroline-place, Brompton. He detailed the fact of having seen the defendants, Kelly and Welsh, playing at hazard on the day named in the information, at a common gambling house, at No. 8, Oxendon-street, Haymarket, where he went for the purpose of seeing Kelly to solicit the payment of a sum of money owing to him for goods, who then protested he had no money; but the witness remained in the room a short time, and saw him engaged in playing hazard, when he repeatedly staked money. He then took down the names of all the persons he knew, and who were then playing, for the purpose of bringing them to justice. The defendant, Welsh, against whom informations are laid, pleaded, that owing to his being a prisoner, he was precluded from making the necessary arrangements for his defence, and he was, in fact, unable at present to employ Counsel on his behalf; but, if the hearing was postponed until a future day, he should, by the assistance of some of his friends, be able to do so. After some discussion between the Counsel on both sides, it was agreed that the hearing of all the informations should be deferred until Tuesday.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Fox Hounds will meet to-morrow at Stoke Mardolph; Wednesday, at Gedling; Friday, at Rodleston Manor.—The Earl of Scarborough's Hounds to-morrow at Micklebring Village; Wednesday, at Rossington Bridge; Friday, at Clayworth Village—each day at half past ten o'clock.—The Burton Hunt.—Sir Richard Sutton's Hounds to-morrow, at Stapleford Moor; Tuesday, at Spittal; Wednesday, at Brattleby Village; Thursday, at Legsby Village; Saturday, at Branston Wood—each day at eleven o'clock.—Mr. Meynell's Hounds to-morrow, at Bradby; Thursday, at Elvaston; Saturday, at Wichnor Park.—Sir George Sitwell's Hounds, Tuesday, at Pleasley Park; Friday, at Barlow Woods—each morning at ten o'clock.—The East Essex Hounds to-morrow, at Fitz Place; Wednesday, at Pebmarsh-street—each day at half past ten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tuesday, the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, held a Levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by the Earl of Roscommon, Generals O'Loghlin, Egerton, Cockhill, Horsford, Sir A. Campbell, Sir Wm. Kier Grant, and between 20 and 30 others.

Wednesday, at two o'clock, the Lords of the Council assembled at the temporary building for the Court of Exchequer, Westminster-hall, for the purpose of nominating Sheriffs for England for the year ensuing.

THE ARMY.—The 17th reg. of foot has received orders to march from Gosport to Doncaster, for Hull. The reg. has marched to Doncaster, where it will arrive on the 29th inst. The 53d reg. of infantry marched on Friday from Gosport to Weedon, where it will arrive on the 24th inst. The 58th reg. of foot has marched from Weedon to Brighton, where it will arrive on the 24th inst.

It is in contemplation to establish a packet for Buenos Ayres, if the expense, which must be considerable, is not too great for the trade to reimburse.

The East India Company's ship Waterloo, arrived at Bombay on the 7th of June.

Captain Harris, of the Hussar frigate, has been put on his trial before a Court Martial, at Plymouth, consisting of five Captains, of whom the senior Captain, M'Kenzie, was President, for alleged delay in obeying the orders of Government to sail immediately with the British Envoys for South America. The trial is at a stand, however, in consequence of the President having been taken suddenly ill. Mr. Canning has been examined as a witness, and, it is said, fully acquits Captain Harris, having declared that no blame is attributable to him, and that the Envoys alone were chargeable with the delay.

HOME CIRCUIT.—WINTER ASSIZE.—Before Sir Alan Park, Knt. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Sir George Sowley Holroyd, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.—HERTS—Thursday, December 4, at Hertford.—ESSEX—Monday, December 8, at Chelmsford.—KENT—Monday, Dec. 15, at Maidstone.—SUSSEX—Monday, December 22, at Lewes.—SURREY—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Capt. H. A. Drummond, of the Castle Huntly; Capt. J. Walker, of the Macqueen; and Capt. A. Chrystie, of the Thomas Coutts.

On the 29th ult. Vice-Admiral Sir Harry B. Neale gave a splendid dinner on board the Revenge, in the Tagus, to the King of Portugal, the Infante and Infantas, Ministers, Officers of the Army and Navy, &c. The deck was covered from stem to stern with canvas, and the interior fitted up with flags, &c. forming a tent. The Royal barge left the Arsenal at noon; and on its approach the frigates Active, Naiad, and Seringapatam, manned tops and yards, and fired a royal salute. The King did not retire till half past six.

NAPOLEON'S WHITE BARD CHARGER.—We have at length to announce to the public, that the beautiful charger of the late Napoleon, which has already excited so much interest and curiosity in the minds of all ranks, is at length ready for exhibition, and will be produced for their inspection some time this week. We understand that the delay in bringing him out has been occasioned by the numerous portraits which have been taken of him, by some of our first artists, who all pronounce him to be a most perfect horse, as to symmetry, blood, and bone.

The ship Brothers has been chartered by Government for the conveyance of female convicts to New South Wales, which vessel will sail in the course of a few days with 90 women (convicts,) and also about 20 females and their children, wives of prisoners at New South Wales, to whom Government have granted the indulgence of proceeding to that colony, on the recommendation of the Governor, in consequence of their husbands' good conduct and industry in the settlements. We understand that only 300 male convicts are, in the first instance, to proceed to Bermuda, who are to be employed upon the public works, in the naval department.

The Fury, Capt. Parry, and the Hecla, Captain Lyon, were both paid off at Deptford on Wednesday. The apparatus for conveying the warm air, and several other things, are however left on board.

A few days since, upwards of 2000lbs. of foreign snuff were seized at Gainsborough, on board one of the packets for Lincoln. It has been brought up by one of the Hull packets, was to be forwarded to Lincoln, and it is supposed would have been thence sent to London. The snuff seized is said to be worth 500l.

It is stated that a communication has been made to a person, high in office, of two hundred gambling houses of various rank and notoriety throughout London; names, characters, descriptions, &c. of the keepers and servants, together with a list of the persons, and proper descriptions superadded of those who visit those houses, and that copies of the disclosures have been furnished in consequence to the Police Magistrates.

The day of nominating a representative for Huntingdonshire is fixed for Tuesday se'nnight, the 25th inst, and the following day is appointed for the election. Sir Wm. Ingilby, of Kettlethorpe, is the only candidate.

No service took place last week at Salisbury Cathedral, in consequence of the aisles being under water. The waters were still rushing from the hills.

About one hundred and fifty puncheons of rum have been picked up at Yarmouth and lodged in the Custom House, supposed to have come out of some large vessels which foundered during the late gales.

On Tuesday a battle between J. Hudson and Ward, for a stake of two hundred sovereigns, was fought at Moulsey Hurst; the seconds were Randall and Peter Crawley, for Hudson, and Spring and Belasco, for Ward. They fought fourteen rounds. In the fourth much courage was displayed; in the eighth Hudson put himself first in the attitude of an enraged virago, and then folded his arms, taking care of his distance from the enemy. Ward was too tired for offensive operations, and Josh. said, "Why not stand to me, and fight? I don't want to stay here a week." At the turn to he placed a good left-handed body hit, but was thrown. The 13th round won Hudson the battle; the hit in the eye, with many other bodily bruises, tried the thorough bred of Ward. In the 14th he had a trial, but a push would have won it. Josh. gave away no chances, but hit for the last floorer, and on Spring getting his man on his knee his head dropped motionless, and he was deaf to the welcome word of "Time." The umpires proclaimed Hudson the winner.

Some sacrilegious wretches have lately attempted to force open the Countess Dysart's family vault in Helmingham church, Suffolk, with the view, it is presumed, of stealing the leaden coffins: 100l. reward is offered for their detection.

A few nights ago, the Rectory-house of Ealing, in Middlesex, was broken into and robbed to a considerable amount in plate, &c., belonging to the Rev. Mr. Harvey, Curate of the parish, and present occupant of the house. Among the booty carried off, were several valuable marriage presents. The robbers effected their purpose by performing the window shutters with a centre-bit. The laundry house of J. Hopkins, Esq. was also broken open, and stripped of a large quantity of linen.

On Monday last, Robert Crowther was committed to Norfolk County Gaol, charged by a Coroner's Jury, which assembled at Seething, in that county, with the horrible crime of having poisoned his mother, by mixing arsenic with flour, of which she ate, after it had been made into bread.

At the last Berkshire Quarter Sessions, a poor man was committed to hard labour for three months, for concealing and not delivering to the owner, a parcel which had dropped from a waggon.

On Thursday evening as Mr. George Fowler, builder, after leaving the house of his son, in Bell-yard, Temple Bar, in perfect health, was entering his own residence in West-square, he fell down and instantly expired.

MASTER KYNASTON.—We understand that though this young gentleman was severely scorched by the accident which happened to him at Westminster School, on the celebration of the 5th of November, great hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Jeremiah Riley, who was convicted at the Middlesex Sessions last February, and was sentenced to seven years transportation, has escaped from Woolwich Dock Yard.

On Friday morning a fire broke out at Mr. Stevens's, a tallow-chandler, in Stove-street, Tottenham Court-road, which entirely destroyed the premises.

On Thursday morning, as the daughter of Mr. Owen, of Doctors' Commons, Proctor, aged 11 years, was making toast for breakfast, her clothes caught fire. Her screams and those of her sisters alarmed their father, who immediately ran down and clasped her in his arms to smother the flames, and tore her clothes off, her arms, neck, hands and sides were so dreadfully burnt that she lingered till the next morning, when she died.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The demand for last Sunday's paper continuing to increase, and it being impossible to reprint it, the BRITISH MERCURY *of next Wednesday will contain the account of* LORD MAYOR'S *day, by anticipation, as it originally appeared in* BULL.

The brokers of MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY *have, it seems, published a contradiction of some part of our statement respecting that gentleman: had they forwarded such contradiction to us, it would have received every attention, but as they chose to print their letters in a newspaper which by no chance we ever see, and of which we only this morning heard, we are obliged to delay our reply till next Sunday, when we shall continue the subject, and perhaps shew the mischievous tendency of injudicious zeal.*

The Letter of VERITAS, *if possible, next week.*

We have been unavoidably compelled to divide the report of the Barbadoes Council; and we have to apologize for its non-insertion last Sunday, which arose from the lateness of the hour at which it arrived on Friday.

Our Correspondent is mis-informed with respect to the REV. W. CUNNINGHAM; *indeed, in its present shape, his communication is inadmissible.*

The history of the proceedings at Barmouth is received, and our friend will do us a great favour by continuing his correspondence at any seasonable opportunity.

Every care will be taken upon the subject referred to by our correspondent who writes by his Anamnensis.

Our servant, who dined at Guildhall, says, the wine disagreed with him, and tasted as if mixed with British spirits. The Committee ought to have bought some of MR. PHILLIPS'S real FONTHILL *particular—although, perhaps, the* double journey *might have shaken it too much.*

MACALISTER *is the name which* OMICRON *has forgotten. The whole of that* charlatanerie *has been exposed, and published over and over again. We have no occasion to refer to* old stories.

We cannot admit the private history furnished by B. G.: *it would surely be much better to let the thing die away. If there is no intention to fulfil the engagement, why rip up old histories—if there is, it is much wiser to say nothing about it.*

The Elegy on the Death of MR. WEARE, *would have the effect of ridiculing a most serious catastrophe—if we are to answer the question of the writer as to our opinion of the murder, we must say that the character of the whole transaction is materially changed by the discovery, that instead of a plot to destroy an innocent gentleman, it turns out to be a quarrel among a gang of sharpers: for as it seems to us it is merely by chance that* WEARE *was the victim on this occasion, and that if it had been* HUNT'S *turn, or* PROBERT'S, *to die,* WEARE *would just as readily have taken a part against* them, *as they have against* him—*about the mysterious disappearances of ladies and gentlemen, which are related in the papers, we confess we are sceptical.*

We are happy to announce that His Royal Highness *the* PRINCE *of* SAXE COBURG, *has been pleased to subscribe fifty pounds in behalf of the sufferers by the fire at* HOT, *by which melancholy event six hundred families have been deprived of their homes, and every thing they possess, the loss being estimated at £100,000 sterling.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The British money market has been very steady this week, Consols for Account having been steady at 83⅛—the fluctuation not having exceeded ¼ per cent.—In the Foreign money market, Columbian Bonds have rather drooped, but for the last two days have been done at 59, 60—Spanish Bonds having undergone some considerable alterations. They have been as low as 22¾, but have since rallied about 1 per cent upwards.—In any other description of security, there is nothing to notice.

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A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at *Three o' Clock.*

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Advices were received yesterday from Paris, which confirm the statements which have gone forth for several days respecting the health of the King of France. His Majesty is in a state of gradual decay, with great loss of strength.

WE have already directed the attention of our readers to an article in the last BLACKWOOD, upon the present state of the West Indian question—and are therefore the more desirous to mark distinctly those shades of difference which separate our own opinion, upon this virtually important question, from that of so able a writer. We never expect to see any thing like CANT in BLACKWOOD—we are therefore assured, that the *liberal allowance* made for MR. WILBERFORCE'S change of opinion in the course of sixteen years—that is, from the period of the abolition of the Slave Trade in 1807, to the introduction of his measure of emancipation in the last Session—proceeds merely from an ignorance of that Honourable Gentleman's character—or from the more creditable feeling of attributing the best motives to even equivocal conduct.

We are the more strongly induced to be explicit upon this head, because we have been pestered with correspondence of every sort and description, from "independent churchmen"—"orthodox Christians"—and "no friends to the Wilberforces,"—all, or the greater portion, of which we have the means of tracing to the creatures and apostles of this man—deprecating our animadversions upon the SAINT, lest we should do an injury to the CAUSE of "true religion."

CANT, gentlemen, will not go down with us—your "true religion" we call by its right name; and whatever allowance we may be disposed to make for heated enthusiasm, or even vulgar fanaticism, we "hate, detest, and abhor" all those pharisaical pretences to ULTRA PIETY, which are digested in committees and associations, and Bible Societies, for the purpose of obtaining POLITICAL POWER and INFLUENCE among the leaders—and of affording opportunities for daubing and plaistering their dupes with "you tickle me, I tickle you" speeches, upon hustings, and assembly-rooms, and even among "the abominations" of a public play-house.

We care little about MR. WILBERFORCE but as the leader of a sect and the head of a faction, which, in all its parts, structure, and combinations, as well as in its foundation, is *precisely* and *literally* similar to that which prepared the way for the murder of the First CHARLES—and transferred the monarchy to the fanatical adventurer, CROMWELL. The thing is hedged about with so much art—is fed and nurtured through so many ramifications—is so factitiously cited under appeals to the best feelings of our nature, that in attacking this HYDRA, we are fully aware, not only of the too powerful means of resistance embodied in societies under this man's influence, from one end of the empire to the other—but of the powerful prejudices we have to encounter among those who, meaning well, and being sincere in their professions, will not credit imposture whilst it appears to be respected even in the highest quarters.

So much for the *dissuasives*, which the parties themselves would urge with us, for forbearance. We consider the danger great, in proportion to the means which the subtilty of the "Saintly faction" have been permitted gradually to accumulate—and loudly as we have occasionally declared ourselves against this canting, contemptible offset of PURITANISM—often as we have endeavoured to raise a laugh at the *mountebankism* of the "HUM-FUM-GAMBOGEES," we never felt ourselves imperiously called upon to tear off the mask from this new order of Jesuitism, until the first OVERT ACT of the initiated—which now threatens to deluge our West Indian possessions with the blood of our fellow subjects, and which in the same spirit may re-act at home with ripened and matured means—the fearful scenes in which BAREBONE revelled—and the saints prevailed.

If we are strong in our expressions, it is because we are sincere—we have no paltry ends to answer—no employers, by whose expedients or political views we are to dock or trim our animadversions; we see the danger—and the nature of it; and we have no hesitation in affirming, that if the great bulk of the nation remain inert—if their spirit or their apprehensions be not roused, the united efforts of "Christian Observers" and "Whig Chronicles," under their several leaders of saints and sinners, not only the Church, but the State, may be brought into jeopardy, from which, even the united force of all that is pious and loyal in the country may not be able to redeem us.

Men who can see no further than their own noses, may judge of the sincerity of these men, when they find WILBERFORCE and BROUGHAM united in one common cause—although the one has furnished his present opponents with the strongest arguments against what is now avowed as the "object of his devoted zeal"—and the other has recorded a public pledge that he had never a design to emancipate the slaves in our West Indian possessions!

But to the point;—the Abolition of the Slave Trade was carried—as every man must now admit—by a political manœuvre—the question had been rendered popular by pamphlets and harangues, scattered and forced upon the country, through the associated missionary and affiliated societies of WILBERFORCIAN FREE-MASONRY—the trade itself was abhorrent to every feeling mind—it could not be defended in the abstract, or palliated in its details; and was, therefore, like every other question which admits of a simple statement, and an appeal to the passions of men, especially calculated to become popular. But the real question was not an abstract one—or one to be decided by popular feeling;—the evil was admitted when once duly exposed—and much of it might have been alleviated, and was alleviated by prompt legislative measures.

But the question embraced contingents of vital importance to the empire at large—it involved the interests of a large portion of British landlords who had 250 millions sterling vested in the soil, commerce, and shipping of the West Indies—it compromised the safety of thousands of British subjects resident there—and it was a fearful experiment upon our naval superiority, to which we are indebted for our existence, as one of the leading powers of Europe!

These were considerations of too great importance to be be overlooked by real and patriotic Statesmen—MR. PITT was a sincere abolitionist, but he would not venture on the hazardous experiment, except by gradual and progressive advances—he would not influence those on whom his station might be supposed to have weight, to rush headlong into a measure of which no precaution could anticipate results arising from such a complication of interests.

The WHIGS, however, who, before they had been able to build up the wall for their own heads—for which SHERIDAN gave them so much credit—had in the course of a few months rendered themselves so contemptibly unpopular, that in mere desperation they had recourse to a "popular measure," already "cut and dry" for their purpose, as WE OURSELVES *heard the same Sheridan acknowledge!* Thus,

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

WILBERFORCE, whose machinery was always at hand, availing himself of the opportunity of making "common stock" with the new ministers—for that gentleman and his faction are always *with* the Ministers, unless on *special and reserved occasions*—readily came into their views, and whilst conscious that *their sole object* was to throw him out as a "tub to the whale," he more wisely or cunningly felt that they were preparing a triumph for him, and an accession to his means of extending his sect and faction.

To shew that we are leading our readers to no gratuitous conclusions, without having sound and tenable premises from which to draw them, we shall for a moment advert to public documents to prove the means by which—as on the present occasion—the WILBERFORCIANS influenced the public mind.

GENERAL GASCOYNE, in his place in the House of Commons, in deprecating the hasty and intemperate mode of carrying a question of such national importance, particularly protested against the inventions and artifices which had been resorted to in order to agitate the public mind. "The Church, the theatre, the press had laboured" to extend the prejudices of the people. LORD GREY (then LORD HOWICK) dared not deny the fact—but he palliated it. "He knew," he said, "that there had been a *most laudable* and *persevering attention* on the part of the *honourable* gentleman (MR. WILBERFORCE) with whom the measure *originated*."

This is not true—by way of parenthesis—for the very first step in this new career of MR. WILBERFORCE was of a piece with all which followed. To MR. GRANVILLE SHARP the whole and entire merit of tracing, and digesting, and originating the question, which has fed and clothed WILBERFORCE and his party through life, is due—out of *his* hands it was taken, and made the ORIFLAMME of the WILBERFORCE *illuminés*—with less justice even than the tri-coloured banner of "TRIAL BY JURY," appropriated to HIMSELF by ERSKINE.

But this is only laughable.—The use made of the question is any thing *but* laughable.

In vain did our wisest statesmen and our most gallant naval commanders protest against the rashness of the proceeding—LORD ST. VINCENT having protested against it as the harbinger of destruction to our navy, left the House—and NELSON has bequeathed the following record of his opinion upon the subject.—Remember, reader—that neither WE, nor those whom we quote upon the occasion, defend, nor justify the system which prevailed with respect to the SLAVE TRADE. All that we or they apprehended, is, *the consequences* which too rapid an experiment upon such a comprehensive question might entail upon the country—and the justification of those inferences, which experience *has only tended to confirm.*

The following extract is from a letter addressed *to the late* SIMON TAYLOR, one of the largest proprietors in that island:

"I was bred, you know, in the old school, and taught to appreciate the value of the West Indian possessions; and neither in the field nor in the senate shall their interest be infringed, while I have an arm to fight in their defence, or a tongue to launch my voice against the damnable and cursed doctrine of ——(Query, Wilberforce!) and his *hypocritical allies*—and I hope my berth in Heaven will be as exalted as HIS—WHO WOULD CERTAINLY CAUSE THE MURDER OF ALL OUR FRIENDS IN THE COLONIES. I did not intend to go so far, but the sentiments ARE FULL IN MY HEART, and the pen *would write them.*"

This is the recorded opinion BRITONS, of your own NELSON!—How do his words begin to be verified!

Now, then, to the more particular object of our present discussion—namely, the allowance made by the writer in BLACKWOOD for MR. WILBERFORCE'S abandonment of the pledge given—*when his first great step was to be secured*, that he never contemplated or would concur in any measure for the emancipation of the West Indian negroes.

We will take for granted, in favour of this gentleman, that he does not mean to avail himself of a MR. BUXTON, who was thrust forward upon the late occasion as the originator of the motion. The whole arrangement was previously too well known to admit such a subterfuge, even if we could suppose him guilty of it. MR. BUXTON is, we are told, a brewer—and if so, a very proper person to represent the *enthusiasts* against all sorts of *slavery*. *Publicans*, we presume, among the SAINTS, are still coupled with *sinners*, and out of the pale of their charity.

MR. WILBERFORCE, then, was the prime mover of the proceedings which have given rise to the insurrection in Bermuda—and to the present agitated state of all our colonies in the West. Now, it may be necessary to shew, that his former pledge was not lightly given, and that we have not availed ourselves of mere words which might incidentally fall *from a man*—especially a professed enthusiast—in the heat *of debate*, to fix this charge upon him.

The Egyptian priests, we know, had two *doctrines*—the one of which the initiated were alone permitted *to* share—the Jesuits also had a secret key for the interpretation of their *Monita*—whether the modern Saints proceed upon similar reservations, it is not for us to say; but that a solemn pledge was thought necessary, even by the Ministers, at the period of the Bill being passed—and *that it was given*—may be inferred from the following extract from the speech of my LORD GRENVILLE—(that, "in abolishing the SLAVE TRADE, justice "would be done to the inhabitants of AFRICA, *who were the* "*party aggrieved*, but that *liberty to the slaves on the Islands* "*would be to them in their state of ignorance and barbarism a* "*baleful* POISON!"

But the test was at hand—LORD PERCY brought in a specific Bill, for the purpose of "gradually abolishing *slavery in* his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies." His Lordship reasoned justly in the abstract—and the very force of his argument ought to have satisfied all who heard it, that in rashly yielding to a factitious popular clamour, they were opening a door to the admission of a principle, which in its extent would lead to the eventual destruction, not only of our Colonies and commerce, but to the very bulwarks of our safety. His Lordship proposed only a gradual abolition—but LORD HENRY PETTY—then Chancellor of the Exchequer—rose under the greatest agitation, and deprecating even the discussion of the subject, "entreated most *respectfully*, but most strongly, his Noble Friend either to withdraw his motion, *or concur* in the previous question, which he should feel it his duty to move."

SIR CHARLES POLE also deprecated the discussion, but was glad the motion had been made, "*as it would open the eyes of all men who were interested in the West India Islands, to the dangers which threatened them!*"

What said WILBERFORCE to all this?—

"He declared that both HE, and *they who acted with him*, were satisfied with having gained an object, *which was to be obtained with safety*. The SOLE POINT *they* had in view, was the abolition of the SLAVE TRADE, and NOT THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. The ENEMIES of the abolition had always confounded THESE TWO OBJECTS—the FRIENDS of the abolition HAD ALWAYS DISTINGUISHED THEM!!!"—*Annual Register*, 1807. p. 120.

Look, Britons, at the conduct of THIS MAN NOW, and form your own judgment of him.

LORD WAITHMAN'S GRAND FETE.

WE never had so good an opinion of newspaper reporters as we have now: for, strange as it may appear, with the exception of the prolific oratory of the DUKE of SUSSEX, and the prolix panegyrics of SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, our account of the *fete* of last Monday, published the day previous, was as correct as any thing could be—even to CAM HOBHOUSE'S duty and SHERIFF LAURIE'S eloquence.

Upon the whole, there never was so admirable a *travestie* of pomp and state as the pageant of the present year. Independently of the black-sweeper at Bridge-street, who formed part of the procession, (his broom decorated with LORD WAITHMAN'S favours) the line of march was headed by an elderly gentleman, dressed up in a Herald's tabard, having on his head a barrister's wig, powdered, to which was appended, a black silk bag, there being around his neck, at the same time, a large and full-plaited ruff.

That this was LORD WAITHMAN'S fool, we are inclined to

believe; and that his antics were curtailed after dinner is not attributable to any disinclination on his part to be amusing we are equally sure—the fact is, that the incessant and indefatigable exertions of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, left no room for the professional buffooneries of any of his Lordship's hired retainers.

His Royal Highness proposed the healths of Lord Waithman—of the late Lord Mayor—the present Lady Mayoress—the late Lady Mayoress—the Ladies—the Judges—the Aldermen—the Corporation, and Success to Trade, with a speech to each.

Lord Nugent was the only nobleman present, if we except a person dressed in the uniform of the Life Guards, who was addressed by Lord Waithman as Lord Gingham, (we conclude by mistake). There was also another person dressed in the uniform of the King's household troops, who subsequently opened the ball with Miss Waithman, and who was said to be a Major Camac. We should doubt the fact, although it is assumed (perhaps for the sake of the rhyme) in the subjoined ballad. We say we should doubt it, because, when we recollect the conduct of Lord Waithman only two years since,—the marked inveteracy his Lordship displayed, not only on the Inquest upon the rioters at the Queen's funeral, but in his Letter to Lord Bathurst, and the invectives his Lordship was pleased to bestow upon the gallant fellows composing the household troops—we are of opinion, however amiable *conciliation* may be, that no officers holding commissions in those particular regiments, would sit down to dine with a man who tried every means to stigmatize them as ruffians and murderers; and who even declared that one of them levelled a carbine at his head, for the purpose of *assassinating him*. If the private feelings of gentlemen do not partake sufficiently of the *esprit de corps*, to keep them away from such parties, their appearing out of *uniform* would evince more respect to *themselves*, not to speak of that which is due to the service, and more especially to the distinguished regiments to which they have the honour to belong.

There never was so tumultuous or unruly an assemblage of decently dressed people congregated upon a similar occasion—and one opposition nobleman: no—not even Lord Mountford, who is as little particular as most people;—not even Lord Erskine, who invites himself to dinner at other public meetings—not any human being one ever saw before, except three of the Mountaineers, were present; and, as if to lower the unhappy Master of the Feast, Lord Nugent (the sole scion of nobility there) took occasion, in a short speech which he made in return for the honour done him after his health had been drank, distinctly to state that "the respect he shewed to the Lord Mayor, in accepting this invitation, was not paid to the *individual*, but *to the office*." This qualifier is very satisfactory, but we should much rather that Lord Nugent had staid away altogether.

We are much inclined to jest whenever such a subject as a Lord Mayor's day is *started*; but seriously speaking, the exhibition of Monday *ought* to have a powerful effect upon those whose duty it is to uphold the dignity of the City of London. We know the answer we shall get—men of rank and character will not submit to the association with their inferiors, which would be inevitable if they joined the corporation—but we do say, *that the sight* of Guildhall, filled as it was on *Monday, by a riotous*, drunken, ill-behaved rabble, in the total absence of any thing like weight or respectability, ought to save the Mellishes—the Wigrams—the Robarts'—the Wards—the Barings—the Marryats—the Mannings—the Bosanquets—the Praeds—the Goslings—and all that class of men, with a desire to rescue the first mercantile city in the world from the degradation it must suffer in the eyes of other nations, when its government is vested in the hands of retail shop-keepers and third-rate tradesmen. It was not so in former days—it ought not to be so now.

We must, however, do justice to part of the Lord Mayor's visitors, we mean his own daughters—they are remarkably fine young women, and extremely well-mannered—so much so, that certainly by seeing them only, one never should be led to suspect their real station in life—they were truly the flowers of the flock. Indeed, if we except a mighty pretty little girl in a white sattin Spanish hat (whose name we of course could not ascertain) there were no presentable persons in the assembly but themselves.

We have not heard the names of any of the visitors except the few we have noticed, unless indeed, we mention Mr. Edward Ellice and Mrs. Carter—the gentleman is, as some of our readers know, a Member of Parliament—the lady keeps a potatoe and earthenware shop in Rosemary-lane, and appeared to enjoy the breaking of the crockery as the best part of the entertainment.

We shall now allow our muse her play, and attempt to record the events of the tenth in doggrel verse, which is more easily retained than prose, and will doubtless remain in the minds of those who admire as we do—the triumph of Lord Waithman.

LORD WAITHMAN'S TRIUMPH.

Tune—"Derry down."

Whoe'er has seen London must needs know the Hall,
Adorned with two Giants, so portly and tall—
It is of that Hall that my muse fain would speak,
And a dinner, and ball given in it last week.
Derry down, down.

No Cockney alive can I'm certain remember
A much finer day than the tenth of November,
When Waithman the mighty, began to prepare
For the wonderful duty of being made Mayor.
Derry down, down.

His Lordship, who mingles the good with the great,
Proceeded to Westminster, floating in state—
No dangers he feared, since from proverbs he found
There was not a chance that he e'er should be drown'd.
Derry down, down.

Judge Graham received him, and gave him such praise
As very old Judges bestow, on such days;
But Waithman was tickled with language so fine,
And bid the Recorder invite him to dine.
Derry down, down.

The oath then was tendered, Lord Waithman was sworn,
And the sword and the mace at his coming were borne,
His oath did I say—the word came in pat,
You may turn to the *dictum* of Kenyon for that.
Derry down, down.

The forms all gone through, they returned with the tide,
To the stairs at Blackfriars, whence they were to ride,
And his Lordship desired the *cortege* to stop,
To take up his wife and his girls at the shop.
Derry down, down.

How grand 'twas to see my Lord Waithman go ride
In his great gilded coach the whole length of Cheapside,
While the plumes of his daughters fulfilled the wise words,
That very fine feathers make very fine birds.
Derry down, down.

At Guildhall arrived, (trumpets sound his approach),
Lord Waithman abandoned his extra-sized coach,
And repaired to the chamber to take up his state,
Where wisdom and he, guide the civic debate.
Derry down, down.

Mrs. Waithman prepared—all the company bowed,
The dinner's announced—how oppressive the crowd;
But my lady, to make all the city folks stare,
Is led by the son of a King to her chair.
Derry down, down.

In right of his rank and his figure next comes,
Lord Nugent so famed for torpedos and bombs;
But poor Mrs. Waithman cried out—some say swore,
That she ne'er saw a Lord like his Lordship *before*.
Derry down, down.

In naming the guests, no praise the muse grudges;
But no man of rank had arrived, save the Judges.
Would *they* keep away from champagne and green fat?
No; they were, indeed, too good judges for *that!*
Derry down, down.

Cam Hobhouse, whose waistcoat was covered with gold,
And whose coat was too little his body to hold;
Like a pigeon stuck up, seemed to stand on one leg,
While escorting to table the elegant Peg.
Derry down, down.

The dinner went on, and though Probert and Thurtell
Were absent, yet still their friends got through the turtle,
The dishes were cleared—and the bottles passed quick,
Till the *ladies* grew hazy—the *gentlemen* sick.
Derry down, down.

After dinner his Lordship—(Lord Waithman)—proposed
A toast, by which most of his cronies were pozed,
He gave in a bumper of claret the "King,"
('Twas in hopes to induce his great brother to sing.)
Derry down, down.

On gentlemen subject to coughs or the asthma,
The dense fog of London acts just like miasma:
For singing the Prince said his lungs were too weak,
But he kindly arranged it by offring to speak.
Derry down, down.

Seven toasts he proposed under seven pretences,
Till he frightened his friends out of *their* seven senses;
But the Prince was determined to act Lord Mayor's fool,
To shew that he was not afraid of John Bull.
Derry down, down.

Lord Nugent whose health—one really would think,
To look at his Lordship no person need drink;
Returned his brief thanks, but small Henry Grey
Found no opportunity *his* speech to *say*.
Derry down, down.

Hume was brief, and more pleasing than ever before—
But Macintosh dealt out a dose of his lore;
This teacher at schools makes the most of his knowledge,
For his speech of the tenth will still do for the college.
Derry down, down.

The mob getting tipsy 'twas moved to proceed
To the hall of debate, where my lady had "*tea'd!*"
For the young city dowdies, let what may befall,
Will never go home without having a ball.
Derry down, down.

So pretty Miss Waithman looked all round the place
For some decentish person of figure or grace,
But such was the dearth, that she chose from the pack,
To open the ball with her,—Major Camac!
Derry down, down.

The uproar was dreadful, and many the crates
Of butter-boats, soup-tureens, dishes, and plates,
That fell by the hands of the mob in the hall,
Who, unable to dance, still would keep up the ball.
Derry down, down.

In these dingy pleasures—in this smoky fun,
The thing was continued till half after one,
When the company home in their "jarvies" were packed,
For fear of infringing the new Vagrant Act.
Derry down, down.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The very severe animadversions which have of late appeared in the public journals on the new Vagrant Act, having excited considerable interest, and given rise to a very general misconception of its provisions, the following explanation may not perhaps be unexceptionable to your readers.

In February, 1821, Mr. Chetwynd first brought this branch of our criminal code under the consideration of Parliament, and judging from his speech upon that occasion, the primary object of the Hon. Member appears to have been to establish a more efficient and less onerous mode of conveyance for offenders of this description; when directed to be passed to their respective parishes.—From official returns it was ascertained that the system of passing entailed upon the country an enormous annual expence; and no sooner was the matter mentioned in Parliament, than communications were received from all parts of the country, complaining of the frauds, abuses, and evils of that system. A committee was therefore appointed, who soon collected a mass of valuable evidence from Magistrates and other experienced persons—judiciously availing themselves also of the practical information which the society established in London, for suppressing mendicity, had acquired upon the subject.

The result of their enquiry was, a conviction on the part of the committee, that the entire abolition of the system of passing vagrants was preferable to any attempts to amend it; and a bill was introduced for that purpose, the duration of which was limited to one year.

In the following Session (1822), therefore, the subject necessarily again occupied the attention of Parliament. The Committee had then the satisfaction to find the success of their experimental bill universally acknowledged; and thus, without the slightest collateral inconvenience, a permanent saving of 100,000l. per annum was effected in the expenditure of the county rates, which it is scarcely necessary to state, are charged upon the poor's rate, and consequently affect every house-keeper in the kingdom.

The abstraction, however, of so prominent a part of the punishment of vagrants, as the passing was intended to constitute, rendered some other alterations indispensable; and it was suggested that the consolidation of all provisions relative to the crime of vagrancy (diffused through nearly 50 statutes) into one act, which should reject all obsolete and superfluous matter, would be productive of great convenience and advantage to the public.

With this view, the present act was prepared, and a copy of it sent to every principal magistrate in the country. And, notwithstanding every provision underwent the most ample discussion, the Committee, with the caution, which in a peculiar manner marked their proceedings, have limited its duration to two years, so that the subject must be again revived in the ensuing session. The bill was then passed with the unanimous concurrence of both houses.

I have felt it impossible to omit these preliminary remarks, because the vituperation which has been indulged in upon the present occasion, has extended to the motives of those with whom the act originated; and a desire hastily to force through Parliament highly penal and unconstitutional enactments, is amongst the most venial offences attributed to its author.

To the charge of haste, or want of deliberation, the facts I have stated are, I trust, a sufficient answer—facts I may be allowed to add, which are matters of record, and which consequently were accessible to any person whose sense of justice might induce him to let enquiry precede reproach.

But I will no longer detain your readers from an examination of the Act itself, and I propose, in the first place, to notice the punishment which it authorizes.

As to the first class of offenders, viz.—idle and disorderly persons, the Act makes no alteration whatever—they are liable as before to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month, but as to rogues and vagabonds, Magistrates, whilst deprived of the power to pass them to their parishes, are also restrained from committing them for any shorter period than one month. Under the old law the punishment of a vagrant was usually made up of an imprisonment for seven days, and the passing, which was of course proportioned to the distance of the offender's settlement. Now putting out of view the professional vagrant, to whom a jaunt at the public expence to any place he chose to elect as that of his settlement, was any thing but punishment, what could be more severe upon many who unwillingly brought themselves within the operation of the vagrant law, than thus to be forced back upon the parish, when perhaps a sincere desire to procure independent employment had alone caused them to become wanderers.

This apparent extension of the period of imprisonment, if viewed as a substitute for the passing, is in fact a mitigation of the punishment: it was an arrangement called for by the abolition of the pass, and suggested by the judicious desire of the committee, that there should be assigned to the crime of vagrancy a clearly defined punishment, uncompanied by the absurd direction to convey the offender in custody from one extremity of the kingdom to the other.

With respect to the higher degrees of punishment which the sessions are empowered to inflict, the present maximum is two years imprisonment, by the old law offenders might be tranported. Whipping also, which might be ordered by one justice, can now only be inflicted by order of the sessions. Upon the whole, therefore, I feel justified in asserting that the treatment of vagrants is not only more judicious and economical, but infinitely less severe since the passing of the present act.

Let us now proceed to enquire, whether under the very comprehensive term of rogue and vagabond, any, and what new species of offence has been created, and it is here more particularly that we must look for some justification of the abuse and opprobium by which the act has been so unmercifully assailed. After a careful examination I can only find two new definitions of the crime of vagrancy, which I will transcribe in the words of the Act:—

"All persons imposing, or endeavouring to impose upon any churchwarden or overseer of the poor, or upon a charitable institution, or private individual, by any false and fraudulent representation, either verbally or in writing, with a view to obtain money or some other advantage or benefit."

"All persons openly exposing or exhibiting in any street, road, public place, or highway, any indecent exhibition, or openly and indecently exposing their persons."

Strange, Sir, as it may appear, all the alledged cruelty, oppression, tyranny, and innovation of the new Vagrant Act are contained in the two passages above quoted. The necessity and propriety of both are I think beyond dispute. Surely when we consider the extent to which the cause of charity is injured by the importunities of the worthless, it will appear an imperative duty to arrest the career of those who make a trade of palming upon us "false and fraudulent" statements of distress, and who owe their success to an abuse of the best feelings of our nature.

The intention of the other provision is obvious. It is notorious that in unfrequented parts of the town ruffians are in the habit of annoying females by exposures quite horrible and disgusting, and one can readily conceive other cases of exposure which, if less criminal, are equally offensive.

I perfectly remember when our public journalists were loud in their complaints of the state of the parks, and in censure of the culpable negligence of the police, whose interference they now decry as tyrannical and oppressive.

Are we then to concede those spots, hitherto devoted to the health and recreation of our families, to purposes, which, if suffered to become habitual, would render them utterly useless? Let any man who with his wife, sister, or daughter has ever had the misfortune to encounter those nuisances, answer the question. To talk about proceeding by indictment, or by any circuitous mode, is idle—the only way to prevent the feelings of individuals from being outraged, and to preserve common decency from constant violation, is by a punishment which can be summarily inflicted, and the enactment which authorises it appears to me to be in strict accordance with that principle by which every man in a civilized state surrenders a portion of his individual rights to secure the well being of the community.

But it will be said there may be exceptions—certainly there may, and such cases are expressly provided for by a clause in the act.

"Provided always, that it shall be in the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace, before whom any person as a rogue and vagabond, or idle and disorderly person, shall be brought, either to commit or discharge such person, although an act of vagrancy be proved against the person so charged."

To argue that summary powers, even if entrusted to an intelligent and honourable magistracy, is liable to abuse, is only to say that which can with equal truth be asserted of any power entrusted to any persons.

Whether the present Act has been misconstrued or abused in any of the cases which have been recently published, is altogether a different question, and may perhaps form the subject of a future communication. I have already, I fear, trespassed too long upon your indulgence; but important as the subject is, it has become still more so from the manner in which it has been treated, and I cannot bring myself to conclude without expressing my regret that the conductors of the periodical press, to whom is entrusted the controul of what has been designated "the most competent instrumeat of public instruction ever devised," should have ventured to impugn an Act of the Legislature which it is doubtful if they ever read, and to denounce it as an unconstitutional, oppressive, and alarming innovation, without taking the trouble to compare it with previously existing provisions on the same subject.

Such lamentable want of candour is not to be palliated by an affected regard to our rights and liberties, nor are we to be cajoled into an opinion that they are likely to be "frittered away" by any enactments similar to those I have attempted to analyze. Really one cannot but smile when the committal of a vagrant to the house of correction is gravely ascribed to "that unhappy predelection for penal legislation, which characterizes the present period," in contradistinction I presume to the "good old times," when Englishmen in the plenitude of that liberty which modern legislators have so alarmingly curtailed, were for offences against the vagrant laws merely branded with hot irons, or subjected to the mild and constitutional punishments of slavery, transportation, and—death.—I am, Sir, Your very obedient Servant,

B.

London, Nov. 14, 1823.

THE WEST INDIES.

We have devoted so much of our attention to the important subject of our West Indian affairs, that we think we need make no apology for publishing entire—the Report of a Debate in Council at Barbadoes, on the Despatch of my Lord Bathurst to his Excellency Sir Henry Warde. We offer no opinion, and our object in publishing the Report

is to shew the impression made *upon the white population*. It is not difficult to see what the effects upon the black population must necessarily and consequently be.

" REPORT OF A DEBATE, &c.

" September 3, 1823.

" At a Meeting of the Council this day, by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Despatch from the Secretary of State for Colonies, to his Excellency SIR HENRY WARDE.

" MR. HAMDEN addressed the Board:—

" I rise to call your attention to the most momentous subject that, perhaps, ever engaged the deliberations of this Board. The Despatch from LORD BATHURST to his Excellency the Governor, demands our most careful and attentive consideration; not less on account of the variety, than of the importance of the topics which it embraces. I believe I may say, that few men interested in West India property have felt less anxiety concerning the late proceedings in England in reference to these Colonies, than I have: but, if I have regarded the attempts of our enemies with a smaller degree of apprehension than others have, it is not because I have mistaken their tendency, or underrated their danger; but because I felt confident that the wisdom and foresight of Government would defeat the mischievous projects of these relentless popularity-hunters. But, Sir, I can no longer contemplate the crisis at which we have arrived, without serious misgivings. It is impossible for any reflecting man to peruse, without dismay, a Despatch from the Secretary of State for Colonies, threatening, in most direct terms, to legislate for us in England, unless we adopt, *in toto*, and without hesitation, a certain plan of government for our slaves, prescribed by him: more especially when we find that, along with many very wise and judicious regulations, there are some which must prove totally subversive of discipline; and others which, although applicable to the circumstances of some of these islands, would be most inconvenient, if not ruinous to others.

" If this Despatch referred to points purely speculative—and where truth is to be sought by the deductions of reason alone—I should feel it the height of presumption in me to oppose LORD BATHURST, or to question the conclusions of his judgment. But in a matter of practical detail, where experience should be the guide, surely some deference is due to local knowledge and personal observation; and the man who possesses these accidental advantages, may, I trust, without any dereliction of modesty, claim some right to be listened to. I hope I shall show before I sit down, that I have not come forward to raise captious objections, or to excite a spirit of opposition to the measures proposed by the Minister. I declare, that, on the contrary, in attempting to point out what strike me as defects in the plan, I am influenced by a sincere desire to insure the faithful and cordial co-operation of the people in such measures of amelioration, as may ultimately obtain the sanction of the Legislature.

" I shall now proceed to make a few remarks on certain points of his Lordship's Despatch. ' It would be superfluous,' says he, ' to insist ' on the indispensable necessity of religious instruction, as the foundation of every beneficial change in the character and future condition ' of the slaves.' This is an axiom not to be controverted;—and I have great pleasure in being able to say, that the inhabitants of this colony are already deeply impressed with this truth; and that the PUBLIC VOICE calls loudly upon us to devise means for accomplishing, what all acknowledge to be necessary. There is already formed an association of gentlemen, in conjunction with the clergy, for the purpose of furthering this most important undertaking, which, I doubt not, will prove effectual to its object;—but it must be obvious that we have great difficulties to contend with: the chief of which is, the want of persons properly qualified to instruct the slaves. The clergy have, with laudable zeal, offered to do all that is in their power;—but the labourers are too few for the vineyard;—and it is impossible that these gentlemen, engaged as they are with parochial duties, can do much more than superintend the faithful execution of a plan. We must have lay-catechists to initiate the slaves in the elements of religion, before they will be capable of deriving much benefit from public discourses. —The country, I fear, does not afford a sufficient number of persons possessing the necessary qualifications, who would be able to undertake it. And, indeed, if such were to be found, a still greater difficulty arises from the depressed, and almost ruined state of our affairs; which would hardly enable us to furnish the means required for the support of an extensive establishment of Catechists. The masters themselves must contribute their personal labours, or little will be done. It is true that LORD BATHURST has held out a prospect of obtaining pecuniary aid from the British Parliament; but he has connected the offer with conditions, which, I fear, will compel the inhabitants of Barbadoes to decline the proffered boon—although a difference in physical circumstances, may make the conditions practicable in other colonies—as I shall presently shew. LORD BATHURST requires the abolition of the Sunday-market. And if the negroes are to be made Christians they should undoubtedly be taught to respect the Christian Sabbath. ' But,' says his Lordship, ' no application will be made to Parliament for a grant of pecuniary assistance, except when the abolition of the Sunday-market, and the substitution of some other day for that purpose, has been prospectively secured.' Now, Sir, I think I may assert, without fear of contradiction, that in the present depressed state of West India affairs, this concession, as far as it concerns Barbadoes, is impossible; impossible while we feed our slaves, and provide for their comforts as we now do, and while we pay the present duties on our produce, and the present rate of interest on our debts. Is it necessary in addressing any assembly in this country, to expatiate upon our pecuniary difficulties? Is it not known to every individual that the planter who is in debt to any amount can barely keep down his interest? How, then, can it be expected that, under such circumstances, we shall consent to surrender one-sixth part of our already extenuated income? For this is not a matter of argument, it is a matter of arithmetic, of demonstration: if one-sixth of the productive labour of an estate be withdrawn, the cultivation, and consequently the returns, must be reduced in the same ratio. Now, let me ask, not which of us is willing, but which of us is able to give up in these bitter times, one-sixth part of the returns of his estate? We cannot suppose that we should be expected to continue the same cultivation by increasing the daily task of the slave! But, should such a regulation ever go forth with the authority of the Legislature, supported by the power of Government, is it not be feared that it would have the effect of inducing unkind and unfeeling masters to endeavour to indemnify themselves, either by increasing the labour, or by diminishing the allowances of the slave? I have said that arrangements which may be adopted without much inconvenience in some colonies, would lead to disastrous consequences in others; and, in illustrating this remark, I shall be able to point out the injustice which must result from this *Procrustean* system of legislation, which, without any regard to peculiarities of physical or moral condition by which different countries are discriminated, would prescribe the same standard for all. In some of the more favoured islands around us—as, for example, in Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Tobago, and, I believe, in the Colonies on the Southern Continent—where the soil is more fertile than ours, and where there is a more regular and constant succession of rain, the labour of a man for one day in each week is found sufficient to provide subsistence for himself, and I believe for his family, it has hitherto been the custom to allow the slaves a day in the week, for the purpose of cultivating spots of land which are allotted to them for their support, and the master has no further concern about feeding them. In such countries five days of the week yet remain to be applied to the cultivation of the staple crop of the plantation. In this Island, where our soil has become so sterile as to require constant manuring, and where the droughts are sometimes so protracted that vegetation is occasionally at a stand for months, it is found necessary to make the raising of a sufficient crop of provisions a primary object of plantation economy; and the same causes which forbid the master to trust to the spontaneous industry of the slave, and the uncertain returns of constantly varying seasons, compel him to bestow an infinitely larger portion of labour on the cultivation of provisions, than is found necessary in those favoured Islands. I have enquired among a great number of the most experienced planters, what is the quota of the labour of an estate devoted to this object; and not one has placed it below a third—some have stated it at one-half. I believe we may take the medium, and fix it at two-fifths. The poverty, also, of our soil renders the labour which remains to be applied to the cultivation of the staple crop, less productive than elsewhere. And as in the Islands above alluded to, the slaves are themselves farmers, and depend upon the success of their farming, so are they necessarily traders, and dependant on their success in the markets. With us every necessary which the slave can require is provided by the master, and is to be found in the stores of the plantation. The goods which they have to take to market are comparatively insignificant; nor are the supplies which they procure from thence less so. The poultry which they may raise with the superfluity of their allowance, or the surplus of allowance in kind, which can never be considerable, are the only objects of honest traffic which they have. As to more valuable articles of property, it is, you know, usual for the slave to ask for a day in the week when he wishes to sell his pig or his goat; and no respectable owner or overseer, I believe, ever refuses it. You all know, gentlemen, that not one-fourth of the adult population of your Estates visits the town on the present market-day, Sunday. Nevertheless, as the slaves have been accustomed to the privilege of coming to town on that day, if they wished it, or of going any where else that inclination or business may direct them, we must grant some allowance of time, as a compensation for the privation which is implied in the abolition of Sunday-markets. This must be the subject of future arrangement. An infinitely smaller concession than Lord Bathurst proposes, will be sufficient to satisfy the slaves on account of the innovation, while it would afford them abundant means of negociating their very circumscribed market transactions. A judicious selection of one or more members from each family, changing the persons, so as to give to each members from each family, changing the persons, so as to give to each slave a holiday in turn, will, perhaps, accomplish all that is required. This I will venture to assert, that in few parts of the world does the mere agricultural labourer earn so much comfort for himself and his family by a week's work as our slaves enjoy;—and whatever apparent concession some of the colonies may seem to make, I will not acknowledge that there is a better system than ours, while I see our people so contented and happy, and while I know that we, with our very dense population, stand at the head of the scale with regard to increase.—Gentlemen, I warn you to look circumspectly before you concede, because I trust, that every concession which is made, and every pledge that is given, will be observed with the strictest good faith. Let not the panic of the present moment terrify us into engagements which we cannot fulfil, and when perhaps ' ease would retract vows made in pain, as violent and void.'

" I turn with pleasure to the next topic introduced in this Despatch because I have the satisfaction of agreeing most entirely with his Lord, ship upon it. Or if indeed I do differ with him at all, it is in a way that will not disoblige him; for I am disposed to go even one step further in behalf of the slave than he has gone. ' Religious instruction,' says he, ' is also a necessary preliminary to another important improvement in the condition of the slaves, the admission of their evidence in courts of justice.' It is obvious, that the total exclusion of slave testimony must render nugatory some of the provisions which may be made for their protection; and, under the restrictions proposed by his Lordship, I do not think there is much danger that this privilege will be more frequently abused by the description of slaves to whom he would limit it, than by the lower orders of other classes who already enjoy the privilege in question. He recommends, that upon a slave appearing in a court to give testimony, he shall produce, under the hand either of some of the parochial clergymen, or of the religious teacher authorised by the master or overseer to instruct him, a certificate, stating that the proposed witness has been so far instructed in the principles of religion, as in the judgment of the party certifying adequately to understand the obligation of an oath. And to guard against false certificates, his Lordship proposes to keep parochial registers of the persons whose competency to give evidence shall, from time to time, have been certified. He also suggests, that the being enrolled in such a list may be made an object of laudable ambition, and a stimulus to attention and good conduct. All this bears the stamp of wisdom and justice. Utterly to exclude persons qualified as above described, and whose qualifications are so satisfactorily attested, from the right of giving testimony, would be as irrational as it would be unjust. The influence which a master unavoidably possesses over the mind of his slave, must always operate to the disadvantage of his credibility; and LORD BATHURST, looking perhaps to this source of influence, hesitates in proposing that slave testimony shall be taken as sufficient proof against the life of a white person. I should be disposed to qualify this exception in one case. That is, where the dying declaration of a murdered slave attributes his murder to a white person. In such cases it often happens that no other direct evidence can be obtained, and all the motives which can operate upon the mind of a slave so circumstanced, would concur with the moral obligation to speak the truth. Even the bad motive of revenge would determine him to fix the accusation, and consequent punishment, upon the person who had deprived him of life, rather than upon any other individual. In all such cases allowance is made for the possibility of mistake, and much dependance is placed on corroborating circumstances. Nor would I render altogether inadmissible the testimony of slaves who, being deficient in the necessary degree of religious knowledge, could not take an oath. The information to be derived from this inferior class may often afford a clue for the discovery of guilt, although it may not amount to absolute proof, and go to conviction.

" LORD BATHURST thinks that it would not be prudent to receive the testimony of a slave against his master. The same caution was observed amongst the Romans. But I have doubts whether, under certain circumstances, it may not be necessary to allow it.

" Upon the next subject, I shall touch very lightly—the marriage of the slaves. So soon as the slaves are capable of comprehending the sacred obligations which they contract by marriage, according to the rites of our church; and so soon as they are willing to engage in these exclusive and permanent contracts, I am sure that I shall have no objection to their forming matrimonial connexions.

" Nor am I disposed to differ from the Noble Secretary for the Colonies in regard to the next subject of discussion—the manumission of slaves. An honourable member of this Board some time ago gave notice of a bill to remove all obstacles to manumission; and the only opposition, if opposition it could be called, came from a member, who very properly observed, that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as all difficulties were already removed, and the colonial law evaded by what are called English manumissions—a mode of enfranchisement which had grown into almost universal practice, under the connivance of public opinion, and the acquiescence of the Courts, even before it had obtained the sanction of legislative authority. And I do not know that a better mode could be devised, of obviating the inconveniences arising from a disputed title in the slave about to be manumitted, or of protecting contingent rights, than the plan proposed by LORD BATHURST. But, I confess, I do not think it just, that the public officers should be deprived of such fees (which, by the bye, are very moderate) as may accrue upon these transactions. These are all patent offices, held by a person resident in England, who enjoys a snug sinecure, while the labour of the office is performed by a deputy, who, in no single instance I believe, retains a larger portion of the emoluments, than is barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the office and support himself. His Lordship recommends that all manumissions should be recorded. It is obvious, how much this regulation would increase the expense of clerk-hire and stationery.

(To be continued in our next.)

THEATRES.

ROGERS is inexhaustible—LUTTRELL said the other day in his presence that the managers of the playhouses were extremely short-sighted in crowding the stages of their theatres with pageantry like that exhibited in the piece called CORTEZ, and the pantomime of the CATARACT. " Gad," said the Whig wag, " if they are short-sighted, they seem to fancy the " public as short-sighted as themselves—at least so I judge " from their offering the town a pair of *spectacles!*"

This exquisite *jeu d'esprit* caused a roar. We have not had an opportunity of attending the theatres this week from having unfortunately sprained our ancle—(we are obliged to say *we*, because it sounds importantly; but the ancle is our *sole* and individual property—ROGERS would have applied this designation to *our* foot.) We went to Brighton, partly to be shampooed; but we will confess we were chiefly led thither by the false pretences of the MORNING CHRONICLE, which told us that we might any day see MR. TIERNEY taking exercise before breakfast, smoking a cigar; we arrived—enquired—but old slyboots had been in Saville-row at least a week before we got down here.

Disappointed in not seeing GEORGE, we forthwith laid our case before his namesake, SIR MATTHEW, whose skill, care, and attention will, no doubt, set us upon our pins in a mighty short time.

MRS. DAVISON, by the way, is a vastly clever woman—she is one of the best of our comic actresses—she ought not to be acting *here*. RUSSELL (who is an excellent manager, and moreover a very successful one,) does not, perhaps, think so—she is the best LADY TOWNLY we have, and ought to be in London.

MR. LARPENT, the reader of plays, is doing his duty, and has, therefore, called down the abuse of the WHIGS, and an attack from the COURIER.

MR. KNOWLES, who is the author of the Monodrame, or Tragedy, with one character for MR. MACREADY, called the *Gracchi*,—to which MR. LARPENT has refused a licence, without reference to the Lord Chamberlain—is the author of *Virginius*, a play which the said MR. LARPENT in his liberality allowed to pass unnoticed, a year or two since—a friend, and a sincere friend to the Government, took the liberty of pointing out parts of *that* play which ought *not* to have been licensed.—The play underwent a second revision, and the Licenser got a rap over the knuckles,—therefore is the Licenser right, and moreover the COURIER wrong, when it says we may talk sedition on the stage, because there is none in real life—this is a silly argument, and could only be introduced into the COURIER by that *private* sort of personal influenee, which a paper, universally read and attended to as that is, should scout—there *is* such a thing as principle—there *is* such a thing as duty: and neither the private politics of play-writers and their heroes: nor the private friendships of Authors and Editors, ought to interfere with the impartiality of conduct essential to the reputation of a public journal.

MR. CHARLES KEMBLE has sent us the following letter, which we insert with great pleasure. We have already said that we had no authority for stating that the paragraph in the COURIER to which we alluded, came from the management of Covent Garden Theatre. We are happy to be able thus authoritatively to refute even the suspicion.—

SIR.—The Managers of Covent Garden Theatre *knew nothing* directly or indirectly concerning the paragraph *alluding to Miss Stephens*, which was inserted in the COURIER, till after its publication. You will, I trust, insert this in your next.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Nov. 12, 1823, *C. G. Theatre.* C. KEMBLE.

To the Editor of JOHN BULL.

IRELAND.

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

The King v. *Samuel Morris, Provost of Tralee, and a Magistrate of the County of Kerry.*—On Friday last Mr. John Plunkett obtained a conditional rule for liberty to file a criminal information against Mr. Morris, a Magistrate, for admitting certain persons to bail who were charged with capital offences. The motion was grounded on the information of Mr. Wm. Harnett, whose house was attacked some time since by a party of White Boys, one of whom was afterwards apprehended, and admitted to bail by Mr. Morris; and on search being made in the Crown Office, it appeared that he had admitted several persons to bail, charged with various sorts of capital offences.—This prosecution has been commenced by direction of Government.

CASTLEBAR, Nov. 6.—We are sorry to learn that almost every night of the last week was distinguished by some act of outrage in the district of Coolcarney, in this county. The house of a tithe proctor, named Corolan, was attacked on the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday: his windows were broken, and he was threatened with the most exemplary personal chastisement. On another night, the disturbers of the peace in that quarter, called at the houses of three men, who had been engaged in carrying tithe oats, and gave them, as we are informed, a severe beating; and a fourth of those obnoxious carriers was sworn, in the open day, not to attempt again to come to Coolcarney to collect tithes there. On the night of Saturday, the house of a man named M'Ginnis, was visited; he also was severely beaten by those ruffians, and sworn, (to use the words of our correspondent) *on seven book oaths*, to quit his house, with his family, on the following day, in order that the former occupant may resume possession. The unfortunate M'Ginnis has, in consequence, removed from his holding.

CASTLEBAR, Nov. 8.—We are happy to state, that Constable Miller, of the Barony of Clanwilliam, has apprehended William Kinane, Matthew Kinane, John Dwyer, and John M'Grath, on well grounded information of being the murderers of the late William Greene, of Ariemout some time ago. Kinane and his three companions have been committed to our county gaol by William Sadlier, Esq.

On Thursday evening, about half-past four o'clock, we observed a most extraordinary phenomenon in the atmosphere. While the rain descended in torrents, the southern part of the heavens became suddenly illuminated, and continued increasing in light for about ten minutes. The thermometer rose, in this time, 15 degrees, and the barometer was very sensibly affected. The sky appeared on fire. People felt a degree of alarm almost as if the final day was approaching, for nature seemed to wear a face of direful anger. At length, however, the rained ceased, and the heavens assumed a serene aspect, since which the temperature and state of the weather has been mild and agreeable. We should be glad that some of our scientific readers would favour us with their opinion of this extraordinary appearance. It is to be remarked that, just before the brightening, the atmosphere had been unusually dark.—*Waterford Mirror.*

LONDON SESSIONS.

FRIDAY.—John Sugden, agent to Messrs. Wallingtons, carriers, and fourteen other persons, porters, helpers, &c. to the carriers, were indicted for assaulting Arthur John Jackson, a constable of Bread-street Ward.—Messrs. Wallington had formerly held the lease of the whole of the premises of the Saracen's Head Inn, Friday-street, letting off the tavern and hotel to Mr. Blake. Messrs. Wallingtons lease expired at Midsummer last, from which period Mr. Blake had become the lessee of the whole of the premises; and as he had also commenced doing business as a carrier, much ill will had in consequence been created between him and the agents and servants of his former landlord; daily bickerings and quarrels ensued in consequence, which on the 30th of June terminated in the affray and assault which had given rise to the present prosecution. Jackson was called in on that day to preserve the peace, who, after warning Sugden, the latter resisted violently, and called to the men to his assistance; and in this conflict the officer was very seriously injured, by being jammed in between the door-post, besides receiving other bruises from the kicks and blows of the defendants. Two medical gentlemen deposed that he was so seriously hurt, that for five days his life was considered in imminent danger; that he kept his bed for upwards of a month, and that he was not perfectly recovered until the latter end of September.—A verdict of Guilty was taken against all the defendants, with a view that a proper recompense should be made by them to Jackson the officer, in consideration of which, the Counsel for the prosecution agreed that they should not be brought up for judgment.

A Cabinet Council, it is said, will meet next Tuesday. It is nearly three months since one has been held. All the Ministers are expected to be in town by that day.

A Court Martial was held at Kingston Barracks, in Jamaica, on the 19th May, and continued by adjournment to the 25th of that month, on Capt. James Fogo of the Royal Artillery, on the charge, " For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in drawing his sword and violently assaulting and striking Lieut. Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, on the 12th May, 1823, such conduct being much aggravated by its having taken place at the head-quarters of the Major-General commanding the forces, and in presence of his (Capt. Fogo's) Commanding Officer, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Holcombe, commanding the artillery, he being at the same time endeavouring, in pursuance of his orders from the Major-General commanding, to effect an amicable adjustment of a previous misunderstanding between the prisoner and Lieut. Cookson.?"—The Court found him Guilty, and sentenced him to be cashiered; but, in consideration of his long and active services, and other circumstances, recommended him to mercy, which his Majesty was most graciously pleased to extend, and " to command that Capt. Fogo shall be severely reprimanded, and strongly admonished not to suffer his passions again to surprise him into the commission of an offence which is equally at variance with the principles of discipline, with the laws of his country, and with the rules and habits of society. Upon a consideration of the circumstances which have justly called forth the censure of the Court upon the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Holcombe, and Lieut.-Heath, his Majesty has been pleased to command that those officers shall be informed of the regret and marked displeasure with which his Majesty has viewed a proceeding so discreditable to their characters.

" By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

" HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General."

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31. Homeri Iliadis Liber primus, Studio Georgii Sylvani, Editio Nova. Huic suojiciuntur quædam, Anacreontis Carmina, In usum Scholæ Mercatorum Scissorum, 8vo.	0	5	0
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TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As an inference may be drawn unfavourable to my character, in having business with Mr. Probert, the others being entirely unknown to me, except Mr. Heward, whom I have frequently seen about here, I think it necessary to explain the whole of my business with either of them; I have lately purchased (for a gentleman) the freehold estate at Gill's Hill, the cottage occupied by Probert being a part, my employer was anxious to get immediate possession, and desired me to negociate with Messrs. Heward and Probert for the remainder of their term, (up to Michaelmas next,) and that brought them to my house on the Sunday evening, *nothing else*. I disclaim any other acquaintance with either of them. I must add, I was not at Gill's Hill on the Sunday, as stated in the public papers, nor for some weeks preceding, and then only on business relating to the purchasing and getting possession of the property: in fact, it was not said in the evidence that I was there on the Sunday. If you think well of inserting this in your Paper, you will oblige your humble Servant,

Butler's Green, Aldenham, Herts. C. NICHOLLS.

Nov. 10, 1823.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Friday have arrived, and some private letters have been received, dated Friday. The Duke d'Angoulemе is expected in Paris about the end of this month, when splendid fetes will be given, and public rejoicings take place, in honour of his return. It is confidently said, in quarters where the truth was likely to be known, that General Guilleminot is finally to be the Minister at War, and that Damas only holds the office until the return of the former.

Advices reached the City yesterday by express from Paris, which state that the new Royal Spanish Loan had been contracted for. The amount of the Loan is variously given; according to some accounts, it is for 2,500,0001. and to others, 3,000,0001.

We have received the Brazilian *Diario do Governo* to the 21st of September. The anniversary of the proclamation of the Independence of Brazil, was celebrated on the 7th, on which occasion a Deputation of the Legislative Assembly offered their congratulations to the Emperor. The reply of his Majesty to the speech delivered by the President leaves not the slightest reason to suppose that he will ever separate himself from Brazil.

Dutch journals to the 12th inst. also arrived yesterday. According to intelligence from Odessa, the Emperor of Russia has actually renewed his diplomatic relations with Turkey, by the appointment of M. Minziacky to Constantinople.

The report that the Melo drama called the "Gamblers," was suppressed, is entirely unfounded; it will certainly be produced at the Surrey Theatre to-morrow evening. Report speaks highly of its merits.

In the Arches Court yesterday, the case of *Lady Turner* v. *Sir G. Page Turner, Bart.* was heard, and it charged cruelty on the part of the husband. The libel stated the marriage of the parties, and that several children were the issue of it, that, shortly after the marriage, Lady Turner experienced such repeated ill-treatment from Sir Gregory that she found it impossible to live with him. He would strike her with his clenched fist, before her servant, to the ground; accompanied with calling her by the most opprobrious names. He would portion out a small allowance of money for the support of his family, barely sufficient to find them in common necessaries. The lady enumerated various indignities which she suffered; the ill-treatment caused her to miscarry, and she remained for a length of time ill, during which she did not experience that attention from him which was required, but in consequence of the scanty allowance given her by her husband, she was suffered to pine in almost absolute want—that shortly after her miscarriage Sir Gregory absented himself, without informing her to what place he had gone, and there continued for a length of time, unknown to her or her friends. On several occasions after his return, she again experienced the same course of ill treatment, when he again absented himself from home; during his absence she was delivered of a son, when notice was immediately sent to Sir Gregory of the fact, and entreating him to return home—he, however, disregarded the entreaties, and not for a long time after did he return home, or make inquiries after Lady Turner. The further hearing of the case was postponed.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, a rule to shew cause was granted, why the warrant of attorney given by a Mrs. Saxby to Moses Cashmore for 70l, should not be set aside. She was introduced to Cashmore, a jeweller, who agreed to let her have goods to that amount, for which she executed a warrant of attorney in her maiden name. Application was made to his Lordship the Chief Justice, to set aside judgment which had been entered up on the warrant of attorney, on the ground that she was defrauded as to the value of the goods, which fetched 30l. only. His Lordship made an order upon that application, which was, that the defendant should be discharged out of custody upon paying the sum of 30l. into the Court. No sooner had his Lordship pronounced this order than Cashmore had her taken into custody on a charge of felony; upon that charge she was committed to prison to take her trial at the Old Bailey. The bill being thrown out by the Grand Jury, Cashmore presented another bill for fraud, which was found and tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and she was acquitted.

His Lordship addressed the prisoner. He had no doubt from the suspicious manner in which he was found, but that he was guilty of a participation in an act of robbery of the worst description; yet, as there was no legal evidence likely to convict him in another place, he felt it his duty to set him at liberty. "You are," said his Lordship, "a well-known character in this and other places connected with this species of robbery, I therefore advise you to be more cautious in future you are discharged."

Prisoner—My Lord, we are forced to do these things—the surgeons cannot do without them.

Lord Mayor—Then I'd advise you to get an Act of Parliament to sanction your depredations—and further, that when you make your will, that you leave *your* body for their use.

At Bow-street, yesterday, Mr. Scarlett's system of economy, as regards one shilling hackney coach fares, is likely to prove *highly* beneficial to the public at large, for a gentleman, conscious of the enormous exaction of the extra sixpence, summoned the driver of the coach, No. 321, he having demanded more than his legal fare, in taking the gentleman up at the top of the Old Bailey, stopping at the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, and finally putting him down at Exeter Change. One shilling and sixpence was demanded, and for which overcharge, the coachman was summoned to Bow-street. Sir R. Birnie went over the distance with his compasses, and seemed inclined to decide in the defendant's favour, but recommended the parties to have the distance measured, to which they agreed, and each deposited his 5s.

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday containing 48 closely printed columns of matter, consisting of Reviews and Extracts from the following interesting Works:—The Duke of Rovigo's Memoirs, concerning the Execution of the Duc d'Enghien—Bird's Poetical Memoirs—The Exile, a Tale—The Stranger's Grave—Friendship's Offering—Bristed's Thoughts on the Anglican and Anglo-American Churches—Lockhart's Pilgrim's Tale—Buonaparte's History of France—Original Papers: Leisure Hours—My Own Room—Rich Relations—Foreign Correspondence—Original Poetry—London Mechanics' Institute—Science—Fine Arts—The Drama—Varieties, &c. &c. &c. Price 9d., or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

ELEGANT GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Ware rooms of Cooper and Son, 83, Bishopsgate Within, where is exhibited a large Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing or dining-rooms. The prices are just reduced 40 per cent. on plates measuring 100 inches by 72, and upwards; and on those of smaller dimensions the alteration will be found equally important. The extensive premises given to this Establishment is thankfully acknowledged by the Proprietors, who, in their endeavours to evince their gratitude, by manufacturing articles in a superior manner, at prices suitable to the times, hope to merit a continuance of public support. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, regulated upon such a scale of economy as to demand and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion.

BEARS GREASE.—J. ATKINSON, Perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, London, respectfully informs the Public, that he receives a supply of the above article every six or eight weeks from his correspondent in Russia, and it is potted without any admixture, only a little perfume to keep it sweet, and render it pleasant for use. The reputation this article has long held for making the hair grow, and the remark of a celebrated Lecturer on Physiology, that "Bears Grease from the animal in its native climate no doubt possesses very remarkable properties for regenerating the hair," supersedes the necessity of further remark. J. A. will only add that this is genuine as imported, and a very pleasant article for dressing the hair.—Sold by appointment by most Perfumers, in pots, price 2s., 3s. 6d., and 5s.—Caution—of the daily complaints J. A. receives of deceptions, renders it necessary to inform the Public that his signature and address is always on the bill round each pot of his importation.

DENIS JACOB, Dealer in Diamonds and Pearls, begs leave to inform the Public he has REMOVED to 213, REGENT-STREET, where he gives Ready Money for the above Articles.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.

For the Sale of Irish Linen by the Piece, at the Factor's price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury-square, four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn.

THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in this country where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, with warranted Grass-bleached Linen, for Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium. They also engage to return the purchase-money should any fault appear. Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual.—Country and Town orders punctually attended to by

JOHN DONOVAN, 31, Bloomsbury-square, London, } Agents.
JOHN DOYLE, 31, St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. }

☞ Country Shopkeepers will find dealing with the above House much to their advantage, as small parcels of goods are forwarded at exactly the same price as if a round or box was ordered. For Ready Money only.

ROAD TOOLS upon Mr. M'Adam's IMPROVED SYSTEM; shovels, grafting tools, sieves, mattocks, mud scrapers, and rakes of every description, barrows with iron wheels, &c. The tools are well steeled, and will be found much more durable than the generality of these articles. Surveyors requiring large quantities supplied at 25 per cent. under the usual prices. Gunpowder, patent shot, refined cart grease, and paints, oils, and colours of every description. Manufactured and sold by Robinson, Taylor, and Co. (successors to M'Adam and Co.) Willow-wharf, 67, Bankside Southwark.

THE greatest discovery that really prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, and produces a thick growth on bald places, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. This Oil is the first production of the age, and the Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universally admired; also PATRONIZED and SANCTIONED by the most illustrious Personages:—the ROYAL FAMILY; their Imperial Majesties the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSSIA, the EMPERORS of PERSIA and CHINA. This Oil is also acknowledged by the most eminent Physicians as the best and cheapest article for nourishing the Hair, preventing the hair being injured by illness, change of climate, study, travelling, accouchement, &c.; removes the scurf, harshness, and dryness; renders it soft and glossy; prevents its falling off or turning grey; creates a thick growth on the baldest places; makes the Hair strong in curl, which it keeps in damp weather, exercise, &c.; imparts a pleasant perfume; and turns dusty whiskers, eyebrows, &c.—The Proprietors warrant its innocence, and to improve the Hair from the infancy to the latest period of life.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and strictly to observe, that none are Genuine without the little book inside the wrapper; and the label is signed on the outside, in red, "A. ROWLAND & SON." The prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. All other prices are impositions.—The Genuine has the address on the label, "No. 20, Hatton Garden."

Also, RED WHISKERS, GREY WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, Hair on the Head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE of TYRE. By merely wetting the Hair, it immediately produces a perfect change. Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by the sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton Garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Ask for "Rowland's Oil," or "Rowland's Dye," and observe the signature, "A. Rowland & Son." All others are counterfeits.

RECTIFIED SPERM OIL, 4s. 9d. PER GALLON.

UPTON and CO. Oilmen and Colour Manufacturers, 64, Queen-street, Cheapside, most respectfully acquaint the Public, that by a process entirely new, they are enabled to sell a Sperm Oil so highly rectified as to equal in purity Spirits of Wine. This Oil being in the first instance of the finest quality, and afterwards completely cleansed from every impurity there is no waste, and its flame is equal in brilliancy to the best Gas, with the superior strength and steadiness of an Oil Light. So unequivocal is its excellence that it will burn well in every kind of Lamp.—N.B. Other Lamp Oil, run 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon; *Linseed* Oil, 2s. 6d.; and Turpentine, 5s. per gallon; white lead, 3s. 6d. per cwt.; and refined coal tar palnt, 15s. which quantity will cover 1000 square feet.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following cautions,—some are in appearance of a green hue; "The Genuine," but without any name or address;—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, *London*.—(The original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

THE NEW FRENCH SILK CLOAKS.—These fashionable and convenient articles of dress, which are now so much in demand by Ladies of every age, are selling at BROWN and Co.'s, in every beautiful and useful colour, at considerably lower prices than any other house has been enabled to offer them; in addition to their being the most fashionable wet-weather dress, they are equally adapted by their warmth and elegance for the carriage or places of public amusement; price 55s. to 80s. A large quantity of beautiful and rare shawls, from 42s. to 8l., the property of one of the most eminent factors, which must be sold for cash, many of them at half their original price. The usual variety of new Silks, and all articles sold by other silk-mercers, at Brown's, 15, Hemlettastreet, Covent-garden.

HOWSE and CORBETT'S ANODYNE EXPECTORANT LOZENGES, are recommended by the Faculty as a most invaluable Medicine for persons having Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throats, &c. &c. They remove all fever attending these complaints, cause a gentle expectoration, and by lubricating the throat and fauces, take off all that irritation which excites violent coughing, consequently are very much used by persons visiting large assemblies, or places of divine worship. They are so innocent that they are frequently dissolved in warm water and given to infants, and the Proprietors are daily receiving testimonials of their efficacy.—Prepared only, and sold Wholesale and Retail, by Howse and Corbett, Chemists, 16, Tichborne street, Haymarket; Agents, Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Sutton and Co. 127, Holborn; Ward, 324, Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Pluk, 65, High-street, Borough; and most other respectable Medicine Venders.—Boxes 13½d. each or three in one 2s. 6d.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE CABINET, CHAIR, COUCH and SOFA MANUFACTORY.—Fifty different Patterns, and from twenty to thirty dozen of well-seasoned mahogany, real rosewood, stained rosewood, cottage, and bed-room chairs, of all colours, ready for inspection. Real rosewood chairs only as cheap as stained; sofas, sofa and loo tables, and cabinets to match. A large assortment of mahogany patent dining tables of all sizes; sideboards, wardrobes, drawers, and all other articles of furniture, too numerous to mention. All manufactured on the premises, and warranted of the best quality, at ROBERT WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Holborn, opposite Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. All Goods sent free of expence within twelve miles of London.

THE GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LIVER COMPLAINT, (without the use of Calomel) and all other Diseases of the Stomach, EFFECTUALLY CURED by Dr. ARMSTRONG, having lately returned to England from the Continent of Europe, North and South America, and the West Indies, where he has had most extensive Practice for upwards of 40 Years, in all stages of Chronic Diseases, such as Gout, Acute and other Rheumatic Complaints, Consumptions, Disordered Stomachs and Bowels, occasioned by Worms and numerous other causes, in all of which he has effected immediate relief, and a speedy and permanent cure in a variety of cases, where the most eminent practitioners have failed.—Dr. Armstrong most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has, for the benefit of society, commenced practising in London, at the request of some most respectable gentlemen, who have experienced the efficacy of his Medicine, and Treatment, which is mild and simple having collected during his travels a variety of Vegetable matter, the virtues of which he ventures to affirm are quite unknown to the Medical Profession in England. Sore Eyes and Arms in Children effectually cured without the use of Calomel.—Dr. Armstrong will attend any Applicant, by Letter (post paid) Sore Breasts, &c. that affords immediate relief; and a most simple and efficacious Medicine for Disordered or Weak Stomachs in Females.

LADIES and CHILDREN'S BEAVER BONNETS.—R. HITCHIN, hat-maker, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public he has prepared for the winter a new assortment of LADIES and CHILDREN'S BEAVER BONNETS, of the best possible manufacture, trimmed in the most fashionable style, and is now selling them on the most reasonable terms. Also, a genteel and extensive assortment of Gentlemen's superfine Hats, of the most approved shapes. Ladies and Gentlemen sending commissions from the country will meet with every attention, and find their orders punctually executed.—23, King street, Covent-garden, corner of New-street.

ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH.—MR. J. MASSEY, Surgeon Dentist, begs leave to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has invented a new kind of Mineral Composition for Teeth, which to the most beautiful transparency, colour, and enamel, unites a degree of tenacity hitherto deemed unattainable. The decided advantages of Mineral Composition Teeth over every other artificial supply, has long been acknowledged, they being the only substitute by which the functions of mastication and articulation can be renewed, without the objection of the very unpleasant smell and taste arising from the use of bone, &c.—☞ Teeth extracted with Mr. Massey's newly invented Instruments, by which they are raised perpendicularly out of the gums, and thus the operation is performed with the greatest safety, and with infinitely less pain to the patient.—60, Frith street, Soho.

BEAUTIFUL Verona Satin OPERA CLOAKS and Curious SHAWLS.—A splendid assortment of novelties, in rich silks, just received from the looms, are now on sale at SPITALFIELDS HOUSE.—The new Carcassonnes Dresses, an entirely new and valuable invention, patronized by ladies of the highest rank, in every vivid and brilliant colour. The warm Astrachan Cashmere—the beautiful Aurillac Crapes, a new article for morning dresses—the fashionable French Silk Cloaks, from 50s. to 70s.—Angolas, Grenadiers, and rich Levantines, in the new Autumnal colours

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 154. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC, published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond-street.—HART'S SEVENTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's favourite Opera, Pietro L'Eremita, containing " La Louisa," " La

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a notification of the prorogation of Parliament to the 3d of February, then to sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs. It also announces, that his Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount to the Earl of Chancarty; and that an Admiralty Session will be holden on the 19th of December.]

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

T. MAYDEW, Barsiem, Staffordshire, blue manufacturer—W. HORROCKS, Liverpool, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

S. WOOD, Whitborne, dealer—J. COX. Wells, miller—T. ATKINSON, Bradford, worsted-spinner—H. NORTHOVEN, Nunny, Somersetshire, farmer—T. BIDDER, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, tallow chandler.—J. J. CANDIN. Fenchurch street, merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Morrill and Hill, Manchester, bakers—Ogles and Duncan, High Holborn, and Paternoster-row, booksellers—Hume and Tetlow, Salford, Lancashire, dyers—Kidd and Rigg, Kelvedon, Essex, attornies—T. and G. Flint, London, booksellers—Gill and Norton, Lawrence lane, Manchester-warehousemen—Moss and Woodhead, Macclesfield, joiners—Cockbain and Atkinson, Manchester, silk-manufacturers—Shaw and Ward, Wakefield, Yorkshire, painters—Gough and Alsop, Leeds, musical instrument-makers—Mutch and Chambers, Liverpool, grocers—Sandiford and Isherwood, Manchester, furriers—G. and J. Whiteley, Huddersfield, warpmakers—Bonnell and Rees, Shoreditch, linen-drapers—Dyer and Weston, Dockhead, leather cutters—Smith and Kembles, Philpot-lane, Eastcheap, wholesale grocers—Winterbottom and Green, Bolton-le Moors, cotton-manufacturers—Evans and Scott, High Holborn, shawl warehousemen.

DIVIDENDS,

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Dec. 13, H. and W. Cottrell, Maidstone, carpenters—Dec. 9, S. Lowe, Newsam-street, painter on glass—Dec. 9, T. Molyneux, Holborn, boot-maker—Dec. 9, R. B. Roxby, Arbour-square, Commercial road, merchant—Nov. 22, J. Russel, Rochester, wine merchant.

Dec. 9, W. Simons, Birmingham, brushmaker, at the Royal Hotel—Dec. 12, T. Bury, Exeter, factor, at the Globe—Dec. 10, J. Awery, Liverpool, tailor, at the George, Dale-street—Dec. 10, P. Marshall, Scarborough, grocer, at the London Inn—Dec. 11, E. Butler, Alcester, Warwickshire, fellmonger, at the Red Horse, Stratford-upon-Avon—Dec. 12, J. Lowe, Warrington, currier, at the George—Dec. 12, R. and R. Rigg, Whitehaven, brewers, at the Black Lion—Dec. 9, J. Milner, Halifax, grocer, at the Union Cross—Dec. 10, J. Greaves, jun. Liverpool, broker, at the George, Dale street—Dec. 10, T. Hedges, Bristol, grocer, at the Commercial Rooms, Corn-street.

CERTIFICATES—Dec. 9.

W. Sudlow, Manchester, flour-dealer—T. Vaughan, Chester, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer—J. Jennings, Evesham, Somersetshire, saddler—G. Bagley, Pockington, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant—R. Errington, Hexham, Northumberland, bacon and butter factor—J. Granger, Piccadilly, fruiterer—J. Buckle, Scarah Mill, Yorkshire, miller—J. Austin, Little St. Thomas Apostle, warehouseman—H. Fell. Princes-street, merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Yesterday being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, who entered on his 69th year, the King received the congratulations of Monsieur, the Duchess of Berry, and the children of France; and after breakfast, at which their Royal Highnesses and the Great Officers of the Crown were present, his Majesty received the felicitations of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans.—His Majesty gave reception to the Ministers, Prince Talleyrand, the Grand Dignitaries, the Papal Nuncio, and the Ambassadors of Spain and Naples.—Louis XVIII. has ordered that a public reception should be given to the Duc d'Angoulême upon his return to Paris. He is expected there on the 2d of December.

BAYONNE, Nov. 10.—The apprehensions that may be justly entertained from the excess of the exultation of the Royalist party, now they are the masters, may be judged of by the excesses committed on All Saints' day: in the church yards, after having defaced, with their sabres, the epitaphs of the Constitutionalists, they stopped at the graves of Sierra, Pamblei, and Landaburu, from which they took the bodies and tore them to pieces.

It is stated in accounts, from Guadalaxara, that a Colonel of the corps of the Empecinado having been brought to prison, the people, with loud cries, demanded that the Governor should deliver him up to their vengeance. He had the cruel weakness to have the gates of the prison opened: the people seized the Colonel, dragged him through the streets with a rope about his neck, cut off the nose and ears, and last of all, his head.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.—A British Cabinet Messenger passed through our city on the night of the 14th going from St. Petersburgh to London, with despatches. Persons not acquainted with the ancient customs of Spain, relative to the execution of persons condemned to death, will certainly be surprised at General Riego's having been drawn to the place of execution by an ass, and hanged. It is the custom, in Spain, for persons condemned to be taken to execution on asses: the nobles are clothed in black, and strangled; those who are not noble are clothed in white, and hung. This was the case with General Riego.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—As soon as the Duke d'Angoulême quitted the capital, (which was on the 4th inst.) the second Court of Alcades d'Casa y Corte hastened the necessary preparation for making the ill-fated Riego drink the last drop of the chalice of bitterness. He was transferred to the public prison at an unusual hour of the night; there his sentence was read to him, which was as follows:—"Don Rafael Riego is condemned to the capital punishment of the gibbet; he is to be dragged through all the streets leading to the place of execution, his property to be confiscated to the profit of the King's Chamber, and he is to pay the expenses of justice." At ten o'clock in the morning of the 5th he was led into the burning Chapel (a room lighted up with funeral candles, and other emblems of death.) Riego showed the most unshrinking firmness. All he said was, "May God grant that my death may conduce to the happiness and tranquility of Spain." During the night of the 5th preparations were made for the execution. Amongst the crowd of ferocious people who looked on with pleasure at the progress of this fatal work, some were remarked and fully recognized to be the same who, on a very different, but not distant, occasion, had shouted in the ears of Riego, "*Viva el heros de las Cabezas!*" To-day (the 7th) the execution took place at the Plaza de la Cebada. Here and in all the adjacent streets there was an immense crowd of people, amongst whom were numbers of monks and priests, as also in the windows. Silence prevailed during his passage from the prison to the fatal spot; he exhibited calmness and serene courage. On mounting the scaffold, his legs appeared to be feeble, they were evidently swelled, probably from the weight of the irons with which he had been loaded. When the executioner made a sign that he had ceased to exist, a *vivo* was set forth by a number of persons close to the gibbet, which was of an immense height.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 10th, in answer to the London Papers says, "The Royal Decree, by which a certain class of individuals is not banished, but sent to a distance of fifteen leagues from the capital, has been executed with the utmost mildness. Only 200, and not 900 persons have left Madrid; none have been obliged to go on foot, all on horseback or in carriages. It is not true that a forced loan has been demanded. There is no Apostolic Junta in Spain."

Letters have been received from Barcelona, through France, dated the 8th inst. They mention that General Moncey entered that place, and took possession of the fortresses on the 4th. Tranquility prevailed and commerce is restored.

LEMBERG, Oct. 20.—Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to the Allied Courts, to acquaint them with the negociations of Russia with the Ottoman Porte, and to announce to them that they will shortly be terminated.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg has been pleased to announce to the Senate of this city his having assumed the reins of Government on the 30th October.

The Bermuda paper of the 4th ult. mentions that a dreadful storm occurred there on the preceding Saturday night, and on the morning of Sunday: a great number of houses were uncovered by the wind, walls, fences, and trees destroyed. The storm commenced from E.S.E., from which it changed to about West. In St. George, the barracks were blown down, and partly into the sea; several wharfs were completely destroyed. The whole viranda of Mr. Taylor's house. (Post Master) on the declivity of the signal-hill, Port St. George, was raised and blown over the house and conveyed a considerable distance up the hill.

Extract of a letter dated Canton, May 15:—It is rumoured that the Chinese Government will renew the demand for the seamen in the affair of his Majesty's ship Topaz, in the ensuing season; but it is expected some means will be found out to evade it: and it is hoped no interruption to trade will take place in consequence.

SMRNA, Oct. 28.—Since the death of the heroic Marco Bozzaris, his brother Constantine has made himself known; and, according to a letter from Tino, dated the 13th of October, he has avenged the death of his brother. He has completely defeated the Pacha of Scutari, who had advanced with fresh troops towards the end of September, and destroyed the greater part of his army. Among the prisoners were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzaris sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren.

TRIAL OF DOCTOR CASTAING FOR MURDERING TWO BROTHERS.

The examination was further continued on Wednesday. He admitted that when the body of Auguste Ballett was opened he was embarrassed, and asked M. Pelletan, the operator, some questions because as he (Castaing) said, "Terrible suspicions were afloat respecting me."

[The examination of the prisoner having concluded, the witnesses to prove the charge were then examined: their testimony and the depositions given are for the most part tedious and uninteresting; we, therefore have selected the following:]

M. Martignon, the brother-in-law of the two Ballets, was then examined: he described the means which Castaing took to prevent his wife from having access to her brother during his illness. Hypocrites's body was opened by Castaing and M. Segalas, the appearances of which were the same as in the body of Auguste. The physicians, Laennec, Lhermminier, and Segalas, gave their testimony. The two latter declared that they had discovered that 14 grains of *acetate de morphine* when given to animals had not killed them.—(Castaing here said, "I bought only 15 grains of it.")

The President reminded him that, by his own confession, which was confirmed by the books and deposition of the druggist Chevalier, he had bought 30 grains of it.

M. Laennec, one of the professors in the Faculty of Medicine, deposed, that he recollected Castaing as an individual who had attended his lectures, and had assisted in performing a cure, in which a very strong dose of emetic had been given without danger.

The President—What is your opinion regarding the causes of the death of Hyppolyte Ballet?

M. Laennec—As a physician, I can affirm nothing, but as a man if I had seen Hyppolyte Ballet in his last moments under such circumstances as have been related to me, I should have suspected he had been poisoned.

President—Castaing, what have you to say to this?

Castaing—I am not guilty of the crime which is imputed to me. I can look you in the face, (pointing to the image of Christ which is in the Court,) I can throw myself at your feet and say I have not committed it. What M. Laennec has said is merely opinion, but I submit to it, and also to the decrees of the Court.

Mademoiselle Percillie was the next witness examined. She described herself an actress, and stated she was 27 years old; she declared Castaing had destroyed Hippolyte Ballet's Will, either before or after his death, and that he advised Auguste to submit to a loss of 100,000 francs.

The Advocate-General—What effect did the death of Auguste make upon you? The witness (raising her voice) said, "The news of his death affected, but did not surprise me, when I learnt that M. Castaing was in his company."

Dr. Laennec was asked what would be the effect of acetate of morphine taken frequently, and in small quantities, and he replied that the effects of this medicine were not yet very well known, but he seemed to think, whatever the effects might be, they would be of less importance if when taken it was followed by frequent vomitings.

Some difference of opinion existed as to the possibility of the deceased reaching the wine from his bed, but it seems he might have done so and helped himself. Auguste complained, in the presence of a servant, of the wine being sour; he put sugar in it, and both he and Castaing drank while the servant was there. She tasted that which M. Ballet drank of. The nurse swore that the deceased threw up large quantities of stuff at different times before his death. The prisoner admitted that he threw away what was thrown up by the sick man. An apothecary's servant proved having sold to Castaing acetate of morphine on May 31st. A. M. Audibert, proved that Castaing came to him for 12 grains of emetic, also on May 31st, in the evening, presenting a physician's prescription, as not written by himself, when it was, and pretending to be a student of law; and this he explained by saying, it was to obtain the medicine at a cheaper rate.

The witnesses for the defence were called. M. Chaussier, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, said that he had found no trace whatever of any poison in the stomach, neither mineral nor vegetable, and that the inflammation of that organ was not a proof of poison. The circumstances he had remarked in the body could not have been produced by poison. The Judge reminded him that he differed from the rest of his brethren, and that his evidence was contrary to the paper he had signed. He seemed not quite certain whether or not it was possible for vegetable poisons to be administered, and leave no trace behind. The destruction of parts discovered in the brain of Auguste, the witness admitted, might have been caused by poison and by several other substances; but the effects he had observed in the stomach and intestines certainly not.—M. Majendie had also examined the stomach and intestines, but found no trace of poison. He was, however, of opinion, that vegetable poisons, if given in small doses, cannot be detected, and that it was possible all the effects observed in the body of the deceased might have been caused by poison. The history of the disease was, however, incomplete, which made it difficult to form a correct opinion on the subject. To a question from one of the Jury, he replied, that the effect of a narcotic poison having ceased for several hours, it could not again be called into action, and cause death.

The doctor, Laennec, who had been previously examined, was recalled by the President, and desired to give his opinion upon the following case:—A man 25 years old, usually enjoying good health, takes in the evening warm wine in which has been put some lemon and a quantity of *acetate de morphine*, sufficient to cause death, or to produce considerable derangement in the animal economy. He takes this warm wine at nine o'clock in the evening; the next day, at nine o'clock in the morning, he takes some cold milk, in which there has also been mixed a portion of *acetate de morphine*. At six o'clock in the evening, he has given to him a spoonful of a potion in which there is mingled some *acetate de morphine*. The Court is desirous of knowing what would be the probable consequence of giving that last potion?

M. Laennec.—The *acetate de morphine* is a substance still new, and of which the use has been adopted very recently indeed. Very few physicians have yet employed it. Many physiologists have made experiments with it upon animals; but one cannot conclude from these experiments upon animals what the effects will be that it will produce upon man. Those effects may vary; but in general, if a substance extracted from opium can excite sickness, the effects which follow it will not be the same as if sickness had not followed it. Besides, the effects vary according to the age and strength of the individuals; it is with it as with emetic—one man may take 100 grains with impunity, whilst another will die from taking 10.

After examining several other witnesses whose testimony was not material, the case on the part of the prosecution closed. The first witness called on the part of the defence was M. Chassier, a physician of 80 years of age. He stated that he had known several instances of death under circumstances as extraordinary as those of Auguste Ballet, in which not the slightest ground for supposing they were poisoned was detected on opening their bodies. The witness then stated, that if the red spots observed in the stomach of Auguste had been produced by poison, they would have been spread over it generally; instead of which they were merely local.

The President.—Might they not, however, have arisen from poison? M. Chaussier.—"Let us not lose ourselves in the vagueness of possibility; you know as well as I that *ex posse ad actum non valet consequentia.*" He then proceeded to state, that as the evacuations of Auguste had not been preserved, there was a *corpus delicti* wanting in this case.

The President.—You are not wanted here to teach the President his duty, but simply to answer such questions as he may put to you.—May the poison have been the cause of Auguste's death?

M. Chaussier—Death may be caused by a thousand circumstances.

M. Roussel, Counsel for the prisoner—After the death of A. Ballet the pupil of his eye was contracted; is that the natural effect of narcotic poisons?—No, on the contrary, those poisons dilate prodigiously the pupil of the eye.

M. Barruel and M. Magendie, two members of the Institute, deposed to the same effect as the last witness.

M. Brechet, Professor of Anatomy in the School of Medicine, deposed that he knew the prisoner from his having studied dissection under him. He likewise deposed to Castaing's being received into several most respectable families on intimate terms. He could not say whether the prisoner had given lectures to any pupils or not; but he might have done so for any thing which he knew to the contrary.—M. Barbier, Chief Surgeon in the Military Hospital of Val de Grace, gave the prisoner a good character for morality, talent, and industry in his profession.—Several witnesses belonging to the lower order of society spoke in strong terms of gratitude of the attention which they and their families had received from Castaing during ill-health. He always declined taking any fee from them.

The President told the prisoner, that though these witnesses proved, on the one hand, the disinterestedness of his character, they proved, on the other, that his practice was not among the opulent classes of society. How, then, was it that you were able by your economy to lay up the 4000 francs which you said the other day you had laid by?

Castaing—I have only summoned such witnesses as could speak to the morality and disinterestedness of my character. I have not summoned those of my patients who paid me for my trouble.

A witness proved that Castaing and Auguste had called upon him on the morning that they were at St. Germain en Laye, and that Auguste entered into conversation with him about hiring his lodgings. A woman of the name of Peison proved, that on one occasion, when Castaing was not with Auguste Ballet, he had been seized with a fit of indigestion, which produced violent vomitings, and that it had been necessary to call in a physician to cure him.—M. Talvander, a clerk in the office of the Minister of Marine, stated that he had been a pupil of Castaing, who had always had seven or eight other pupils. He paid him from 40 to 50 francs for attending his lectures for two months.

The evidence for the defence here closed.

On Monday, M. Berryer, advocate for Castaing, made what appears to have been a forcible as well as eloquent speech, contending that no proof had been adduced of *corpus delicti*, the fact of the poisoning, and dwelt on the evidence of M. Orfila, the celebrated writer on poisons, who pointed out the symptoms of poisoning as directly contrary to those which appeared in the case of Auguste Ballet.

At half-past 11 at night, the Jury acquitted Castaing of the charge of poisoning Hippolyte Ballet, but found him guilty of destroying the will, and also of poisoning Augusta Ballet, by a majority of seven against five. The Court joined with the majority of the Jury. Castaing being informed of the result, uttered several incoherent expressions importing his innocence of the crime, but said he should die with pleasure, as death would unite him with his dear friends whom he was accused of murdering.

The Court sentenced him to death, and to pay 100,000 francs damages, and costs towards the cost incurred in the proceedings.

IRELAND.

ATHLONE, Nov. 15.—Within a few miles of this place, the 14th inst. two small parties of Major Wills's police, 10 in number, fell in with nearly 100 of the deluded people who were destroying the country; the latter, on discovering the police, rushed on them, when firing commenced on both sides—two of the Ribbonmen were killed, and one, armed with a pike, taken prisoner. Early in the last week, the house of a man, named Linden, was attacked and stripped of a gun, the only fire-arms it contained. So daring are the miscreants in this quarter, that they visited the house of the Rev. Mr. Peacock, at Mount Temple, in the open day, in order to procure arms—and a few nights back, five sheep, the property of this gentleman's Proctor, residing near Moate, were shorn of their wool, and their fleeces carried away. Three houses in the barony of Tyrawley, in Mayo, were broken into on Monday and Wednesday. Major Warburton, Chief Magistrate for the Province of Connaught, is at present busily employed in mustering and organizing at Ballinasloe, a body of 7 or 800 men for the Police Establishment. They are to be supplied with arms and accoutrements from the arsenal at Athlone.—*Dublin Journal.*

On the night of Tuesday last, the house of Mr. J. Roberts, Newtown, in the barony Pubble Brien, was attacked by a number of armed persons, who beat him and some strange labourers who were in his house, in a most savage manner. On the night of Wednesday last, a numerous party of insurgents called at the house of a person named Collins, at Newcastle, and having received a smaller sum of money than they demanded, proceeded to violence, and broke the doors and windows of his house.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A young lady, named Margaret Thompson, possessing a considerable share of beauty, and scarce eighteen years of age, has been residing for some time at Ticknock, a little beyond Ballinteer, Dundrum, at the foot of the Dublin Mountains, under the protection of a gentleman of this city. On Sunday evening, this young lady, being alone, requested of Mrs. Cardiff, in whose house she lodged, to allow her daughter, a young woman about her own age, to sleep with her, and having consented, the two young ladies retired for the night. On Monday morning, some time having elapsed beyond the usual hour of Miss Cardiff's rising, without her having made her appearance, Mrs. Cardiff proceeded to the chamber where they had slept, and knocked at the door repeatedly, without receiving any answer. The door was then burst open, and the agonized mother beheld her daughter and the other young lady, lying lifeless. Reports through town respecting this melancholy occurrence were very numerous; among others, it was said that they were poisoned. There was no foundation whatever for this statement; their death is supposed to have occurred in consequence of a charcoal fire being kept in the room where they slept, which was ill ventilated and the chimney defective. This dangerous kind of fuel, it is believed, thus caused them to be suffocated. Surgeon M'Namara, has examined the contents of the stomachs of both the deceased; we understand they exhibit no symptom or appearance of poison.

On Monday night, a stack of corn was burned on the lands of Knockanethoota, Rock-hill, the property of a man who had taken the grounds, after a former tenant had been ejected.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Chitty said he moved the Court in a very distressing case of misconduct in a young man articled to an attorney of this Court residing in the country, praying for a rule to shew cause why he should not be at liberty to transfer the young man's indentures to serve his time with some other attorney. The party on whose behalf he moved had received a very small premium, namely, 100 guineas. The young man had, it appeared, seduced the attorney's daughter, a child under 14 years of age, just returned from school, and was beside detected in an attempt upon the servant girl. Thus it turned out he was discovered to be a very depraved character, and on that ground it was submitted the attorney had just cause to desire to get rid of him. The father of the young man would not consent to transfer his articles, but was willing he should give them up on condition that the attorney would return the 100 guineas premium.—Mr. Justice Bailey.—Take a rule to shew cause.

The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court on D. W. Harvey and J. Chapman, for a libel in a Sunday Paper of the 19th of February. Chief Justice Abbot read the information and his notes of the trial, the verdict of guilty against both the defendants, and the Jury's recommendation of both defendants to mercy.

John Chapman put in an affidavit, setting forth that he had been a farmer in Essex, and had failed, owing to the pressure of the times: that Mr. D. Harvey took deponent's son to educate him for a Clerk in the event of Mr. Harvey being called to the Bar; the said son was taken into the printing-office, at 15s. a week, on condition that the deponent should allow his name to be entered at the Stamp Office, the son being a minor; that deponent had never been in the printing-office; and that he had no interest in the publication; and, if sent to prison, no means of maintaining himself. A long affidavit was put in from the defendant Harvey, which stated, that the failure of his attempts to be called to the bar, while it disappointed his hopes, compelled him to engage in a new scene of action; and that the purchase of the Newspaper presented the opportunity of such exertion. He added, that he had been, for years past, so afflicted in his health, that he required the frequent aid of medicine, and the constant attention of his domestics. A medical gentleman's affidavit, bore testimony to the imperfect state of Harvey's health.

Mr. Harvey proposed to read the affidavits of three of the Jury who had tried him, but as they related to what passed while they were locked up, they could not be received.

Mr. Harvey addressed the Court at some length in defence. He adverted to what had been said on the state of the King's health by other newspapers. The Court observed, that these papers, unless proved on affidavit, could not regularly be received by them; and the Lord Chief Justice asked the defendant how he could expect to benefit himself by reading other libels: he advised him to refrain from that course.

Mr. Harvey then adverted to what had passed amongst the Jury whilst out of Court, and said he had it from one of that Jury, that if his Lordship had asked on what they grounded their recommendation to mercy, they would have told him they founded their recommendation on the conviction that the defendant had been misled by his information, and not by any malicious intentions. And had his Lordship in reply stated malice to be necessary to constitute a libel, they would instantly have found a verdict of not guilty. He added, that affidavits to character had not been adduced, because it was not viewed as a criminal proceeding that involved moral principle; and that (as in the case of the *John Bull*), no affidavit had been put in, setting forth that he had subsequently published worse matter than that charged to be libel. Having adverted to the sentences of *John Bull*—he said his case was not like that of the publishers and proprietors of that paper, who were brought up to receive judgment for no less than five libels upon the late Queen in succeeding papers. Two of those defendants

were only fined 100l. each, and imprisoned for three months, and the other (Mr. Arrowsmith) on account of ill health was fined 300l. and was not imprisoned.

The Lord Chief Justice referred to the book in which the judgments were entered, and then observed, that it appeared at the time when Weaver, Shackell, and Arrowsmith were brought up to receive judgment for libels on the late Queen, they were in custody for a previous libel on the Lady Caroline Wrottesley, the time of imprisonment for the latter libel (nine months) not having then expired.

Mr. Brougham—(*amicus curiæ*)—But, my Lord, Mr. Harvey conceives as a topic of mitigation, that this is his first offence, and that in this respect his case is favourably distinguished from theirs.

The Lord Chief Justice—Mr. Harvey has been fully heard, and I am sure he has done himself very great justice; the second libel in the case he has done himself very great injustice; but it was long after the first prosecution.

Mr. Brougham—No; but it was long after the first prosecution.

The Attorney General said, as to the mischievous character of the libel, all persons of decent mind must admit the fact. He did not desire any heavy sentence; he required what was commensurate to the offence; but it would be deserting his duty not to call on their Lordships for such sentences on the parties as would tend to prevent the repetition of such offences.

Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced the sentence of the Court. In so doing, he said that the defendants had been found guilty on evidence that justified the result, but accompanied with a recommendation to mercy to which the court had cheerfully attended. The libel was of an aggravated character, especially as it purported to come "from authority," as if the proprietor, or his authority, personally knew the correctness of the statement. The statement turned out to be altogether without foundation; it was altogether false. It was a libel, also, which, had the alledged facts been true, a feeling heart would not desire to see published it. As to Chapman's case, he had sworn that he was the printer when he was not. The Court had taken all the circumstances into their consideration. The sentence was, that Harvey should pay a fine to the King of 200l. that he be imprisoned in the King's Bench for three months; that he give sureties for five years, himself in 1,000l. and two sureties in 500l. each, and that he be imprisoned till such fine be paid, and sureties given. That Chapman be imprisoned, also in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, for two months.

The Solicitor-General moved, that a number of gamblers detected in these practices in the King's Bench Prison, by Mr. Jones, the Marshal, and two turnkeys, on application of the Marshal that they should be removed by order of this Court to some other prison, under an impression that their example would tend to demoralize the rest of the inhabitants of this gaol.—The Court directed a rule to show cause why they should not be removed to another gaol, with leave to answer the matters of the affidavit; as that they might be indicted for the offence.

The King v. *Abraham*.—The Solicitor-General prayed judgment on the defendant, convicted of an aggravated assault upon a revenue officer, who had commenced overhauling the stock in his malt-house, near Monmouth. He had already been imprisoned six months, and the Court taking that circumstance into consideration, sentenced him to be imprisoned one month longer.

FRIDAY.—A mandamus was directed to be issued, calling on the Marshal of the King's Bench prison to shew cause why he refused to bear the complaint of a Mr. Forrester, a prisoner, against Bridgeman, another prisoner, whom the former charged with embezzling a note for 10l. which he entrusted him with to get changed.

In the case of *Laing* v. *Delamere*, which was an action for crim. con. brought by the Captain of an American trader against an attorney, and in which the latter had suffered judgment by default, a motion was made for delay, on the ground that the defendant could not be found, and that if the Court granted the motion the father of the defendant, who was left to manage his affairs, might be able to reduce the damages. The Court granted the defendant six weeks before the execution of the writ, on condition that the father paid the costs, and judgment to be given as if this term.

CONSISTORY COURT.

FRIDAY.—*Manville* v. *Manville*.—This was a case brought by Ann Manville against her husband for cruelty and adultery, and prayed for a divorce. The husband did not appear in the regular manner to the *citation, but had suffered* the case to pass over from day to day. The libel was read.—It stated that in the months of March, April, and May, 1821, Mrs. Manville experienced repeated ill treatment from her husband—that at that time they continued to reside at the Constitution, public-house, Great James-street, Lisson-grove, of which house Mr. Manville was the landlord—but in consequence of such repeated ill treatment, she was obliged to leave the house—that shortly after the marriage he used to beat her, and use the most disgusting and disgraceful language towards her—on one occasion he put himself into a most violent passion and knocked her down, when she fell into hysterics—she then left the house and went to her brother's, but at the earnest entreaties of her husband she again returned home, upon his promise of amendment; a short time, however, had only elapsed, when he again returned to his former practices, put himself again into a violent passion, and taking up a carving knife threatened to stick it into her—and the wife considered he would have done so had he not been prevented by several persons, who entered on hearing the disturbance. On another occasion he struck her down in the bar, when the servant came to her assistance, but was obliged to leave, being in danger of her life. He then dragged her into the kitchen, where she received a violent blow, which broke several of her ribs, and she has not been again restored to perfect health. This was the charge of cruelty complained of, and the libel then proceeded to state the adultery, as alledged by the wife against the husband. It then stated other gross, and more disgusting acts on the part of the husband. Dr. C. Robinson admitted the libel.

Bellamy v. *Hulme*.—This was a suit instituted by the wife against the husband for cruelty and adultery, in various charges contained in the libel. The parties had been living together only 13 months when the cruelty and adultery is alleged to have been committed; but the wife had resorted to another tribunal, and exhibited articles of the peace against her husband, and he is now bound in 200l. and two sureties for his good behaviour. The charge is cruelty and adultery, and that brought by the wife of a pawnbroker, in Stepney, on one occasion he threatened to cut her arm off, beat her brains out, and cut her throat, on another occasion, the libel says, he seized a red-hot poker, and brandishing it about, said he would run her through, a servant hearing the noise, came into the room, when he laid down the poker under the grate, this she stated in the articles of peace; but when the libel is brought forward she recollects that she then informed the servant, in the hearing of her husband, of the repeated ill-treatment she received from him. The libel also goes on to state, that on another occasion he returned home between 11 and 12 o'clock at night intoxicated; on one occasion he returned home when his wife was in bed, and catching up a large case knife, attempted to strike her with it: that she evaded his blows, and getting out of bed, fell on her knees before him, but he threatened to rip her up. On the part of the husband it was contended that the libel was incapable of proof. Sir C. Robinson took a general view of the case, and considered it would be impossible for the Court to shut its doors against the complaint of the wife, and therefore admitted the libel.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

FRIDAY.—Thomas Kingston, formerly churchwarden of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, was sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months, for embezzling the parish monies to the amount of 231l.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—About three years and a half ago, the house of the Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas, then of West Tilbury, Essex, and now of Sunbury, in Middlesex, was broken open in the night by robbers, who entered by means of a centre-bit, with which they bored the window-shutter. A great quantity of plate and other valuable property was taken off, amongst which were some silver candlesticks, which had been nearly a century in the family. Soon afterwards three men were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary, and taken at the Assizes, where two of them were convicted and executed. No tidings were received of the property until a few days ago, when Mr. Fitzthomas accidentally looking in at the window of the shop of Mr. Simmons, a jeweller, in Holborn, saw a pair of the old candlesticks of which his house had been robbed. Mr. Simmons said the candlesticks had been brought to his shop, about eight months ago, by a lady, who drove up in a hackney coach, and who had the appearance of being mistress of such property. He gave her 5*s.* an ounce for them.—The candlesticks were ordered to be given up.

On Friday, Thomas Silby, one of Mr. Whitbread's carters, was charged with having wilfully driven his dray against the small cart of a Mr. Clements, and broken it to pieces, and endangered the life of his children who were in it. As soon as the fellow saw the cart was entangled, he said—"Now I've got you." Had not the father caught one of the children, he must have been killed. Fully committed.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Tuesday, F. Woodard, a baker, No. 60, Cow-cross, was fined 10*s.* and costs, for selling a poor woman a loaf, weighing 3lb. 8½*oz.* for a 4lb. one. He had been before fined 20*l.* for having deleterious ingredients in his possession, and 5*l.* for obstructing the officers in a search, and they were now ordered to keep a strict eye on him.

On Thursday, a sturdy young beggar, a native of Glasgow, was charged by Mr. Smith, a shopkeeper, near Hatton-garden, with coming into his shop, where his daughter, a delicate young woman, was attending to business, and demanded charity in a very impudent tone, and being refused it, he exposed his arm, which was a shocking spectacle, being one mass of disease and ulceration. Mr. Smith followed him, and found him repeating the same offence in another shop. He said he wished not to press the case upon the mere asking for charity, but he observed, that if fellows were allowed with impunity, for the sake of exciting commiseration, thus to shock females with their disgusting exhibitions, the consequences might sometimes be most serious. The Magistrate committed the prisoner for one month to the House of Correction.

On Friday a young man was detected looking into the area window of one of the Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and the constable who was appointed to watch (as many chambers had been robbed within the last week.) secured him. The officer found him with a dark lantern, with paper (evidently for the purpose of lighting the taper,) and a knife with a blade six inches in length, and very sharp pointed. The prisoner was remanded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING'S COURT.—On Friday at half-past 12 o'clock his Majesty arrived in his travelling carriage at his Palace in Pall-mall, from his Palace at Windsor, and soon afterwards the King held a Court, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master General of the Ordnance, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Controul, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Sidmouth, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, &c. &c.

The following had the honour to be presented to the King, Sir Francis Bayley, on his being appointed Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island. Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay. Sir William Bannatyne, late a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on them.

His Majesty gave audience to the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Secretary Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Duke of Wellington. The Court broke up about five o'clock. After the Council, the King left town for Windsor.

Great preparations are at present making at the top of the Long Walk, Windsor, for the placing of the statue of his late Majesty, which is to be erected there in front of the grand entrance to the Castle. It is to be fifty feet high, and will represent the King pointing to the Castle.

On Friday Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General, &c. inspected the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards in the King's Mews. The battalion performed several movements, according to the improved system.

It is said that Mr. Justice Bayley is to be the new Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but it does not appear that any thing definitive is settled as to the new Judge.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 21.—On Monday last the Rev. Richard Haggitt, M.A. and the Rev. Joseph Cape, M.A. Junior Fellows of Clare Hall, were elected Middle Fellows of that Society. We understand they have been elected into two new Fellowships, founded by the present Society, from the improved rental of the estates belonging to the college.

The subject of the Chancellor's English Poem for the present year is Athens.

At the auction of Mr. Wood, of Ercall Park, Salop, two butchers quarrelled and fought. After a few rounds one of the combatants received a blow which killed him.

Lord and Lady Londonderry, on being informed of the lamentable accident at Rainton Colliery, transmitted to their principal agent the sum of 300l. with a discretionary power to make any addition to it that might be required, for the relief of the necessities of the relatives of the sufferers.

Last week the first pile of the intended new bridge about to be erected on the Pier at Margate, was driven into the rocks at that place.

The Irish Catholic Association have agreed to purchase lots of ground, of from one to three acres, not more distant than two miles from the city of Dublin, for the purpose of burying their dead.

On Wednesday last, the Royal Naval Club had their first Dinner for the season at Oman's, in Edinburgh. About thirty Admirals and Captains of his Majesty's Fleet were present; and it is deserving of remark, that the Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain (Sir J. Saumarez, K.G.C.B. and the Right Hon. the Earl of Northesk) were present—a circumstance which has not occurred since the Union.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Cottesmore Hounds will meet to-morrow at Overton Park; on Tuesday, at Stocken; on Thursday, at Tolthorpe Oaks; and on Friday at Glaston.—Earl Fitzwilliam's Hounds to morrow, at Holme Wood; on Tuesday, at Hilly Wood, and on Thursday at Waybridge Wood.—Yord Yarborough's Hounds to-morrow, at Stallingbro' Hall; on Wednesday, at Somerby House; on Friday, at Ludborough Village, and on Saturday at Great Limber Cover.—Sir Richard Sutton's Hounds to-morrow at Glenworth; on Tuesday, at Fiskerton Long Wood; on Wednesday, at Auburn Village; on Thursday, at Blankney, and on Saturday at Kettlethorpe.—The South Wold Subscription Hounds, on Tuesday, at Fulletby Mill; on Thursday, at Welton Mill, and on Saturday at Wilksby Mill.—The Warwickshire Fox Hounds to-morrow, at Compton Verney; Tuesday, Idlicote Village; Thursday, Upton Wood; Saturday, Alveston Pastures.—Lord Anson's Hounds, to-morrow, at Odstone.—Sir B. Graham's Hounds to-morrow, at Hurnell Green; Wednesday, at Finney Rough.—Mr. Meynell's Hounds to-morrow, at Egginton; Thursday, at Hulland; and Saturday, at Stone's Gorse.—Sir R. Puleston's Hounds to-morrow, at Carden; Wednesday, at Bryn-hovah; Friday, at Broad Oak.—The Earl of Derby's Stag-hounds Tuesday, at Walton Heath.—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Fox-hounds to-morrow, at Outwood; Wednesday, at the 18-mile-stone, Sutton Road; Saturday, at Shelwood.—The Surrey Fox-hounds to-morrow at the 11 mile-stone, Bromley Road; Thursday, at Westerham; Saturday, at Pratt's Bottom.—The Sanderstead Harriers to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday at Kennel, three miles from Croydon.

Castaing has appealed against his sentence to the Court of Cassation.

On Friday the Recorder made his Report to the King in Council of the following prisoners, under sentence of death in Newgate:—James Hughes, aged 17; J. Clark, 26; W. Smart, 20; S. Hadden, 28; C. C. Kalmeyer, 20; W. Clavenbole, 18; J. Young, 47; G. Fletcher, 23; M. Healey, 26; S. Hitchman, 20; J. Williams, 21; W. Kitson, 21; and H. Cockrill, 19, for stealing in dwelling-houses to the amount of 40*s.* and upwards.—J. Smith, aged 24, for uttering forged Bank-notes.—S. T. Fielding, aged 21; H. Bardon, 19; J. Elgar, 19; and M. Kennedy, 20, for highway robberies.—S. J. Chalfont, aged 47, and W. Brown, 21, for horse-stealing.—S. Courtney, alias E. Jones, aged 27, for returning from transportation.—J. Williams, aged 16; W. Smith, 16; W. Young, 20; S. Phillips, 16; J. Jefferies, 63; J. Crisp, 29; J. Field, 37; J. Ford, 17; J. Wright, 25; J. Dixon; G. Ambrose, 18; T. Wellman, 20; H. Thompson, 18; and J. Shepherd, 19, for burglaries.—J. Brace, aged 30; J. Hyden, 20; Wm. Leddington, 26; J. Brown, 27; J. Gregory, 20; and J. Farmer, 45, for housebreaking.—E. Hogan, aged 18, and J. Scott, 48, for cutting and maiming.—When the following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next:—John Smith, John Hogan, John Crisp, and James Scott.—The other prisoners were respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

On Thursday night, the out-buildings belonging to Mr. Ward, Richmond-green, were discovered to be on fire. The fire was prevented from spreading to the dwelling-house, and subdued in about an hour and a half, but not until the coach-house, stables, and other offices, were demolished.

On Thursday evening, the Fortitude stage-coach, to Kentish Town and Camden Town, was overturned in Gray's Inn Lane, occasioned by the fore axle-tree breaking. A woman, outside passenger, was pitched into an undertaker's shop, the door of which was open, and she escaped with only a slight bruise.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.—The return given in on Saturday last of the number of trees blown down in Earl Bathurst's Park, was 1042, and on the estate 1143.

Between Sunday evening and Monday morning of the last week, the counting-house of Charles Lawrence, Esq. Mayor of Liverpool, was entered, and rifled of about 300*l.* in notes and cash, and bills of exchange; the whole amounting to upwards of 3000*l.*

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The extent to which the papers forwarded to us, (and not the notice of action this night received) explanatory of the leag career of Mr. Zachary Macaulay, *have encreased, renders it impossible for us, in this number, to bring the subject properly before our readers—next Sunday the whole proceedings of the Sierra Leone Company and its agents will be submitted to the public. In the meantime we have heard with pleasure, that* Mr. Canning *has withdrawn his name from the African Institution, and that certain regulations have been established likely to curtail the unbounded privileges of* Mr. Stephen *in the Colonial Office.*

In compliance with innumerable letters from Officers of the Navy and Army, we beg to inform our friends, that after to-day a regular portion of the paper will be appropriated to the best and most authentic naval and military intelligence, military movements, stations of regiments, military and naval obituary, appointments, &c. It is our wish to accommodate ourselves to the different tastes and wishes of our readers, in return for the brilliant and unprecedented patronage which we enjoy.

The letter on the new publication of Fox's *Book of* Martyrs *next week.*

We are requested to say that the Officer of the Household Troops who performed at Guildhall, was not Major Camac, *but* Lieutenant-Colonel Camac—*we would not deprive* Miss Waithman *of the advantage of his* brevet *rank for the world—in the regiment he is only a Captain.*

The authoress of "No Fiction" (a letter sent to us so signed) had better read her wholesome preachment to her son at home this morning—it is really mighty uninteresting to us, and would be to our readers, we are quite sure.

"The Enemy to Ingratitude" is thanked, but we knew all that before—the apparent mistake *is the thing which has annoyed the person most.*

We have received a capital account of the invitations to a Stoke-hole dinner, given to a certain Committee to which Anti-Humbug *alludes—but the subject is gone by.*

We thank Z.—The signature of a letter from Barbadoes looks like Barbarian, *and the contents justify the mistake.*

An article which we had prepared on the Scots Episcopal Church, in answer to some Presbyterian cavilling, is unavoidably postponed till next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The money market during the week, as far as British securities have been concerned, has been remarkably steady; Consols for Account having kept at 83¾ to ⅞. In the foreign market the fluctuations have been confined to Spanish, which have advanced about 3 per cent. having been done as high as 27¼. In the South American securities we cannot notice any thing in particular; Chili and Columbian being steady—the former at about 66¾, and the latter at 59¾.

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Adelphi Theatre.—To-morrow, and During the Week, TOM and JERRY! or, LIFE in LONDON. After which will be produced, for the first time at this Theatre, (by permission of S. J. Arnold, Esq. of the Theatre Royal English Opera) a much admired Burlesque, called The QUADRUPEDS; or, The Manager's Last Kick. In which will be introduced a most beautiful and unique Stud; both of Horse and Ass! Drill, Manager of a Playhouse, Mr. Wrench; Francisco, Leader of the Dances, Mr. Wilkinson; Abrahamides, Leader of the Flints, Mr. J. Reeve; Dorothea, a Pattern of a Wife, Mrs. Waylett; Tinderella, a young Lady extremely dangerous among Sparks, Miss L. Hammersley.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The insatiable desire of the radical writers to vilify and traduce the Clergy of the established church, never shewed itself more unequivocally, and we must add more injudiciously, than in a series of attacks upon a Mr. Lloyd, a magistrate of Hertford, made in consequence of that Rev Gentleman's having zealously exerted himself to fulfil the intentions of his brother magistrates, with regard to the safe custody of Hunt, Thurtell, and Probert, and the absolutely necessary exclusion of strangers.

We know nothing of Mr. Lloyd, and never heard his name till it was lugged before the public on the present occasion; he may be clever or dunceish, wise or silly, for all we know, but we certainly see no reason why his name should specially be brought forward, being one only of eighteen Magistrates who signed the order upon which he, being a resident in Hertford, has acted.

It appears by the mandamus issued from the Court of King's Bench, that the Judges of that Court view with very different feelings from the world the transactions which have occurred at Hertford, and that they recognize (during a period when the most cogent reasons exist for the greatest caution with respect to the prisoners) the power of a person, the intimate friend of the father of one of the prisoners, to have an interview of three hours with him in the character of his professional adviser, and then, having obtained access to the prisoner upon no other ground, to decline the office, and recommend his town agent as his successor.

To Mr. Fenton's character the profession speak highly, and we have neither right nor inclination to say one word against it; but it should be recollected, that the feelings of nature are powerful and all-moving; that Mr. Jay, the Norwich attorney, is the friend of Mr. Thurtell, the Norwich Alderman, the father of the prisoner, and certainly it became him, so connected with the family in friendship, to determine whether he chose to undertake John Thurtell's defence or not, *before* he obtained an interview with him upon the ground that he *had undertaken it*. Mr. Jay knew that Norwich was an hundred and twelve miles from London before he went to Hertford Jail; and he must therefore have known the inconvenience to which he would be put in defending Thurtell without having an interview with him—he might have mentioned that Mr. Fenton was his town agent *then*, and then have recommended him as his substitute.

We may perhaps be accused of unnecessarily mixing up politics with a matter not in the slightest degree political—but it will be observed, that Mr. Jay and Mr. Fenton were at Hertford when Mr. C. Pearson arrived, and *was arrested*, the prisoners, be it observed, occupying rooms in the Jail adjoining that in which this popular attorney was to be confined. Mr. Lloyd, the clergyman who has brought upon himself the abuse of the Radical press for his activity, upon making this discovery, caused the prisoners to be removed from that part of the Jail—Messrs. Jay and Fenton volunteer an undertaking for Mr. Pearson, whose caption and imprisonment at that particular time, in that particular place, and under such particular circumstances, does seem to us very extraordinary indeed.

We consider ourselves justified in connecting the political principles with the professional duties of some of the persons concerned, because the name of Thurtell has latterly appeared among the visitors of public patriotic dinners, sufficiently often to attract attention.—Two Thurtells honoured the public dinner given at Lowestoffe last year, where, we believe, Sir Harry Bunbury, Sir Robert Harland, Sir William Middleton, and various other Suffolk *gentlemen*, attended; and one of these Thurtells also favoured a recent Whig dinner in the north, (not improbably about the time of Doncaster races) with his company and eloquence.

Whatever responsibility the Court of King's Bench may, in its acknowledged liberality, choose to take in the indiscriminate admission of various people to the desperate junto in Hertford jail, the Magistrates, we contend, deserve every credit for their prompt and decided measure on the occasion; and we cannot help repeating, that we consider it highly illiberal in the liberal papers to single out a clergyman, as an oppressor and a tyrant, who was only one of eighteen who signed an order, which is described by the writers on that side of the question as a most oppressive act, and only resorted to by the Parsons in hopes to form a *precedent for inquisitorial proceedings* when any offender against the Government shall be in their clutches.

This is as wise as it is proper and liberal—for when it is considered that the peremptory order for the exclusion of Mr. Fenton bears, amongst other names of the highest respectability, that of my Lord Dacre, a nobleman whose whole political career has been marked by the most devoted attachment to the rights of the people, and that the *mandamus* rescinding that order, and opening the prison doors, is signed by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—the King being virtually present—it will be unpleasant for these liberals to satisfy their readers where the *apparent persecution originated*.—The truth is, it was a salutary order, and moreover emanated from the Magistracy—it is part of the system to run down the Magistracy, and if by a lucky chance there should be amongst the Magistrates a Clergyman, it answers a double purpose, to make him the object of attack.

The Chronicle upholds Colonel Stapylton (as they call him), who is a Magistrate, merely because in Yorkshire he opposes his fellows. We must however observe, that the person so praised for his wisdom and humanity is no Colonel, and that until he took the name of Stapylton, he was better known to the public as Mr. Martin Bree, of Arundel-street in the Strand, of whose late popularity Dr. Eady is the present envied possessor.

We have, however, a few observations to make upon the case of Mr. Weare's murder, which we feel it necessary to the furtherance of justice to submit to our readers; indeed we could have wished, however amiable and exemplary Mr. Clutterbuck, the justice, may be in private life, that the conduct of the examinations had been confided to Sir Richard Birnie, (whom we conclude is in the commission for Hertfordshire) or to some other able Police Magistrates of London, whose constant occupation in cases of atrocity, added to the knowledge they possess of the haunts and habits of metropolitan miscreants, gives the *tact* and experience actually necessary in dealing with pieces of villainy so complicated and ramified as the murder of Mr. Weare.

The observations we have to make refer to Mr. Nicholls, the farmer, a letter from whom we last week inserted in this paper, in which he distinctly states, that *he was not at* Probert's on the Sunday after the murder, but that Probert and Heward came to his house on that evening about the sale of Gill's Hill Cottage, and nothing else.

We consider it our duty here to print Mr. Nicholls's evidence as it has been already published—the evidence of Hetherington, the labourer, and that of Susan Ann Woodrough. We of course take the evidence from the book published under the inspection of Mr. Heward himself.

"John Hetherington, a labourer, sworn.—Was at work in Gill's-Hill-lane, about six o'clock on Saturday morning, the 25th inst. and saw two men walking about 50 yards up the lane from Gill's-hill, towards Butler's-green. One had a white and the other a black hat on; the former was a tall man, with black whiskers, and the other shorter, with a white coat. They grabbled in the hedge; witness and a fellow labourer, named Hunt, spoke to the gentlemen, and one of them said, 'I was thrown out of my chaise here last night.' Witness was sure he should know the tallest man with a white hat, if he were to see him again. The witness, by order of the Coroner, was taken into the rooms where Probert, Thomas Thurtell, Hunt, and other persons were, and pointed out Probert as one of the men; but could not identify amongst them the man with black whiskers, who answers the description of John Thurtell. Witness heard his fellow-labourer, Hunt, ask the gentlemen if they were hurt, and the tall one replied that he was capsized; but neither horse or gig were overturned.—After witness had breakfasted, he walked up the lane again, supposing if the gentleman had been overturned, that some money might have been thrown out of his pocket, and, on searching, *he found a knife, which was covered with blood*. The knife was produced. *About ten o'clock the same morning, he found a pistol in the hedge*, near the spot where he had previously seen the gentlemen 'grabbling.' *The pistol was* bloody. *Witness gave the pistol to* Mr. Nicholls, his employer, who was in a chaise, about twenty yards up the lane, *and* Mr. N. *told him that* Mr. P. Smith *had informed him that he had heard the report of a gun in the lane on the overnight. On the spot where the pistol was found, witness kicked the leaves, and the more he kicked them the more blood was found; and* Mr. Nicholls *said, 'I am afraid that something very bad has been done here.'* Witness told Mr. Nicholls, who was at that time in his chaise, that he had seen two gentlemen 'grabbling' there. Mr. Nicholls told him not to divulge any thing that he had seen. This took place about ten o'clock on last Saturday morning."

That being, as the reader will recollect, the morning after the murder, at which period Mr. Nicholls became possessed of the pistol clotted with blood, hair, and brains.—Now hear Mr. Nicholls.

"Mr. Nicholls, a respectable farmer, *corroborated the evidence of his tenant*, Hetherington, *as to receiving a bloody pistol from him, and discovering a 'sprinkling' of blood in the hedge. He received the pistol on Saturday* morning, and did not give it up to *the Magistrates till* Tuesday; witness did tell Hetherington that Mr. P. Smith had informed him that he heard a gun or pistol fired on Friday night; did not know that the Magistrates sat at St. Alban's on a Saturday, or he should have given information to them; *witness was in company with Probert on Sunday last, at his house, on private business; he remembered saying on that occasion to* Probert, *'What the devil makes you here, you at on Friday evening last?'* Probert replied, 'What manœuvres do you mean—I know nothing of it?' Witness replied, 'I suspect some one at your house *fired a pistol* in Gill's Hill-lane on Friday night.' Probert said, 'What time was the pistol fired?' Witness said, 'Eight o'clock.' Probert said, 'It was not me, nor any one at my house, for I did not arrive at home till long after that time.' *Witness had this conversation with Probert before his making any communication to the Justices*, and previous to this time he had received the pistol from Hetherington, which had BLOOD upon it; had seen a BLOODY knife found upon the spot, and had seen the BLOOD on the ground, and heard of the groans, *and yet he did not suspect that a murder had been committed*. Did not see the brains or the hair on the *pistol till Monday morning*. Witness had not wilfully done wrong in not communicating these facts earlier to Mr. Mason, the magistrate; for he thought that as there was a good deal of drinking going on at Probert's that some of them were going to London, and that some one belonging to the family had concealed themselves in the hedge, *and fired to alarm their companions as they passed*.—Coroner: You have told us part of what passed between you and Probert on Sunday evening, tell the remainder.—Witness: *He was not there above half an hour with* Probert.—Coroner: Was not something said by Probert about dragging a pond?—Witness: There was. A Mr. Heward was present, and Probert *spoke about filling up his* pond. Witness said it would be a pity to have the pond filled up. Heward *replied*, jokingly, *'it shall be dragged first, and some large fish will be found in it.'* At the time, it appears, the body of the deceased was in this pond. Witness wrote on Monday the 2d, to Mr. Mason, and informed him he suspected a murder had been committed."

This is the evidence of Mr. Nicholls—in his letter to us he denies that it was in evidence that he went to Probert's, but states that Messrs. Heward and Probert *came to his house on the Sunday*—this statement Mr. Heward *corroborates;* and moreover says, in his evidence, that while they were there—

"Nicholls, as well as Smith, *said on the Sunday*, that it *was a gun they heard go off*. Nicholls *did not say he had a pistol and a knife in his possession!* Witness believed he said he had been down to the spot in the lane, and saw some blood, but he did not make the slightest allusion to the pistol which since appeared to have been then in his possession. He said something of the hedge being broken. On Tuesday morning witness met Mr. Philip Smith in one of his fields. Witness was shooting. Mr. Smith said 'he believed there was something more serious in what they had been talking about on Sunday.' 'Why?' said witness, 'Because,' said he, 'I have been at the place again, and have seen some blood, and the hedge is broken, as if a body had been dragged through; besides, a pistol and a knife were found.' 'A pistol?' said witness in surprise, and Smith answered in the affirmative. Witness then said, 'Good God! how could you keep it a secret?' Smith added, that it would not rest now, and on witness asking where the pistol was, he said he supposed the Magistrates had got it by that time.—The Coroner remarked, that Mr. Nicholls having complained, in a letter addressed to him, of the observations which he had felt it his duty to make on his conduct in keeping the fact of finding the pistol a secret, he desired it to be understood that the present examination showed that those observations were fully justified."

Here we have a distinct statement that Messrs. Heward and Nicholls did not go to Probert's on the Sunday; and in the pamphlet, compiled from communications of Mr. Heward himself, is the following observation:—

"The papers state that the sale of the estate was completed by Major Wood, the late owner of it, only six days before the murder occurred. *The following are the real facts of the case; and they will be found to have an important bearing on subsequent events.* The sale of the estate was completed on *the Monday after the murder*: and it was in consequence of prior negociations for giving the purchaser, Mr. Barber, possession of his share of it, that Mr. Heward, under whom Probert held the cottage, *went down to Gill's-hill on Sunday after the murder. He went to the cottage about one o'clock in the day, and appointed with* Probert *to go at six in the evening to* Mr. Nicholls, *of Butler's-green*, who was acting in behalf of Mr. Barber. It has been stated in some of the newspapers *that* Mr. Nicholls, *and* Mr. Heward, *dined with* Probert *on that occasion; but nothing can be more erroneous. At six o'clock, according to the appointment*, Mr. Heward *called on* Mr. Probert, *but did not enter the parlour*; Mr. Probert accompanied him to Nicholls's, where the conversation took place which is given in Mr. Heward's evidence before the Coroner."

As Mr. Heward's pamphlet contains this distinct statement of real facts, which "will be found to have an important bearing on subsequent events," he would do the cause of justice a great service in stating how and where he passed his time on that day, Sunday, from *one o'clock*, when he called at Gill's-hill cottage the first time, *till six o'clock*, when he called the second time, *by appointment*. There can be neither difficulty in, nor objection to, this statement, and it will be very satisfactory, because in the printed evidence which Nicholls *gave before* Mr. Heward *gave* his, he certainly is made *to admit* that he and Heward went to Probert's on Sunday, which fact is singularly enough corroborated by James Haddis, Probert's servant, who swears, amongst other things, *to the following fact*:—

"On Sunday, John Thurtell, Thomas Thurtell, Hunt, Probert, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Heward, and Mr. Nicholls, were at Probert's; Mr. Noyes came alone in a chaise, and Mr. Heward and Mr. Nicholls came about business."

These testimonies should be reconciled, which they may easily be by Mr. Heward—and we confess we are surprised, since he has taken the trouble to publish a book about the affair, that he has not explained away discrepancies so very striking as those which we have just noticed. The female servant of Probert, Susan Anne Woodrough, proved that her master came home on Friday the 24th from London, about nine o'clock at night, with two other persons, viz. Mr. Hunt and John Thurtell—Hunt and John Thurtell had both white hats on when they arrived—Mr. Probert gave witness some pork chops to cook, and told her not to get them cooked till he came back, and he then went out with the two other gentlemen, with a lanthorn and candle—Mrs. Probert told witness *that they were gone to* Mr. Nicholls's *on business!!*

Of course, not being Magistrates for the county of Hertford, we have not a word to offer upon this subject, nor anything to add, except this fact:—

The road to Gill's-hill Cottage has remained for forty years untouched and unrepaired, it has been complained of over and over again, and even presented by Juries, and nothing ever has been done to it in the way of repair—on the very day of the murder labourers were set to work upon it by the Surveyor of the Roads—who happens to be the very Mr. Nicholls in question.

These coincidences are curious, and, as Mr. Heward very justly says, are likely to have an important bearing on subsequent events.

The second Clergyman who is missing is the Rev. C. Colton, Rector of Kew and Petersham, the author of an extremely moral book called Lacon, and another work called Hypocrisy!

The Post of yesterday mentions that this Reverend Gentleman is gone to France!—we knew that before.

The Times gives an account of what people have said to Thurtell about his *present* situation compared with his *former* rank in the navy, and states also his replies. How admirably comical this is—it so happens that Thurtell *never was in the navy*—he has a relation, Charles Thurtell, who is in the service, whence arose the mistake into which the Times has so stupidly fallen.

We are sorry to see personal feeling peep out upon occasions where most chiefly it ought to be carefully repressed—everybody knows that the late Lord Erskine was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Perry, and a frequent contributor to his paper, the Chronicle. Since the death of Mr. Perry, the Chronicle has changed proprietors, and we conclude

...at that period been deprived of his Lordship's aid.—...however, surely is not a sufficient reason to adduce for ...so cruel as that paper chose to observe towards the ...Lord's memory yesterday. After an account of his ...career, occupying two columns and a quarter, the ...anecdote is related of his Lordship:—

...allusion to his Lordship's brilliant services in behalf of the ...Press, we cannot help adverting to a circumstance which ...much he identified himself with the Press. During the ...period of his Chancellorship, when the Whigs were in power, ...things of any value fell to his disposal. The very first, one ...and 400l. he gave to the Rev. John Moir, who became ...defective vision *from continuing to execute an engagement* ...Morning Chronicle. Lord Erskine, during Lord Mel... ...seeing his friend, the late Mr. Perry, whom he greatly ...esteemed, at the Bar of the House of Lords, he went up to ...gave him the presentation for Mr. Moir, observing that he ...no time in discharging what he considered a sacred duty, to ...importunities of other and more powerful connections, whose ...the circumstance had not reached."

...there is nothing wrong in such an action, taken in the ...sense of the thing; but it is quoted without much ...deration by the Chronicle in its spite, at a time when ...paper is teeming with abuse of our established Clergy for ...interference with secular employments, and taunting ...every day with their hopes of making their way by ...subserviency.

...will not argue the point with the Chronicle, but sup... ...case for its consideration—we will suppose (not the ...ability, for we put it hypothetically altogether) that Lord ...during a State Trial on which he was sitting as Lord ...Steward in Westminster Hall, should, from his place ...perceive the Editor of a Tory newspaper (whom *he ...and esteemed!*) standing at the Bar *of the House of ...*—that he should *go up* to him *down at the bar*, and ...him with a living of 400l. per annum, to give to ...clergyman *who wrote in his Tory newspaper*, saying at the ...time, he *considered it a sacred duty*. We ask—(putting ...Moir's character out of the question) — what the ...Chronicle would say to my Lord Eldon?—it would fire ...such a volley of its mud and pebble-stones at both Patron ...Priest as would astonish us—the one for using his power ...the Church, to tamper with hireling scribblers, and the ...for making his way "*up the ladder*" by political fa...—it is this which betrays the irony of the Chroni...'s praise of poor Lord Erskine.

If we are doubtful, however, upon *this* part of their article, ...which follows is quite unequivocal:—

"As a man he was generous and kind-hearted. The world are ...fully acquainted *with his little indiscretions*, which were injuri... ...himself alone. *Prudence is the virtue of age, but* Lord ...*was a young man in disposition to the last.* He had a buoy... ...spirits *very rare in this country*.

"His pension was very great. An unfortunate purchase of an ...which from the fall in the value of land, especially of a poor ...became of little value to him, though he had paid a large sum for ...and a large family of sons and grand-children *dependent on him, ...pressed him greatly towards the latter years of his life.* But he ...carefully concealed his difficulties from those who *would have been ...to assist him. We have a striking case of this in our eye.*

"With all his knowledge of character, it would appear *he was weak ...* enough to expect that *gratitude could lodge in a royal bosom. He was ...* mistaken with respect to *the general principle peculiarly unfortunate ...in this particular instance!*"

The delicacy of Lord Erskine is certainly not so generally known as his indiscretions—but most assuredly we should have suffered the insidious attack of his *quondam friends to have passed* unnoticed at the present moment, had they not involved in their irony the character of our Monarch. *This* is cautious—to have covered their animosity towards the departed Nobleman, they should have given a different tone to this part of their satire.

In the first place, Lord Erskine has been in the receipt of a pension of four thousand pounds per annum for seventeen years; as a reward for the services of three hundred and thirty days—he was raised to the peerage—and when he retired from the Chancellorship, received that *singular* and *unprecedented* mark of Royal personal favour to a Lawyer, the Order of the Thistle, which to a nobleman of his Lordship's character was as gratifying as it was distinguished.

His eldest son, now Lord Erskine, is enjoying, and has been enjoying for many years, a pension from the Government, for his services—(we mean his embassy)—in America—his second son, the Hon. Henry Erskine, is in the Church, well provided for, and honourably allied—his third son, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, also well married, and highly esteemed in his profession, is rising rapidly at the bar—his fourth son, the Hon. Esme Erskine is, or was, a field officer in the army, and the female part of his Lordship's family by the first Lady Erskine is most happily established; this being the case, the insidious Chronicle can only wish to draw public attention to the fruits of his Lordship's *second* marriage, of which, and its extraordinary solemnization at Gretna Green, his Lordship's subsequent attempts to dissolve it, and the inferior declaration that his Lordship had no such wish; we are convinced his Lordship's real friends will think the last said is soonest mended.

We thought the barbarity of the Chronicle in their continued attacks upon Lord Londonderry after his Lordship's death, were barbarous, shameful, and cruel, but then he was a Tory; their hypocritical assault upon a departed Whig, we did not look for.

We are glad to find that Captain Harris will shortly be relieved from the unpleasant situation in which he has been placed by the inevitable dissolution of the Court Martial at Plymouth, by an order for a new trial at Portsmouth—we have read the proceedings of the late court, as far as they went, and cannot attribute any blame to the *prisoner*, who appears to us to have done everything he could to get Sir Edward Thornton on board—if our Portuguese Minister had been aware of the political race of politeness which we were running with France just at that moment, he perhaps would have quickened his motions—it would indeed have been very proper that we should have been the first to have exhibited

"The radiant galaxies of *blended stars*,
"Whose influence *governs mortals here below.*"

The following attack upon the Countess of Warwick and her fete, which appears in yesterday's Chronicle, requires a few observations:—

"WARWICK CASTLE FETE.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

"Sir,—I have sent you the Warwick Papers, and have learnt one or two additional particulars of the Grand Warwick Castle Fete. After supper, his Grace of Wellington rose and said, 'By the request of the Countess of Warwick, I give the King's health.' The toast was drunk standing. *No other* toast followed.—On Sunday, his Grace of Wellington attended divine service at the grand church of St. Mary's, the *organ* struck up 'See the conqu'ring hero comes.'—Every *County* Gentleman's butler who attended to assist at the supper, received a sovereign for *his trouble*.—A shrewd Gentleman present was heard to say—'A few more such fêtes, and the Independence of the County of Warwick is *lost!!*'—The crowds that gathered round the supper table (said a by-stander) of Exeter 'Change, 'One shilling more, Ladies and Gentlemen, and you shall see him eat *!!!!!*—I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.—C——."

Daventry, Nov. 19.

Here we have his Grace the Duke of Wellington charged with the horrid crime of drinking the King's health, and the lovely Countess of Warwick included in the indictment, as aiding and abetting him. "The toast was *drunk* standing; no other toast followed."

If the writer in the Chronicle merely means to say, that *it is wrong* for the people to shew their affection to the King by drinking his health, and their personal respect to his Majesty by drinking no other toast, we can quite understand his meaning, but we cannot at all understand what the Countess of Warwick's proposal to drink the King's health in her own castle can have to do with the "Independence of the County of Warwick." Does the County of Warwick, or does the writer in the Chronicle, wish to be independent of the King, or are noblemen and ladies to be dragged before the public for doing an act of duty in their own houses?

But we find there is another reason why the Independence of Warwickshire is to be lost—"Every *County* Gentleman's butler "who attended to assist at the supper received a sovereign *for his "trouble*."

Now is it possible, we ask, that the leading Whig Journal of England can be sunk so low in the world as to have admitted such a line as this—does it mean that the fact that Lord Warwick's House Steward gave the *County* Gentlemen's servants a sovereign a piece for waiting at table at supper, will influence the votes of such County Gentlemen at an election—does the Chronicle think Lord Warwick's man ought only to have given them half-a-crown each—perhaps a sovereign is too much, and a raggamuffin radical is suffered to call Lord Warwick to account for his conduct in his own house for being too liberal—had the Butlers received fifty guineas each, and been Freeholders instead of Tray-holders, we might have said something.

The natural curiosity of his countrymen to see the greatest Hero England ever possessed, is ridiculed and laughed at, while a mob running after Orator Hunt or Brougham to laugh at them and riot, is represented in the same paper as the people crowding to shew their admiration of their Friends—it should seem too as if the Duke of Wellington had courted this popularity. If the Duke hunted out occasions to woo the people, if he sacrificed his principles, his allegiance, and his loyalty, to shew himself at taverns, on hustings, at public meetings, and popular assemblies, he might deserve the coarse, vulgar, and truly Whig attack, which we are called upon to notice, and which summons the innocent guests from a private supper-table before the tribunal of the public.

We have to announce the death of Thomas Lord Erskine, an event which took place in Edinburgh, in consequence of an inflammation of his lungs. His Lordship was in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and by his death a green riband is placed at the disposal of Government.

We have received some very sensible strictures upon the absolute absurdity of Mr. Fowell Buxton's pretensions to sanctity, and the ridiculous hypocrisy with which all the maudlin sensibility of the faction is put forward in the world.

Mr. Buxton began his career by questioning the title of the proprietor to the slave, which is very much like our doubting his right to his own dray-horses—the property, whether the sound of the thing be humane or not, the property of the master in his slave has been determined and recognized, and any interference with that property (as we shewed last week, out of Mr. Wilberforce's mouth) positively disclaimed by the party—this Mr. Buxton now says, that he has no objection to admit the title of the master, if he will ameliorate the condition of his negro. There is not one West Indian planter who would not rejoice in doing so, and join with Mr. Buxton, heart and hand, in such amelioration; but the fact is, that this Mr. Buxton is wholly ignorant of the subject which he has been taught to espouse, he does not know how to amend their condition—how should he?

Charity, they say, begins at home, and at all events white men are equally (or ought to be) objects of our care and sympathy with blacks; it is quite notorious that the ruin of thousands originates in the public houses of the metropolis: drunkenness, theft, and murder, lurk in the dreadful and intoxicating beverage, doled out to the lower classes in the shape of porter:—this is notorious—it is avowed—we do not ask, as Mr. Buxton asks the West India proprietors, to ruin himself for the mere philanthropy of the thing—we do not wish him to brew such beer as shall not leave him a vast profit—we do not above all ask him to give up his brew-house and his trade—*we* do not ask that; though the saints would drive the West Indian out of *his* trade and his bread if they could—we ask Mr. Fowell Buxton, who keeps a vast many public houses, to declare that he will not, under any circumstances, allow his pot-houses to be tenanted by any but respectable people, and that he will give directions that fair wholesome drinking may be permitted, but no drunkenness.

We state our belief that such a measure would diminish crime more than anything else that could be done; we know that if one half less porter were consumed than is now consumed, there would be by one half fewer murders and thefts committed. Will Mr. Fowell Buxton endanger his income by making such a sacrifice? Will this eminent member of the London monopoly risque his own pounds, shillings, and pence, for the temporal or spiritual good of his fellow-creatures at home?—he may answer the question, and when he acts upon the suggestion, we may listen to his canting about the blacks, of whom he knows nothing,—till then, we advise him to stick to his beer, thank God, and be satisfied.

We have only just received a copy of a letter, (just published) addressed by the Rev. Mr. Gleig, (son of the Scots Bishop,) to Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. one of the Members for Kent, on his accepting the office of President of an Auxiliary Church Missionary Association, in the month of August last:—we mention this fact to excuse ourselves to our correspondents, who called our attention to the subject, for not noticing the pamphlet this week, which we should have done had it reached us in time. We shall do so in our next number.

Those persons who doubt the real disposition of *the Saints* to promote schism, and dissent from the Established Church, will do well to read the following account of a transaction, which took place during the autumn of the present year, at Barmouth.

Mr. Wilberforce, it appears, passed about two months at that place, which, as our readers know, is a small watering place in Merionethshire, containing some two dozen lodging houses—at the same time arrived a Mr. W. M'Ghee, a clergyman without cure or benefice, and with him some pupils of his, (amongst whom is a son of Lord Lorton) and Mr. M'Ghee took up his residence next door to Mr. Wilberforce, of whom he is a particular friend.

The Church of Barmouth is nearly a mile and a half distant from the town—the ordinary service is performed in Welch, but for the accommodation of visitors, it is usual for the Curate to apply to any Clergyman who happens to be at the place, to perform divine service, and preach at a convenient hour, and in English—it happened that a clerical visitor had been entrusted with this duty by the rector himself, who is a tutor at Brasenose.

Messrs. Wilberforce and M'Ghee attended at the appointed hour, and heard a sermon, in which, although the atonement of our Saviour was represented as the sole meritorious and efficient cause of salvation, a reference was had to our own repentance from dead works as the judicial condition on which it would be awarded.

Immediately on the return from church, Mr. M'Ghee, we are told, called on the curate, and without any communication with the clergyman who preached, as he was appointed to do by the rector, volunteered *to take the English duty himself.* This the curate, in common courtesy to his rector's friend, of course refused, whereupon Mr. M'Ghee hired a store-room, and having fitted it up with planks laid on barrels, issued a circular private notice that morning service would be preached there every ensuing Sunday—whispering himself in society, that the Gospel was not preached at the Church!

No notice of these proceedings, however, was sent to the officiating clergyman. This irregular service Mr. Wilberforce and family regularly attended, and forsook the church, for which it will no doubt be said there was a good reason, inasmuch as the curate (not the officiating English clergyman) had (Mr. Wilberforce's NAME having been used on the occasion) given his permission, but when Mr. M'Ghee had preached, and the curate learnt the character of his sermons, he saw his mistake, called on Mr. M'Ghee, noticed the illegality of the proceeding, and withdrew the consent he had given.

Mr. M'Ghee, in reply, said, that he had only asked his consent *pro formâ*—that he was very sorry he had done so—that he should have performed the service if the consent had been withheld, and *would do so*, even if the Bishop himself objected—in saying which he plainly intimated that Mr. Wilberforce's views and opinions coincided with his own.

The end of this affair was a visit from the rural Dean by order of the Bishop of Bangor, when, after a violent contention, and the threat of *temporal penalties*, to which he was liable by the Ecclesiastical law, the reverend *churchman* submitted, and, together with Mr. Wilberforce, left Barmouth the ensuing week.

Here is a naked fact—open to contradiction if untrue—to explanation if correctly stated. We shall not pause to notice the total absence of all gentlemanly courtesy or good feeling on the part of this Mr. M'Ghee towards another clergyman, but we must make one observation, which is indeed a striking commentary upon the tendency of his sermons——The meeting-houses were abandoned by the Dissenters to follow him!

This will not excite much surprise when it is known that Mr. M'Ghee frequently praised the dissenting ministers, at the expence of the Clergy of the establishment. On one occasion he used this expression—"Does any one of ye feel the righteousness of God within him? if so, *never mind the custom of the country*, but stand up and say so;" on another occasion he said,—"I know I preach to you *a new doctrine*, such as *you never heard before*—you may be good men, that is good practical men, discharge all your worldly duties, attend *church worship* regularly, and *yet be as far from God as possible.*"

We have made these extracts for the purpose of enlightening our readers, and lay the whole circumstance before the public without an observation.

While we are on this subject, we may as well mention that it has been reported to us, that on Sunday last a clergyman of the Established Church preached, *extempore*, a sermon in behalf of the Chelsea charity schools, in the church of that parish.

This innovation has caused considerable surprise and alarm amongst a large portion of the parishioners, who are induced to attach more importance to the circumstance perhaps than they otherwise would, from the fact that the reverend gentleman in question is one *of the chaplains to the Bishop of the Diocese.*

It is not our intention here to refer to the *matter* of the discourse, we merely wish to call the Bishop's attention to the fact as represented to us, that his Lordship may by his conduct on the occasion shew whether we are, or are not, to look to the Bench for the sanction of conduct which lowers the dignity of pulpit compositions into the crude and undigested harangues of cant and methodism.

Riego, we lament to say, has been executed:—we are loyalists and royalists, and can feel for the delicate situation of a newly rescued monarch—but we are sorry for the execution of this man, who, if a traitor, was at least a generous one, and who certainly was a prisoner of war, and whose case, at all events, was deserving of consideration. That the English public should be called upon to put themselves in mourning for him is eminently absurd—the same request was made in the case of Francis and Honey, and, we believe, in that of Thistlewood—it is nonsensical, and not national—the Spaniards themselves would not put on one bit of black were Wilson to be hanged to-morrow.

The King of Spain, however, has quite recovered his character in the city, by his reported acknowledgment of all the debts contracted by the Constitutional Government.

SPEECH OF MR. HAMDEN,

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IN BARBADOES.

[Continued from our last.]

"Upon the subject to which Lord Bathurst next adverts, namely, the sale of slaves for the satisfaction of the debts of the owners—his Lordship justly remarks, that among the whole range of projected improvements in the colonial system, there is perhaps none which, on attentive consideration, will be found to present more difficulties than this. His Lordship then enters upon an elaborate examination of the question, in which he shows a very intimate acquaintance with the subject. But these are matters not re-

quiring much local knowledge, and on which adequate information may be obtained by the perusal of books and papers; we cannot, therefore, be surprised to find the Noble Secretary of State so much better qualified to legislate for us on these topics, than he appears to be on certain others. And I have great satisfaction in adding that this part of the Despatch is not more remarkable for a perfect knowledge of the subject, and for its clear and luminous views, than for a just and scrupulous regard to the rights of property. I notice but one apparent exception to this remark; and this, I think, must have arisen from an ignorance of the extreme depression of West India affairs. 'A time,' says he, 'should be fixed, beyond which no existing judgment should be entorced.' His Lordship must assist us with his ministerial influence to render our properties infinitely more productive than they now are, before such a period could be fixed, without the grossest injustice to junior creditors. With respect to the remedies proposed for these evils, I fear that they are more plausible than practicable. However, we all know that the evils arising from compulsory sales of slaves, are by no means so great in reality as they appear *a priori*. Owing to the almost universal practice of mortgaging estates for debt, it very rarely indeed happens, that the slaves of a plantation are sold under an execution separately from the estates to which they are attached. My memory furnishes me with but two instances of plantations being *broken up* by the Provost Marshal (as our phrase is) that is, of the slaves being detached for the satisfaction of creditors. And, in one of these two instances, the negroes were removed to the next estate but one, and returned to the possession of their former master. In the other instance the number of slaves was very inconsiderable indeed; and in so small an island as this, even when slaves are removed by sale from their habitations, it can hardly happen that they will be transferred to situations so remote as to cut off all intercourse with their former connexions. This, by the bye, may serve as another example to illustrate a remark which I formerly made—that much inconvenience must arise from setting up one standard for the regulation of many countries differing very widely.

"I trust I have, by this time, made it manifest that I have every disposition to acquiesce in the plan proposed by the Minister for the Colonies on every point except where it seems to me to militate against important interests: and I hope that on these points I have shewn that I do not differ from him on trivial grounds. I may therefore expect that a liberal construction will be put upon what I may hereafter say; for I must confess that I am now approaching a part of the Despatch in which I differ most essentially from its author. The subject I allude to relates to punishments. And here it is impossible not to see how much his Lordship's mind has been poisoned, by the false and calumnious representations of our enemies. I will not conceal that I have always been led to believe, that the Noble Secretary for Colonies is, in point of feeling, any thing but a friend to that part of the British dominions which is peculiarly under his superintendency. But, at the same time that I could not but regret this, I have consoled myself with the reflection, that as a conscientious man, and a faithful minister of the Crown (a character which public report also attributes to his Lordship), he would be peculiarly watchful over his feelings, lest his prejudice should betray him into a dereliction of his duty. Hitherto experience has confirmed this confidence. But, on the present occasion, it does appear to me, that the importunate voice of popular clamour happening to chime in with the tone of his Lordship's feelings, has proved irresistible, and got the better of his more deliberate judgment. I question whether the history of legislation furnishes a more striking illustration of the remark of a most sagacious and profound writer on political science: 'It often happens (says Montesquieu) that a legislator desirous of reforming an evil, thinks of nothing but of this reformation: his eyes are open only to this object, and shut to its inconveniences.' That his Lordship's eyes have been shut to the inconveniences inseparable from such a system of discipline as he proposes, I shall easily show. Upon the subject of punishments, I can dare to speak out boldly. I speak out with the confidence of innocence. No man in this community will suspect that I am the person who would wish to uphold the power of the master, for the sake of abusing it. I will not condescend to say that I am known to be incapable of cruelty to a slave: I claim a higher meed of praise. It is not vanity which bids me, upon this occasion, boast, that I know I am distinguished for humanity and kindness as a master. I do not mean to insinuate by this that there exists a contrary feeling amongst the respectable slave-owners of this colony. Need I recall to your minds the testimony, on oath, of many most respectable witnesses, which appeared in a report upon this subject, but a few short weeks ago? I trust that the facts there collected, will prove sufficient to remove suspicions, unfavourable to the slave-owners of this colony, from the most prejudiced minds. But I presume to speak of myself in a way that the occasion alone could justify, in order that my opinions may carry with them the weight which is justly due to the opinions of a man who, I call God to witness, always endeavours to regulate his conduct towards those whom Providence has placed under his controul, by the most scrupulous regard to justice and humanity, and who ever considers the happiness of the slave the primary object of discipline. It is this feeling, Sir, which urges me to declare, that such a system of discipline, as is here proposed, must lead to a total subvdrsion of the master's authority, and consequent insubordination; and ultimately be productive of an incalculable augmentation of offences and punishments. Yes, Gentlemen! an augmentation of punishments. I stand up as the advocate of the slave, when I supplicate you not to give your sanction to measures, which will convert the mutual confidence and good will which now subsists between the master and slave, into mutual suspicion and distrust—causing the master to be regarded as a tyrant, the slave as a spy: the one constantly provoked to go the utmost verge of his authority—the other curiously jealous lest he dare to exceed it—leaving no room for mercy, and cancelling all claims to gratitude. Will you banish the peace and contentment which now prevail among us, and invoke discord, anarchy, and rebellion? I pray Heaven, that subsequent events may not prove that I speak in the spirit of vaticination—vaticination do I say! events of the most recent occurrence, events which are now actually passing in a neighbouring colony, already give to these opinions the weight and authority of history. When the rebel of Demerara is asked, why he who lately appeared so well satisfied with his condition, and who seemed to look up to his master as his friend and protector, now appears in arms against him—what is his reply? That he has lately been led to believe that he ought not to be satisfied with his condition; that the people of England are on his side, and wish him to live idle and be free. Poor deluded creatures! Happy! contented! faithful!—they have been seduced into crimes, for which many of them have paid the sad forfeiture of life. Their's has been the sacrifice, but where sticks the guilt? But, let me not be misunderstood. Let it not be supposed that I am the advocate of unlimited power. Few men are worthy of such a trust. My opinions on this head, stand recorded in the Report, which I had the honour to bring up a few weeks ago as Chairman of a Committee of this Board. Your Committee has there recommended, that acts of cruelty, should be punished by severe penalties: in extreme cases, amounting to a forfeiture of possession, and an absolute incompetency to hold property in slaves for ever after. But in the name of justice, let punishment fall on the guilty only, and do not, as is here proposed, confound the innocent and the guilty in one common disgrace. But to return to the Despatch. In the first place, the punishment of flogging is to be totally interdicted in all cases where the offender is a woman. Now, sir, although the idea of flogging a woman may shock our notions of gallantry, I believe the sound reason of the thing consists in this—that discriminations in regard to punishments should rest on a real difference of character and conduct, as to softness of manners and sensibility of mind; and accordingly we find, not only in savage life, where there appears to be scarcely any natural difference of character between the sexes, but even in the most civilized societies, that whenever the *gentler sex* have, by depravity or vulgarity, forfeited their claim to distinction, they are treated with as much harshness as the men. And I doubt whether a milder discipline would be necessary for the *poissardes* of Paris, or the furies of Billingsgate, than for their hardy spouses. Are not women flogged in houses of Correction in England? and what discrimination is there in the punishment of men and women for crimes? Let it here be remembered, that crimes—aye, crimes of a very serious nature, are often the objects of domestic punishment among us; and that slaves in this country receive moderate floggings for offences, which in England would be punished with death, whether the offender were man or woman. In point of fact, feelings of tenderness towards females, which, if they be not natural, the refinements of education and habit have made almost as strong as if they were so, do operate powerfully in mitigating the punishments of females. Hence it is that even I, who have failed to give the most unequivocal proof of tenderness for the sex, can say that I have never ordered a woman to be flogged since I have assumed the management of my estate. But of this I am certain, that did the women on my plantation doubt that I had power to flog them, I should be provoked to it in a very few hours. Unfortunately, our black ladies have rather a tendency to the Amazonian cast of character; and I believe that their husbands would be very sorry to hear that they were placed beyond the reach of chastisement. In the case of one woman on my plantation, who had a more than ordinary fondness for pugilistic exercises, I made her put on a suit of her brother's clothes, that the habits might seem more becoming the sex. It had a good effect. However, to return. The only punishment for offences of magnitude that can be substituted for flogging, is confinement: and this is a mode of punishment for women not without serious objections, on the score of humanity. Most women at the age when they are engaged in the active labours of the field have young families; and as the mothers cannot be confined beyond a day or two without injury to the children, every humane man avoids this as much as possible. And, besides, must it not occur to every man, that to prohibit the flogging of women absolutely, and under all circumstances, would have the effect of covering the men also with impunity? Are your buildings broken open; your fields plundered?—of course it has been done by a woman. "What has she to fear?"—would be the husband's argument. And, after all, there can be little doubt that, in a moral point of view, there are much more serious objections to the prison discipline of England, than to the very moderate corporal punishments which are inflicted on women in this country. There may, undoubtedly, be some brutes among us, who are not sufficiently influenced by those feelings of tenderness for women, for which I have, without fear of contradiction, given credit to the community at large. We must take care in the slave code, about which this Board is now employed, to give these gentry some sharp lessons in gallantry.

"Now, as to taking the whip from the driver, I foresee, that by depriving him of all means of enforcing prompt obedience to his orders, he will lose the respect of the gang altogether; and instead of from one to three stripes with a rod, or with a cat of four tails very rarely, (for such is now the discipline of the field), we shall have to inflict daily punishments for outrageous acts of insubordination. If a labourer in England is lazy or sulky about his work, he is dismissed; and the fear of being turned out of employment is found sufficient to insure good behaviour. But what controul are we to have over our slaves? Once establish this rule, and then adieu to all peace and comfort on plantations. We are to be employed from morning to night in hearing and adjusting complaints of the driver. A person conversant with the field-work of our plantations, can alone know in what a variety of ways a contumacious spirit may embarrass the business of an estate, if there exist no power to check it on the instant.—As to postponing the punishment to the day after that on which the offence has been committed, it is a wise and prudent caution for every man to observe in matters of importance. I know from experience, that the pain of inflicting corporal punishments may very often be saved altogether, by such a regulation. It will often appear, when the offender is brought up for punishment, that, as far as the individual is concerned, all the object of discipline (repentance) has been accomplished by the apprehension of it. But whether it may be advisable to enforce this regulation by penalties, on every the most trivial occasion, appears very questionable. If a gentleman on being told he is a liar by a man on a looting with him, knocks the offender down on the spot, he is allowed to have acted in a very natural way; and should he even reiterate the blow, he would not be considered a very ferocious person, who deserved the infliction of a heavy penalty; but we slave-owners, frail, and debased as we are said to be, must learn to exercise a more watchful controul over our feelings. The thing which must strike every man, as the peculiar cruelty and hardship of our case, in reference not only to this Despatch, but to the usage we commonly receive from all persons who write or speak on West India societies, is, that, while they stigmatise us as devils, they require from us the perfection of angels. With what justice may this character of the Cornelian laws be applied to this code, that 'They laid snares, sowed thorns, and opened precipices, wheresoever the citizens set their feet.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

THEATRES.

MR. SINCLAIR, the singer, has made his promised appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, and in as far as relates to the effect produced upon us, we must acknowledge the effect of his performance was bitter disappointment. He sings very little better than he did when he went away, and acts a great deal worse—an English singer Italianized is but a mongrel at best, and we prefer the noisy songs of INCLEDON in the purity of their native vulgarity, to the attempts at refinement which are so bunglingly imported from the continent to our national theatres.

Nothing could be more injudicious than the selection of the CABINET for MR. SINCLAIR'S re-appearance on the London stage—BRAHAM, at once the composer and original singer of the songs in that opera, has given a feature, a character, a currency to the music, to venture near which, is to become a copyist, and widely to depart from which, is to spoil the effect altogether:—of course in composing or adapting the music of this piece BRAHAM took care to accommodate it to his own voice and peculiarities, to which we are sorry to say we trace nothing but a bad imitation in the best performances of MR. SINCLAIR. We shall be glad to hear this gentleman in some other opera, or we should be still more glad to hear him sing either at concerts or oratorios, in which we might receive all the pleasure his vocal powers can impart, without being annoyed by the worst attempt at acting we ever saw made, if indeed we except that of a MR. LARKIN (we believe) who was most impudently put forward to act FAWCETT'S part on Wednesday, while FAWCETT played that, which was originally MUNDEN'S; so vile an exhibition never disgraced a metropolitan theatre, and what added to the disgust and anger we felt at such a detestable exhibition, was the actual presence on the same stage of the actor who had really made the character lively and entertaining.

We have every respect for the versatile talents of the author of the "*Cabinet*," but we must hint to the Covent Garden Management that the revival of that piece, in which within the same walls, the strength of the theatre, now dissipated and gone, was once employed, is extremely injudicious—it only serves to remind one how different things are *now* to what they have been, and how lamentably inferior they are comparatively with what they *might be*.

At Drury Lane a tragedy, (as it is called) under the title of "*The Graccki*," has been enacted.—That any part of it should have frightened MR. LARPENT, we are indeed greatly surprised, for except as a *succedaneum* for laudanum, (which taken in too large quantities might be dangerous) we see nothing likely to alarm any human being in the whole thing.

It is a sort of copy of *Virginius*, a democratic, ranting, trashy play, which was acted by MR. MACREADY some two or three years since, and in which TERRY performed a tragic character, which kept the theatre in a roar of laughter. We have a *ditto* to every part of that strange performance in the present play—there is MACREADY acting the whole piece, and TERRY looking as if he had just arrived from Gill's Hill-lane with part of the hedge in his possession, making the house incalculably merry; and there is poor MRS. BUNN—(by the way, an error of the press in one of the morning papers last week made her name look extremely comical) crying and weeping as *Cornelia* never cried or wept in the whole course of her life;—in short, there is altogether one of those lamentable proofs of the abandonment of dramatic writing by every person able to write, which every now and then come out and die away after lingering seven or eight nights—it is indeed bitter bad; and being so, is proportionably puffed in all the newspapers by the gentlemen of the press, who kindly think that the worse a thing is, the more praise it stands in need of.

A most ridiculous prologue was recited by MR. TERRY and an EPILOGUE was performed, which we print and publish, as a proof of what *may* find its way to the public through the management of a national theatre—that it was hooted from the stage it is but just to say—that it was ever permitted to disgrace the walls of a London playhouse is to us astonishing. We beg our readers to peruse it, and fancy a man with common sense, acting as caterer for the public, capable of allowing it to be repeated before an audience in an age of intellect and enlightenment like that in which we live.

EPILOGUE TO CAIUS GRACCHUS.

SPOKEN BY MRS. GLOVER AND MISS L. KELLY, AS FINE LADIES; & MRS. ORGER, AS A COUNTRY GIRL.

Scene, the Stage.—Enter Mrs. O. *(P.S.)*

Mrs. O. Be this Drury-lane? 'Fegs I've blunder'd I fear.
Can any one tell if JOHN DONSON be here?
Here be two silver shillings, saved out of my salary.
Pray, Gentlefolks, which be the two-shilling gallery?
To see the new Tragedy, JOHNNY and I
Mean to go. How delightful! Lord, how I shall cry!
[Going off P.S., meets Mrs. G.*)*
Lord, Ma'am!

Mrs. G. Bless me, child! what! a Roman in pattens,
Red cloak and straw hat! odd costume for the Latins.
Dost thou stalk in this garb thro' the new Roman plan,
To mollify hearts? What's your name?

Mrs. O. *Molly Gray,*
If that ben't my road, Ma'am, this must be my way.
[Going off O.P., meets Miss L. KELLY.*)*

Miss K. *Lady Anne!*

Mrs. G. *Lady June!*
What, like me, on the wing?

Miss K. Dear! which is the Private Box door? *Mr. Spring!* (*calling*).

Miss G. Come over the Stage.

Miss K. Is the new Play begun?

Mrs. G. By the time I should rather suspect it is done,
And I hope to the taste of these folks below;
You that think so, say aye; on the contrary, no!

Miss K. Where's your Box?

Mrs. G. No. 10.

Miss K. What's o'clock?

Mrs. G. Not eleven.

Miss K. You've dined very early;

Mrs. G. At half after seven:
I wish I had thought of it, as I'm a sinner,
I might have seen all the first Act before dinner.

Mrs. O. Oh, dear! only look!

Mrs. G. What's the matter?

Mrs. O. *Rue droll,*
There's a man with an S P Q R on a pole!!!

Miss K. Who's this?

Mrs. G. A stray damsel in quest of her swain.

Miss K. Did she come from the clouds in the last heavy rain?

Mrs. O. No, Ma'am, from the Swan with Two Necks in Lad-lane.

Mrs. G. (*Surveying the house*) *'Pon my word this is pretty!* all the crimson gilt.

Miss K. Seems well shaped for hearing;

Mrs. G. And not badly built.

Mrs. O. *(Reading Play-bill)—C A T; Cataract—R, A, Ra—Ref Daughter*—
The house overflowing.

Mrs. G. Aye that's with the water.

Miss K. What's here (*looking to the Pit*) *Don't I see in yon remote spot*
That some seats have backs, and that others have not

Mrs. G. Yes, that is all right for security's sake—
Watch and watch—half may slumber, and half keep awake.

Mrs. O. Like the sailors on board of the Wash, Captain Drake.

Miss K. If your Ladyship thinks it would not be a sin,
Suppose we, this winter, bring Drury-lane in.

Mrs. G. No, my dear, that wont do in our part of the town,
This Play must be French, or it will not go down.
French Plays and French Sauces suit well our digestion,
To patronise English is out of the question.

Miss K. The Actors seem here to have nothing to fret 'em.
Hane they got up Wild Oats?!!!

Mrs. G. No, the Horses have eat 'em.

Miss K. If we were seen here all the town would attack us.
What's the name of the Tragedy?

Mrs. O. (*reading*) *"Cane us and Crack us"!!!*

Mrs. G. The scene lies in Rome—

Miss K. Is it serious or funny?

Mrs. O. Well, that large flat candlestick's worth all the money
(*Drum sounds.*)

Mrs. G. *Hark!*

Miss K. *Hush!*

Mrs. G. What was that?

Miss K. It was somebody drumming.

Mrs. O. Lud, Ma'am?

Mrs. G. What's the matter?

Miss K. *The horses be coming!*
I spy a side saddle—I've hit it—I'm gone.
I'll get up on horseback, and trot up to John.
[Ex. Mrs. Orger.

Miss K. Well, since we're too late, there is no need of sorrow;
You and *I will see Cains Gracchus* to-morrow.

Mrs. G. Agreed! and we'll bring a whole boxfull to greet it,
If these our kind friends *will butt et us repeat it.*

We think there needs no observation of our's.

On Thursday the following Gentlemen were called to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn:—John Malcoe Saunders, Esq.; Wm. Wildes, Esq.; Bennett Gosling, Esq.; Alfred Stephen, Esq.; Stephen Williams, Esq.; Theodore Dickens, Esq.; and James Pringle Barclay, Esq.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—There have been very extensive alterations and improvements proceeding in this Palace, those portions which were injured by the fire, and the other which covered the ancient along which the public used to pass from the Park to St. James's street, and which abutted upon the German Chapel, have been taken down. The space between the Palace and the Chapel and Marlborough-house is not yet open to the public. The alterations in the Palace are of a still more important nature; his Majesty intends the Drawing-rooms, Courts, &c. should be held at St. James's Palace, as was the case in the late King's reign. Four large and good rooms have been formed, that will answer all the Court purposes, having entrances from the four courts of the Palace, and noble staircases for the company to retire to their carriages across the Garden to the "drive" of St. James's Park.

On Thursday, a meeting of Commissioners in the case of Thurtell's bankruptcy took place, in Quality-court, Chancery-lane. Mr. Stedman, the proprietor of the house No. 4, Cumberland-street, New-road, in which some furniture was deposited, supposed by Thurtell and Hunt, and which the Commissioners claim as belonging to the bankrupt, underwent a long examination, and several letters were held out to him of committal to prison, &c. unless he gave immediate admittance to the messenger of the commission, and authority up all the property thus left in his possession.—Mr. Stedman positively refused to do either one or the other, until they gave him sufficient proof that the property belonged to the bankrupt, and an indemnity against any future claim from any other party—for instance, the Crown, or perhaps the very persons who gave him charge of the house in the name of Brown.—Ballard, an officer of Marlborough-street, who resides in the next house to Mr. Stedman, was also strictly charged as to his having given any advice to resist the interference of the Commissioners' messenger; but there appeared to be no grounds whatever for such suspicion, and in the end both were discharged, without a step being taken, as was threatened, against Mr. Stedman, who, on his return home, found that Baily, a man who got into the house on Tuesday night by stratagem on the part of the Commission, and had been since locked up in the passage, being regularly starved into submission, cried for mercy, and had been suffered to depart several pounds lighter in weight than when he entered the house. It is not supposed that Mr. Stedman will be again interfered with.

Shakspeare's Cliff at Dover, has lately been considerably reduced in height, from its base having been washed away by the sea, and the consequent fall of parts of its summit.

MODERN GREEK GRAMMAR.
Price to Subscribers, 5s. 6d.
Will be published by the Rev. GEO. WINNOCK, A. B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Chaplain to the Forces in the Ionian Islands,
THE FIRST INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION of the valuable GRAMMAR of the MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE, from the original French of Professor Jean Vilanis, formerly one of the Professors of the Greek College in Scio, and now of the University of Paris; which, when completed, will be found to have been so modified by this Grammar as to render it peculiarly the English Student, particularly in the Analysis of which it peculiarly is the Declensions: The local situation of the Translator of the Work, and his intimate acquaintance with the Modern Greek Language, and his traits that the kindness of his friend Jean manifest advantages, and he traits that the kindness of his friend John manifest advantages, and he traits that the kindness of his friend John manifest advantages, and he traits that the kindness of his friend John

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Thursday have been received. The King of Spain, the *Journal des Debats* informs us, "was actually at Aranjuez on the 12th inst.," and on that very day "was to issue the important decrees which Spain expected from him." With respect to these important decrees a letter was said to have been received on Friday, in London, which announced "that an extraordinary courier had just reached the French capital from Madrid, which he had left on the 14th inst. and that the intelligence he brought was that the King of Spain had ordered two new decrees to be drawn up at Aranjuez for his signature, the one revoking the decree of Port St. Mary's, and declaring his intention to grant a general amnesty, with certain exceptions; the other acknowledging the whole of the debt contracted by the Cortes up to the period of the departure of the Foreign Ministers from Madrid."

Lisbon papers arrived yesterday, dated 3d inst:—An article, dated the 2d, from Lisbon, referring to the entertainment given by Vice Admiral Sir Harry Neale, on board the Revenge, to the King of Portugal, (as noticed in our paper before) says:—"The preceding article was incorrect, the entertainment having no political object, but being given only in consequence of his Majesty having expressed a wish to see the ship, where the Vice-Admiral, of course, received him with the honours always paid to such illustrious visitors. His Majesty was accompanied by the Infants and Infantas, and was received on board by the diplomatic body, and a splendid company of ladies and gentlemen. There was a ball, followed by a magnificent collation, at three o'clock, of which above 200 persons partook. The health of the King, and of the Royal Family of the Kings of Great Britain and Spain, and of the Allied Sovereigns, were drank with enthusiasm; the ships of war in the harbour (except the Revenge) firing Royal salutes. The dancing was then resumed; a profusion of refreshments was presented, and his Majesty, with his company, left the ship at six o'clock."

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has remitted the fine of 500l. on Mary Ann Carlile, and she has been discharged from Dorchester Gaol.

Another remarkable trial is expected to come on in the course of a few days before the Paris Court of Assize. It is that of Madame Bousier, the widow of a grocer, and Nicholas Kostolo, a Greek courier, for poisoning the husband of the former.

We have lately seen some testimonials from parishes in London and its neighbourhood of the good effects of Duke and Co.'s waterproof process, which has been applied for several years past to the watchmen's great-coats, and which is generally adopting by the other parishes as calculated to preserve the health of the watchmen.

SUICIDE.—A gentleman occupying apartments in the house of a Mr. Linstead, in Hatfield-street, yesterday shot himself. Till the Coroner's inquest shall have sat upon the body, we refrain from giving the particulars; it appears, however, that so determined was the unfortunate person upon his own destruction, that failing in an attempt to cut his throat, he had recourse to a pistol, and before any aid could be procured he expired.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, James House, who had been removed from Ilchester Gaol to the Fleet, was remanded for the space of six months, for defrauding his creditors in the disposal of his property.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, Joseph Jacobs, Edward Corbett, or Cobbett, Peter Atkinson, Charles Courtney, or Cockshail, James Stevens, William Wells, Robert Ainsworth Kingston, John Bentley, Charles Goulshall, and —— Bentley, ten prisoners, were brought up, at the instance of Wm. Jones, Esq. Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, to receive the judgment of the Court, upon an affidavit, made by Mr. Jones and two turnkeys, they having detected them gambling in a room within the walls of the said prison. The Court, in passing sentence, observed, that the case of James Stevens presented much stronger features of misconduct than that of the others. The sentence of the Court upon him therefore was, that he should be kept in solitary confinement in one of the strong rooms within the said prison, for the space of one month: and with respect to the other prisoners, the Court directed the Marshal not to allow any of them the rules, but ordered that they should be kept within the prison walls for the space of one month; and with respect to Charles Courtney, whose imprisonment had but just expired for a previous offence of which this was a repetition—that he should give security for his good behaviour for the space of six months in the sum of 40l. and to be confined until such security should be given.

In the Arches Court, yesterday, the case of libel brought by Lady Eleanor Eliza Page Turner against her husband, Sir G. P. Turner was heard; it pleads that in May, 1819, when she was advanced in pregnancy with either first child, and whilst at dinner, Sir Gregory rose from his seat, flew into a violent passion, and struck her about the head.—The 6th article pleads a transaction in January, 1820, between Sir Gregory Page Turner and the mother of this lady—it says that Mrs. Bayfield applied to him for money to pay for the confinement of Lady Turner, when he refused to give it. In the article it says, Elizabeth Gertrude Bayfield earnestly requested him to supply his wife for the purpose aforesaid—he then fell into a passion and struck her. There was a variety of other charges, similar in effect. After Dr. Adams had been heard in extenuation of the husband's ill conduct, the case was adjourned until the next court day, in the hope that the parties may accommodate their differences.

At Halton-Garden yesterday, the long pending examination of Margaret Stanton, for a violent assault upon her husband, took place at this office. Richard Stanton, the husband, was the first witness called up; he is a middle sized man, of sallow complexion, there is nothing pleasing in his appearance; she is a slender middle sized woman, and of rather prepossessing appearance. It was not the first interview the prosecutor and the prisoner had had since this offence was committed. On Friday, the prosecutor, accompanied by his brother, went to the prison to see his unfortunate wife, to whom he expressed his determined resolution to prosecute her. Mr. Webb, who attends the prison, and Mr. Whitmore, surgeon, were examined, and were the only persons present when the husband was giving his evidence. On the first examination, it was stated that the parties lived unhappily together, in consequence of the prosecutor keeping company with loose women, stopping out two or three nights in the week, and when he came home was generally intoxicated, when he invariably used her ill, and on one occasion brought home a woman to sleep in the same bed with him. On the night previous to this shocking affair, he came home about 11 o'clock, they quarrelled, and he expressed his determination to sell his furniture next morning, and part from her and go and live with another woman; they went to bed, and whilst he was asleep, she committed the assault in question.—She was fully committed for trial.

At Bow-street yesterday, John Blackburn and John Curtis, apprehended on Wednesday in the Strand carrying two large baskets full of lead, were fully committed for trial, the same having been stolen from the premises of Mr. Fearer of Stratford Brook, Chiswick—the lead found in the possession of the prisoners corresponding exactly with his roof, which had been entirely stripped of its covering.

Green and Bitton remanded from the last examination, and charged with being privy to the robbery of the Swan, Chandos-street, were again put to the bar, the one was discharged, but the watch found on his person kept till an owner be found, the other fully committed to take his trial, for having implements of house-breaking in his possession.

We have seen a very useful paper, which we should recommend to every one who possesses a Bible, it is called *A Key to the Holy Scriptures*, pointing out the proper lessons for every Sunday in the year 1824. It is published by Mr. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street; price 2d. to be continued annually.

DARTMOOR RAILWAY.—This noble, we might, perhaps, more properly say stupendous, work, after four years' incessant exertion and a considerable expenditure, is completed for trading purposes, and to the tasteful eye and the patriotic mind, we know no undertaking, at least in this county, that offers more of scenic interest and general usefulness. Commencing about three miles from Prince Town, (which distance is to be speedily finished,) and proceeding, amidst natural beauties of the grandest and most attractive description, through the recently perforated tunnel, to Catdown, whence it will be extended to Sutton Pool, it would confer dignity on any era, and reminds one of an ancient Roman road, excepting that, instead of being straight, it occasionally and necessarily curves, from the particular line of country.—To visitors of the port, there is nothing more worthy of notice than the railway, and when traversed from one extremity to the other, we would boldly challenge them to say, if Italy or France, Spain or Switzerland, can present any thing more truly great or more picturesquely imposing. A view from Roborough Down, between Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's wharf and Jump of the vale of Meavy, and the river meandering for some length through it, like a streak of silver upon green velvet, would alone recompense the trouble of a ride, independent of other inducements.—But the beauties of nature, however impressive, are secondary to the higher objects which arise to the mind's eye in traversing such scenes. The merchant, the trader, and the agriculturist, must all fondly, and not without hope, look to the period, when, by their combined endeavours, the railway will be devoted to busy traffic, and a population shall arise, to consume the importations and to furnish the exports, through various channels of commerce. Dartmoor, so long condemned to sterility, in a few years may again wear the verdure of woods, and corn, and grass, and no longer stand as a by-word, and reproach for its infertility in other counties. To Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt the measure is indebted for its origin, and the spirited proprietors, aided by their committees, chairmen, contractor, and engineer, have succeeded, in defiance of all obstacles, in achieving a task which reflects credit, not only on them collectively as well as individually, but on the port of Plymouth, nay, on the whole of the county.—The elegant front of the new chapel sufficiently proves to what ornamental and useful ends Dartmoor granite may be converted; and, on surveying it, it is hardly possible to refrain from wonder at the neglect and indifference with which this material, until lately, has been treated. We understand that the orders for it to Messrs. Johnson and Brice, the gentlemen who have an underlease from the Company for several years, from London and elsewhere, are large and pressing. In this brief sketch, we feel and confess, that very inadequate justice is done to the theme, which demands peculiar powers and a much abler pen than our own, but it is not the pen only that can fully describe it. A series of the most striking views along the line, accompanied by short poetical effusions by each, would amply reward the painter and the poet who should attempt it. The course of the river Dart has been thus illustrated, and we see no reason why that of the railway is less entitled to similar distinction.—*Plymouth Paper.*

THE ART OF PRESERVING THE SIGHT.—A New and Improved Edition has lately been published of this excellent little work. We strongly recommend this tract to the attention of Londoners especially, and to those of studious professions in particular.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—The following interesting works are nearly ready for publication:—I. A History of the Commonwealth of England from the commencement of the Civil War to the Restoration of Charles II. By Wm. Godwin—II. Memoirs of the Life and Times of Salvator Rosa. By Lady Morgan—III. The Private Correspondence of the Poet Cowper, now first published from the Originals in the possession of the Editor, the Rev. Dr. Johnson—IV. A Series of Sketches, or Tales, entitled Sunlings and Joslings, from the pen of a writer of great popularity—V. The third and last volume of Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe. With Notes, by T. Roscoe, Esq. comprising the Spanish and Portuguese writers.

Extract of a letter from a Lady to her Friend:—"You will recollect that I was distinguished by the possession of a beautiful head of Hair. Miscarriage, protracted illness, and anxiety of mind, united, however, to deprive me of that ornament; my tresses fell into rapid decline, became extremely thin and grey, and assumed the appearance of advanced age. Speaking truly, I became actually horrified by the humiliating change; which, however, resorting to borrowed locks, I contrived to conceal. These substitutes are no longer necessary. I, happily, was made acquainted with a remedy to restore my lost hair, and my head now abounds with its accustomed ringlets, reinstated apparently in more than pristine health and beauty by the use of Rowland's Macassar Oil."

SKETCHES of the IRISH BAR. Another Number of these interesting Papers, containing Mr. Sergeant Lefroy, will be found in the New Monthly Magazine for Nov. 1: and the preceding Sketches, comprising Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Bushe, Mr. Saurin, Mr. Joy, Mr. O'Connel, &c. may be had by ordering the New Monthly Magazine from August 1822 to 1823.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. London; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin.

Just published, in 8vo. 12s. illustrated with a Fac-Simile of the Abdication, and a large Map of the Campaign,

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IMPORTANT CHARGE.—Just published, price 2s.

A CHARGE, delivered at the Primary Triennial Visitation of the Province of Munster, in the year 1820. With an Appendix containing Observations on "Church Property." By RICHARD. ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Co. and C. and J. Rivington, London; and R. Milliken, Grafton-street, Dublin.

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MR. PARNELL has the honour to announce that he has received instructions to submit by AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 10th day of Dec. and Two following Days, on the Premises, Bridge House, Hampton Court, all the Handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, valuable Collections of Foreign and English China, rich Cut Glass, Paintings by esteemed Masters, and miscellaneous articles, the property of J. S. S. Smith, Esq.—Further particulars will be expressed in future advertisements. To be viewed two days previous to sale, when Catalogues may be had at its, each, on the Premises, and of Mr. Parnell, 22, St. Martin's court, Leicester square, and Kingston, Surry.

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STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	222½	222½	223½	—	223
3per Cent. Reduced	82⅝	82⅛	83	82⅝	83	83
3 per Cent. Consols	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2½ per Cent. Consols	—	—	96	96	96	—
Consols for Account	83⅛	83⅛	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
4 per Cent. Consols	99⅝	99⅝	100	99⅞	99⅞	100
New 4 per Cent.	103⅜	103⅝	104⅛	104	104	104⅛
Bank Long Annuities	21	20 p	20	21	21	21
India Bonds	— p	78 p	78 p	77 p	79 p	79 p
Exchequer Bills, £100	47 p	46	46 p	45 p	47 p	49 p
Ditto, £500	47 p	46	— p	— p	— p	—
Small Ditto	47 p	46	— p	— p	— p	—

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst. at Anstey Parsonage, the Lady of the Rev. George Mason, of a daughter.—On Tuesday, at Leadenham, Lady Susan Reeve, of a daughter.—On Thursday, at Wimbledon, the Lady of the Rev. H. Lindsay, of a son.—On Wednesday, at Great Milton, the Lady of the Rev. Fisher Watson, of a son.—At Sandrich Cottage, Melksham, the Lady of Captain S. Butler, of a daughter.—On the 18th inst. at Blackheath, the lady of Captain P.H. Bridges, R.N. of a daughter.—On Tuesday, the lady of Isaac L. Goldsmid, Esq. of Wimpole-street, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Mr. J. Snow, of Alcester, to Miss Piercy, only daughter of the Rev. G. H. P.—On Tuesday, in Dublin, John Jackson, Esq. of Armagh, to Miss Stamer, daughter of Sir W. Stamer, Bart.—On Wednesday, Major Sleppy Cornell, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Murray, eldest daughter of General John Murray.—At Balcairn, the Rev. J. S. Ballater, to Charlotte, daughter of F. Farquharson, Esq.—Nov. 13, Lieut. Col. Colquhoun, to Magdalene, daughter of Jos. Gordon, of Kennetpans.—John Rudadell, Northampton, to Miss Redburn, of Ashby.—At Buckingham, Mr. Seeley, to Mrs. Newman, widow of the late Capt. Newman.—At Hanham, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir W. B. Bart. to Miss H. Morgan, Sudbrook.—On the 17th inst. at Chesthunt, F. J. Prescott, Esq. to Elizabeth Oliverin, eldest daughter of T. A. Russell, Esq. of Cheshunt, Park.—At Lyeburne, Hants, Mr. Bramston, Esq. to Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Brook John Bridges.—At Plumonton, James Milner, Esq. of the Honourable Artillery Company, to Miss Elizabeth Rowlee.—At Canterbury, Charles Littlehales, Esq. M.D. to Anne, daughter of the late Wm. Carter, Esq. M.D.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 3d inst. at Douglas, Isle of Man, Mary Anne Bickerton Colquitt, wife of Samuel Martin Colquitt, Esq. Capt. R.N.

Lately, at Boulogne-sur Mer, Jean, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Austin, Aidde-camp General in the armies of Portugal.—On the 16th inst. at Chilton-Lodge, relict of Silvanus Grove, Esq. aged 81.—On Monday, at Port Elliot, Isle of St. Germains.—On Saturday last, at Deptford, aged 58, John Wood, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Kent and Surrey.—On the 11th inst. at Chertsey, Mrs. Hodges, relict of the late James Hodges, Esq.—On Monday, a quart of water on the brain, Ellen, eldest daughter of T. Millward, Esq. of Revesby House, Mitcham.—At the Wood Houses, Finchley, Mrs. Gardner, wife of T. Gardner, Esq.—On Sunday, at Wandsworth, Richard Sawyer, Esq.—Aged 80, at Penzance, the Rev. Wm. Peel, M.A. of the University of Oxford.—At Annandale, near Edinburgh, aged 75, Lord Erskine.—On Tuesday, at Albany Barracks, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Frederick Bowra, of the 54th Regiment.—On Wednesday, T. Audlo, Esq. aged 67.—At Wootten Bassett, Sneam, the wife of the Rev. S. Starkey.—At Ealing, the Rev. T. Warry, D.D.

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JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 155. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—TO-MORROW Evening, by command of his Majesty, The Comedy of the Hypocrite, and Harvest Home, Law and Physic.—On Tuesday (for the last time before the Christmas Holidays) will be performed, The Winter's Tale, and Killing no Murder.—On Wednesday, Pizarro, (last time this season) Mrs. Bunn, with the Cataract.—On Thursday, Mr. Macready; Elvira (first time) Mrs. Bunn, with the Cataract.—On Friday, Mr. Braham (his first appearance this season) in the Cataract.—On Friday, A Favourite Play, in which Mr. Macready and Mrs. Bunn will appear, with the Cataract.—On Saturday, Rob Roy, Mr. Macready (his last appearance before Easter) Bailtie Jarvie, Mr. Liston; Diana Vernon, Miss Stephens (her first appearance this season) and the Mirror, Mrs. Bunn, with a New Farce.—On Monday, December 8, Mr. Kean will positively appear in Richard III.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—To-morrow, and During the Week, TOM and JERRY; or, Life in London.—After which the much admired Drama, entitled QUADRUPEDS; or, The Manager's Last Kick!

ELEGANT FOREIGN MUSIC for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. J. A. COCKS & Co. 20, Prince's-street, Hanover-square, respectfully inform the Public that they have just imported from the Continent, elegant, and the most correct Editions of the OPERAS of ROSSINI and MOZART, for the Piano Forte and Voice, with Italian and German Words—viz. of Mozart, the Piano Forte and Voice, with Italian and German Words—viz. of Mozart, the following Operas, in two vols. price only 7l.; each Opera may be had separate, viz. Don Giovanni, 22s. 6d.: and of Rossini, La Donna del Lago, 22s. 6d.; Armida, 22s. 6d.; Tancredi, 22s. 6d.; Otello, 22s. 6d.; Il Barbiere de Seviglia, 22s. 6d.; Ricardo e Zoraide, 33s.; Il Turco in Italia, 22s. 6d.; Cenerentola, 27s.; Elizabetta, 22s. 6d.; Otello, 22s. 6d.; L'Italiana in Algiere, 33s.: Gazza ladra, 33s. 6d.; also all the Overtures of Rossini, as Duets for the Piano forte, price from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each: Ditto for the Piano only, Nos. 1 to 6, price from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. each. The COMPLETE PIANO-FORTE MASTERS of HAYDN, in 12 vols. (Plevel's last edition) price only 6l. 10s.—MOZART'S Piano Forte, Violin, Tenor and Bass, (Pleyel's last edition) price only 6l. 10s.—MOZART'S COMPLETE PIANO-FORTE WORKS, in 17 volumes, price 10l.; HAYDN'S Complete Collection of Quartets, Quintets, and Trios, for Violins, in five books, price 3l. 3s.; Pleyel's Complete Collection of Quartets, Quintets, and Trios, for Violins, in five books, (Pleyel's last edition) price only 4l. 10s.—In addition to the above valuable Collection of Admired Compositions,

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NEW MUSIC.

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co 20, Soho-square.

VOCAL.—The following Music in "Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico," composed by Henry R. Bishop: the Song, "O there's a mountain," price 1s. 6d.; "There blooms a sweet flow'r," 1s. 6d.; "Sweet as the lyre," price 1s. 6d.; "Shame to manhood," 2s.; and "The Widow with her burning pine," 1s. 6d.—"The Duets, "Must there for ever in Life's chalice," price 2s.; and "Stay, Amazili, stay," 2s.: and the admired Round, "Yes! the Indian drum," 3s.

DUETS for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi, price 12s.

PIANO FORTE.—Rondos on the Air, "Go, my love, go," price 3s. 6d.; on "Delphi, my beloved," 3s.: on "Hels all the world to me," 3s. 6d.; composed by T. H. Crawder,—"Scots wha hae," being No. 24 of Admired Airs, varied the Forte, Edinburgh. 3s.; Variations on "Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d.; and Divertimento, with "Hark, the Convent bells!" 3s. 6d., and with "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," 4s., composed by T. A. Rawlings.—Divertisement, "Windsor Castle," by T. Tondino. 2s. 6d.

N.B. An extensive assortment of Square, Cabinet, and Cottage Piano Fortes of the most esteemed makers, for Sale or Hire.

SACRED MUSIC.—A Selection of Chants, never before published, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison: the whole arranged in score, with an Introduction for the Organ or Piano Forte, by GEORGE CLELAND, late Organist to St. Mary's Chapel, Queen-square, Bath. Price 5s.—Published for the Author, by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square; and to be had also at Clementi and Co. 26, Cheapside; Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond street; and of the Author, 1, Kan-street, Red Lion-square, where he continues to give Instruction on the Piano Forte, Thorough Bass, and Singing, on moderate terms.

NEW MUSIC, Published by E. Lavenu, 24, Edward-street (the corner of Duke-street), Manchester-square.—La Biondina, with Variations, for the Piano Forte, by J. B. Cramer, 3s.: Cease your funning, with Ditto, by Mrs. Salmon, arranged by Dochsa, 3s.: Cease your funning, with Ditto, by Mrs. Salmon, arranged by Ditto, 3s.: the favourite Tarantella danced by Madame Rosni Vestris and Mons. Coulon, at the King's Theatre, arranged for the Piano Forte, 1s. 6d.: Airs from the Ballet of Les Douze Pages, with the favourite Bolero, arranged for the Piano Forte, 4s.; the Old Highland Laddie, with Variations, for the Piano Forte, 2s. 6d.: La Sentinelle, Ditto, by Ries, 3s.; Napoleon's 1st Palonaise for the Violin, 4s.; Ditto 3d Ditto, 5s.; Ditto le petit Tambour, 3s.; Ditto La Sentinelle, 4s.; Ditto Rondino, 3s. 6d.; Ditto Divertimento, 3s. 6d., each with an additional line, rendering the passages less difficult for those who prefer it, arranged with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Latour, as signified on the title page; Rossini's Overtures, La Gazza ladra, and Tancredi, by N. Mori, 12s.; Ries's 4th and 5th Symphonies, arranged for the Piano Forte, by the Author, each 12s.

NEW MUSIC, just published by the Royal Harmonic Institution; 140, Regent-street.—"The night is rainy," a celebrated Air, composed by T. Welsh, arranged in a familiar style for the Piano Forte, price 1s. 6d.—Portrait Charmant, a popular French Air, as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by J. B. Cramer, 3s. 6d.—Portrait Charmant, as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by N. C. Bochsa, 3s.—Aurora che sorgeral, with Variations, for the Harp, by T. P. Chipp, 2s. 6d.—Selection of the most popular Airs from Rossini's Opera, Otello, arranged in an easy style for the Piano-forte by Rimbault, Book 1 and 2, price 2s. each.—The Clouds by Tempest, 1s. 6d.—Haste, nor lose the favouring hour, 2s.—Softly sighs the voice of evening, 3s.—Thro' the forest, thro' the meadow, 3s. 6d.—Life is darkened o'er with woe, 1s. 6d. The above songs form part of the celebrated opera Der Freyschutz, or the Demon of the Forest, translated to the English language by Mr. Gregor Logan.—☞ In a few days will be published a Celebrated Glee for three voices "THERE IS A BLOOM," composed by W. Crotch; likewise a new edition of numerous Glees and Songs, by the same author.—Piano-fortes and Harps tuned and repaired.—Foreign and English Harpstrings.

To-morrow will be published, price 2s. 6d.

THE HARMONICON, No. XII. containing—I. Corelli's Pastorale, composed for the celebration of the Nativity.—II. Grand March for P. Forte, Weber.—III. Bagatelle, for P. Forte, Beethoven.—IV. Christmas Carol, Dr. Nares, with New Accompaniment for P. Forte.—V. New German Song, Lindpaintner, Translated and Adapted for this Work.—VI. Italian Cavatina, from the Zelmira of Rossini.—Seven Persian Melodies with Accompaniments for P. Forte, and an Essay on the Choruses of the Dervishes.—Biographical Memoir of Mr. J. B. Cramer.—Perotti on the State of Music in Italy.—On the Improvement of the Flute.—The Musical Festivals.—Inquiry into the merits of Chemical.—Review of Lieut. Back's Canadian Airs, Col. Mac Donald's Harmonic System, and various other Musical works.—Foreign Musical Report, the Theatres, and Miscellanies. This Number also contains a highly finished Portrait of Mr. J. B. Cramer, finely engraved by Mr. Thompson, from an Original Painting made by Mr. Wivell, exclusively for this Work.

The HARMONICON is Published regularly on the first of every Month, by Messrs. Boosey and Sons, Broadway, Hanover-square, and Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-court, and is sold by all respectable Book and Music Sellers in Town and Country.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

PRIVATE PUPIL. A Married Clergyman of the Established Church, residing within a convenient distance of London, and receiving a few Pupils into his House, has now a VACANCY; the most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. E. S. I. Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

THEATRE of ANATOMY, BLENHEIM-STREET.—The ANNIVERSARY DINNER, in honour of Joshua Brookes, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER the 6th.

PRESIDENT—DR. KERRISON.

STEWARDS.

G. Birch, Esq.	H. Wade, Esq.
G. J. Squibb, Esq.	C. Inman, Esq.
J. V. Bridgman, Esq.	P. Cosgreave, Esq.
T. W. Morley, Esq.	J. Russell, Esq.

THOS. BUSHELL, Hon. Secretary.

117, Crawford-street, Portman-square.

Dinner on table by six o'clock; Tickets one guinea each, to be had of the Steward and Secretary; also of the managing Committee at the Theatre, and at the Bar of the Tavern.

MR. SINCLAIR.—A well executed Portrait of Mr. Sinclair, from an Original Drawing, embellishes the December Number of LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE, or Court and Fashionable Magazine: which likewise contains two elegant full length Female Figures, in the fashionable costume of the season, beautifully coloured, with a great variety of interesting matter. The superior style in which the Work is got up, has obtained for it an unusual well deserved celebrity.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND.

On the 1st of December will be published, on a scale of 22 inches by 15,

A VIEW of the TOWN of INVERNESS; being the first of a Series of the Principal Cities and Towns in Scotland, now engraving in the best style of Aquatinta, from the Original accurate Drawings, sketched and painted on the spot, by Mr. JOHN CLARK, who made the Tour of Scotland last summer, expressly for this great national undertaking.—Subscribers' names will be received by the Publishers, and by their Agents in London and the respective towns, at 8s. each, until the 31st December; after which they will be raised to 10s. 6d. Specimens may be seen, and Prospectus' had, with full particulars, at the same places.—The Original Drawings may be seen at the Publishers', Smith and Elder, 158, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT has for some time been an object of my ambition to become a Member of your Honourable Court of Directors, in order to devote the remainder of my public life to the superintendence of those highly important concerns in which I have been engaged from a very early period.

In the various public situations, requiring active habits of business, that I have filled during the last twenty-five years, first under the Government of the Company, and latterly under that of the Crown, an opportunity has been afforded me of becoming intimately acquainted with your interests in India, and of using my best endeavours to combine the extension of British influence and commercial intercourse with another object, which has ever been considered by you of equal importance—the amelioration of the condition of the people of that part of the globe. May I venture to allude generally to my services in these situations as a fair ground of pretension to your favourable consideration.

My very recent arrival from the Mauritius, has prevented me hitherto from paying my respects to you individually, to solicit the honour of your votes and support, but I shall take the earliest opportunity of doing so, and of assuring you in person of my ardent desire and full determination to watch over and promote the best interests of the East India Company, to the utmost of my power, should your suffrages place me in that situation to which an honourable ambition alone prompts me to aspire.

With these views I beg leave to inform you that it is my intention to proceed to the ballot on the next vacancy.—I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant.

13, Bruton-street, Nov. 15, 1823. ROBT. T. FARQUHAR.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE hopes with which I had entertained of success, from the very flattering encouragement which you gave me, have been fully realised by the result of the Ballot this day; and I have now the pleasing duty of rendering you my sincere and grateful thanks for the distinguished honour you have conferred upon me in Electing me a Director of your Affairs. Allow me to reiterate the assurance that it shall be my earnest endeavour to evince a due sense of such kindness by a zealous and perseverng attention to your interests.—I have the honour to be, with great respect, Ladies and Gentlemen, your very faithful and obedient servant, JOHN MASTERMAN.

Nicholas lane, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1823.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your consideration the subjoined RESOLUTIONS, to which I most respectfully solicit your favourable attention.

I cannot pretend, I cannot hope to realise the expectations which those Resolutions, dictated by the partiality of friendship, would seem to hold out; but I can confidently assure you, that should I again have an opportunity of engaging in your service, my best endeavours will be exerted to promote the interests of the East India Company, and to show myself worthy of the flattering encouragement which I have already had the gratification to experience.

Under such auspices, I need hardly repeat my fixed determination to proceed to the Ballot on the next Vacancy—I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Ladies and Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient Servant,

3, Upper Portland place, 27th Nov. 1823. HENRY ST. G. TUCKER.

AT a numerous and highly respectable MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the City of London Tavern, on the 27th November, 1823—SIR THOMAS BARING, Bart. M.P. in the Chair, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st. Proposed by Sir Alexander Johnston, and seconded by George Cumming, Esq. M.P.—That as the administration of the affairs of the British possessions in India involves the exercise of every function appertaining to a great and powerful Empire, it is of essential importance that, among the Members of the Executive Body appointed to regulate and control the conduct of the Local Authorities, there should be found a due proportion of Individuals, qualified by employment in the several Departments of the Public Service in India, for the efficient discharge of that great and responsible duty.

2d. Proposed by John Martin, Esq. M.P. and seconded by William Remington, Esq.—That Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. having in the course of active service in India, comprehending a period of 23 years, discharged the functions of several of the highest Civil Offices in India, especially those of the Financial, Revenue, and Judicial Departments, with a degree of ability and success that repeatedly obtained for him the recorded approbation of the Authorities, both at home and abroad (as fully set forth in the official documents circulated with Mr. Tucker's Address to the Proprietors of the 4th of May, 1821, to which this Meeting particularly requests the attention of the Proprietors of East India Stock), that Gentleman possesses in the opinion of this Meeting, fair pretensions to aspire to the honourable and important situation of a Member of the Executive Body of the East India Company.

3d. Proposed by Thomas Weeding, Esq. and seconded by Thomas Hankey, Esq. —That the accession of the knowledge and experience which Mr. Tucker would bring to the Court of Directors, in addition to general talents and acquirements, must be deemed peculiarly valuable in the financial and judicial branches of the Administration, in which he held successively the high and responsible situations of Accountant-General, Judicial and Revenue Secretary, and Secretary in the Financial and Colonial Departments.

4th. Proposed by Lewis Loyd, Esq. and seconded by Robert Shedden, Esq.—That, in addition to the qualifications above noticed, Mr. Tucker has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive knowledge of the principles of commerce, and of their practical application to the reciprocal interests of India and the Mother Country, in consequence of his having held the office of Public (or Commercial) Secretary to the Supreme Government, and of his having been placed in other situations involving the practical details of commerce upon a very extensive scale.

5th. Proposed by Richard Campbell Bazett, Esq. and seconded by Edward Fletcher, Esq.—That, on the ground of these high qualifications, the Proprietors present at this Meeting, actuated by the desire of upholding the weight and efficiency of the Executive Body, earnestly recommend to the Proprietors of East India Stock, the election of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. to a Seat in the Direction on the first Vacancy which may occur, and pledge themselves to employ their strenuous exertions for the accomplishment of that object.

THOMAS BARING, Chairman.

Sir Thomas Baring having quitted the Chair, it was moved by Sir Alexander Johnston, seconded by Thomson Hankey Esq. and resolved unanimously, that the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart, for his very able conduct in the Chair.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—TO BE LET FURNISHED, in Cork-street, Bond-street, a First Floor and Servant's Room. Enquire at No. 10.

CHARIOT.—TO BE SOLD an elegant and commodious CHARIOT, nearly equal to new. It has a town seat and seat cloth, hind rumble, trunks, wells, &c., for travelling. To be seen at Mr. H. Elders, 38, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

THE FOUNDER'S DAY will be celebrated at CHARTER-HOUSE as usual on FRIDAY, December 12. Preacher, Rev. WILLIAM FORBES RAYMOND; Orator, GEORGE HORATIO HADFIELD.

STEWARDS.

Rev. William H. Hale.	Major Carmichael Smyth.
Rev. Francis Lloyd.	John Veteh, M.D.
William Page, Esq.	Rev. Edward Newton Young.

Divine Service will begin at a quarter past four. Dinner will be on Table at six o'clock precisely.

VERY Superior LIBRARY and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, that must be parted with, and will be SOLD at HALF its VALUE; consisting of real Spanish Cloth Curtains, 8 Spanish Wood Chairs, with real morocco seats, and Grecian couch to match them, a Bookcase made for the same, and a very superior Library Table, will Bramah's locks for ditto; at NIAS and Co.' Agents, 33, Berner's-street, Oxford-street.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the elevation to the honour of Knighthood of Charles Harcourt Chambers, Esq.; and of the nomination of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin to the District Church of Wyndham place, Middlesex.]

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1823.

7th Regt. Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. S. Hodges, to be Lieut. vice Armstrong, exc.—14th Regt. Light Dragoons: Ensign G. Rooke to be Cornet vice Ross, exc.—1st, or Green, Regt. Foot Guards: Lieut.-Col. J. G. Woodford to be Major, with the rank of Colonel, vice West; Capt. J. Lindsay to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Woodford: Lieut. F. Lotton to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Lindsay: to be Ensigns and Lieuts.: F. Clinton, Gent. vice Lyster; R. W. Astell, Gent. vice [illegible]—1st Regiment of Foot: Lieutenant C. Eyre to be Captain, vice [illegible]; Ensign J. Stoyte to be Lieutenant; E. Macpherson, Gent. to be [illegible]—20th Ditto: Paymaster W. Campbell to be Paymaster, vice Tovey—23d Ditto: Capt. S. Falkiner to be Capt. vice Smith, who exch.; Sec. Lieut. an. [illegible] A.D. H.P. Bourgard to be rank of First Lieut.—24th Ditto: Lieut. W. F. Baird to be Lieut. vice Bainbrigge, who exch.: Paymaster A. Tovey to be P. [illegible] vice Campbell, who exch.—28th Ditto: F. Phelps, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Slacke—32d Ditto: Ensign S. Mackay to be Lieut. vice Smart, dec.; Ensign A. G. Slacke to be Ensign, vice Mackay.—33d Ditto: Surgeon William Thomas, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Fitzgerald.—36th Ditto: Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Rutherford.—37th Ditto: Second Lieut. and Lieut. E. Baillie Fraser to be Ensign, vice H. N. Lee, exch.—47th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. J. Pasley, to be Capt. vice Keays, prom.—Lieut. S. Kerr, to be Lieut. vice E. Micuell, exch.—52d ditto: Ensign W. Leeke, to be Lieut. vice Simonds, prom.—H. A. Morshed, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Leeke.—53d ditto: Lieut. T. Butler, to be Lieut. vice Hutchinson, exch.—60th ditto: D. Freer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Michel—63d ditto: Quartermaster A. Dukes, to be Quartermaster, vice Fox, who retires—64th ditto: Ensign John Browne, to be Lieut. vice Bowes, deceased—Ensign J. Michel to be Ensign, vice Browne—65th Ditto: Surg. W. P. O'Reilly to be Surg. vice W. Boban, exch.—71st Ditto: Surg. J. Barlow to be Surg. vice S. Ewart, exch.—84th Ditto: Lieut. H. Vaughan to be Capt. vice Cruise, prom.: Ensign S. S. Sealy to be Lieut. vice Vaughan. To be Ensigns: R. J. Bulmer, Gent. vice Sealy; Ensign A. C. Skynner, vice Gillies, exch.—87th Ditto: Lieut. F. O'Flaherty to be Lieut. vice Clements.—93d Ditto: Ensign Hon. H. S. Pane to be Ensign, vice Craigie, exch.—2d West India Reg.: Lieut. F. Clements to be Lieut. vice Stopford.—Cape Corps (Cavalry): A. Macdonald, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Jervis.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Cornet W. A. R. Maxwell to be Ensign, vice Mackay.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.: To be Lieuts.: Lieuts. S. N. Memsworth and D. Dickson, vice Bell.—3d Royal Vet. Batt.: Capt. R. Hall to be Capt.: To be Lieuts.: Lieutenants W. Saunders, Hon. Bell, vice Dickson, and R. Sadlier; To be Ensign: Ensign E. Ross.—Lieut. E. Seonnes, to be Capt. vice Skelton.—Ass.-Surg. T. P. Macabe, M.D. to be Ass. Surg. to the Forces, vice J. Hutchison.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcudbright: Major R. Campbell, to be Dep. Lieut.—Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire Regiment of Militia—R. Lord Garlies, to be Capt. vice Munden.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. TARBUCK, Sutton, Lancaster, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HARRIS, Kennington-Cross, livery-stable-keeper—T. MINCHIN, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-Inn, dealer—J. APPLETON, Tottenham Court-road, cooper—G. ROWE, Great Smith-street, Chelsea, surgeon—T. W. ALLOM, Great Mallow, brickmaker—T. WELLER, Deptford, Kent-road, cheesemonger—J. SERGEANT, Wentworth-street, manufacturing chemist—G. B. SYMES, Fir-Tree-Cottage, Burton-crescent, dealer—C. MORRIS, Fore street, Cripplegate, victualler—R. WILSON, Birmingham, tea dealer—C. TOMES, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, scrivener.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—A PRIVATE BOX on the King's side, commanding a good view of the Stage, to be LET at 11. 11s. 6d. per Night. Apply at Fentum's Music Warehouse, 78, Strand.

Yesterday was published, price 6d. No. 8, of

THE SOMERSET HOUSE WEEKLY MISCELLANY of Fine Arts, Antiquities, and Literary Chit Chat; containing the Rise and Progress of Water-Colour Painting in England—Michael Angelo—Musical Scrap Book—Hogarth on Portraits—Pope's Opinion of Quakers—Mr. Green's Diary, and a variety of amusing and miscellaneous Articles.—Published every Saturday, by W. Wetton, Fleet-street, and to be had of all Newsvenders.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Public are respectfully informed that the Numbers of this work, which were out of print, having been reprinted, Complete Sets, from the commencement in 1821, may now be had, price 3s. 6d. each Number, or in six volumes, handsomely half bound, price 14s each, and those who desire to commence taking it are requested to send their orders to any bookseller, stationer, or news-vender in their neighbourhood, by whom it will be regularly supplied. It may also be exported to Foreign Abroad, by application to the Country Booksellers, or by Letter post-master.—This Magazine, which was commenced on the 1st of January, 1821, on a new and very improved plan, has the advantage of being conducted by a gentleman of distinguished eminence in the literary world, aided by an extensive circle of contributing friends, among whom are also many of the first celebrity in the republic of letters.—Each Number contains about 150 pages of letter-press, handsomely printed, (comprising more matter than is contained in an ordinary octavo volume) 100 pages of which are devoted to Original Papers on Subjects of Literature, Philosophy, Morals, Manners, &c. and the remaining 50 to a review of all interesting new publications, foreign as well as English.—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Characters—Essays on the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama—Literary and Scientific Varieties, New Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements—Rural Economy—Meteorological, Agricultural, and Commercial Reports, Political Events, and Important Occurrences, throughout Great Britain, arranged under the several Counties.—London: printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit street; and sold by Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh, and John Cumming, Dublin.

THE DUKE D'ENGHIEN.

Just published, in French and English, with a Portrait of the Duke, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MEMOIRES du COMTE HULIN et de M. Dupin sur la Catastrophe du Duc d'Enghien, sinois du Journal du Duc d'Enghien ecrit par lui même et de Pieces Historiques et Inedites relatives au Procès.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE for DECEMBER, 1823. Price 2s. 6d. Contains:—The Lion's Head.—Answer of the Opium Eater to Mr. Hazlitt's respecting Mr. Malthus.—I. Modern Greek Ode on the Death of Marco Bozzari, the Suliote Chief: with a Translation by Mr. Bowring.—2. On Modern French Poetry, with Translations from the Poems of Chénedollé, viz. Ode to the Sea; the Young Mairon among the Ruins of Rome; Regrets; Extract from the Genius of Man.—3. Notice of Malthus's Measure of Value, by the Opium Eater.—4. Facetiæ Bibliographicæ, or the Old English Jesters, No. III. Old Hoker.—5. Spanish Romances, by Mr. Bowring, No. VII.; Sheep-tedass of Early Spring time. Who'll buy a heart? who'll buy? who'll buy? O thou gay spring time. How calm, how sweet the plain. Come let us eat and drink to day. —6. Serenade, from an unpublished poem.—7. Recent Poetical Plagiarisms and Imitations.—8. Song, "Twas not when early flow'rs were springing."—9. Sonnet, by J. Conder.—10. Additions to Lord Oxford's Royal and Noble Authors. No. VII. Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel.—11. Scenes from the Medea of Euripides.—12. Amicus Redivivus, by Elia.—13. Notice of Rhodes' Peak Scenery.—14. Don Saavedra, a Dramatic Story.—15. The Curse of Coldengame, a Suffolk Tale.—16. To his Mistress's lips: translated from Gabriella Chiabrera.—17. Note to Elia on the "Passage in the Tempest."—18. The Drama. Drury Lane; Fazio.—The Cataract of the Ganges.—Caius Gracchus. Covent Garden; Mr. Sinclair.—Cortez, &c.—19. Early Italian Poets, with Translations. No. II. Leo Giunni.—20. Sixth Letter to the Dramatists of the Day.—21. Specimens of Sonnets from the most eminent Poets of Italy; Petrocchi.—Pietro Metastasio.—Gabriele Fiamma.—22. Report of Music. Progress of Science. Retrospect of Commerce, &c.—Printed for Taylor and Hessey, 93, Fleet-street, and 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

THE LITERARY MUSEUM of Yesterday containing 48 closely printed columns of matter, consisting of Reviews and Extracts from the following interesting Works:—Dunlap's Travels through part of the United States and Canada, in 1816 and 1819.—St. Johnstoun, or John, Earl of Gowrie, a new Scotch Novel.—Peak Scenery, or Excursions in Derbyshire.—Tales of Gallantry, Humour and Romance.—Time's Telescope, or the Astronomer's, Botanist's, and Naturalist's Guide, for the Year 1824.—Ludolph, or the Ligut of Nature, a Poem.—Sabaan Researches, concerning the Engraved Cylinders found in Chaldea, Syria, and Egypt.—Original.—Gulls and Gudgeons.—Nonsuits.—Walks in London.—Original Poetry.—University Intelligence.—Foreign Correspondence.—Fine Arts.—Science.—the Drama.—Varieties, &c. &c.—Price 8d. or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s.—Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges street, Covent Garden: and to be had of all Booksellers and News-venders in the Kingdom.

Just published, price 7s.—Dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Eldon,

A TREATISE on LIFE ASSURANCE; in which the Systems and Practice of the Leading Life Institutions are stated and explained, with an appendix of cases, including arguments partial arly relating to trading Joint Stock Companies. By GEO. FARREN, Solicitor, and Resident Director of the Economic Life Assurance Society.—London: printed for James Butterworth and Son, 43, Fleet-street.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette announces, that the King has conferred the honour of Knighthood on P. Bayley, Esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island; and appointed T. Le Breton, Esq. Procurator-General of the Island of Jersey, and W. Dupree, Esq. Advocate-General of the said Island.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Browne and Randell, Rotherhithe, surgeons—R. Harries and Son, London—E. A. and W. H. Jones, James-street, Mackney-fields, brewers—Farnsworth and Atkins, army-packers, &c.—Scott and Moulding, Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, brewers—Kent and Bennett, Liverpool, surgeons—Dodgson and Ratcliffe, Manchester, attornies—Horrocks and Heys, Preston, machine-makers—Plummer and Co. Pencburch-street, merchants (so far as regards C. J. F. Combe)—W. and J. Anderson, Newcastle upon Tyne, drapers—Attwood and Wilson, Dunster court, Mincing-lane, ship-brokers, &c.—W. C. Williams, Wrotham, and G. Mandy, Farningham, auctioneers—Whipp and Rose, Sheffield, silver-spoon-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CHAMPTALOUP, Counter-street, Southwark, orange-merchant—T. HILL, West-Smithfield, grocer—G. DIXON, Chiswell street, ironmonger—W. MOODY, Leeds, joiner and builder—T. WHALLEY, Chorley, Lancashire, manufacturer—C. WHALLEY, Rivington, near Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturer—M. GRANT, Clifton, Gloucestershire, lodging-house-keeper—C. VINCENT, Tarrant Rushton, Dorsetshire, dealer—W. SMITH, St. Clement's, Worcestershire, brewer.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Dec. 16, J. Larbalestier, Angel-court, Throgmorton street, wine-merchant—Dec. 20, J. A., S. A., and T. H. Kelly, saddlers—Dec. 20, R. Mather, Oxford, grocer—Dec. 13, T. Kinning, Oxford-street, linen draper—Dec. 20, W. Holmden, Milton, Kent, grocer—Dec. 20, G. Judd, Farringdon, Berks, cordwainer—Dec. 16, W. Richards, Shoreditch, soap maker—Dec. 16, T. A. Minchin, Portsmouth, banker—Dec. 16, M. Marks, Romford, slopseller—Dec. 16, G. Rainsock, Harlow, master mariner—Dec. 16, J. Ryde and J. Stewardson, Change-alley, bill brokers—Dec. 16, W. Dixon, High-street, Portsmouth, tailor.

Dec. 18. D. Higgs, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, liquor-merchant, at the White Lion, Broad-street, Bristol—Dec. 18, W. Wood, late of Mountjoyne, Monmouthshire, grocer, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol—Dec. 20, S. Douthat, late of Liverpool, merchant, at the George, Dale-street—Dec. 20, W. and J. Sparks, Frome Selwood, grocers, at the George—Dec. 17, W. Garra, Grassington, Yorkshire, grocer, at the Black Horse, Skipton—Dec. 16, J. and E. Willington, Birmingham, cabinet makers, at the Albion, High-street—Dec. 17, J. H. Reddell, King's Norton, Worcestershire, wine-dealer, at the Albion, High-street, Birmingham—Dec. 20, J. Ward, Birmingham, factor, at the Royal Hotel—Dec. 20, R. Hughes, Bangor, Flintshire, cheese-factor, at the White Lion, Whitchurch, Salop—Dec. 18, E. Taylor, Blackley, Lancashire, calico-printer, at the Star, Deansgate, Manchester—Dec. 17, S. Howarth, Leeds, woolstapler, at the Court House.

CERTIFICATES—Dec. 16.

J. Milburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper—J. B. Rusbint, Pall-mall, medicine vender—G. Sharp, Newcastle under-Lyne, tea-dealer—R. Barton, Willow-walk, Cambridge, coach-proprietor—J. Dayrie, Finsbury-square, merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Yesterday, at noon, his Majesty transacted business with the Baron de Damas, Minister at War, and the Count de Villele, President of the Council of Ministers. Preparations are making at the Court Theatre to celebrate the return of the Duke d'Angouleme, by the performance of *Iphigenie en Espagne*. The King will be present at this representation.—It is now said that the King of Spain will not go to the Escurial until the 20th of November, and that the Conferences relative to the situation of Spain will open on the 1st of December.—The Constitutional General Milans, with his family, arrived at Perpignan on the 16th inst.—It is affirmed, that the King of Spain has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon M. the Count de Villele, and the Viscount de Chateaubriand. The Count Gouvion, Peer of France, died on Monday at his hotel, Rue de Faubourg St. Honore.—The Duke d'Angouleme was to sleep last night at Mont de Marsan. The Prince Generalissimo will arrive to-morrow at Bourdeaux, where he will stay the 27th.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The King of Spain has deigned to confer the Order of the Golden Fleece on Count Pozzo di Borgo.—The following is the Speech of that Minister to the King, in the solemn audience on the 15th:—"SIRE—When the rebellion broke out against the sacred rights of the throne of your Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, perceived in his wisdom all the extent of the evils which the authors of this criminal attempt prepared for Spain.—The most painful experience confirmed these just presages which were showed by alarmed Europe, in proportion as the acts of violence and injustice of the usurpers of public power destroyed the most confident hopes. The necessity of stopping the fatal consequences of a state of things become dangerous to all made the Congress assemble at Verona, to employ to put an end to it even by force of arms, if the obstinacy of the disturbers of the general tranquillity rendered this resolution indispensable. It was for France to take the initiative in this noble enterprize. She has just accomplished it with glory, and your Majesty is restored to your people and your allies in all the plenitude of your legitimate power, a condition necessary to the happiness of Spain, and to the safety of Europe. The whole world, Sire, expects to see their just hope confirmed. The difficulties which your Majesty cannot fail to encounter in the pacification of your vast dominions will only enhance the merit of having conquered them. You will find the means in the wisdom of your own determinations, in the virtues of your people, and in the interest with which you are sure to inspire your allies; and your Majesty will then have the glory of terminating the evils of the last revolution by the firmness which hinders them from reviving, and the clemency which causes them to be forgotten. It is in these sentiments, Sire, that the Emperor, my august master, has ordered me to offer to your Majesty the most sincere congratulations on an event which he had so much at heart on so many accounts, and to confide to you his hopes, which are those of his allies, on the happy lot which your wisdom, Sire, is going to prepare for your numerous kingdoms, whose fate is essentially united with that of Europe."

His Majesty made the following answer:—"I have received with satisfaction the noble expressions of friendship from the Emperor your Sovereign. The part which his Majesty the Emperor and his august Allies have taken for the submission of Spain, and to shorten its disasters, I cannot but appreciate. I am occupied in repairing the evils my people have suffered, and I confide in Divine Providence to obtain that result, which is all I desire."

The Duke d'Angouleme has named Lieutenant General Count Bourmont General-in-Chief of all the French troops that occupy the Peninsula. The Count Bourmont arrived at Madrid on the 14th.—The King our Sovereign has testified his regard and pleasure to Count Bourmont, and has decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand.

Nov. 20.—His Majesty issued a decree yesterday, the 19th, to the following purport:—There shall be established a Council of Ministers, and in which Council shall be discussed all the affairs of general interest—each Minister is to make his report on the objects of his special department. The King will decide himself on the decision, which will be inscribed on a register, with the motives. Should the King not be able to assist in person at the Council of Ministers, he shall be represented by the first Secretary of State, and the Minister of Grace and Justice, who must register the deliberations. By the said decree his Majesty names his Ministers in the following order:—D. Victor Saez, First Secretary of State; D. Garcia de la Torre, Minister of Grace and Justice; D. Joseph San Juan, Minister of War; D. Marie Salazar, Minister of Marine; D. Juan Erro, Minister of Finance.

BAYONNE, Nov. 20.—We have news from Madrid of the 16th, by which we learn that the terms of the capitulation of the city of Alicant and the Balearic islands were very favourable to the Constitutionalists. The accounts from Estremadura say that the Empecinado is still in arms, and will not listen to any terms; he is at present with a respectable force at Alcantara, and has had an action in the environs with Morales, who is reported to have suffered some loss.

TRIESTE, Nov. 10.—Letters from Corfu, of the 29th October, in which confidence may be placed, announce that the Pacha of Sintar has arrived near Missolonghi, at the head of twelve thousand men, and has besieged that important place. The moment the news was known in the Morea, seven thousand Greeks, under the orders of Colocotroni and Ypsilanti, set off to the assistance of that place.

RIO JANEIRO.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the *Salem Observer* dated August 12:—"The Government is not yet in a settled state. The laws of the Cortes are dictated by the Emperor and his Ministers.

He is a favourite with the people, but they view with a jealous eye any attempts to render him absolute. The troops are generally well paid, and are often liberally regaled with wine, &c. by him at his residence, which is a few miles from the city. A short time since, he injured himself by a fall from his horse, and his first entrance into the city, since his recovery, was made a few days ago. The rain fell in torrents. He and the Empress were on horseback, and I hope our American ladies would not think I told a traveller's story, if I assured them that she rode *comme un homme*. Her dress was ordinary, her complexion very dark. You will recollect that she is sister to the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa Bonaparte. He is a decent-looking man, but was distinguished only by badges of royalty. They were escorted by the military, who, joined with a large number of negroes, it can scarcely be said, rent the air with vivas. At the entrance of the city his reception was said to be different, the inhabitants joining in the usual acclamations. On the sabbath evening, he visited the theatre, which was crowded to overflowing, and was received with the waving of handkerchiefs, and with shouts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—We learn that the arrival of a vessel in fifteen days from Vera Cruz had been announced at Baltimore, the Captain of which stated that the town of Vera Cruz had been entirely razed to the ground by the fire from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. If this account be correct it will of course bring matters to a crisis in Mexico, and most likely cause the total expulsion of the Spaniards from that state, as the fear of the injury now sustained by the town, was the only cause which prevented the Mexican Government under the late Emperor from commencing the siege of Ulloa.

Accounts have been received from the United States to the 2d of the present month. Under the head of Vera Cruz, we learn that all communication with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and that city had been prohibited by order of General Victoria, and that hostilities, after so long a cessation, had been recommenced. The Governor of the Castle had erected additional works, as although the Mexicans gave out they only intended to occupy the Island of Sacrificios, it was thought they would attack the Castle itself.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Nov. 25.—Parliament assembled this day, to be further prorogued. At nearly half past three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord St. Helens, took their seats before the Throne as the Lords Commissioners, whereupon the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to require the attendance of the Lower House.—After the Royal Commission, which was dated the 18th inst. had been read by their Lordships' Assistant Clerk, the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of the same, and in obedience to his Majesty's command, now declared that Parliament was prorogued from this 25th day of November, to Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, "then to sit and to be holden in our City of Westminster, as aforesaid."

IRELAND.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

Baron Von Hoffman.—In this case a conditional order to restrain proceedings in the Insolvent Court, in the matter of Jacobs, of New York, v. Baron Von Hoffman, was obtained last week, and upon defendant's counsel coming in to show cause against the rule, the case was argued very fully on Saturday by Counsel on both sides. The grounds upon which the rule was sought to be made absolute were—that the parties being aliens, and the debt upon which defendant was arrested having been contracted in a foreign country, the Insolvent Debtors' Court could not take cognizance of it, and also that the defendant representing himself as possessed of property in Sclavonia, in Hungary he was unable to comply with the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, requiring the surrender of all his property to assignees appointed by the Court, as any surrender he could make in Ireland would not be valid in Hungary.

The Court allowed the cause shown against making the rule absolute, upon the following principles:—1st. That aliens subject to our laws, and liable to suffer their penalties, must also have the benefit of their protection and assistance; and, secondly, that any foreign creditor availing himself of our laws, must show a strong case to deprive the debtor of the advantages incident to his situation. The cause shewn was allowed with costs.

On Friday night, about eight o'clock, a desperate attack was made on the coach from Dublin to this city, *via* Cashel, which, we are happy to say, has not been attended with the loss of life, though the passengers, guard, and coachman were in imminent danger, and narrowly escaped. The coach was going at its usual rate, with the Hon. Captain Browne, and a female, who appeared to be a servant, inside, and that gentleman's body-servant, with the coachman and guard, outside. The night was very dark, and the coach lamps were burning clear, when they approached within about five miles of Cashel, in a part of the road cut through a bog; four shots were fired together at them from behind the ditch at one side of the road, which was immediately returned by the guard with one of his pistols; and the coachman, who was only a short time on the road, put the horses at full speed, but this proved of no effect, for the road was impeded with cars, large stones, &c. and the coachman, to save them, was obliged to turn the horses to the side of the ditch, where the coach got fast, and another volley was fired by the villains, which was returned by the guard with his second pistol. The Captain's servant jumped down and opened the door for his master, who made off, as did the guard with the mail; the coachman and the female in like manner—the former to obtain assistance. During this time the fire from the attacking party was not repeated; but, on the contrary, they made off, which it is conjectured was occasioned by a supposition on their part, that when the coach drew up it was with the intention of offering resistance. Captain Browne made through the bog to Grange turnpike, where he detailed the occurrence, and left directions, should the coach arrive there, that he was safe, and repaired to the house of a Mr. Mills, a short distance off. The coachman hastened to some houses, into which he got with difficulty, and about twelve men were procured, who went back, where the coach was found without being disturbed. The guard, who hid with the mail in the bog, and the servant, who was also concealed in another part, came up, and by their combined efforts removed all the impediments, and proceeded on to Cashel, where they arrived four hours late, and upon examination they found two shots had struck near the boot, but the coach being shot-proof, they did not enter. Here the greatest alarm was manifested for Capt. Browne's safety, the men at Grange having omitted to mention his being there, and the coach arrived in this city about 11 o'clock all in the same suspense. The feeling that was excited on its arrival was most intense, lest any mishap should have befallen Captain Browne; but we are happy to state, that it was set at rest, by his reaching town late on Saturday evening, in a chaise. The object of the villains evidently was plunder, and their disappointment arose from cowardice. The men who gave their assistance did so freely, and their names have been taken down, in order that they may be rewarded.—*Cork paper.*

OPENING OF THE BRIGHTON SUSPENSION CHAIN PIER.

On Tuesday last the Chain Pier was opened to the public by a procession consisting of the High Constable, the Commissioners, and other constituted authorities of the town, attended by the Magistrates and a number of the nobility and gentry at present residing here.—This splendid work of art and science has been accomplished in the space of twelve months; and, whether viewed as a national monument, or as a novel invention, it is a gratifying evidence of the resources and intellect of our country. The material part of the Pier is made of English iron, which within a very few years has been by great assiduity brought to such perfection as entirely to supersede the necessity of going to a foreign market for it. Captain Brown, the projector and builder of this bridge, has, by his talents, which have likewise in other things most materially served his country, (the chain cable, &c.) produced a pier of such beauty and accommodation as stands unrivalled in the world. The utility of the Suspension Pier is not even known; it can be laid down on exposed coasts, affording a certain means for boats to land, and more particularly to get off to vessels in distress, in weather which, without such means, render aid impossible; to the man of pleasure and the valetudinarian, it offers a marine promenade unequalled; and in its present infancy there is no calculating on the general and numerous purposes to which it may be applied. Every arrangement had been made for the gratification of the public, and tickets were issued to all persons who applied for them, for entrance on the esplanade and bridge to see the opening. At one o'clock the procession moved from the Old Ship. At this time the Esplanade, the Pier, and the Marine Parade were thronged with spectators, the ocean was covered with pleasure boats, and not a vacant spot could the eye discover, but thousands of objects displaying beauty, fashion, and gratification. The procession arrived at the Pier at two o'clock, and moved to the outer head, where a *de jeune a la fourchette* was provided; immediately on its arrival the band struck up "God save the King," and the huzzas extended a one instant from the multitude, the whole length of the Pier, the shore, and the pleasure boats.—A revenue cutter lying in the roads also fired a royal salute.—A temporary house had been erected over the outer end of the Pier, in which was laid out the *dejeune* for those gentlemen specially invited. As soon as the company had entered the room they were seated to a *dejeune*, consisting of all the delicacies the season affords, with the choicest wines; Capt. Brown presided, supported by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Dromore, the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. T. R. Kemp, M.P., Mr. Cripps, &c.; and Mr. T. West was in the deputy chair, supported by Mr. Parker, Mr. Blabe, the High Constable, &c. After the repast Capt. Brown rose and gave "the health of the King," which was received with the warmest plaudits; then followed, "the Duke of York and the Army," "the Duke of Clarence and the Navy," "the Royal Family." The healths of Capt. Brown, the Earl of Aberdeen, &c. &c. were given, and each gentleman returned thanks. At half past four the Court of Directors of the Pier Company, Capt. Brown, Mr. T. R. Kemp, M.P. Mr. West, and Mr. Walker, assembled on the head, and Mr. Slade, the secretary, proclaimed by order of the Court the Pier to be open under the Act of Parliament. The Court then moved down the Pier, preceded by a band of music, and beadles, and followed by a band, along the Esplanade, and when arrived at the Western Gate the town crier also proclaimed the Pier open under the Act of Parliament. Mr. Forth, M.C. then passed through the gate, and paid the first toll.—The company then gradually retired from witnessing one of the most gratifying events which ever occurred at Brighton. In England the Brighton Suspension Pier stands without a parallel, and, for extent, is in the whole world without compare. Our highly favoured town will derive incalculable benefit from this wonder of the age; and when we reflect with what disinterested views Capt. Brown has devoted his talents to the completion of the work, we feel satisfied his exertions will not pass without his meeting with a most gratifying testimonial of the high consideration with which he is esteemed. The bands of the 7th Hussars and of the 68th Regiment of Infantry, played during the entertainment. At eight o'clock there was a brilliant display of fire-works on the Esplanade and on the bridge. The cutter in the roads was also illuminated.—It is supposed that not less than 5,000 persons were on the Pier at one time—the best assurance of its strength; and the number of spectators cannot be estimated at less than 30,000. Nearly 300 were present at the *dejeune*.—The foundation of the Pier consists of four clumps of piles, 268 feet distant, driven nearly eight feet in the rock, and rising 14 feet above high water at the highest spring tides. The three first clumps contain 20 piles each; the fourth, which is in form of a T, contains 150 perpendicular and diagonal piles, strongly braced, the cross-part of which is paved with about 200 tons of Purbeck stone, and beneath which galleries and flights of steps are constructed for the convenience of embarkation. The Pier, which is 1,134 feet long, and 13 feet wide, with a neat cast iron railing on each side, is supported by eight chains, each containing 117 links, 10 feet long, 6¼ in circumference, and weighing 112lb. which are made fast in the cliff. From the cliff the chains (four on each side) pass over a tower of cast iron, (one on each clump of piles,) with a dip of 18 feet, secured at the outer clump of piles, and from which are suspended 360 rods, connected by an iron bar, on which the platform rests. The length of the Esplanade from the Steine to the beginning of the Pier is 1,250 feet, along which the carriages will pass.—Yesterday afternoon Capt. Brown went to the extremity of the Pier in his gig, after which he drove Mrs. Brown and some friends to the end and back in his own carriage.—*Brighton Gazette.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—The Solicitor-General shewed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Brougham for leave to file a criminal information against Lieutenant Graham of the privateer service, for challenging the Earl of Harborough. The Learned Gentleman said, that Lieut. Graham had conducted himself with propriety in this case, and the affidavits would prove, that under circumstances of great provocation, he had acted with extreme moderation and forbearance. The only affidavit on the other side was the Earl of Harborough's, who swore that on the night of the 28th of August last, he had been stopped, in order to be searched, and that the person who stopped him drew a pistol and used violent language; and further, that when the Earl attempted to go up the beech, he was again stopped, and that the person stopping him fired the pistol, that others then came up, and one of them threatened to cut him down; that the Earl had formerly and now a second time asked for his warrant, which was refused. Now, it was sworn, in reply, that Lieut. Smith, who had come up, said the name of the officer who stopped him was *William Pinner*, and he would be forthcoming in the morning. The Earl had not landed from a pleasure yacht, but from a galley, was dressed like a smuggler in blue trowsers and jacket, and check-shirt, and wore, as usual with his Lordship, a long beard, and appeared to have something muffled in his breast. He landed on the beach near Dover, where smuggles often landed, and where there had been a struggle with smugglers a short time before. Pinner did not know him to be the Earl, and left it his duty to stop him, and fired his pistol as a signal, upon which a superior officer and several men came up, and two of them laid hold of the Earl. It was between twelve and one at night. Lieut. Graham and others thought it their duty to search the lugger from which the Earl landed, and which looked like a common fishing vessel, and Earl ordered them to quit his vessel; an altercation ensued, the Earl telling the officers they looked like highwaymen. The mob on the shore shouted, "Go it, my Lord, throw them overboard." It was sworn that no violence of manner or language was used, and that Lieut. Graham gave his card only to satisfy his Lordship that he was a Lieutenant, not having his commission, for which the Earl called. In the month of May before, his Lordship's boat had been searched, but it was because the Earl had refused to give his honour that there were no contraband goods on board. After the Solicitor-General had read a number of affidavits, the Chief Justice said they would hear what Mr. Brougham had to say on the other side.

Mr. Brougham was heard, and he said, if the Court believed that Lieutenant Graham did not give a challenge to Lord Harborough, but only gave his card in order to give an answer to the question, "How can I know whether you are an officer?" he had not a leg to stand upon. But by the variations between the affidavits of Lieut. Smith and Lieutenant Graham, the latter of whom admitted that he said, "if you want any further explanations you may know where to find me." But Graham did not swear that he had not challenged, but, that he had no recollection of having given a challenge. The words were so qualified that Lieut. Graham might say afterwards, "I did challenge him but he refused to fight me."

The Lord Chief Justice—The duty of the Court is confined to the law in this case. Though I may blush for a nobleman wanting manners, I have no right to read him a lecture upon that subject. Considering the evidence on both sides, I am decidedly of opinion that the rule must be discharged with costs.

In this opinion Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Best agreed, and the Rule was discharged with costs

FRIDAY.—*The King v. the Mayor and Corporation of Monmouth.*—Mr. Scarlett said he shewed cause against a rule for a *quo warranto* information, on the Mayor and Corporation of this Borough, calling on them to shew by what authority they elected certain persons to corporate offices. He observed, this was one of those litigious applications which calculated on the facility of granting *quo warranto* informations, by which any person like the present applicant, having a long purse, might accomplish his purpose of disfranchising any borough, by putting the corporation to the intolerable expense of sixty-one *quo warrantos*, upon captious objections taken to their proceedings. The objections taken in this case were, that the Charter of James I. the prescribed mode of choosing burgesses, was not as here done: which was, that 15 of the burgesses being elected Common Council, had proceeded, by law made by themselves, to elect each other, whereas the charter gave no such power, but directed the bell to be rung to announce the holding a Court to elect burgesses, and that a public proclamation was required to be made three times previous to such election.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, the Court were all of opinion the rule must be made absolute for the *quo warranto* information to issue, because the mere ringing of the church bell, that being as well for other purposes, was not sufficient notice of election.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked if the question could not be decided by trying one information, as the due election of the Mayor would necessarily turn upon the same question, whether the notice was sufficient—The answer being in the affirmative, Rule absolute.

*** In our paper of last week we noticed the sentences on several persons for gambling in the King's Bench Prison, and among the rest the name of Charles Godshall was mentioned as having been imprisoned for one month. We are requested by Mr. Charles Godshall to say the account (which was copied from an Evening paper) is incorrect so far as concerns him, for the Court discharged him on his own recognizance for six months, and he suffered no imprisonment.

The rule for a criminal information against Edgerley, printer, and Messrs. Sherwood and Jones, publishers, for having published an account of the murder of the late Mr. Weare, was enlarged as far as regards Messrs. Sherwood and Co., Mr. Scarlett, of Counsel for these gentlemen, having stated that Mr. Sherwood swore that he had known nothing of the publication, but that when he heard of the application against the theatre, he recalled all the copies he could, and sold none since, and would sell no more.—Mr. Gurney intimated that he would

press against Messrs. Sherwood and Jones, but the other defendant was in a different situation, he was printer as well as publisher. The Court, therefore, upon the learned Counsel pressing the rule against Edgerley made it absolute with respect to him, and enlarged against Messrs. Sherwood and Jones until next Term.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that the defendant would have an opportunity of conducting himself, in the meantime, in a manner which, he hoped, would prevent further proceedings against him.

The Solicitor-General shewed cause against the rule for a *mandamus* against Mr. Jones, the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, commanding him to hear a charge of felony made against a prisoner named Forrester. The affidavit of the prisoner, by a fellow prisoner named Forrester. The affidavit of the marshal stated, that he had heard the charge, and therefore the rule was discharged.

On the motion of Mr. Chitty, a writ of certiorari was granted to remove the prosecution against Thomas Thurtell for a conspiracy, from the Middlesex Sessions into this Court, on the ground that Mr. Barnard Beaumont, the Managing Director of the County Fire Office, is a Solicitor for the county of Middlesex; and that he (Beaumont) inserted a paragraph in the *Times* newspaper, which stated, that Thurtell had declared he never had any property in Watling-street where he had declared. This was denied by the assignees of Thurtell, and the trial took place. This closed the Term.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THURSDAY.—John Dove was opposed. The insolvent had been a shopkeeper and butcher, and joined in a bond with a Mr. Chaplin to certain turnpike trustees, for which the latter had to pay 120l. The business of the shop the latter said is carried on by the insolvent, but some of the furniture and property which he had previous to his being bound were carried away. The insolvent said his wife was now supported by friends, and was not carrying on any business. The Court, however, conceiving that some concealment had taken place, adjudged the insolvent to be imprisoned six months.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Friday, William Anderton, private in the 3d batt. 1st regiment of Grenadier Guards, was charged with fraudulently obtaining a military dress coat, value 10l. the property of Wm. Gilbert, one of the band. Mrs. Sarah Gilbert deposed, that her husband was employed at the Lord Mayor's show, on the 10th inst.; the prisoner came to her lodgings, in Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, about ten o'clock in the morning, saying he belonged to the 1st batt. of the 1st regiment, stationed at the King's Mews barracks, and had been sent by her husband and Mr. Blaney, master of the band, for her husband's best coat, as they were to take water at Whitehall-stairs, and he was to take your coat there. Finding his account relative to her husband correct, she did not hesitate giving him the coat, which he wrapped up in a handkerchief and carried off.—He was remanded.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Friday, a vagrant, who had been found selling matches and begging in the streets, and who had been servant to Alderman Wood, in 1810, was brought before the Lord Mayor. The unfortunate fellow said, he was ashamed to apply to the Alderman, and preferred the course of life he now pursued, although it was the most severe and unprofitable course he had ever fallen upon.—The Lord Mayor gave him a trifle to assist him on his way to Somersetshire, his native place; and told him, that if he appeared again in the streets in the capacity of a beggar, he should go to hard labour for three months.

BOW-STREET.—On Thursday, Felix Webb, a toll-gatherer on the Kensington Trust, doing duty at the gate at Kensington, appeared to answer to a complaint preferred by Mr. Cobbett, for having used abusive and insulting language to him on the 11th of October.—James Palmer said, on Saturday, the 11th of October, he was in the employ of Mr. Cobbett, and that in endeavouring to pass the Kensington-gate, the toll-gatherer wanted him to pay 4½d. instead of 3d. He accordingly did this to his master, upon which Felix Webb began to abuse him. The words he recollected were, "You did not dare to show your face in a Court of Justice; nor would the Magistrate take your word for any thing you said."—Mr. Cobbett—Did you not hear him call me an Atheist?—Witness—I cannot say, for I was then at some distance, but he continued abusing you.—Mr. C. said, that the whole conduct of Webb was gross and offensive in the extreme.—Webb denied being the man; and observed, that if he had been present when Cobbett called his employers "Jew thieves, and robbers," which he understood he did on the day in question, he (Webb) would probably have been before their Worships for another kind of offence.—Sir Richard Birnie warmly reproved Webb for thus threatening to commit a breach of the peace; and as no evidence was offered to rebut that of Palmer, Webb was convicted in the full penalty of 5l. and costs. He gave notice of appeal.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Thursday several bakers appeared before the Magistrate, in consequence of summonses issued against them for taking rolls, or bread under the denomination of rolls, on the Sabbath day. This was a prosecution instituted by the journeymen, not for the purpose of seeking rewards by fines and penalties, but to establish their right of enjoying the Lord's Day, as secured to them under the 56th of Geo. IV. cap. 106, sec. 16, which enacts, "That no master, mistress, journeyman, or other person, exercising or employed in the trade or calling of a baker, shall on the Lord's Day, or any part thereof, bake or bake any bread, rolls, or cakes, of any sort or kind." The different offences were satisfactorily proved, and the Magistrate, under the Act, fined them ten shillings each, without costs, which they severally paid before they left the office.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Wednesday Elizabeth Hammond was charged by Mr. Hodson, of the Skinners' Arms, Judd-street, with various embezzlements, while acting as his bar-maid. The prisoner has been in his service about three months, during which there were defalcations in his receipts, which induced him to watch her conduct. He also discovered that she had contracted an intimacy with a young man, for whom she had taken lodgings opposite to Mr. Hodson's house, to be better enabled to supply him with liquors, &c. and a note from him was discovered, in which he upbraided her that "the old port is not forthcoming according to promise." Mr. Hodson had missed a bottle of port wine regularly for some days past. On the two last nights, he sent a friend to purchase a pint of brandy with marked silver; and on each succeeding morning but two shillings were found in the till. To Mr. Hodson's astonishment, a band of musicians used to attend every evening to play before his house; but he has since ascertained they were in her regular pay. When taken into custody, four of the marked shillings were found upon her. After a long investigation she was remanded until Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING.—Friday night, at a quarter before eight o'clock, the King arrived at Carlton Palace from Windsor.

The Duke of York left his residence in Stable-yard, St. James's, at an early hour on Thursday morning, for Beau Desert, Staffordshire, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, where a shooting party is expected to meet his Royal Highness.

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director, in the room of Charles Grant, Esq. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the Secretaries, who reported the election to have fallen on John Masterman, Esq.—The numbers were—for Mr. Masterman, 1121; Mr. Muspratt, 459.—A Court of Directors was also held, when Capt. E. M. Daniell, was sworn into the command of the ship Duchess of Athol, consigned to Bengal and China.

The election of a Member for the County of Lincoln came on last Tuesday. Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart., was proposed by the Rev. Sir C. Anderson, and Sir J. Thorold, Bart., by Col. Johnson. At the close of the poll on that day the numbers were, for Sir W. Ingilby, 385 —for Sir J. Thorold, Bart. 280.—At the close of the second day's poll: Sir W. A. Ingilby, 851—Sir J. H. Thorold, 517—Majority, 334.

It is stated that the new Post Office will be finished and ready for occupation in three years.

Senors Arguelles and Quadra, Members of the late Spanish Cortes, have arrived in London.

On Tuesday last a seizure was made at the London Docks of considerable magnitude by Mr. Chafy and Mr. Southgate, two of the landing surveyors of his Majesty's Customs, of 3,600 squares of plate glass, which had been secreted abroad in the middle of some casks of slate powder, in order to evade the duties on their arrival into this country, which duties amount to nearly 1000l. By the vigilance of the officers the parties concerned in this nefarious transaction are known, and we are liable to the penalty of double the value of the goods seized. We trust that the commissioners of his Majesty's Customs will punish these characters to the fullest extent of the law, which will not only be the means of preventing similar frauds on the revenue, but protect the fair dealer.

Tuesday a meeting took place near Clapham, between E. Mitford, Esq. and —— Lloyd, Esq. Mr. M. was attended by Captain Osborne late of the 69 Reg. the latter by a Mr. Jefferies. On the first fire Mr. Mitford was slightly wounded in the thigh; Mr. M. begged for a second pistol; Capt. O., pressed for an accommodation, when Mr. J. remarked that they had come to fight and not to talk. The principals then called to their seconds for pistols, and at the second discharge, Mr. Lloyd received a ball in the right shoulder, and the affair terminated.

In consequence of the high price of coals an enquiry has been made into the cause; it was stated at the Mansion House the other day that it arose from the following practice, which could not be too much reprobated:—Some of the most eminent dealers bought their coals at the pit mouth, and freighted their ships with them. Upon the arrival of the cargoes, they made purchases, or pretended purchases, of part or the whole of them, through their factors in London, at an exorbitant price, and thus compelled the public to pay for small quantities in proportion to the price which the original purchasers had thus unfairly put upon the article. Some legislative enactment must be made to remedy the great evil, and Petitions are preparing in the maritime districts, to be presented next session, for the repeal of the coast duty on coals.

Mr. Bell, Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh, has published a contradiction of a paragraph which has appeared in all the papers, in which it was said that the Commissioners on the Administration of Justice in Scotland, were about to make some arrangement to reduce law expences to half what they are at present:—"I should," says Mr. Bell, "have been very unworthy of a place in that Commission, if I could have been capable of the indiscretion and indelicacy of disclosing any of its proceedings, or hazarding predictions as to the ultimate effect of labours not yet finally closed. And I beg earnestly that you may do me the justice of contradicting, in the most absolute and explicit terms, the paragraph to which I allude."

OXFORD.—On Tuesday the following degrees were conferred:—BACHELOR IN MEDICINE—R. Venables, St. Mary Hall.—MASTERS OF ARTS—Rev. E. Leslie, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Rev. E. Timson, Trinity College; G. H. W. Heneage, Student of Christ Church; Rev. A. W. Gregory and Rev. E. Cobbold, St. Alban Hall; Rev. F. R. Stevens, Worcester College.—BACHELORS OF ARTS—W. Yates, Esq. Grand Compounder; A. Crowdy, and J. Gladstone, Brasenose College; J. Colquhoun, Oriel College; W. Whalley and R. B. Berens, Christ Church; E. Falle, Pembroke College; E. Hammond, University College; D. Maclean and W. J. Veitch, Balliol College; C. S. Greaves, Queen's College; G. Dixon, St. John's College.

On Wednesday the prisoners, under commitment for trial, were removed to Newgate from the different prisons, preparatory to the Sessions, which will commence on Wednesday next, at the Old Bailey.

On Wednesday John Smith, aged 26, for uttering forged notes; J. Scott, aged 48, for cutting and stabbing his wife in the vicinity of the Regent's Park; E. Hogan, aged 17, for cutting and maiming his fellow workman, a journeyman baker, in the vicinity of Doctors' Commons; and J. Crisp, aged 29, convicted of Burglary, were executed in the Old Bailey.

THE MURDER OF MR. WEARE.—It is understood that the Magistrates have determined to send Hunt to trial as a principal in the murder of this person.—Mr. Nicholson visited Probert in company with Mr. Williams on Wednesday night; they remained a considerable time with the prisoner, who freely, and expressly of his own accord, gave a circumstantial narrative of his whole life, and particularly of his connexion with John and Thomas Thurtell. He described the origin of his acquaintance with the Thurtells in the following manner: While standing at his own door, when he was in the wine business, John and Thomas Thurtell while passing made a sudden stand, and one of them put his hand to his hat, as a token of recognition. Probert remarked that they had the advantage of him, as he had not the pleasure of recollecting their acquaintance. Thomas Thurtell then introduced himself as proprietor of the Cock, in the Haymarket, and said, as he was in extensive trade he should be glad to do business with him in the wine and spirit way. Probert, anticipating a good customer, cultivated the acquaintance, and an intimacy and interchange of family visits was the consequence. During this intercourse J. T. proposed to marry one of Mrs. Probert's sisters, but the lady rejected the proposal on the ground of a previous engagement. The Thurtells, John in particular, continued occasional visits to Gill's-hill cottage; and on the very day (Friday) of the night when Mr. Weare was murdered, John Thurtell invited himself and Hunt to Gill's hill cottage, and said they would be down for a day or two, as they meant to pay a visit to the Earl of Essex's grounds at Cashiobury, to bag some of his game. Circumstances, however, spared the noble Earl from the intrusion of such a visit. Lord Essex has often remarked, since the affair of the murder has been agitated, and since it was known that some of the party said to be implicated were good unlicensed shots in the neighbouring preserves, that he wondered they never paid him a visit. That he had not escaped their notice is very clear from the anecdote above-mentioned. Probert's last statement of his knowledge of Mr. Weare's murder does not differ from that which he has already made.

The indictments are now preparing against the three prisoners. Mr. Gurney, Mr. Bolland, and Mr. Broderick, are retained for the prosecution. Mr. Chitty, Mr. Andrews, and one or two others, are retained for the prisoners.

Two persons, against whom warrants were issued more than a fortnight ago, are said to have been arrested on Monday night at one of their old haunts, which they had not visited since the promulgation of the murder. They were sent off in charge of the officer for examination before the Magistrates at Hertford.

INTENDED FRAUD.—Few occurrences of late years have created such sensations, and caused so much inquiry and surprise, as the base and deliberate attempt to cast a stain on the character, and injure the property of the late Captain Adam Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, whose death we recorded last week, the following particulars of which we believe to be generally correct:—Within a short time after Capt. Mackenzie's decease, a woman, calling herself Mrs. Mackenzie, made application to the Hon. Sir A. I. Cochrane, and stated herself to be the lawful wife of Capt. Adam Mackenzie, to whom she had been married at the parish church of Maker, Plymouth, on the 27th of August, 1822, of which marriage she produced a regular certificate, and also a correspondence, purporting to have passed between Capt. Mackenzie and herself. A respectable solicitor of Portsmouth, employed by the pretended Mrs. Mackenzie, had waited on the Rev. Mr. Ley, the clergyman of Maker, and ascertained that the certificate the woman had produced was an exact copy from the marriage register-book; some naval officers, friends of Capt. Mackenzie, had also visited Maker for the same purpose, and felt convinced that such a marriage had been solemnized, although the signature of the book was at variance with Captain Mackenzie's habit of writing his name, being there written "Adam Mackenzie," and Capt. M. always signing "A. Mackenzie." This circumstance, coupled with Capt. Mackenzie's known upright character and regular habits, prompted further enquiries; and on the Rev. Mr. Ley being asked as to the age and appearance of the person calling himself Adam M'Kenzie, he replied that as far as his recollection served, he appeared to him very much junior to the late Captain Mackenzie, who was advanced in age. In order to get at the bottom of this complex affair, Sir Alexander J. Cochrane earnestly requested the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Ley, in order that he might view the corpse, and ascertain, if possible, the identity of the person he had married. On examination Mr. Ley was fully convinced that there existed no similitude, and now the intended fraud was evident. As the woman lived in St. Aubyn-street, the Rev. Mr. Ley, accompanied by Capt. Thomas White, R.N. of Stoke, adjourned to her house, where they found the shutters closed, and all bearing the appearance of mourning for a near relative. On entering, the woman was not in the room, but on her coming in shortly afterwards, she exhibited great trepidation, and to the questions put to her, answered in a very contradictory manner. At last, being taxed with the heinous nature of her conduct, and the severe punishment consequent on detection, which was unavoidable, she requested that all but Mr. Ley as the fraud had been discovered, she requested that all but Mr. Ley would leave the room, which request being complied with, she discovered many circumstances relative to the transaction, with which of course, we are totally unacquainted; but from what followed the next day (Thursday) must have implicated the partner in her guilt. In the evening she absconded from her house, and has not been heard of since. Inquiry was next made in the Dock-yard, where the husband, who at his marriage had represented himself as "Adam M'Kenzie," was found in the person of George Condy, a shipwright, who, upon being summoned from his work to the Commissioners' Office, betrayed considerable agitation, and immediately went to a shed to change his working dress: here he ascended by a ladder into a loft, where it appears he took a large clasp knife from his pocket, and drew it across his throat with such violence as to divide the windpipe, but not with sufficient force to cut the carotid artery. His groans shortly after attracted the attention of some of his brother workmen underneath, who on going above found him fainting from the loss of blood. Being removed to the Surgeon's office, his wound was examined and dressed, but he died on Saturday.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—In projecting this New Quarterly Review, the Conductors conceive that they are about to take possession of ground entirely unoccupied by any prior Publication. The other Critical Works of the same kind are the powerful and efficient advocates of their respective parties; but it is the firm and decided determination of the Editors of the Westminster Review, to take part with no faction, to support no band of men, and to perform the duties of the office which they have undertaken, and in which they are not untried, as uninfluenced by personal enmity as by personal friendship. In this Publication they have organized a Critical and Political Review, whose decisions shall be formed on the basis of general principles alone, and which, even should their tone ever rise to severity, will never be polluted by the virulence of party spirit. The Editors have great satisfaction in stating, that they are the organs of an able and active portion of the Britons, who having seen with regret and somewhat of indignation, that the name of Criticism has been usurped with sinister views, and that the interests of literature and of a wise policy, and through them, those of the public have been sacrificed for selfish and unworthy purposes, are resolved to establish a tribunal where a fairer and more unbiassed hearing may be obtained. They are far from denying the utility of the works of this nature which already exist; on the contrary, they are willing to confess that they have produced much good, and that they still represent with zeal and ability the parties they espouse. But the Editors of the Westminster Review are of opinion, that between their narrow and conflicting systems, there is one great class of interests too often lost sight of; these are the interests of the community at large. It is their ambition to make this Review the representative of those interests, and the firm and invariable advocate of those principles which tend to increase the happiness, and ameliorate the condition of mankind. Having said thus much of the spirit in which the work will be conducted, the Editors feel disposed, as regards the plan and execution of it, to refer to their forthcoming Number. In a short announcement like the present, it would be impossible to describe them with any precision; and under any circumstances, perhaps no specimen would be more satisfactory than a description. It will readily be seen, from a slight inspection, that the plan embraces some novelties, and it is confidently trusted, that the execution will be such as to deserve no small portion of the public attention.—The First Number will appear in January, 1824.—Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, Paternoster-row, London.

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Albemarle-street, Nov. 24, 1823.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Should the interesting trial for murder take place on Friday at Hertford, we propose publishing a Supplement on Sunday.

In consequence of a communication personally *made to our Office yesterday, we shall abstain from making any remarks upon the Scots Episcopal Church, till the authenticity of the powers of the person calling have been ascertained.*

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The settling day passed without any material delalcation; and the British Funds, during the week, have undergone a very immaterial alteration. The Consols for Account opened at 84¾, and closed at 84¾.

3 per Cent. Red.	84¾ ¼	Indin Bonds . . .	
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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

HIS MAJESTY arrived on Friday night at eight o'clock at Carlton Palace, and to-morrow evening will honour DRURY LANE THEATRE with his presence: the performances commanded are the HYPOCRITE, and LOVE, LAW, and PHYSIC.

MR. MACAULAY.

THE Solicitors to this Gentleman have informed us, that they are instructed to commence an action against us for defaming his character—that we have the smallest wish, to defame his character as MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY, the *general* merchant, we distinctly deny;—that the notice we have received will not divert us from our purpose of exposing the real nature of MR. ZACHARIAH MACAULAY'S pretensions to the character of a SAINT, we as distinctly assert—what are the grounds of his attack upon us we cannot at present understand? Sanctity is neither a trade nor a profession we presume—if it be—it is high time the world should know a little more about it.

Lest we should be supposed to invent calumnies to cast a stigma upon the zealous advocates of that great and important measure (which they have heretofore so clearly and pointedly disclaimed the intention of attempting) NEGRO EMANCIPATION, and to prove how vindictively the spirit of those benevolent personages works against *us*, we will simply quote from the pamphlets of JUDGE THORPE suadry paragraphs and pages touching MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY, which have been suffered to pass unnoticed by the legal advisers of that mild and beneficent personage for six years. We are aware that plated goods must be handled gently, and DR. THORPE (who was ruined for daring to display the quackery of the Saints) has certainly rubbed off enough of the coating to shew the brass. We suppose, since, however much the learned Doctor has been persecuted, he has never yet been *prosecuted* for these exposures; we may justify ourselves *here*, by the insertion of a few extracts from his works—what we have of *our own*, we shall reserve for our justification *elsewhere*.

We think it right in the outset to observe, however, that we are not partizans of JUDGE THORPE—we merely avail ourselves of the information *published by him*, to exonerate ourselves from the charge of "defaming MR. MACAULAY'S character."

At page xi. of the Preface to the fourth edition of DR. THORPE'S Letter to MR. WILBERFORCE—(*Rivington*, 1815) he speaks of MR. MACAULAY thus:—

"Uneducated for any profession, and uninstructed for any regular system of mercantile pursuits, he was brought from a subordinate station in a West Indian plantation to the service of the Sierra Leone Company, with a salary (as I learn) of four hundred a year; he managed their concerns for many years; four hundred thousand pounds of private and public property was wasted, the Company sink to insolvency, and the managing servant rises to affluence, forms a new association with his old friends the nominal Directors, undertakes to plan and regulate it *gratuitously*, and denominates himself at once an African Merchant! We read his letter, (dated Nov. 4, 1807,) speaking of his Majesty's Ministers in a tone of familiarity and disrespect, that a continued intimacy from college would not justify, even between persons of equal rank. I have before me his public letter to the DUKE of GLOUCESTER, proclaiming 'the flattering kindness he has received 'from him, and the many noble and distinguished characters with 'whom he had been associated for eight years;' and the way he has obtruded himself into every official department is well known. I hope I am not overloaded with aristocratic notions, yet I must declare that I consider the encouragement of this sort of conduct as setting at defiance all distinctions in society. It cannot be palliated by the man's possessing great talents, extensive learning or elegant manners, for 'he has no pretensions to any of them.'"

JUDGE THORPE proceeds then to observe that there are, *amongst other charges* which he brought against MR. MACAULAY, *fourteen* which he says are not supported by a tittle of evidence, then the judge takes up and brings his proofs—but before we recur to this preface to the fourth edition of the Judge's letter, we will just look at the first edition of the letter itself.

Part of the following information we have previously published, but the *candid and single-hearted* letter from MR. MACAULAY to GOVERNOR LUDLAM yet remains to be read.—

"Fifty guineas were given to MR. MACAULAY, (late Secretary, and always Director,) for importing into this country above ten tons of white rice from the west coast of Africa. Did this gentleman propose the premium that he might receive the reward? The proposition was absurd, and the acceptance disgraceful. MR. MACAULAY is the great shopkeeper of the colony; he is the only person that has regular ships in trade from England; the chiefs in the adjacent rivers constantly send rice for the supply of the colony (often beaten clean by their slaves;) above ten tons of this was put on board MR. MACAULAY'S ship returning to England, and he receives fifty guineas reward! What advantage was this to Africa? and was not the fund intended solely for her benefit?

"In the next page I come to the statement of the funds, and see, 'for clothing African boys at school, &c. 141. 5s. 4d.' and 'for a piece 'of plate to MR. MACAULAY, 107l. 12s. 0d.'!! Here is parsimony indeed in the natural distribution, and prodigality in an eleemosynary donation. But why this profuse expenditure on MR. MACAULAY? He has been serving himself in all that he has done for the Sierra Leone Company or the African Institution; he has obtained everything by his influence over their leaders; nearly a monopoly of the trade; great freights for his ships: the prize agency of almost every man of war that has gone to the coast since the abolition; the supply of the navy on the coast with provisions, &c.; the agency for the Governor and garrison seizures;* in short, the whole controul over everything attached to the Colony there and here, has been with him, not only in the company's time, but on the surrender of the colony to Government; he arranged the offices, and recommended the persons to fill them; he allotted for himself the appointment of King's Agent, and had not a promise made by LORD GRENVILLE, when in office, been executed by the late DUKE OF PORTLAND, he would have succeeded.

"This immediate interference with Government from 1807, will more clearly appear from his own letter to GOVERNOR LUDLAM, which I extract from a pamphlet of the much-injured MR. GRANT; it was first published in the *African Herald*, and may be found in the High Court of Admiralty, as transmitted by GOVERNOR THOMPSON.

"'London, 4th Nov. 1807.

"'My dear Sir,—*A word in private* respecting the African Institution. I cannot help regarding it as an IMPORTANT ENGINE. We 'have many zealous friends in it, high in rank and influence, who, I 'am persuaded, are anxious to do what can be done, both for the Colony 'and for Africa. Mr. PERCEVAL and MR. CANNING are with us decidedly. LORD CASTLEREAGH, with whom our business more immediately lies, *is good humoured and complying*, but his secretary, Mr. A Cook is hostile to the whole thing

"*Caret, in pencil.*

"*In the margin, in pencil*—and Mr. Wilberforce desires me to add, disposed from a point of honour to do the utmost for the Abolitionists."

"*Interlineations in the original.*"

"*Words* [will eagerly] *defaced.*"

"*Words in italics underscored in the original.*"

'A
'fear
'may be disposed to
'and [will eagerly] seize any circumstance
'which will put it in his power to do us mis-
'chief.

"'You will see how very important it is to
'be aware of this in your communications
'with Government. Indeed, in all the
'OSTENSIBLE LETTERS YOU WRITE, whether
'to LORD CASTLEREAGH, the African Institu-
'tion, or myself, it will be right to consider
'the *effect* of what you say on lukewarm
'friends, and in the hands of secret enemies,
with
'for such will unavoidably mix us. In such hands there are truths
A
'which will be made to produce all the effect of falsehood, and instead
'of being used as they ought to be, as a spur, will be employed as
'checks to all exertion. I cannot mean, of course, that you should, in
'any degree, varnish your representations. I merely mean that you
'should not *unnecessarily* discourage the exertions of benevolence.
'People who do not know you, will suppose the case to be desperate
'where you seem to doubt; and your testimony, if convertible to an
'adverse purpose, would be formidable. Your own mind will suggest to you *the guards, limitations, and exceptions, with which what I*
'*now say should be received.*

"'I have NO DOUBT that Government will be disposed to adopt al-
'most any plan which we may propose to them
'with respect to Africa, *provided we will but*
'*save them the trouble of thinking.* This you
'will see to be highly important.'

"*Words in small capitals underscored with a double line in the original.*"

"So far appears to be in the hand-writing of an amanuensis; the remainder in the same hand, with the signature.

"'I have one remark to make, which you will see to apply to much
'of what I have written to you by this conveyance. I am not writing
'for myself, but for others; and am therefore obliged to propose topics
'of consideration to you, which, but for this circumstance, I myself
'might have deemed superfluous, and might have saved you the trou-
'ble of answering. But I had time I *could give you several reasons*
'*why the same truths will do more good coming from you than from me.*
'I ever am, my dear Sir, your's very truly,

"'ZACHARY MACAULAY.'"

We make no comment whatever upon this *very characteristic* letter, but leave that for our readers to do. We cannot, however, help calling particular attention to the lines which express the *facility of managing the British Government by* SAVING THEM THE TROUBLE OF THINKING—if this be not philanthropy, the deuce is in it.

Now, it seems in a paper which we have not seen, that two letters have appeared denying that MR. MACAULAY is the exclusive shipper of goods to Sierra Leone, and moreover denying the history of the Gunpowder which Messrs. (we do not remember what) and REDMAN say *they shipped* on their own account, and that it "went off remarkably well."—(witty brokers, cutting a joke upon us.) Now to shew that with us all these histories of MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY did NOT originate, we will take leave to extract a portion of the preface before referred to.

"2. MR. MACAULAY says, 'I never had, nor could I have a mono-
'poly of the trade of Sierra Leone, nor any thing which approached
'to a monopoly of the trade. MR. VANNECK, MR. HAMILTON, and
'MR. NICOL testified, in the most unqualified terms, *that nothing of*
'*monopoly either existed now or at any other time at Sierra Leone.*' I never said MR. M. had a monopoly of the trade, because the law did not allow it: but though I did not state it before, *I now do affirm*, he had in 1807 what approached to it, and MESSRS. VANNECK, HAMILTON, and NICOL would say the same, and even declare that no person not possessed of large capital, could venture to ship articles from England to traders in the Colony, *fearful of encountering not* MR. MACAULAY'S *competition, but* HIS PERSECUTION. * * * * *

"As early as 1812, GOVERNOR MAXWELL (as he informed me) wrote to MR. WILBERFORCE, complaining of MR. MACAULAY'S exorbitant charges being very injurious to the colony, which could not have been necessary had there been really a free trade in existence.

"MR. MACAULAY then chooses a particular period, and publishes a list of seventy-eight vessels which had landed goods at Sierra Leone in thirteen months. In this list he includes *all the captured ships* (with or without slaves) that had landed *prize goods*, the government, *and other little colonial vessels that carry articles for barter, or convey provisions from the adjoining rivers, and all the vessels that touch at the colony, going up and down the coast for water, for wood, and to sell or exchange a little tobacco, rum, flour, hams, cheese, &c. &c. for any trifling articles they may want on board*; and thus MR. MACAULAY would induce the public to believe from *this* list of vessels, *and his own comment*, that he has only one thirteenth part of the trade; whereas, as I have before stated, he has nearly the whole, *and is the only person who has regular ships trading from* England to Sierra Leone.

"MR. GEORGE FRAZER, of Commercial-Buildings, has sent out some articles to GOVERNOR MAXWELL and MR. CARR, two or three times. MR. NICOL, of Austin Friars, shipped some goods to MR. CARR once. MR. STOKES, of Throgmorton-street, has sent out articles once to MR. NICOL. MR. ALLEN, of Plough-court, sent a few things to the poor black settlers. An adventurer may sometimes stop at Sierra Leone with dry goods, &c. Wine, in small quantities, will occasionally come from Teneriffe; but except some large cargoes condemned in the colony (which can have nothing to do with the regular trade of the place) MR. MACAULAY *has landed ten times as much from one ship as all the others.* Nevertheless, this gentleman having obtained a return *from his relation*, who is collector of the customs at Sierra Leone, makes this delusive display, to avoid the appearance of engrossing the trade, in the same way as he had done in the "African Institution Report" of February last, to prove the captured Negroes were properly disposed of, by a similar sort of return from the same relation, in his capacity of superintendant of captured negroes.

"The next thing to be noticed, is a return from the same person in the same way, of 41 vessels trying to produce from the Colony, as if the Colony itself produced any thing but a few bags of coffee for Governor MAXWELL, and a few bags of cotton for MR. *Kenneth Macaulay, from the appropriation of the unrewarded labour of the captured slaves.*

"MR. MACAULAY asserts, 'that he is simply indebted to himself for
'whatever part of the Sierra Leone trade he enjoys; and that his suc-
'cess was certainly impeded, instead of being promoted, by his situa-
'tion of Secretary to the Institution.' He makes this assertion publicly, when it is notorious that every enclument he derived at Sierra Leone was from his connexion, first with the Sierra Leone Company, and afterwards from the same old interest in the African Institution, keeping him pre-eminent.

"Did not the Company bring him into notice at Sierra Leone?—Did not the Company send him out as Governor?—Did not his situation under the Company open his trade in the Coleny, and create his authority over subsequent Governors and all descriptions of persons there?—Did not his influence with the Directors of the Company introduce him to every official department in London, and to all those eminent persons about whom he familiarly writes, that he 'has asso-
'ciated with for eight years.'!!

"MR. MACAULAY speaks of the extensive commercial concerns in which he is at present engaged, and even complains how much his private concerns had suffered from his attention to the Institution; yet *it is acknowledged that he had no trade until he connected himself with the Company, and he allows that he ought not to have traded to Sierra Leone until the Company ceased to trade in* 1807. It is not less manifest that his obtaining the same power over the Directors of the Institution, which his connexion with the Company procured him, has extended his trade with the Colony tenfold, for he had little or none (as I learn from good authority) until 1808: yet he tells us he is solely indebted to himself, reiterates his gratuitous services to the Institution, and complains of his losses and trouble from his disinterested efforts for Africa, although nearly all he possesses he obtained by the one, and never did any thing beneficial for the other."

The preface continues at great length, to reply to an answer of MR. MACAULAY'S; we think it right *for many reasons* to select a few more passages.

"After MR. MACAULAY, by applications at public departments, has positive information of the men of war that are to go to Sierra Leone, and how long they are to remain, he then makes his calculations upon provisions and agency. So happily does he adjust these matters, that when his Majesty's ship Crocodile sailed for Sierra Leone, *he dispatched a ship, at the same time, full of stores and provisions for her supply*, which it would have been unfriendly in her Commander to have carried in the Crocodile."

MR. MACAULAY says:—

"DR. THORPE affirms, that 'I have provided for myself, my re-
'tives and friends.' I (replies DR. THORPE) have pointed out how well he has provided for himself, and have given his own acknowledgment that he *would probably have accepted the King's Agency at Sierra Leone*, as I mentioned in his arrangement of offices. As to his relations—on my landing in the Colony, I found his brother, MR. A. MACAULAY paramount; his cousins in the offices of Secretary of the Colony, Superintendant of captured slaves, Government writers, &c. &c. *with several black* MACAULAY'S in office; and as to his friends, I only beg leave to remark, that it is not the custom to recommend unfriendly persons to lucrative employments. I therefore presumed they were his friends.

"MR. MACAULAY says, 'the falsehood of this charge in all its parts
'may be easily ascertained; my communications with Government
'have been almost exclusively on public questions.' He then mentions two instances that affected his private interest. I reserve these must be to my feelings I must mention others. When MR. MACAULAY induced the Board of Trade to controul the quantity of gunpowder to be shipped for Africa, was it exclusively for the public interest that he prevailed on the Board to allow a large quantity of gunpowder to be sent out at the same instant by himself, *to the exclusion of others who* applied? Is it exclusively for the public interest that he is so active about African convoys, inducing them to be ordered or detained for his own convenience? So that when a merchant in London inquires when a convoy will sail for Africa, he is referred to MR. MACAULAY. Is it exclusively for the public service *that many respectable merchants vessels are detained, till* MR. MACAULAY'S *ships are ready to sail?* And all this when he wishes to prove from his list of vessels, that he has not a twelfth part of the trade even to Sierra Leone."

Upon the vital, touching, trying question of MR. MACAULAY'S *public* conduct on the *Slave Trade* ABOLITION—not the abolition of slavery—but of the Slave Trade, we perceive the following remarks—

"When the English trade for Slaves was stopped, fewer vessels naturally went to the coast with British goods, therefore MR. MACAULAY had fewer competitors in the market. When the native chiefs were not supplied in their own territories by the open Slave Trader, they sent to Sierra Leone—a great advantage to MR. MACAULAY'S trade. When England abolished the Slave Trade, it caused a part of the British navy to be stationed at Sierra Leone, and to rendezvous where the Vice Admiralty Court was established. The captured slave ships were consequently brought there, and MR. MACAULAY became Agent for Prizes; he also supplied the navy with provisions and stores, &c. &c. These were the great sources of his wealth. This would not have been the case had there been an universal Abolition, or if the Slave Trade had been universally followed.

"I cannot investigate motives. I cannot dive into the mind of man, and fathom the secrets of the heart. I can only judge from actions. I see effects, and endeavour to trace out their causes."

DOCTOR THORPE proceeds to say that he believes all MR. MACAULAY'S acts to have been purely mercantile. The following is a curious anecdote respecting MR. GRANVILLE SHARPE, with whose views MR. MACAULAY perpetually expresses his perfect accordance.

"After I had introduced the Hon. MRS. FORBES, (who had resided many years with her husband on the coast of Africa), to MR. SHARPE, when speaking of the information that lady had communicated, he assured me he knew the Directors had been long deceived; and under great agitation of mind informed me, that MR. MACAULAY HAD PROPOSED TO INCREASE THE POPULATION OF SIERRA LEONE, BY PURCHASING SLAVES, AND PLACING THEM IN THE COLONY, then wi'h great fervour he exclaimed—'It would have been carried, had not THOMAS CLARKSON 'and GEORGE HARRISON strenuously supported me.'"

We are unable to continue our extracts, or make any observations upon those already made, for want of room; but we think it fair to MR. MACAULAY to say that *since their publication* things are very much altered—his shipments have become more moderate, and having amassed much wealth he has devoted his attention to the *East India Trade*, and has shewn himself an active advocate for the measure of reducing the duties upon Oriental Sugars—a measure, which, however favourable to the monarchs of Leadenhall-street, would add another to the already overpowering evils which oppress the West Indian Planter—the quackery of the advocacy of this measure, not in MR. MACAULAY only, but in all its supporters, we shall expose in glowing colours whenever the subject is again agitated.

It happens to have come to our knowledge, however, *that* MR. MACAULAY continues at every favourable opportunity his attentions to *Sierra Leone*—his brother—(and in due season we shall prepare a pleasing edition of INKLE AND YARICO for the edification of the world) his brother, MR. KENNETH MACAULAY, who has been on a visit here, left England in the HERALD, 234 tons, PIHIE Master, laden entirely by MR. MACAULAY—and we again ask—where is the harm of that?—again we answer none—all we say is, that it is TRADING and not SANCTITY.

We are unwillingly compelled to quit the subject which in vindication of ourselves from any unworthy motives, we have been obliged to extend to an unusual length—we shall resume it next Sunday in order to display the *general utility* of the labours of the African Society *in a moral sense.*

IN the report of law proceedings published in the TIMES newspaper, in the matter of LORD HARBOROUGH and LIEUT. GRAHAM of the Navy, Mr. BROUGHAM, the barrister, is made to say, that he knows the affidavit of the latter to be made up of "*inventions.*"

We really cannot exactly understand the limits which custom has placed to the irresponsibility of Lawyers in Courts, and Members of Parliament in the House of Commons; but we think when the hired advocate of LORD HARBOROUGH may with safety denounce an Officer in HIS MAJESTY'S service, as having spoken falsehoods *and sworn to them*, it becomes every man who is *really* an advocate for freedom, and the rights of Englishmen, to enquire upon what occasion an Englishman may presume to turn upon a calumniator whose vindictiveness and scurrility have not even the merit of principle to support them, and who for a guinea previously sent him, would have been ready to cast a similar imputation upon the LORD, whose rank and title he so *democratically* brought into play upon the occasion in question.

What advantage MR. BROUGHAM may expect to gain by such intemperate language we cannot pretend to say; but we put it to his candour as a man of spirit and a man of honour, whether it is fair to stigmatize so vehemently and decidedly in his absence, an officer in the service of his country who appears only to have done his duty, merely because his opponent happens to be a Lord. If any man dared to give MR. BROUGHAM the lie publicly, what would MR. BROUGHAM do?—we know.

"OF two evils choose the lesser," is an old saying about to be verified in Lincolnshire, where SIR W. INGILBY is beating SIR JOHN THEROLD to his hearts content.

The present LORD YARBOROUGH, whose elevation to the

* These accumulated sources of wealth arise evidently from the present state of the abolition; was an universal abolition effected, or the slave trade universally permitted, it is obvious they must cease: what follows?"

passage by the death of his noble and highly-respected father, has vacated the seat for the county, is the friend of SIR WILLIAM IGNILBY, who, like his lordship, is a fair, honest, opposition man, a gentlemanly WHIG.—SIR JOHN THOROLD is a rabidly radical, supported by MR. WELLS, the Huntingdon Attorney.

The state of the Poll is perfectly decisive, and no doubt can be entertained of the result; indeed who could have doubted that when the county had rejected poor HERON on the canvass, it would throw out *his deputy* and *nominee* on the poll.

The only droll thing which has occurred, is a brief correspondence between this WELLS and THOROLD. THOROLD, first before the election, writes a sort of coaxing letter to WELLS, and sends him, with the letter, *half a buck!*—this the attorney, who has no nose — for venison — returns, declines it, and says that his enemies would make a handle of it if he took it—adding, that "Cæsar's wife should not be suspected" at election time.

Only conceive, MR. WELLS, the attorney, being CÆSAR'S wife—he has already gotten the name of MRS. CÆSAR with all the Lincolnshire Whig-wags, who, to do them justice, appear to have a sovereign contempt for the radical opponent of honourable feeling and gentlemanly independence.

To shew that we do not "reckon without our host," we have only to record the state of the poll on Thursday evening, and the speech of MR. WELLS, its reception, and his consequent *retirement* from Lincoln.

At first, the numbers were—

INGILBY	851
THOROLD	517
Gross Majority	334
Majority on that day's poll ..	229

And now we extract from a party journal the following report of the speech of MR. WELLS, CÆSAR'S wife, the principal supporter of SIR JOHN THOROLD, and who would not accept his venison.—

"MR. WELLS (of Huntingdon) next addressed the Freeholders.—Gentlemen, you are all aware that there is a very large building carrying on in this yard, (they are enlarging the prison.) When I was a few days ago the respectable Magistrate who superintends the work, I asked him if he intended to make one part a Lunatic Asylum? [Loud hisses, and cries of 'for you, is it?' The music here struck up, and a great part of the crowd moved off with the different parties.] The Magistrate replied in the negative, upon which I told him that the issue of this contest would require the erection of such a building [loud hisses and groans.] Gentlemen, those who are paid for raising a clamour do not wish to hear the truth. If the present contest ends in the election of SIR J. THOROLD, as I hope and trust it will, then nine-tenths of the freeholders will go mad for joy, and of course a Lunatic asylum will become necessary; but should the Yorkshire baronet, Sir W. INGILBY, be elected, then nine-tenths of the freeholders will become melancholy mad, and a lunatic asylum will be equally necessary [hisses.] Gentlemen, the Honourable Yorkshire Baronet has told you that he is opposed to a body without a head. I will tell that Hon. Bart. what body he is opposed to. He is opposed to the whole of the independent freeholders of the county of Lincoln—to a set of men who are determined to send him back to Yorkshire disappointed and disgraced [applause *and loud hisses.*] I understand the Hon. Bart. has taken objections to me personally—he ought not to object so much to me, for I am not half so likely as many others to 'smell a rat.' (MR. W. has lost part of his nose) [a laugh.] But had I possessed in one part of my head what I want in another, the Hon. Bart. would not dislike me so much. Had my ears been a little longer, he might like me the better, for I am told the Hon. Baronet hates a patriot, but likes a donkey. [loud hisses, and cries of 'this is disgraceful!' &c.] The Hon. Baronet it appears, *is at war with me*, but I beg to assure him that I am not at war with him, although he has been good enough to exhibit several caricatures of me. I stand here the independent advocate of the rights and interests of the Freeholders of this county, aye, and of the People of England, and I regard not obloquy [a man in the crowd said, 'hold thy tongue man, here's a halfpenny for thee, and go home.'] MR. WELLS (taking the halfpenny) 'I thank you, Sir.' Gentlemen, my Lord YARBOROUGH has sent us by his steward, a halfpenny to support our cause. [To the farmer] Have you any more to give Sir? [The farmer, 'Yes, here's another halfpenny for thee, and hold thy tongue.'] MR. WELLS, taking the halfpenny, 'I thank you, Sir.' Gentlemen, we have got a penny from my LORD YARBOROUGH; have you any more to give, Sir? [A person in the crowd, 'Here's a button for you, you are worth a crown.'] Gentlemen, so long as the noble spirit which Lincoln has manifested on this occasion exists, *so long will I stand forward* to animate, to invigorate, *and to direct that spirit*, and render it so far as in my power effective. *No threats, no ridicule, no derision shall daunt or dismay me.* I know I have an honest cause to support, and therefore I look only to the means of achieving its success. My principal object is, if possible, to reduce the enormous, the disgraceful expences attending county elections. I think it disgraceful to see freeholders—Englishmen, come into town and enquire "Where can I get a ticket? Where can I get a cockade or a ribbon?" To which the answer was, "go to the *Black Boy*, and you will get them." The five hundred and nineteen who voted for SIR J. THOROLD paid their own expences, while the 851 on the other side were in the situation I have just described. For myself, I would rather see SIR W. INGILBY receive 400 additional votes from men who paid their own expences, than one single vote at his own expence. Apropos of the *Black Boy* Inn, I believe the landlord kicked out SIR WILLIAM'S voters last night. [A Person in the crowd "And the Black Horse too"] nor would the "Black Horse" be rude by them. I hope SIR W. INGILBY will become a little more liberal, and not allow the respectable Freeholders of Lincolnshire to be treated with such indignity."

This description of the reception given to the leading Radical of the day by the PEOPLE, stated as it is in a Radical Morning Paper, is extremely diverting—but it will hardly be believed, that after dinner, on the same day in which this Gentleman had promised so "undauntedly to *direct the spirit* of Lincolnshire" (GOD help him!), he was induced to beat a retreat, being not sufficiently ARISTOCRATIC for the DEMOCRATS whose cause he was advocating—"*Cæsar's wife*" was very foolish in refusing the venison, he could not have been worse off if he had accepted it than he is now; besides, half a buck was a most harmless gift, inasmuch as whatever might have been said to a simple *haunch*, every man at a contested election is free to *take a side*—CÆSAR'S wife is a silly body.

OUR readers will perceive that SIR ROBERT WILSON has been degraded from the Sovereign Order of the Red Eagle of PRUSSIA. The POST and the TIMES, and those papers which have espoused the cause of this great personage, consider it an honour to be deprived of such Orders. This is very strange —the KING of PRUSSIA, who has expelled WILSON, is the same KING of PRUSSIA who conferred the Order upon him; and certainly if we may judge by the eagerness with which the Ex-General courted and sought such decorations, he did not consider the attainment to them a disgrace—SIR ROBERT however has still one or two foreign crosses left.

IT is with great regret we are obliged to delay our notice of the Rev. MR. GLEIG'S letter to SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL on his acceptance of the office of President of a Branch Missionary Society at Maidstone,—the pamphlet is full of interesting matter, and contains the fullest exposure of the quackery of the Saints.

We were surprised upon enquiring into the subject, to find that the letter has been so long delayed—the meeting took place early in August—and we were still more surprised to find that SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL did not preside over the meeting when it actually was holden.

The former is accounted for by the fact that the reverend writer was not, till very lately, aware that SIR EDWARD had consented to fill the office—the publication of such a letter at all under the circumstances of SIR EDWARD'S absence from the meeting is also accounted for by a reference to the *cause* of that absence, which was *illness*—the *intention* was the same, and as the acceptance of the office of President is the ground of the address, the fact that the chair, on the *occasion* named, was temporarily filled by my LORD TORRINGTON, makes no alteration in the leading feature of the case.

On Sunday next, without fail, we shall review the pamphlet, and lay many edifying extracts from it before the public.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

WE copy the following from the TIMES of Friday:—

"Yesterday a Committee, composed of gentlemen of the first respectability, assembled at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief of those Spaniards who have been compelled to seek in this country an asylum from the vengeance of the restored Ferdinand. The committee, after consulting for some time as to the best means of effecting the object which they have in view, adjourned until Monday next. Colonel Jones, of the Grenadier Guards, who was in the Chair, received communications from Earl Spencer, and other distinguished individuals, approving of the proposed subscriptions, and expressing the strongest sympathy for the unfortunate Spaniards."

Nothing can be more noble than this design of subscribing, and nothing more respectable, we dare say, than the meeting —but might we ask what has been done with all the money the public have *already* subscribed to the Spanish cause?—nothing has been done in Spain with it, that we can perceive, and we must say a small sketch of an account of receipts and disbursements would be a very acceptable document.

There has also been a subscription for the GREEKS—a little statement of the disposition of those funds would be pleasant; and there is thirdly, a subscription for a Cenotaph to her late Royal Highness PRINCESS CHARLOTTE—and a fourth, for MR. WYATT'S Statue of his late MAJESTY GEORGE III.—and a fifth for some plate which was to have been presented to the late QUEEN CAROLINE—and a sixth for SHERIFF PARKINS'S Hackney Coachman. We have no desire to check the charitable inclinations of any persons disposed to relieve the revolutionary refugees—but as far as the other affairs which we have just named go, the smallest information will be most thankfully received.

WE are authorised to contradict the report (which appeared in this paper of Sunday, the 16th inst.) that his Royal Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD had kindly and charitably contributed fifty pounds to the subscription for the poor inhabitants of HOF, who are reduced to the greatest distress by a conflagration which took place recently in that town—the statement was at all events premature.

WE have received a letter from a MR. JONES, the author of a poem called the "Fall of Constantinople," which he sent to the "ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE," as a candidate for the prize announced by that body.

Every body knows that the KING is, and ever has been, the most munificent patron of the Arts and *Belles Lettres*, and while his splendid donations of LIBRARIES and PICTURES bespeak the extent of his liberality to the nation, his patronage of all societies and institutions for the furtherance of science, the dissemination of knowledge, and the amendment of the national taste, marks his gracious care and condescension.

With the name of our beloved SOVERHIGN the Society of Literature is honoured—that society which offered for the *best* poem on the subject of the Fall of Constantinople, a premium of fifty guineas.

For this reward MR. JONES was one of the sanguine competitors, and if his poem had been rejected upon fair grounds, we should never have mentioned the circumstance, because we do not mean to criticise his work, and because, let the accusation of intriguing and influence have been what they might, we certainly should not have interfered between a disappointed author and a constituted board, to whom we should for every reason have felt inclined to allow judgment and independence; but MR. JONES states a case which calls for explanation, and we therefore take up the subject, in order that it may meet that eye which paternally and graciously watches the public interests, and that the name of MAJESTY may not be subjected to any illiberal observations from the conduct of a body favoured with its patronage, which really, from MR. JONES'S shewing, does appear perfectly inexplicable.

MR. JONES says this:—

"The Society was desirous of being provided with a Dissertation upon HOMER, an Essay on the Greek language, and a Poem on the Fall of Constantinople. In order, therefore, to command perfection, and exalt our literary fame, it made proclamation, that to the authors of the *best* Dissertation upon HOMER, the *best* Essay on the Greek language, and the *best* Poem on the Fall of Constantinople, it would award, in exchange, certain valuable considerations. Now, the moment compositions on these specified subjects were furnished by the literary world, *the covenant was entered into—the compact was ratified—the bargain was struck.* Nothing, then, either more or *less*, remained for the Society to perform, than to make, with the *best* grace of which it was capable, the stipulated awards. *Had all the productions been execrable*, still it could not justly have escaped from the self-imposed obligation of *distinguishing* with its prizes the Flowers of the Flock—the Master-Thistles—the *best* of an execrable Collection!

"The question, whether a certain degree of goodness was not a condition, of course, *must be answered in the negative*—for it is so answered, and in the superlative degree too, in the unreserved and definite proposals of the Society itself. Bad as the *best* compositions might be, the *best* compositions were, without qualification, promised the prizes. Whoever might hope to defend the conduct of the Society, by arguing that it would have been disgraceful in it to have rewarded bad productions, should be admonished, to his discomfiture, that the disgrace attaches to the miserable contriving, which ultimately reduced the Society to a choice between the evils of forfeiting its good faith, or bestowing rewards on unworthy objects."

MR. JONES proceeds in his preface, (whence we make this extract, or rather whence MR. JONES who forwards it to us makes this extract,) to speak in stronger terms than any less ill used person, than an enraged poet would perhaps select in describing the affair, and then very properly makes the following explanation:—

"After having, in a sense, involved men who would start with indignation did they know the real state of the case, in the perpetration of an inhuman and public fraud, I should think myself inexcusably negligent, did I not take especial pains to exempt them from the charge of any intentional or avoidable implication in so disgraceful a transaction. Though of political principles far different from those of the noble head of the house of Lansdown, who stands first on the list of the Society's council, I have that perfect conviction of the integrity, magnanimity, and keen sense of honour, which he shares in common with such men as my LORD GRENVILLE, and other *well known* individuals, whose names appear in this list, that I should deem myself a heretic to make any scruple of prudence in avowing, that I cannot involve them in the accusation of having been privy to, or consenting in, the clumsy fraud of which the Society has been guilty. Such men will thank me for my remarks, as they will put them on their guard for the future, and shew them the necessity under which they lie, of either *withdrawing* their *names* from the Society, or providing against any evil implication for the time to come, by remodelling its *operative* machinery, and, henceforth, keeping an eye, for their own sakes, on all its proceedings.

"If the Royal Society of Literature require, in but a subordinate degree, the good opinion of the public, it cannot proceed in its course, under the present guidance—shall an incapable and mischievous Quorum continue to possess the active and influential management of its concerns, after having committed literary *treason* against the Sovereign! after having associated his Name with doings that have called down the indignation, and contempt, and derision of the nation? —This is not the first time I have paid my tribute of respect to the character and acquirements of our illustrious King;—I shall not be harged with disrespect towards his Name, in my strictures upon the misconduct of a Society, *peculiarly* under his patronage; for the whole bent of those strictures tend to make manifest my regret, that a condescension, which was the offspring of a genuine zeal for the intellectual advancement of his people, and a munificence which was truly regal, had been woefully abused; it tends to prove my anxiety, they should be abused no longer."

We know literally nothing of the case beyond what is here displayed by MR. JONES. But we are most anxious to know more, and shall be happy and proud, to publish any statement or vindication of the Society which it may think proper to put forth in answer to this violent accusation of breach of faith. We have read portions of the poem, and distinctly state that it is too good to be dismissed with the herd, as being too bad for consideration.

In conclusion, since JONES is a commonish name, and is moreover borne by many talented persons, it may be necessary to distinguish the aggrieved gentleman in the present case by his christian name. Every body knows the story of the Freshman who went to wine with MR. JONES, of JESUS—never having been at his rooms, or even to his college, when he accepted his invitation, he asked the porter which were MR. JONES'S rooms?—"MR. JONES!" said the Porter—"there are thirty-eight MR. JONES'S in College—what is his christian name?"—"WILLIAM," said the Freshman.—"Dear me," replied the porter, "there are nineteen WILLIAM JONES'S up, at this moment."—"That is extremely awkward," muttered the under graduate—"very awkward indeed, for I am engaged to wine with my friend, Sir."

"Oh, wine," cried the Janitor, "that alters the case, there's only one MR. JONES in the College who drinks wine—that's the staircase, Sir."

Everybody, when they hear that MR. JONES has been writing a poem, and is rowing the Royal Society of Literature, will immediately ask what MR. JONES it is? When we tell him that his Christian name is JACOB, they will at once discover him, for, of all the MR. JONESES who are "up"—there can be but one whose name happens to be JACOB.

WE have received an incalculably long account of an elopement, of which (we may be wrong) we do not believe one word, and at all events we have no room for such a detail.

As on Sunday next we shall have occasion to display the prevalent quackery of methodism in various instances, we shall not enlarge here upon a subject which has given us at once a feeling of sorrow and disgust. We mean the publication in the newspapers of a letter said to have been written by SMITH, one of the unhappy persons who were executed on Wednesday, which, together with the account of his last moments, is, indeed, a terrible specimen of the blasphemous misuse of religious terms and holy words, which distinguishes the whole class of ranters and pervades all their transactions.

The person in question was attended by a MR. BAKER, and a namesake of his own, the *Rev.* MR. SMITH, (by whom ordained we know not) late a boatswain, we believe, in the navy, and now *gambierized* into a *Bethel-union* preacher:— we extract the *circular* account sent to the papers of the proceedings on the day previous to the execution.

"Yesterday morning, a little before 6 o'clock, they were brought from their sleeping apartments, and conveyed to the large room, where they were joined by the Rev. Gentleman before named. When he entered the room, Smith was engaged in fervent prayer, and the reverential awe which he appeared to feel, and the energetic language he used, *would not have disgraced the pulpit of the most popular preacher.* This ended, he rose, and saluted his spiritual visitants, and proceeded to relate, in a firm tone of voice, the feelings of his mind, and expressed his hope that all was right within—yet he lamented that he did not feel more—fearing that the eternal quietude of his mind might arise from an improper source. "I (said he) *I feel a something which cannot be of human origin.*" After spiritual advice and caution had been given by the Ordinary and his attendants, *the Rev. G. C. Smith offered an invocation to Heaven on their behalf in language of sublime eloquence.* After which *Mr. Baker gave out an hymn, No. 72,* Jones' Supplement, from which Crisp had *aforetime* expressed himself to have received consolation. They all sang in an audible voice, particularly the following verse:—

> "The lofty triumph of my soul
> Shall teach itself out-brave;
> Leave dull mortality behind,
> And fly beyond the grave."

Scott and Smith then entered into free conversation with their spiritual advisers. Smith observed, "*I acknowledge the justice* of my sentence, *but I am a murdered man*, and I hope I shall be the last the Bank will cause to ascend the scaffold."

Why such nonsense is printed the ignorant parties interested in such a display of their own exertions alone can tell—a man murdered by a just sentence!—but let us go on.

The following is printed as a letter written by the culprit at six o'clock in the morning of the execution to his fellow prisoners:—

"My dear Friends and Fellow-sufferers,

I take my last farewell of you all—I am happy, and so are all—*I trust we are going to glory—our feelings are greater than we can express*—I trust you who have obtained mercy will not abuse it. Listen to the voice of conscience —do not take conviction for conversion, but ever cleave to that which is good. Piece vice for heaven's sake—leave off swearing—*read the 107th psalm, and meditate on it.* Pray heartily for the Holy Spirit to direct your lives. You are going into the world again, pray take the advice of a dying man, and read you Bibles, and regulate your conduct thereby. *O! had you but listened to the admonitions of Mr. B.* how much better would you have been; with what comfort could you have looked back on the many precious truths he has told us—what consolation they afford you in your ensuing trials! Hear a word from a dying man, 'I am happy.' Do thou be happy, but seek it from the right quarter, that is from the Bible; be much in prayer, and particularly in secret prayer, and God will hear you. He has, I believe, heard a wicked sinner like myself, and I am sure he will hear you. What should we have done if it had not been for Mr. D——; *he opened the gospel truths to my soul*, which I hope will be the saving of it to bliss eternal. I feel happy, and so do we all (this part of the letter was written rather later than the former)—and I hope it's on a right foundation. Nature shrinks, but that we cannot help. *O listen to the Gospel's joyful sound!* and may God bless you all! *I hope Mr. B. will ever attend the prisoners in this place—and I hope he will be spared yet many years, for he is a valuable instructor in the hands of God.*

Let our readers mark this passage—the wretched man on the verge of eternity is made, (that is, if he wrote the letter,) to withdraw his thoughts from heavenly things to compliment MR. BAKER, and to secure him employment in the prison.

"*I have sent you a few tracts*, and I trust you will read them. O ever read your Bibles, for it is a bitter thing to sin against God. *Seek an interest in the precious blood* of Christ, for 'he will save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him.' Farewell, my dear friends, farewell! Before you receive this, I hope and trust *I shall be so glory.*" J. SMITH.

"P.S. I would have wrote more, but my time is short—adieu.—Now, my dear friends, on the brink of eternity I charge you, I entreat you to consider your ways; let my dying lips prevail with you all to kneel before God and beg for mercy—*adieu—farewell!*"

Now we ask, whether there is any evidence in this letter of that inward repentance, that abstracted contrition which real, humble, and sincere devotion would inspire?—No—it is a shameful libel upon religion, got up, like all the other manœuvres of Methodism, and full of pretension and quackery—it is extremely disgusting, and calculated to do the cause of religion more harm than good—we abstain from saying more until our next number.

SPEECH OF MR. HAMDEN,

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IN BARBADOES.

[Continued from our last.]

"The regulation to which I am next to advert, will help to illustrate this remark. It is a regulation which could have proceeded only from a legislator, who is not himself subject to the law. Speaking of those countries where the people have a voice in framing their laws, it has been justly said, 'Les loix sont toujours douces, parceque celui qui les établit s'y soumet.' Of course you will understand, gentlemen, that I allude to the book which is to be kept for the purpose of registering the offences and punishments which may take place on the Estate, and to which the master or overseer is to swear, quarterly, before a magistrate. I have oftened sickened at my humiliation as a Colonist; but this makes every other degradation I have experienced appear as nothing. Is it possible, that any honourable man can submit to this debasement? 'Penal laws are to check the arm of wickedness, but not to wage war with the natural sentiments of the heart.'* The vile wretch who has already compromised the dignity of virtue, and made terms with a guilty conscience, will not feel himself degraded by this quarterly purgation. But can it be supposed that any honourable man, proud in the consciousness of deserving the applause of men, and the approbation of heaven, will endure to be sent quarterly to a magistrate, stained with the imputation of guilt, there to make oath that he has not been acting the part of a monster and brute during the last three months? Hear the words, I would almost say of something more than human wisdom, (you will allow me to take the book, for nature has not gifted me with a ready memory,) "Let us," says the immortal MONTESQUIEU, "follow nature, which has given shame to man as his scourge; and let the heaviest part of the punishment be the infamy attending it." And he goes on—"But if there be some countries where shame is not a consequence of punishment, this must be owing to tyranny, which has inflicted the same pudishments on villains and honest men." When we all of us, without distinction, the honest man no less than the villain, carry about with us the odium of being a brute and a savage—which this regulation would fix upon every slave owner indiscriminately, the sense of shame will indeed no longer be a scourge. We shall all appear infamous alike; and many a violent man who dares not expose himself to the execration of the community, and the infamy which now attaches upon every act of barbarity, will, when restrained by no check but the penalties of law, contrive by ingenious expedients, to evade the most curiously contrived machinery of oaths and inquisition.

'Harsh laws are always impotent. They will be evaded.

'Et magis valebunt ingeniorum acumina, quam legis auctoritas.'

BACON.

This will ever be the case, not only when laws are harsh, but when they are not adapted to the genius and manners of the people. And LORD BATHURST, I think, will not deny that a system of Government not free from defects, but under which the people are contented and happy, is infinitely preferable to the most perfect Utopian system that is not in accordance with the habits and manners of the people. And how can he know what is adapted to the manners and sentiments of these colonies? SOLON being asked whether the laws he had given to the Athenians were the best, replied, 'they are the best they can bear; and divine wisdom said to the Jews, 'I have given you precepts which are not good'—that is, not good in themselves, but convenient for you, in deference to habits and prejudices. In casting my eye over the concluding part of that paragraph of the despatch which is now under consideration, a word strikes me which I cannot help remarking. When the person of a slave shall exhibit recent marks of flogging or '*mutilation*.' The use of this word may serve to show what are LORD BATHURST'S notions of our punishments; and may help to account for the extreme severity of the discipline to which he would subject us. I could assure his Lordship, that the mutilation of a fellow-creature excites no greater horror in his mind than in the mind of every respectable slave-owner of this country; and as to the *marks of flogging*, the expression forces upon me a comparison which I hesitate to make—a comparison of our punishments with the punishments of the army and navy. I am informed that it is a constant rule that the soldier who receives a flogging is taken from the halberts to the hospital—the punishments being always administered with that degree of severity which renders surgical aid necessary. Now, Gentlemen, will you forgive me if I ask you, if you ever suffered such a punishment to be given on your estates as to render it necessary that the culprit should be confined to his room or his bed for one day? Are you not extremely annoyed if even one stripe more severe than the others shall happen to have broken the skin? And are the effects of ordinary punishments visible on the person two days after they have been administered? For myself, I declare before heaven, I have now given a faithful description of punishments on my estate; and I conscientiously believe, that among owners throughout the island, with very few exceptions, they are on the same moderate scale. Yet, as I have before said, there are, no doubt, a few brutes among us—thank God! a very few, I believe. But we must take care, if we cannot restrain the ferocity of such men, to provide suitable scourges for them by law. The last subject of regulation adverted to in the Despatch, relates to the means of ensuring to the slave what property he may have acquired. As I never in my life heard a single instance in which the property of a slave was invaded by the master, I do not feel very solicitous about it; but, of course, I would not oppose any regulation for more effectually securing the peculium of the slave."

"We have now arrived at the most serious, I would almost say awful, part of the Despatch. In the concluding paragraph we are given to understand, that we must not presume to exercise any judgment or discretion in matters involving, not our most important interests only, but our very existence. The edict has gone forth, and woe be to him who hesitates to obey it. The words are these—'And if (what I am unwilling to imagine) you should meet with any serious opposition, you will lose no time in transmitting to me the necessary communication, in order that I may take the earliest opportunity of laying the matter laid before Parliament, and submitting for their consideration such measures, as it may be fit to adopt in consequence.' Gentlemen, it would be insulting your understandings to expatiate upon the evil consequences that must result from a system of foreign legislation. Every school-boy knows that oppression, injustice, and ruin must be the fate of those who live under a system of government, where the governor resides three or four thousand miles removed from the theatre of their operations; and where, as it has been said in the late Report of your Committee, 'Calumny would supply the place of observation, and speculation usurp the province of experience.' If I wanted to give you proofs of these things, what need I do more than refer you back to this very Despatch which I hold in my hand. Take warning from this. There is not, I believe, in his Majesty's dominions a man who has less of what is called the spirit of radicalism in him, than I have. I consider the British Constitution the best in the world—the British people the happiest in the world. And great and powerful as is the influence of Government, I do not think that in the present state of things, with the enormous wealth which is diffused among the people, and the ardent spirit of liberty that pervades every class, the interests of the nation or the happiness of the people would be so well provided for, if the influence of Government was less. And, notwithstanding the clamour there is in England about the corruption of Parliament, I doubt whether there ever was in the world a legislative assembly so much governed by reason and justice. But do not let us delude ourselves with the notion, that the interests of the Colonies would be effectually protected and provided for, by the British Parliament, should they undertake to legislate for us. The influence of Ministers is notoriously sufficient to insure the sanction of Parliament to most measures which they propose. But, then, when the matters relate to Great Britain herself, Parliament has ample means of being informed of the premises, and therefore is fully competent to judge of the expediency, and tendency, of the measures proposed. Their own interests are immediately implicated, and the Minister, in deference to the integrity of Parliament, does not venture to put their pliability to too severe a trial. The case is widely different in reference to the Colonies. The knowledge which Members of Parliament can obtain upon these subjects, is necessarily imperfect, and generally derived from corrupt sources. An honest assembly forming their judgments on the representations of West India society, given by MESSRS. WILBERFORCE, MACAULAY, STEPHEN, and BUXTON, could not do less than bind us in chains of iron. But I believe the more conscientious and enlightened Members of Parliament, begin to have their suspicions of this junta, and hesitate to sacrifice the lives and properties of their fellow-subjects on information resting upon such authority. Nevertheless, this very class of Members, diffident in themselves, and confiding in the more full and accurate knowledge of official persons, would, from honourable scruples, pin their faith on the Minister. The result of which would be, that although you are talked to about measures submitted to the consideration of Parliament, and made to believe that your interests are to have a fair and impartial examination there, the will of the Secretary for Colonies is your law—and you will live under the most absolute, unqualified despotism that ever crushed a suffering people. The good character of the individual who may happen to be at the head of your affairs, is no security for your rights. This is a broad maxim, which admits of no exception—that those who hold their rights at the will of an individual, have no rights at all. I anticipate much wit and many smart jokes, about the inconsistency of slave-owners talking of rights and liberties; but this is the clamour of ignorance: look to history, and you will there find that no nations in the world have been more jealous of their liberties than those amongst whom the institution of slavery existed. We still appeal to Greece and Rome for the brightest examples of patriotism, and in short, of all the nobler virtues. MR. BURKE has, with that profound, piercing insight into the sources of human actions for which he was so distinguished, most happily developed the *causes* of this fact, in his speech for conciliating the North American Colonies. But if it has been determined that Colonies are best governed by the strong arm of irresistible power, will not Englishmen have some tenderness for the habits and principles in which the present generation has been trained up? They will surely spare *us* at least; and in pity let them begin by closing the doors of their schools and their universities against our sons, and by prohibiting the exportation of English books and English newspapers to the colonies. Yet still I fear that the blood, which flows in their veins would boil until it burst asunder the chains of despotism. It is English blood. It has been beautifully said, 'An Englishman is the worst man on earth to argue another into slavery—his speech betrayeth him.'" This topic would lead me into a copious discussion, but it is time for me to conclude; and I shall only add that I hope I have not inflicted a parricidal wound on my country, by presuming to disobey this Despatch so far as to have raised the voice of remonstrance against the fiat of the Minister."

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Principles of Penal Laws

THEATRICALS.

IT is what the cocknies call quite refreshing to perceive any thing like good taste, and a desire to obtain legitimate approbation, now and then peep out in the midst of senseless pageantry and idle noise. The revival of "*King John*," at Covent Garden, whether we consider the splendour with which it has been got, the magnificence and propriety of the costume, or the excellence of the acting, deserves the highest praise; and we have little doubt, if the Covent Garden managers were to devote an equal share of pains and talent upon the other plays of the immortal bard, they would reap a plentiful and honourable harvest.

YOUNG in KING JOHN was extremely effective, his declamation is always beautiful, and we hardly ever remember to have seen him more ably avail himself of the opportunities afforded in this character of displaying his powerful talent than on Monday: to speak of CHARLES KEMBLE'S FAULCONBRIDGE is only to repeat the praises with which it has ever been rewarded; it is in truth a most powerful and admirable piece of acting—he never was more effective.

We were extremely happy to find that the favourite system of dressing up girls in men's clothes was, upon this occasion, broken in upon; and we were not, as heretofore, disgusted by the unnatural transformation of the sexes. We cannot particularly compliment the boy who performed the part of PRINCE, but we *can* compliment MRS. BARTLEY upon her CONSTANCE—it was an able and successful piece of acting, and evinced the full possession of those powers with which, as MISS SMITH, she formerly attracted the town. Upon the whole, the play affords a great treat to the lovers of its illustrious author and the drama in general, and, as we said in the beginning of this article, reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and liberality of the management.

MISS TREE is reported on the "recovery" list, and is to make her re-appearance in the ENGLISH FLEET—we look forward to this event with great pleasure.

We have received the following communication, to which we readily give a place:—

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR—The uniform impartiality which you observe in that part of your paper devoted to the criticism of the drama, induces me to suggest an observation which I have frequently made as to the ill-arrangement of the music to the evening's performance. I do not allude to the operas which the two great theatres are in the habit of representing during the winter season, for to the music which is generally played between the acts of more serious pieces. I will cite but one instance among many others, in which I have been struck with this inconsistency, and I doubt not but you will agree with me that it is to be regretted that a defect, which might be so easily remedied, should so long have been countenanced in the two first English theatres.

On Saturday last the subject selected for the evening's performance was MOORE'S tragedy of "*The Gamester*," and certainly if it be desirable that the thread of the subject should be preserved as far as possible by the music which occupies the interval between each act, in no case do I think should a selection of more serious character have been chosen.—When I remind you that MOZART'S lively air of "Fin ch'han dal vino," formed a part of this selection, I flatter myself that you may be led to notice this subject on some future occasion; nor am I less confident that MR. BISHOP needs only some such suggestion to pay this attention to his department in the theatrical management.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, G. P. R.

London, Nov. 18, 1823.

WE insert the following letter, because it may be an act of justice. Our police report was copied from the daily papers—we ourselves know nothing of the transactions alluded to, nor of any of the parties concerned in them.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—I feel quite indignant to find in your report of the proceedings at Bow-Street on the 14th instant, under the head "Rex *v.* Kelly" after alluding to the Gambling House, you make Jackson state "that he went there for the purpose of seeing Kelly, to solicit the payment of a sum of money owing to him for goods sold and delivered to Kelly, who then protested that he had no money, but the witness remained in the room a short time and saw him engaged in playing hazard, when he repeatedly staked money."

Now, Sir, I beg to observe that Jackson alleged no such thing against me, and I will assert without fear of contradiction, that I not only do not, and never did, owe the man one farthing, but that I never at any period saw him. "I will be appeared as the prosecutor in this information—I trust, therefore, in justice to my own feelings that you will immediately recall this aspersion on my character as an officer and gentleman, through the same medium as you sent it forth to the public:—To be subject to such an information as the present, is quite annoying enough, without being exposed to the mortification of being solicited for payment at such a time and place for a sum of money *said* to be due to a perfect stranger by me—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WALDRON KELLY.

No. 15, James-Street, Lisson Grove, Nov. 24th, 1823.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE, OR MIRACLES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The printed notification of which the following is a transcript, has for some time past been exposed for the inspection and edification of the disciples of popery, in a covered passage leading to the Romish chapel and Romish school in this town; which, as appears by that advertisement, is a depôt for the sale of that precious commodity yclept the miracles of PRINCE HOHENLOHE—a new code of superstition for the rising generation!—

"*This day is published, price three-pence, an account of a miracle wrought by* PRINCE DE HOHENLOHE, (PRIEST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH) *the* 1*st August*. 1823, *on* MISS STUART, *of the Convent of St. Joseph Ranelagh, who had been afflicted with sickness for four years and seven months. Communicated in a letter to the Clergy and Laity of Dublin, by the Right Rev.* DR. DANIEL MURRAY," &c.

'To be had at this School.'

Had I not seen this document with my own eyes—had not daily accounts established the fact that the pretended miracles of PRINCE HOHENLOHE are received as orthodox by the Roman Catholic body, as "OBSTINATE INFALLIBILITY" would have opposed my belief in so extravagant a production of the enlightened age in which we live.

It is obvious, that the morbid constitution of Popery requires a renovation of its impaired energies by an exercise of empiricism which can deceive none except those who are absolutely priest-governed, and determined to remain dupes of the most degrading superstition.

True miracles are the most powerful evidences of a *true religion*. —Fraudulent miracles are the most damning proofs of a *false religion*. *Living subjects* may be more interesting objects of adoration than '*graven images*'—I however entertain too favourable an opinion of the improved intellect of my countrymen, to believe, that the spacious *Romish chapels* constructing in this and other towns, will ever be filled by disciples of the *old* Romish superstition, or of the *modern* Romish superstition founded upon the delusive miracles of Prince Hohenlohe.

Christ selected as the dispensers of his miracles and other important purposes of his interesting mission, men in the humble walks of life—but nothing less than the miraculous agency of a Prince and Priest of the Romish Church, would harmonize with the aspiring policy and aristocratic constitution of the Roman hierarchy.

The governors of the Latin church see with alarming apprehensions, that within a comparatively short period, (since the glorious Reformation) the members of the reformed religion have multiplied with the astonishing number of FIFTY-SIX MILLIONS, which is nearly half the amount of the members of the whole Roman Catholic church in the known world; and they are aware that nothing less than the gigantic but perilous expedient, of introducing a SECOND MESSIAH, can shield their church from the scrutinizing eye of TRUTH, and the unerring genius of REFORM!!!—Yours, Sir, respectfully,

Author of a Defence of the Civil and Religious Constitution of Englishmen, A Defence of the Natural Character, &c. &c. &c.

Warrington, Lancashire, Nov. 24, 1823.

THE NAVY AND SHIPPING GENERALLY.

The GLASGOW, 50, CAPT. B. C. DOYLE, arrived at Portsmouth 22d inst. She carried out SIR W. LUMLEY, K.C.B. and Commissioner BRIGGS, to Bermuda—21 days passage; left Bermuda 20th of October, with Commissioner LEWIS and family, on their way to Malta.

The SALISBURY, 60, ADMIRAL FANIE (CAPT. MAUDE), was expected at Bermuda the middle of this month.

The DOTTERELL, CAPT. HOPE, left Bermuda on the 21st October, for Halifax.

The ARDENT (hulk) laying off the Dock-yard, at Bermuda, is condemned to be broken up.

The JASPER, CAPT. ARBUTHNOT, was struck by a sea off Guernsey, which laid her on her beam ends, washed a boat from her quarter, and an anchor from her bow; she arrived at Portsmouth Tuesday, 19th October.

The CAMBRIDGE, 80, CAPT. MALING, is fitting for South America, at Chatham.

The VICTOR, 18, CAPT. PRICKETT, sailed on Monday for Plymouth.

The ARACHNE, 18, is ordered to be commissioned for foreign service.

The SAPPHO, 18, CAPT. JENKIN JONES, has sailed for the Cork station.

The PHAETON, 46, CAPT. STURT, was towed into Portsmouth harbour by the Comet, and went into Dock Wednesday.

The CYGNET and PLOVER brigs are to be commanded by Lieutenants on the packet service.

In the heavy gale of wind at Bengal—The ORACABESSA, CAPT. MICHAEL, totally lost, 36 of the crew landed at Kedgeree.—HELEN, ditto totally lost.—The LIVERPOOL, GREEN, Master, totally lost, only four of the crew saved.—The CATTAIR brig totally lost.

The ANTELOPE has sailed from Chatham with convicts, for Bermuda. The BRITOMART and ALACRITY had arrived at the Mauritius. The BENCOOLEN, SWALLOW, and HYTHE arrived safe at Bengal from London.

MAURITIUS, July 28.—The EMILY, COUPLAND, arrived here on the 21st inst. from Batavia—experienced a heavy gale near the Cape of Good Hope, sprung a leak, and has put in here for repairs. The CLYDESDALE left the Sand Heads 48 hours before the late gale, and is supposed out of danger.

We are informed that the French squadron, which the *Pluton* brought intelligence of being in the West Indies, has *returned to the* ports of France. Two razees and four frigates and sloops only were left at Martinique. Should SIR LAWRENCE HALSTED *think* it needful, the SUPERB, 74, will be detained in the *West Indies, as his* flag-ship, in which case SIR THOMAS STAINES, K.C.B. will *take the command* of the ISIS.

Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed, K.C.B. is appointed President of the Court Martial ordered at Portsmouth on Captain Harris, C.B. of the Hussar. It is said the other Members of the Court will be formed from the following Officers should they not in the interim be ordered to sea:—Capt. the Hon. T. B. Capel, C.B., Royal George yacht; Capt. James Nash, Queen Charlotte; Captain Sir W. Hoste, Bart. K.C.B. Albion; Capt. H. E. P. Sturt, Phaeton; Capt. B. C. Doyle, Glasgow; Capt. Houston Stewart, Menai; Moses Greetham, Esq. Deputy Judge Advocate.

COWES, Nov. 24.—Arrived the Madeira Packet, Allen, from St. Thomas's; on 13th Sept. she met with a hurricane which upset the vessel while laying-to under storm foresail, and she lay on her broadside 25 minutes, but by cutting away her mast she righted; had five feet water in her hold; was obliged to throw over a part of her cargo of coffee, &c.

The PENROSE, from Westport to Liverpool, was driven on shore near Cambletown, during a gale on the 20th inst. and it is feared will be totally wrecked—as was also the FERDINAND, FINK, from London to Swinemunde, near Elsineur, on the 13th inst. The DIANNA, of Peterhead, has been run down off the Caskett, by the TRIUMPH, of Aberdeen. A boat, marked "CHARLES FINLAY, Kincardine," was picked up on the 24th inst. off the Needles.

It is said that Captain Parry is to be sent on another voyage of discovery, and the following have been sent to us as the details of the proposed expedition:—Captain Parry, in his first voyage, discovered, after entering Lancaster Sound, but did not explore, an opening which he called Prince Regent's Inlet—leaving that, which seemed to turn to the South West, on his left, he proceeded in a north westerly direction, and the body of Lancaster Sound not being then explored, this inlet was necessarily passed by. It has been resolved that this inlet shall now be examined. Capt. Parry is therefore to proceed the ensuing summer, in the Hecla, to Prince Regent's Inlet, and it is said he expects to succeed, if any where, in this direction. We doubt his success in any direction.

Captain W. Little, of the Maida, of this port, arrived from Minamichi, was examined on Saturday, (22d inst.) before the Magistrates here, charged with shooting a young man of the name of Mason, belonging to Dartmouth. The body of the young man was interred in the church-yard at Devonport on Saturday.—*Hull Packet.*

Wednesday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain EDWARD MAXWELL DANIELL was sworn in to the command of the ship Duchess of Athol, consigned to Bengal and China.

A most extraordinary fraud has been attempted upon the friends and family of the late CAPT. MACKENZIE, R.N., the particulars of which our readers will find under the head "*Miscellaneous.*"

Arrived at Portsmouth, his Majesty's ship Redpole, CAPT. ANDERSON, from the Mediterranean; she is placed under quarantine.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25.—Wind West.—Arrived off the Port the Nile, Davidson, from Smyrna in 48 days; Hero, Day, from ditto; Peggy, Nicoll, from Labrador in 32 days; and Olive Branch, from Newfoundland in 25 days.

The ship Louisa, Fosdyke, arrived at Philadelphia 27th October, fell in with and took off the crew and passengers (20 in number) of the Duke of York, Taylor, from St. John's, New Brunswick, to Liverpool; she was hove on her beam-ends and water-logged in a hurricane on the 28th. The Captain, crew, and passengers were saved.

In the account of Capt. Parry's voyage, which has been published, it is mentioned, that the Esquimaux spoke the wrecks of two vessels lying to the northward of the expedition. No doubt they were the wrecks of the Aurora, of Hull; and the Dexterity, of Leith, whalers, which were lost some seasons since on the west coast of Baffin's Bay, to the southward of Lancaster Sound. Some of the wreck was seen this year, two or three miles inshore.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

DOVER, Nov. 26.—In the course of last night, a number of couriers charged with despatches, arrived from France, and set off immediately for London. Messengers from Naples and Spain have also arrived with despatches. Sailed his Majesty's packet Eclipse, Sherlock, to attend, with his Serene Highness the Duke of Weimar, and suite.

Saturday the remains of Capt. ADAM M'KENZIE, of his Majesty's ship Ocean, were interred at Stoke, with military honours. The procession moved from his late residence, in George-street, at half past eleven o'clock, followed by a long train of mourning coaches, private

...surgeons, and Naval Officers, and attended by a detachment of 300 ...Royal Marines.

...An American cutter, of 24 guns, boarded three British merchant-...men off the S.W. coast in the course of the last week, and after help-...ing himself to whatever they pleased in small arms, ammunition, ...duck, sail-cloth, and cordage, the privateer sheered off.

...The Right Hon. OSBORNE reigns from his seat at the Admiralty Board, ...in the room of the late Hon. KEITH DOUGLAS.

...Unsuccessful accounts received at Lloyd's on Thursday, of the losses off the ...American coast by the late gale have been serious, many vessels have ...been totally wrecked; among them was the Duke of York, bound ...from Liverpool to St. John's, N.B., which was completely lost.

...Mr. Croker arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth to attend the Court. ...It is understood here that Mr. Canning has sent a sworn deposition of ...the facts, as far as his evidence goes; stating, at the same time, the ...impossibility of personal attendance from a press of public business in ...London. The opinions of naval men are various as to the reception ...which such a document.

...In addition to the evidence offered at Plymouth, ...Mr. Turner, of the suite of Sir W. Thornton, will be heard ...before the next Court. Mr. Turner did not arrive in sufficient time ...for the former Court.

...The Amsterdam Dutch brig Courier, Capt. Lucas, belonging to ...the Treasury of the King of the Netherlands, arrived at this port from ...Helvoetsluis, on her way to the Mediterranean. It being customary with ...every particular nation to continue the old and friendly custom of salut-...ing the flag of the Port Admiral, on lowering her anchor she com-...menced firing her guns, when, unfortunately, the wadding of one of ...them struck the head of a waterman, who was close alongside, which ...killed him shortly after. His name is Marshall, of Gosport.

...Sir George Martin is named as the successor of our Port Admiral ...Sir G. Whitshed, with Mr. Triphook as his Secretary.

...Capt. Hardyman, C.B. is appointed to the Ocean, at Plymouth, in ...room of the deceased Capt. M'Kenzie.

...Orders are taken up in the river, Lieut. ..., to understand a few transports at one of them.

...Lieut. R.N. is appointed agent of one of them.

...Dover, Nov. 27.—Wind W.S.W.—Came down from the River and ...anchored in the Concord; Leith, for Pernambuco; also from Yarmouth, ...the Mary Crow, for the Mediterranean. Several vessels are coming ...down the River; names at present unknown.

...Portsmouth, Nov. 27.—Wind Southerly.—Arrived from the Downs, ...the Swiftsure, Woolwards, for Honduras; John, for Trieste; Reward, for Jamaica; ...and the Belle, for Lisbon.

...Plymouth, Nov. 26.—Arrived the Sandwich packet from Jamaica, ...which is ordered under quarantine, in consequence of the death of one of ...the crew, and a passenger being now ill.—The Nelson, Ellersley, from ...Jamaica, was boarded by two Spanish privateer boats, which took ...£1,000 dollars from the passengers; they also robbed the master, and ...left him in the mate.

...The Ann, of Dumbarton, from Archangel, was on shore near North ...Shields, 5th inst. without any person on board.

THE ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

...There is no truth in the statement that our army is to be increased ...to the amount of ten thousand men. There is to be an addition to our ...military force, but nothing like the amount mentioned. The increase ...will be merely sufficient to replace the troops which are destined for ...the West India Colonies. This measure is rendered necessary, in ...consequence of the very low scale to which our military establishments ...have been reduced; so that any extra demand for troops, although it ...be only two or three regiments, leaves a positive deficiency in some ...part or which of the service.

...Major-General Darling, late Acting Governor of Mauritius, hav-...ing given over the government and military command of that colony ...to Sir Lowry Cole, arrived in London on Saturday se'nnight; the ...Major-General has been recently appointed Colonel of the 90th foot.

...The 53rd regiment of foot marched from Gosport on the 14th inst. ...and arrived at Weedon on the 24th.

...The 30th regiment of infantry marched from Weedon on the 13th ...inst. and arrived at Brighton on the 24th.

...We have to announce the death of General John Barclay, of the ...Royal Marines; he was appointed, on the 15th March, 1755, Second ...Lieutenant in the Royal Marines. He served from 1757 till 1759 in ...the Mediterranean, and was present, in 1760, at the siege of Belleisle. ...He was subsequently employed on an expedition to the coast of Africa; ...was present at the first relief of Gibraltar, at the attacks of Red Bank ...and Mud-Fort, in the Delaware, and at the capture of the Spanish Fleet, ...under Admiral Langara, and at the taking of Admiral de Grasse, in ...the West Indies.—His commission as First Lieutenant, was dated the ...4th July, 1758; as Captain, 14th October, 1762; as Major, by brevet, ...13th August, 1777; and Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th February, 1783. ...He was appointed Major in his corps the 24th Dec. 1791; Colonel, by ...brevet, 1st March, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in Marines, the 29th ...October, 1794; Second Colonel Commandant, 1st Feb. 1798; Colonel ...Commandant, 21st December, 1803; and Resident Field Officer of ...Chatham, the 25th September, 1806. He received the rank of Major-Gen. ...on the 3rd of May, 1796; of Lieut.-General, 25th September, 1803; ...of General, 4th June, 1813.—General Barclay was placed on the ...retired list, the 26th April, 1814.

...General Barclay's son is a Colonel in the army, and in the com-...mand of the 66th regiment, on service in India.

...It is said the 7th Royal Fusileers Regiment will shortly march into ...Portsmouth; at present there is not sufficient men to do the duty, and ...every day orders are expected to march detachments from the Provin-...cial Battalions to Gravesend for embarkation, to join their respective ...regiments in India.

...The estimates for forming the Military Store in Penny-street, Ports-...mouth, into a Barrack, have been forwarded to town; we understand ...it amount to be some what less than 40001. to provide comfortable ...quarters for 450 men in single berths, and good accommodation for ...officers. It is a most substantial building, and has long been lying idle.

...On Thursday the Duke of York held a levee as Commander in Chief, ...at the office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by General Gas-...coigne, General Sir George Nugent, Major-General Wm. Douglas, ...Major-General Conran, Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Hotham, Sir Giffin ...Wilson, and about twenty others.

...Detachments, consisting of 24 officers and 400 men, belonging to ...the 1st Battalion of Light Dragoons and the 16th Lancers; and to ...the 14th, 38th, 44th, 59th, and 87th regiments of infantry, are ...ordered to prepare for embarkation on board the Berwickshire and ...Princess of Athol, East Indiamen, for Bengal. Detachments, con-...sisting of 10 officers and 300 men, belonging to the 4th regiment of ...Light Dragoons, and the 20th and 47th regiments of foot, have re-...ceived orders to prepare for embarkation on board the Duke of York ...and Castle Huntley, East Indiamen, for Bombay. The above detach-...ments are ordered to be embarked by the 31st of December.

...The Field of Waterloo no longer wears even a distant appearance of ...war; within a few years, been the scene of so much slaughter. The ...corn produced there, during the past harvest, were more ...abundant than the oldest man living can remember; and the ground ...was ploughed, and in part sown with wheat for the next year.

...The 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Infantry, which marched ...into Gosport on the 12th inst. arrived at Doncaster yesterday, on its ...way to Hull. The 17th Foot is ordered to replace the 65th Regiment.

...The 65th (2d York North Riding) Regiment of Infantry, which ...marched from Hulton the 14th inst. will arrive at Edinburgh on Wed-...nesday next.—The 73d Regiment of Foot, which has been ordered to ...proceed from Scotland to Ireland, by way of Portpatrick and Dona-...ghadee, will be replaced at Edinburgh by the 65th Regiment.

...The EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, published on the 1st of Decem-...ber, is embellished with a Portrait of the Bishop of Norwich, elegantly ...engraved from a painting from Life; and contains, A Memoir of the Rev. Pre-...bendary Ogle—The Blighted Rose, an original Song, from the archives of ...the Hibernian family—The Complaint of Despair—The Half Hanged—Blind Wi-...dowers—Mirvane, from Ossian's Berrathon—Cenobium Atticum, or Sketches ...of Character—The Dream—Adelaide de Montmorency—The Poet and the Miser ...—the Æolian Harp—The Fine Arts—Reviews of Foreign Books—The ...Drama—the usual Literary and Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Published by ...Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster-row, and sold by all booksellers.

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IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—MR. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PEN-MANSHIP, whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their pre-sent writing) in six progressive Lessons. This system is peculiarly calculated for the attainment of the best and most scientific hand calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy, and, more-over, will steady the hand of the most tremulous writer. Upwards of 2000 speci-mens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, and references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of 50 years of age. Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few less time, so as to enable the writer to decipher what he has written with inconceivable ease.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

PRAY DON'T LAUGH.—Although the Russian Bears laugh at the English Bulls, as there are petty Perfumers, Hair-dressers, and others, who melt bullocks' fat, and put it in pots, and perfume it, and take in the public by pretending to sell them Bears' Grease; but it is well known in Russia, that Bears' Grease is only fit for the leather, and makes the hair turn grey and fall off; the truth of this is well known to every one who knows the Emperor Alexander, as he lost his hair at an early age; and many persons of distinction in the North also lost their hair at an early age, through using Bears' Grease. In short, in Russia and other parts of the North, where the Bears are, it is found from experience that Bears' Grease is too harsh for the hair; and we never recommend it in this country, for the hair is not of the proper consistence, or must be deprived of its injuring the hair; but Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is mixed with the most nourishing Oils in Europe, and it is always like a jelly, and it is proved by every one who has given it a fair trial, to be the only article that ac-tually preserves and promotes the hair, if used constantly, not a hair will fall off, or turn grey: it is such a nourisher to the hair, that even if it has begun to turn grey, it will restore it to its natural colour. It is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and when dressing with it will always keep the head and hair clean and beautiful, and in curl. Will sure restore the hair on bald places, if there is the least sign of roots; Medical Gentlemen of the Medical Hall, who have analyzed Prince's Russia Oil, have published in the "Gazette of Health," No. 16, that the discovery is a great credit to the proprietors, and is superior to any other Oil for the hair, and will do in cases of baldness and weak hair what can possibly be done in strengthening and restoring it. The medical gentlemen have also analysed another Oil, which is daily puffed in the Papers, as used by Emperors, Kings, Dukes, &c. &c. and have published in the "Gazette of Health," No. 12, that on examining the ingredients of this grand Oil, they find it contains only common Oil, coloured and perfumed: therefore it cannot be compared to the Russia Oil as a nourisher to the hair. It is no wonder that Ladies and Gen-tlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counter-feits. Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as impostors in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and some more to deceive, falsely, have printed on the counterfeit covers, "the original," or "genuine Russia Oil," and some even are so daring, although they know it is punishable, to put the original Proprietor's name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or respectable venders. Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil. The ounce bottle five shillings, a large bottle, containing five ounces, one pound, is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by most principal Per-fumers and Medicine Venders. Prince's Russia Oil has been improved with the extra ingredient since January, 1822, through which it will keep pleasant in this or any other climate. Several Captains who have come from the Continent have declared that whenever they landed merchandise, they have been asked if they had any of Prince's Russia Oil; therefore merchants will find an advantage in exporting it. Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for ex-portation. As several Ladies and Gentlemen in the country have been taken in by unprincipled persons selling them Counterfeit Russia Oil, therefore will be sure to have the Genuine by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, it will be forwarded immediately by coach.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Friday arrived yesterday. The Madrid Gazette contains a Royal decree of the King of Spain, establishing a new Council, which, he states, is to be modelled "as it was formerly re-established by my august and dear predecessors;—Philip V., by means of a Cabinet Council, which he formed with his Ministers, by a resolution of the 30th of November, 1714, and Charles III. by the re-institution of the Supreme Junta of State created under a Decree of the 8th of July, 1787;—I have resolved, that you, together with the rest of my Secretaries of State and Despatches; Don Jose Garcia de la Torre, of Grace and Justice; Don Jose San Juan, of War; Don Luis Maria Salazar, of the Marine; and Don Juan de Erro, of Finance; shall form a Council, to be denominated the Council of Ministers."

All the fortified places in Spain have now surrendered to the French in the name of the King. Alicant was the last that submitted. The Empecinado is now the only Constitutional Chieftain who remains in arms.

Letters from Bogota to the 29th Aug. state, that General Bolivar was at Quito. The fall of Puerto Cabello was considered certain, now that Morales had abandoned the cause of the Royalists.

The *Saint Jago Gazette* says:—"Such is the distressed situation of the island of Tobago, that, on the application of the Governor for 700l. to repair a fort, highly necessary in the critical state of the Colony, the reply of the Assembly was—' That, from the unparalleled state of distress into which this Colony has fallen, this House is totally unable to comply with your Excellency's wishes, respecting the sum of 700l. to be applied to Fort King George.' We fear such must be the answer of the Assembly of Jamaica, next Session, to the question of Supply."

An article from Hanover, dated Nov. 17:—The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge arrived there on the 15th, in good health. The marriage of the Princess Eliza of Bavaria was celebrated at Munich on the 16th by proxy, Duke Charles officiating on that occasion. The Princess was to arrive at Berlin on the 28th, and on the following day (yesterday) was to be married to the Crown Prince.

Jamaica papers to the 12th ult. arrived yesterday:—His Grace the Governor had issued a Proclamation, calling the Houses of Assembly to meet and proceed to business on Tuesday, the 28th of October.

An Article from Curacoa, dated Aug. 2. states, that at Porto Rico, a French frigate of 54 guns, and a brig of war, lately arrived there from Martinique, both carrying flags of truce. Their object was to propose a continuation of the good harmony and reciprocal mercantile intercourse subsisting between the two islands. They received for answer, that the local Government of Porto Rico could not deviate from the path marked out by the Constitution, nor from the orders of the superior Government, which would be executed according to their tenour, and the respect due to the nation. The brig returned to Martinique with this answer, and the frigate proceeded to the Havannah, on a similar mission to that on which she had gone to Porto Rico.

All the letters received by this Mail concur in representing the Island to be in a state of great alarm from the disposition manifested by the Negro population; to counteract which, meetings having been called in all the parishes, to consider of the best means of preventing the anticipated consequences.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday an action was tried, brought by White *v.* Bailey. It was on a bond for 140l. given by Lieut. Wm. Hewitt, late of the Royal Navy, against Rosetta Hewitt, now Mrs. Bailey, widow, administratrix of her deceased husband, who in 1819 died at Dominica. This instrument, it appeared, had been indorsed over to the plaintiff by Messrs. Lee and Lock, to whom it was payable when due; and the question was, whether an admission of her liability, before the bond in question was regularly presented, was sufficient to establish the fact of her being administratrix, in the absence of more formal proof of her having sued out letters of administration.—Plaintiff nonsuited; subject to a case.

In the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, yesterday, the third examination of Thomas Thurtell was to have taken place; but a few minutes after one, Mr. Wontner, the Governor of Newgate, had a conversation with the Commissioners upon the possibility of the bankrupt being brought before them.—It terminated by the departure of Mr. W. to consult the City Solicitor on the legal point. Mr. W. shortly afterwards returned, and stated that the City Solicitor was of opinion that as the bankrupt was committed to Newgate under a criminal process, he could not be brought before the commissioners for the furtherance of any proceedings in a civil court.—The Court intimated to the Solicitors on both sides, that under these circumstances, it could only receive proofs of debts.

In the Arches Court, yesterday, nothing of any importance came before the Court; the cause of Lady Turner *v.* Sir G. P. Turner was called on, but no arrangement having taken place between the parties Sir John Nicholl ordered the cause to stand over.

In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, an information was tried against Thomas Sugden, a tallow-chandler, at Brigham, Halifax, Yorkshire, for making more candles than he had given notice of to the Excise. The defendant consented to a verdict for the Crown.—An information was also tried against John Gatcliffe, the master of a vessel called the Cottingham, trading to the port of Hull, and it charged him with making a false entry of the goods on board his ship, by which he had incurred, by the statute of Charles II. a penalty of 200l. and had landed improperly a quantity of tobacco and pepper, by which he had incurred a penalty of 100l.—The facts were proved, and Mr. Baron Hullock summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict against the defendant, in the penalty of 200l. on the first count.

We recommend to our female friends, a most elegantly illuminated pocket-book, entitled "*Friendship's Offering*; *or, The Annual Remembrancer*." It is chastely and beautifully embossed, and its contents are equal to its embellishments. The Views of Dresden, Madrid, St. Sebastian, Geneva, Lausanne, and Florence, are admirably engraved, with an interesting description of each city, form part of its matter. These elegant productions, intended as souvenirs at Christmas, to friends and young persons, have hitherto been got up on the continent; to rival whose most stylish efforts, it appears to be the determination of Mr. Relfe, No. 13, Cornhill.

NAVAL AND SHIPPING GENERALLY.—*Continued.*

Naval preparations continue in our arsenals, and more especially of our largest ships. The *St. Vincent*, of 120 guns, is fitting at this port with extraordinary haste; a great many shipwrights are employed upon her, and it is expected she will carry a flag.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Deal, Nov. 28.—Wind S. W. blowing strong. Came down from the River yesterday and remain, the New Albion, Powel; Cambridge, Mason; Somersetshire, Parent; Heart of Oak, Robertson; Hunter, Hodgson: and Commerce, Harvey, outward-bound vessels: several other vessels from the River are now coming in, names not yet ascertained.

Portsmouth, Nov. 28.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Glutton, Gordon, from the Downs for Honduras; his Majesty's ship Snap, from Newfoundland; and Eugene, Brasen, from Boston.

Plymouth, Nov. 27.—Wind S. S. W. to S.—Arrived his Majesty's ship Falcon, from Gibraltar in 9 days; and Apollo, Eckston, from Longsound. Off the Port the Magnet, from New York.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Arrived the Hero, Moorsom; Bellona, Anderson; and Regent, Boston, from Miramichi; Friends, Clark, from St. Andrews, N.B.; Fame, Jackson, from the Bay of Fundy; Cæsar, Fisher, from Quebec; and the Hope, from Alexandria.

The Britannia, Martin, from Kunda to London, was driven on shore near Revel, 5th inst. but got off with loss of rudder, and an anchor and cable, and intended to put into Revel to repair.

THE ARMY, AND MILITARY MATTERS.—*Continued.*

The 23d (Royal Welsh Fusileers) will arrive at Fermoy from Dublin, the 3d of December, on its route to Cork, for the purpose of embarking on board the William Harris, Fanny, Indian-Trader, and Prince of Orange, transports, for Gibraltar.—The 75th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Gibraltar, has received orders, on the arrival of the 23d Fusileers at that Garrison, to embark on board the aforesaid transports, in order to be conveyed to Portsmouth.

Two companies of the 73d regiment of infantry, now stationed at Edinburgh, and two companies belonging to the same corps, now quartered at Glasgow, have received orders to march, the former at Edinburgh on the 3d, and the latter from Glasgow on the 4th of December, for Portpatrick, where they are to arrive on the 11th and 12th of the same month, on their route to Ireland.

On the arrival of the 17th Regiment of Foot at Hull, the remaining four companies of the 73d Regiment, have received orders to proceed forthwith to Portpatrick, on their route to Ireland.

PIGOT and Co.'s LONDON and PROVINCIAL DIRECTORY for 1824 is just published. It comprises a more extensive Directory of the Metropolis and 12 miles round it, than was ever before compiled, besides upwards of 300 Cities, Towns, and Sea Ports in 18 Counties,—the whole is embellished with a Map of England, and a New Plan of London, formed into 70 divisions, with a corresponding Street Guide. To be had of all the principal Booksellers, and at the Directory Office, 24, Basing-lane.

Portland, Oct. 4, 1823.

AT a very numerous and respectable MEETING of the MAGISTRATES, FREEHOLDERS, and other INHABITANTS of this Parish, convened this day in the Court House, by the Honour the Custos, agreeably to a Requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Island.—His Honour the Custos in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously.—That as the original settlers of this Island were free born subjects of Great Britain, they brought with them those rights and privileges which are inherent in Britons; that the native spirit of freedom which distinguished British subjects in, and ever has been, the characteristic of his Majesty's loyal subjects of Jamaica, and that every attempt to abridge or interfere with the Colonial rights of this Island has been constantly resisted, and, we trust, will never be submitted to or compromised.

That the adoption of the measures to which the British Government in the late Imperial Parliament has given its sanction, with a threat of enforcing them, is unquestionably a breach on the part of Government of the conditions under which his Majesty's subjects were induced to embark their lives and fortunes in the settlement of this Island; an unconstitutional interference with its internal Government and affairs, sacrificing justice and national faith to party views and the visionary speculations of designing and self-interested enthusiasts.

That the apprehension and alarm, arising out of the late proceedings in the British Parliament, "and which must have entirely filled the mind of every Colonist alive to his own safety, the safety of his family, and the security of his property," left the very discussion of them might tend to excite anarchy and revolt, appear now but too well founded from the late dire catastrophe which has occurred in the Colony of Demerara: That, therefore, we are justified by every law, human and divine, to resist, by every means in our power, interferences fraught with such calamitous tendency, and unwarranted by any national expediency.

That in perceiving the Mother Country disposed to invalidate every charter that we have hitherto enjoyed, and to infringe every compact, and, as it were, to dissolve our union of interests, we trust that, in the spirit of that justice so loudly boasted of, Parliament and the Nation will pay us the value of our properties, and leave us free to become subject to whatever Government we may consider likely to ensure our personal safety.

That this Island, in the fortunate days when the circumstances of the Inhabitants were far different, and when the burthens and restrictions imposed by Great Britain were less oppressive, has never failed in shewing the strongest disposition to render the situation of his Majesty's Troops most comfortable; and that, though still animated with the same disposition, they are now totally deprived of the means by the very agency of the Government.

That the grant of subsistence to the Troops was originally gratuitous and voluntary, not founded on any constitutional principle, from which the British Government could claim it as a right, but which was liberally bestowed in times when our industry was rewarded, and the labour of cultivation remunerated by fair and reasonable prices.

That, under the circumstances of acknowledged distress in which this Colony is at present involved, the unexampled depression in the prices of our staple commodities, the heavy and oppressive new Duties which are still continued to be imposed on our produce in time of Peace, whilst an exemption therefrom has been partially granted to other portions of the Empire, render it (in the opinion of this Meeting) an imperative duty on the Representatives in Assembly of this Colony, to adopt every possible mode of retrenchment and economy.

That, under the pressure of such accumulating distress, and of calamities which must be the inevitable consequence of the measures contemplated by Government, it would be inconsistent, unjust, impracticable indeed, to raise from the impoverished inhabitants of this land contributions that were cheerfully paid in happier times.

That, deeply impressed with the justice of the maxim admitted by all Governments, "that allegiance and protection should be reciprocal," and conscious of our unshaken loyalty, it is our decided opinion that the pay and subsistence now before us, for the Regiments and Corps stationed in this Island should be no longer continued, and that our Representatives in Assembly be recommended to oppose every proposition to that effect.

That we recommend it to the serious consideration of the Legislature to revise our Militia Law, and to take measures to place our Militia in a more efficient and effective state, ready for every emergency.

That the following Gentlemen, James Clayton White, John Sutton Minot, Anthony Lindsay, Maurice Jones, Robert Mein, John P. Passley, and John Deans, Esqrs. or any three of them, be a Committee to correspond with the other Parishes in furtherance of the object contained in these Resolutions.

That the Thanks of this Meeting are eminently due, and respectfully offered, to his Honour the Custos, for convening the same, and for his very proper conduct in the Chair; That he will be pleased to sign these Resolutions, and cause them to be published for one month in each of the following Newspapers:—In the three County Papers of this Island, viz. the Royal and St. Jago de la Vega Gazettes and Cornwall Chronicle, and also the Jamaica Journal, and likewise the Courier and John Bull London Papers.

THOMAS OAKLEY, Chairman.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION and Public are respectfully informed, that the publication of the two first Volumes of BICHAT'S GENERAL ANATOMY, applied to Surgery and the Practice of Medicine, translated by CONSTANT COFFYN, and revised by Mr. GEORGE CALVERT HOLDEN, has been unexpectedly delayed, is now in the Press, and the two first volumes, bound in one, 1l. 11s. 6d.—The publication of the other two volumes will follow after a very short interval. The proportional price payable on delivery.

THE LAST of the Year's LOTTERIES. Having this day contracted for the above, the highly improved Scheme is before the Lords of the Treasury, by which it is intended to have SEVEN Prizes of £20,000 being between two and three times the usual number, and of course between two and three times the usual chance of obtaining Prizes of that magnitude. Two First-drawn Prizes the First Day will have £20,000 ALL MONEY extra each, when every Blank will also have the option of £9. money, making the intrinsic value of each Ticket near £16, and as those Tickets will be sold at the reduced price of 18 guineas, and the Sixteenths 26s.; every purchaser before the First Day (if some of the great excess of Capital Prizes, &c. are not obtained) will find the actual cost of a Ticket, even if not drawn a prize, £9. 18s. and Sixteenths 14s. 6d. only. Schemes at large will be at every Office, and advertized as soon as possible.—Messrs. J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors.

37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, 38, Haymarket. 26, November, 1823.

FOSTON MILLS, YORKSHIRE.—TO BE LET, together or separately, and entered upon immediately, all that WATER CORN MILL, carrying five pairs of mill stones, and all suitable machinery fixed for the dressing of Flour. Also, a modern built Windmill, nearly adjoining, carrying two pairs of mill-stones, and the like machinery; all lately put into exceedingly good repair, situate at Foston, in the centre of an excellent corn country, in the East Riding of the county of York. Also Two Dwelling Houses, suitable for the families of the tenants of the mills. Another Dwelling House, used as an Inn, with several cottages for servants employed on the premises; together with fifty-two acres of rich arable meadow and pasture land, late in the occupation of Lumley and Co. who, at the said Mills have enriched on a trade in the several articles of corn, flour, coals, lime, bricks, tiles, timber, flags, and stone used for buildings. The occupiers have a free and exclusive right of navigation up to, and down from the said Mills, into the Driffield Canal, leading down to the town of Hull, and the Humber.—The situation of the said Mills is very eligible; being six miles from Driffield, eleven from Bridlington, fourteen from Beverley, and twenty from Hull.—For other particulars, apply to Mr. Snowball, Land Agent Malton, Yorkshire.

DUKE & CO.'s WATERPROOF INVENTION, No. 23, Aldermanbury.—This process was established in 1804, for all kinds of Woollen Clothing, which are also preserved from moths. It is effected without any visible change in the fabric; the insensible perspiration passes through equally as in unprepared Cloth. Great Coats, &c. after wear in the rain, should be hung up by a fire, or in the wind, so that the moisture may be dried of before further exposure to wet. Resistance to warm water is the best test of the process having been applied. The following has been lately sent to them:—

"Cornhill Watch-house, Oct. 24, 1823.

"Report as to the Great Coats made Waterproof by Messrs. DUKE and Co, whose system has been used for them ever since the year 1817.

"From the nature of the Watchmen's duties it appears that their Great Coats are successful in keeping out the rain, although they have been in wear four years; and they have no greasy property or offensive smell. It also appears, that as they do not retain the usual quantity of moisture when exposed to rain, they of course sooner become dry. "ROBT. SPOONER, Ward Beadle."

Similar reports have been received from St. Luke's, Old-street, and other parishes, which may be seen at the Warehouse.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their genuine Burton, Edinbro' Taunton and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c. are in fine order for use: their Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub, of their usual fine qualities, and their prices the lowest at which the first class of such goods can be sold.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

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The Company continue to effect Insurances on Lives, on equitable Rates, without Entrance Money, or any additional Premium for sea-risk in decked vessels to or from the British Isles, or to or from the opposite line of coast between the Texel and Havre-de-Grace included—to grant and purchase Annuities under a special Act of Parliament—and also to purchase well-secured Reversions of considerable amount, and respectable parties, on liberal terms.—Agents are appointed in all the Cities and principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

THOMAS PARKE, Sec.

AMICABLE SOCIETY for INSURANCE of LIVES, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London, Incorporated by Queen Anne, 1706—and by Powers further extended by his present Majesty's Charter, granted the 12th February, 1823.

The Directors have now to offer to the attention of the Public, TABLES of RATES for the INSURANCE of LIVES, at the various ages from 8 to 72, either for the whole Life; any specific number of Years; the contingency of one person surviving another; or for the joint continuance of the Lives of two or more Persons, the insurance payable on the death of either.

Insurances in this Office are effected in certain cases at a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. and on the whole on terms greatly favourable to the Insured; and Insurances may be effected from £200 to £2000, and every kind of Insurance, however short the period of continuance, is entitled to a participation in the pecuniary advantages accruing to the Corporation. These advantages are wholly appropriated to the benefit of the Insured, in proportion to the amount of each Insurance.

In the last year Insurances on 146 Shares became claims, of which 59 receive additions amounting to 60 per cent.; four Shares 50 per cent.; three Shares 40 per cent.; three Shares 33 per cent; and 79 Shares 20 per cent, beyond the sums originally insured.

Abstracts of the Charters and By Laws, with Tables of the Premiums, may be had at the Office, where attendance is given daily from Nine till Three o'Clock.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. PENSAM, Registrar.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT IN YORKSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, in the Month of JANUARY NEXT, the very desirable ESTATE and MANSION-HOUSE, called THURACROFT, containing 773 acres, or thereabouts, in the parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, in the West Riding of the County of York, situate within nine miles of Sheffield, and five miles of Rotherham.—Particulars will be ready for delivery on the 20th December next; and in the meantime information may be had by applying to Messrs. Hixon and Son, 5, New Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn, London; Mr. Wheatley, Solicitor, Rotherham; Mr. Taylor, Aldin Grange, near Durham; or at the office of Mr. Gregson, Solicitor, in Durham.

Durham, 12th November 1823.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Hampton Court.—Handsome Household Furniture, elegant Services of China, Glass, and valuable Effects of Joshua S. S. Smith, Esq. quitting his residence.

MR. PARNELL has the honour to announce that on THURSDAY, the 18th of DECEMBER, and 2 following days at 11 o'clock each day, he shall SUBMIT by AUCTION on the premises, *BRIDGE HOUSE HAMPTON-COURT*, without reserve, all the superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and elegant Dresden China Dessert Services, handsome Dinner Services richly cut Glass, a few Pianofortes by esteemed masters, handsome pier and chimney glasses, suites of drawing and dining room appendages, handsome 4 post, tent, and other bedsteads, with 14 excellent beds and beddings, and the usual description of well manufactured chamber furniture, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, superior kitchen requisites, and valuable miscellaneous effects, to be viewed two days previous to the Sale by Catalogues only, at 1s. each, to be had on the premises, and of MR. PARNELL, 22, St. Martin's court, Leicester-square, and Kingston, Surrey.

Park street, Westminster.—Capital Family Mansion, beautifully overlooking St. James's Park.—By MR. PARNELL, at the Mart, on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12, without reserve,

COMPRISING an elegant FAMILY RESIDENCE, fitted up and finished in the first style, in the most complete and beautiful order, planned with noble suites of apartments, of three and four rooms on a floor, and perfectly adapted for the comfortable accommodation of a family of the first distinction; held under the Governors of Christ's Hospital for a term of 13 years, at 31l. 10s. per annum. Also, a Leasehold Double Coach-house, and four-stall Stable. To be viewed any time previous to the Sale, and particulars to be had on the premises; and of Mr. Parnell, 22, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square, and Kingston, Surrey.

Portman Square.—Modern Furniture, eight Light Grecian Lustre, Winged Wardrobe, Pier Glass 70 by 37 in., Morocco Chairs, Rose Wood Card Table, and Loo Tables, Bookcase, three Drawing Room Curtains, two Scroll Couches, and fourteen solid Rose Wood Chairs, en suite, Carpet 6 by 5 yards, Double Gun by Mortimer, &c. &c. By order of R. T. Butterworth, Esq. going to South America. By Messrs. WILCOX and Co. on the Premises, No. 46, York-street, Dorset-street, TO-MORROW, and Two following days, punctually at Twelve o'clock.

COMPRISING Three Lofty Mahogany Four Post Bedsteads, with chintz and morine hangings, white goose beds, and clean bedding, fine polished pedestal sideboard, and patent dining tables to slide under, parlour morine curtains, horsehair sofa and chairs, Turkey and Persia carpets, dinner service of china, excellent barometer, sofa and chair bedstead, 8-day chamber clock, case of ivory knives, prints, books, portable water closet, servants' bedsteads, drawers, tea chests, French bags, large cruse vessels, Pier Glasses, &c. &c.

Genuine and Excellent Household Furniture.—Brilliant plates of glass, elegant cut glass, Grecian Lamps, China Jars, beakers, dinner and dessert services, &c. Marqueterie, Pier, and other Tables, Grecian Couches, Sofa-tables, and well-made Cabinet Articles of all descriptions; Parisian Clock, *Time-piece*, a Stainlars Violoncello, and Music: a few fine Paintings by *Reubens, Leonardo da Vinci, Claude Lorraine*, and other distinguished masters. *By MR. ROBINS*, of Warwick House, Regent-street, on the premises, No. 11, Montagu street, Portman-square, on MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1823, and following Day at 11.

THE GENUINE and EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a Gentleman; comprising handsome Four-post, French, Couch, and other Bedsteads, with Chintz Cotton Furnitures, and Window-curtains, en suite; Bedding of all descriptions; elegant Drawing room French-rod Window-curtains, in crimson and white Damask, Chintz, Cotton, &c. Sofas, Grecian Couches, Ottomans, and Chairs to correspond; Brilliant Chimney and Pier Glasses, in ormolu and gilt frames; Pier Tables, &c. Tortoiseshell and Buhl French Clock, a Time-piece, fine old China, in Jars, Beakers, and Or-molu candlesticks; Pedestals, with Busts, by *Rossi*; well made Cabinet Articles, in Drawers, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Secretaire, Washing-stands, Card, Pembroke, occasional Ladies' Work, Writing, Music, and Dining Tables, Sideboards, &c. in Rose and Satin Woods, Mahogany, and Botany-bay Wood, &c. Eating-parlour Furniture; Brussels, Turkey, and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs; Dinner and Dessert Services; Floor cloths, Hall Chairs, Kitchen Requisites, and other effects. To be viewed Friday and Saturday preceding the Sale, when Catalogues may be had at Is. each, and of Mr. Robins, No. 170, Regent-street.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	233½	224	224	224½	221	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	83⅜	83⅜	84¼	85¼	83⅞	83¾
3 per Cent. Consols	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84¼
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	97¼	—	97⅛	96¾	96¾
Consols for Account	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84¼
4 per Cent. Consols	100⅜	100⅜	100	100⅜	100	100⅛
New 4 per Cent.	104½	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
Bank Long Annuities	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
India Bonds	78 p	80 p	80 p	77 p	77 p	— p
Exchequer Bills, £100	49 p	50 p	50 p	49 p	49 p	49 p
Ditto, £500	49 p	50 p	— p	— p	— p	—
Small Ditto	49 p	49 p	— p	— p	— p	—

BIRTHS.

At Hampton, November 26, the Lady of the Rev. George Hemmings, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 22d, at Richmond, the Lady of Colonel Sir Dudley S. Leet Hill, of a daughter. Also, the Lady of Sir Robert Gordon, Cumberland, of a son. At Ruxbeigh Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Curteis, of a son and heir. On Sunday, Lady Fitzherbert, of a daughter. On Friday, the Lady of R. Willoughby, Esq. of a daughter. On Saturday, the 22d, the Lady of the Rev. J. Blake, of a son. At Guisborough, on Friday, the 21st, the Lady of R. M. Pielder, Esq. of a son. On Monday, the Lady of T. A. Currie, Esq. of a daughter. At Barham, the Lady of Colonel Mulcaster, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Mortlake, Nov. 27, the Rev. J. T. James, to Marianne Jane, daughter of F. Reeves, Esq. of East Sheen. At Scarborough, G. W. Dowker, Esq. of Sutton, to Miss Pilkington, daughter of the late Colonel Tindall, of Scarboro'. At Frome, the Rev. C. Ireland, to Sarah, daughter of the late William Rossiter, Esq. of Somersetshire. On Thursday, the Rev. T. Roy, Vicar of Woburn, to Miss Hanson. H. Hardman, Esq. to Miss Armstrong. R. Hibbirt to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Drummond, Esq. J. Barry, Esq. to Miss Cordeil. The Rev. Basil Beveridge to Miss Bettina Chaplin, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Thorpe Hall, near Leeds. On Tuesday, at Northfleet, Kent, the Rev. John Cole to W. D. Best, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. W. I. Anderson, Esq. of Leicester, to Miss Mason, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Mason. W. I. Anderson, Esq. of Miss Crook.

DIED.

On Friday the 28th inst. after a lingering illness, Ann, the wife of Miles Seed, Esq. of Chatham-place, Hackney.

On Sunday last, at Hampstead, Mr. H. F. Hipplus, of Broad-street.

On Sunday evening last, at Holbrook, Suffolk, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Pytches, Esq. of Alderton, Suffolk. On the 19th of April, at Buitenzorg, in the Island of Java, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, George Anderson, Esq. of the Civil Service, Benccoolen, eldest son of Alexander Anderson, Esq. of London. At Brentford, Mrs. R. Morgan, widow of Mr. J. Morgan, late of Ludgate Hill. On Monday last, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Bridges. At Portsmouth, Sir Samuel Spicer, Mayor of that borough. In Canterbury, on the 16th, R. Halford, sen. Esq. aged 69. Near Colchester, aged 80, Mrs. Ward, relict of R. Ward, Esq. At Bath, aged 24, the Rev. W. R. White, son of Mary Brodin, Canterbury. On Thursday, the infant son of Mr. J. C. Hone, druggist, of High Holborn. On Friday last, aged 13, Charles, third son of C. Barsky, Esq. in Brunswick-square, Hardern Burnley, Esq. aged 83. On Friday se'nnight, at her brother-in-law's, Mrs. Elizabeth Benjafield, a maiden lady, sister of J. Benjafield, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds. In the 73d year of his age, the Rev. J. Dixon, A.M., upwards of 44 years Incumbent of the parochial chapelry of Wooler, near Wakefield. John Bonnery, Esq. of Langton, near Ramsgate. On Monday se'nnight at Handsworth, aged 36, Lieut. I. B. Baxter, R. N. 2d regiment. On Saturday, in Old Palace-yard, Mrs. Bankes, aged 65, wife of Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P. for the county of Dorset. Mrs. William Payne, First Clerk at Guildhall Police Office. Nov. 21, at Walthamstow, Mrs. Malcolm, Esq. Nov. 23, T. Trendle, Esq. Brunswick-square, aged 80. On Friday last, in Kolt-court, Fleet-street, Mr. W. Walker, late of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. On Monday, in Brunswick-square, Mrs. Blen. At Walthamstow, Essex, Mrs. Blackwell. On Monday, in Southampton-street, James Oake, Esq.—At Bath, Mrs. Panter, aged 72. At Twickenham, Lady Catherine Marlay. At Horsham, Mrs. Tredcroft. J. M. Molyneux, Esq. of Loseley Park, Surrey.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S-COURT FLEET-STREET where, only, Communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 156. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To-morrow, King Richard the Third, with the farce of Love, Law, and Physic.—Tuesday, Harry Mongerring, with the Cataract.—Wednesday, the Hypocrite, with the Cataract.—Thursday, the Cabinet.—Friday, Othello.—Saturday, The Siege of Belgrade.

THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF TOM AND JERRY.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—To-morrow, and During the Week, TOM and JERRY; or, Life in London.—After which the much admired Burlesque, entitled QUADRUPEDS; or, The Manager's Last Kick!

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC, published by WESSEL and STODART, Importers of Foreign Music (by appointment) to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, No. 1, Soho-square, near the Bazaar.

FOR the PIANO-FORTE—Charles Czerney's Variations, Op. 12, on a favourite Vienna Waltz, 3s.; J. N. Hummel's favourite Rondo, in B flat, 3s.; Mayseder's Rondo in G, from op. 30, 2s. 6d.: F. Hoffmann's four Grand Waltzes, 2s.

FOR THE VIOLIN—Mayseder's celebrated (3d) Polonoise, in B major, 5s. Op. 31, 32; 3 Gr. Duets for 2 Violins, each 4s.; 2d Polonoise in G, 4s.; Rondo Op. 4, from his first quartett, 3s. 6d. both with accompaniments for the Piano, by Mollwo.

FOR THE FLUTE AND PIANO—Keller's new Variations to an original theme, by Moritz' favourite Sonata, in C, 4s.

FOR THE VIOLONCELLO—Melnhard's Introduction and Variations in A, with Accompaniments for the Piano, by Mollwo, 3s.: Hagart's Divertissements on Airs from Rossini's and Mozart's Operas (and le petit tambour.) dedicated to Amateurs, with accompaniments of Bass, 2 books, each 3s. 6d.

VOCAL—Philomele, a Collection of Italian, Spanish, French, and German Airs, with progressive accompaniments for the Spanish Guitar, by G. H. Derwent, No. 1 to 12, each 1s. 6d.

Wessel and Stodart have likewise just imported a variety of the latest productions of celebrated foreign composers, together with the best French and German Collections of the Operas of Rossini, De Weber, &c. arranged for the Piano-forte, with or without the words.

NEW MUSIC,

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

HARP.—Rondo on "When the wind blows," price 3s. 6d.; on "Celle que j'aime tant," 3s. 6d.; on "Le petit Tambour," 4s.; and Variations on "Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d., composed by N. C. Bochsa; March in "La Sorpresa," by W. H. Steil, 2s.

HARP and PIANO FORTE.—Brilliant Duets, with favourite Themes in "Clari," and Variations on "Home, sweet home!" price 6s.; and new Variations on "God Save the King," 5s., by N. C. Bochsa; "Tell me my heart," 3s. 6d.; "Fra tante," 3s. 6d.; and "Spring time of love," 4s., arranged by W. H. Steil., the Airs in Rossini's Operas of "Tancredi," "Otello," and "Zelmira," in books; each, and the Music in "Macbeth," 7s.; by J. P. Burrowes: Beethoven's Overture to the "Men of Prometheus," and Bishop's Overture to "Maid Marian," 3s. each, by D. Brognier.

NEW MUSIC,

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

VOCAL.—The *following* Music in "Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico," composed by Henry R. Bishop: the Song, "O there's a mountain maid," price 1s. 6d.: "There blooms a sweet flow'r," 1s. 6d.; "Sweet as the breath of morning dew," 1s. 6d.; "Shame to manhood," 2s.; and "The Widow of Extremadura," 1s. 6d.—The Duets, "Must there for ever in Life's chalice be," price 2s.; and "Stay, Amazilli, stay," 2s.: and the admired Round, "Yes! while the Indian drum," 3s.

MASS for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi, price 12s.

PIANO FORTE—Duetts on the Air, "Go, my love, go," price 3s. 6d.; on "*Ormthie, my beloved*," 3s.: on "He is all the world to me," 3s. 6d; composed by J. B. Cramer.—"Scots wha hae," being No. 24 of Admired Airs, varied by J. Mazzinghi, 3s.; Variations on "Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d.; and Divertissement, with "Hark, the Convent bells!" 3s. 6d., and with "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," 6s., composed by T. A. Rawlings.—Divertissement, "Windsor Castle," by T. Tomlins, 2s. 6d.

N.B. An extensive assortment of Square, Cabinet, and Cottage Piano Fortes by the most esteemed makers, for Sale or Hire.

SACRED MUSIC.—A Selection of Chants, never before published, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison: the whole arranged in score, with an Adaptation for the Organ or Piano Forte, by GEORGE CLELAND, late Organist of St. Mary's Chapel, Queen-square, Bath. Price 5s.—Published for the Author, by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho square; and to be had also at Clementi and Co's, 26, Cheapside; Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond street; and of the Author, 2, Rust-street, Red Lion-square, where he continues to give Instruction on the Piano Forte, Thorough Bass, and Singing, on moderate terms.

NEW MUSIC, published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond-street.—HART'S SEVENTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's favourite Opera, Pietro L'Eremita, containing "La Louisa," "La Theodosia," "La Julia," "La Eremita," and "La Finale," as danced at Almack's and the Grand Fêtes at Windsor and Brighton. Composed and Arranged for the Pianoforte or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Elizabeth Georgiana, by JOSEPH HART, price 4s.—The high patronage and universal approbation these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have acquired from the Nobility and Gentry's sanction, have induced unprincipled persons to offer counterfeits, the Publishers therefore feel it an imperative duty to caution the Musical World against purchasing spurious Editions, and to assure them that no Copies can be genuine but those published by Mayhew and Co. Musicsellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

HART'S TENTH SET from Weber's celebrated Der Freyschutz, price 4s.

HARTS NINTH SET from Rossini's Opera of La Donna del Lago, price 4s.

HART'S EIGHTH SET (or English Quadrilles), with the Oxonian Finale, price 4s.

HART'S SEVENTH SET from Rossini's Opera Pietro L'Eremita, price 4s.

HART'S SIXTH SET from Rossini's Opera, La Gazza Ladra.

HART'S FIFTH SET from Rossini's Opera, Il Turco Italia.

HARTS FOURTH SET, (or the Coronation Waltz.

HART'S THIRD SET (or celebrated Hussars), with La Cendrillon.

HART'S FIRST SET from the favourite Ballet of La Carnival de Venise.

Also New Editions of Hart's First, Second, Third, and Fourth Sets of Scotch and Irish Quadrilles.

DR. CALLCOTT.—The Collection of GLEES, &c. &c. by the above eminent Composer will be ready for delivery early in January next. The Subscription List must, therefore, be closed on the 20th of Dec. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to honour the work with their patronage are requested to favour the Editor with their names previously to that day.—No. 62, New Bond-street, Nov. 25, 1823.—The Subscription Copies only will be accompanied by a Portrait of the Author, engraved by F. C. Lewis, from a Picture by A. W. Callcott, R.A.

NEW MUSIC, Published by E. Lavenu, 24, Edward-street (the corner of Duke-street), Manchester-square.—La Biondina, with Variations, sung by Mrs. Salmon, arranged by Bochsa, 3s.: Cease your funning, with Ditto, sung by Mrs. Salmon, arranged by Ditto, 3s.; the favourite Tarantella danced by Madame Rosa Vestris and Mons. Coulon, at the King's Theatre, arranged for the Piano Forte, 1s. 6d.: Airs from the Ballet of Les Douze Pages, with the favourite Bolero, arranged for the Piano Forte, 4s.; the Old Highland Laddie, with Variations, for the Piano Forte, by Ries, 3s.; La Sentinelle, Ditto, by Ries, 3s.; Maryatt's 1st Polonoise for the Violin, 4s.; Ditto 3d Ditto, 5s.; Ditto le petit Tambour, 4s.; Ditto La Sentinelle, 4s.; Ditto Rondino, 3s. 6d.; Ditto Difficile, 3s. 6d., each with an additional line, rendering the passages less difficult for those who prefer it, arranged with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by J. Hart, as signified on the title page; Rossini's Overtures, La Gazza Ladra, Otello, and La Cenerentola, arranged as Quintetts, with additional Bass or Piano Forte, ad lib. by N. Mori 12s.; Ries's 4th and 5th Symphonies, arranged as Sextetts, by the Author, each 12s.

NEW MUSIC, just published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent-street.—"The night is rainy," a celebrated Air, composed by T. Welsh, arranged in a familiar style for the Piano-forte, by J. Ries, 3s. 6d.—Portrait Charmant, a popular French Air, as a Rondo for the Piano forte, by J. B. Cramer, 3s. 6d.—Portrait Charmant, as a Rondo for the Harp, by N. C. Bochsa, 3s.—Aurora che sorgeral, with Variations, for the Harp, by T. P. Chipp, 2s. 6d.—Selection of the most popular Airs from Rossini's Opera, arranged in an easy style for the Piano-forte by Rimbault, Book 1 and 2, each 2s.—The Clouds by Tempest, 1s. 6d.—Haste, nor lose the favouring hour, 2s.—Soft is darkened o'er with woe, 1s. 6d. The above songs form part of the celebrated opera Der Freyschutz, or the Demon of the Forest, translated to the English language by Mr. Gregor Logan. ☞ In a few days will be published the celebrated Glee for three voices "THERE IS A BLOOM," composed by W. Knyvett; likewise a new edition of numerous Glees and Songs, by the same author. Piano-fortes and Harps tuned and repaired. Foreign and English Harp Strings.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Election for supplying the vacancy caused by the death of your late lamented Director, Mr. Grant, being now over, I presume to bring myself to your recollection.

In April last I had the honour to inform you that I was encouraged by my friends to entertain hopes of success, in aspiring to a seat in the East India Direction.

Those hopes were founded on my having been actively employed more than 30 years in the civil service of the Company, under the Bengal Government; and of having, towards the end of that period, been selected by the Honourable Court of Directors to be a Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. I stated to you that I had filled that high and arduous situation from October, 1817, to Feb. 1822, an interval conspicuous by the great and important measures which led to the present prosperous state of the British dominions in India; and I expressed a hope that during so long a course of service, might, according to the measure of my humble ability, render me a useful servant to you in this country.

The encouragement which I have received since I came forward has justified the expectations which I indulged of being honoured with your favourand support. In June next, I shall have been in England the time required by law to qualify me as a candidate, and I trust that I am not too presumptuous in expressing myself sanguine that your countenance will enable me to present myself at the ballot upon the first vacancy which may subsequently occur.—I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient humble servant,

Thompson's Hotel, Cavendish-square, Dec. 1. JAMES STUART.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to submit to your consideration a Copy of the Resolution which was unanimously adopted on the 29th inst., at a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Proprietors of East India Stock, some of whose names are annexed, and most respectfully to solicit the favour of your support on the next Vacancy in the Direction. On your impartiality and independent principles, on your favourable consideration of my long services, and on the zeal and sincerity of my personal friends, I confidently rely; and should I, through your kindness and unbiassed suffrages be elevated to the distinguished office to which I aspire, it shall be my highest ambition to prove to you by devoting my time and attention to its important duties, that I have not been undeserving of your generous patronage and support.—I have the honour to be, with great respect, Ladies and Gentlemen, your very faithful and obedient servant,

Campden Hill, Kensington, Nov. 29, 1823. CHARLES MACKINNON.

At a numerous and highly respectable MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EASTINDIA STOCK, held at the London Tavern, on Friday the 28th of Nov. 1823, GEORGE PALMER, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That, considering the great importance of the trade with China to the best interests of the East India Company, to British India, and to the country, it is highly expedient and desirable that there should be, at least, one Member of the Court of Directors possessing, from personal residence in China, practical knowledge and experience of the trade of the country, and of the peculiar policy and usages under which it is conducted; that Mr. Charles Mackinnon's independent principles, his attainments, his long and acknowledged services to the Company, and his public and private character, together with his entire freedom from commercial or other pursuits, constitute in our opinion, a strong claim to the confidence of the Proprietors; and with these impressions, this meeting earnestly recommend him to their patronage and support, and individually and collectively, pledge themselves to use their most strenuous and unremitting exertions to secure his election. GEORGE PALMER, Chairman.

Robert Downie	John Duff	Mathias Aspden
Geo. Thos. Staunton	George Constable	Charles Pilgrim
Richard Hall	Isaac Cohen	William Flower
Samuel Peach	John Wight	Robert Wight
George Sparkes	Da:id Mendez de Leon	James B. Duncan
George Palmer	William West	William Dixon
James Barnett	Benjamin Cohen	James Tweedale
Edmund Hopkinson	A. A. Mieville	George Stansfield
John William Lubbock	Hugh Cook	John Lyall
Charles Grant	William Smith	John Macdonald
William Gillman	James Hill	William Manby
Francis M. Ommanney	A. F. Nunez	John Roxton
Justly Watson Green	Peter Laurie	Malcolm Macqueen
Anthony Brough	Joseph Mereeron	William Hammond
William Mellish	David Carruthers	Great Coram-street
Jacob Ricardo	John Trencher	John Braddick
Rowland Hill	Almon Hill	Bertie A. Cator
James Wm. Freshfield	George F. Traver	John Spicer
Edward Goldsmid	John Swindell	George Wilson
Daniel Burr	Thomas Broadwabd	Robert Seton
Frederick A. Wetherall	Alexander Raphael	

EDUCATION.—A Gentleman, who, during his residence at Cambridge, obtained the first Literary honours there, (as may be known by application to his College) and who is now married, receives into his house, situated at a convenient distance from London, Three Pupils, upon moderate terms. He will at Christmas have VACANCIES for only Two, and can give references to parents whose children he has Educated, which he hopes will prove in the highest degree satisfactory. Address (post paid) to X. L. Z. care of Mr. Mawman, Bookseller, 39, Ludgate-street, London.

TO the Friends and Guardians of Ladies labouring under MENTAL AFFLICTION, or Imbecility of Mind, from Nervous Irritability. The Advertiser is a Lady of the utmost respectability, residing in an airy, cheerful situation, four miles from town; who, from many years' experience under some of the first Physicians in town, and by kindness and proper treatment, has restored several to their usual energy, and enjoyment of rational mind—the friends of whom will be most happy to satisfy any who wish it. Six is the limited number, that she may have full time to bestow on the invalids entrusted to her care; and every attention which humanity suggests will be paid them, and a carriage provided if required.—Ladies requiring Medical aid may remain under the direction of their own Physicians, though a Medical Gentleman attends daily. The most respectable reference will be given.—Cards of address can be had of Mr. Robinson, 79, Fleet-street, or Mrs. Tull, 7, Markham-place, King's-road, Chelsea.

PRIVATE TUITION.—In an Establishment of the first respectability, healthfully situated within a mile and a half of the Parks, there will be a VACANCY for Two Young Ladies after Christmas. As a limited number only is received, the Conductress has it in her power to offer all the advantages of private tuition, superadded to those commonly allowed to result from companionship in study; and here she would be understood to refer not only to the improvement, but also to the domestic comfort of those committed to her charge.—Terms—for Board and Instruction (in the usual branches of female education) Thirty guineas per annum; French, Italian, Music, Dancing, &c. &c. &c. by very eminent Masters, at the accustomed rates. For further particulars apply by letter to A. W. (post paid) 31, Poultry.

PRIVATE PUPIL. A Married Clergyman of the Established Church, residing within a convenient distance of London, and receiving a few Pupils into his House, has now a VACANCY, the most satisfactory references can be given to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons have been under his care. Letters to be addressed to the Rev. E. S. I. Mr. Egerton's, Bookseller, Whitehall, London.

VACATION.—A Married Clergyman would be glad to admit into his Family a Young Gentleman, and superintend his Studies during the Vacation of the Public Schools or Universities: the distance from London is within twenty miles.—Letters to be directed for the Rev. A. B. Mr. Hills, Italian Warehouse, 62, Piccadilly, corner of Albemarle street.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 700l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention

ST. THOMAS'S AND GUY'S HOSPITALS' ANNIVERSARY DINNER. The Practitioners who have been educated at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, and the Gentlemen now attending those Institutions, will dine together on Thursday, the 8th of January next, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, Esq. F.R.S. in the Chair.

BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Esq. F.R.S. in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Dr. Roots,	Dr. Bright,
Frederick Tyrrell, Esq.	Robert Kent, Esq.
John F. South, Esq.	William Gaitskell, Esq.
George Browne, Esq.	S. H. Cherry, Esq.
J. A. Gilliam, Esq.	John Prior, Esq.
Tobias Brown, Esq.	James Paty, Esq.

Dinner on table at Six o'clock precisely.—Tickets, one Guinea each, to be had on or before Saturday the 3d of January, at the Bar of the Tavern, and Laundy's, St. Thomas's-street.

FROM THE TUESDAY AND SATURDAY'S GAZETTES.

[This Gazette contains a notification of the introduction of Baron Fagel, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the Netherlands, to the King, to deliver his letters of credence; and the appointments of William Barnes, Esq. to be Consul at Nantes, and John Elliot, Esq. to be Consul at Dublin.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1823.

77th Regt. of Foot: Lieut. F. Cornish to be Lieut. vice Champain, exch.—89th Ditto: Lieut. W. Elliott to be Lieut. vice Follett, exch.—1st Royal Vet. Batt: Lieut. J. Bowling to be Lieut. vice Worthedge.—3d Ditto: Capt. A. Lyster to be Capt. vice Drew, exch.—Brevet: Capt. E. Lutyens to be Major in the Army.—Ass.-Surg D. M'Kinlay to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Magrath.

Royal Artillery—Col. Stebelin to be Colonel Commandant: Brevet Colonel Beevor to be Colonel: Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Bredin to be Lieut. Colonel, and Brevet Major Forbes to be Major.

Commission in the Royal Cheshire Militia, signed by the Lord Lieut.:—C. Leicester, Gent. to be Ensign.—Commission in the 1st or Western Regt. of Norfolk, Militia, signed by his Majesty's Lieut: H. M'Clintock, Gent. to be Surg. vice Oliver.

BANKRUPTS.

T. MARSDEN, King street, Portman-square, dealer in horses—G. ROWE, Great Smith-street, Chelsea, surgeon—J. ELLA, Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant—G. WEEDON, Bath, brass-founder—J. LINCOLN, Norwich, miller—G. SMITH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—T. HOLLAND, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer—J. ROBINSON, Bursiem, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware—J. ISAACS, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, draper.

J. BOSHER, St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, dealer in cattle—L. W. WILLIAMS, Old Bailey, eating-house keeper, and proprietor of the New Surrey Theatre—J. HUTCHINSON, Little St. Thomas Apostle, wholesale ham and butter-factor—G. A. T. BRUGGENKATE and T. H. PAYNE, Gunthurch buildings, merchants—E. BAYLIS, Painswick, Gloucestershire, manufacturer of cloth—W. DOWLING, King street, Tower Hill, grocer.

FEMALES at the TREAD-MILL.—An able Exposure of this inhuman practice will be found in the First Number of the MEDICAL ADVISER for SATURDAY, DEC. 6. Price 3d. with a plate.—☞ The Medical Adviser is published every Saturday morning, and may be had on the day of publication of all booksellers and Newsmen in the United Kingdom.—London: printed for Knight and Lacey, 24, Paternoster-row.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 111, Fleet-street.—JOSEPH CAPES respectfully informs his subscribers and the public, he has just published a SUPPLEMENT to his LIBRARY CATALOGUE, containing all the popular Works of general interest to the present time. Also, just ready, a Catalogue of Standard and Modern Works, constantly on sale.—Cards of terms on application.

FONTHILL ABBEY.—C. KNIGHT and Co. respectfully announce to the Nobility and the Collectors of splendid works of Art, that they have on sale some Large Paper Copies, with early Impressions, of Rutter's Delineations of Fonthill, a publication which, in the beauty of its embellishments, and the accuracy of its descriptions, presents a suitable record of the magnificent character of this remarkable building, its curiosities, and its scenery. 7, Pall-Mall East.

Just published, price 5s. boards, with a beautiful frontispiece.

SINCERITY. A Tale. By the Author of "Rachel," "Prudence and Principle," "The Authoress," &c. &c.

"A real friend will venture to displease me rather than indulge my faulty inclinations, or increase my natural frailties."—Chapone's Letters.

London: printed for Knight and Lacey, 24, Paternoster row.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 2s. Children, 1s.

BATTLES of LIGNY, LES QUATRE BRAS and WATERLOO, Great Room, Spring Gardens. Messrs. MARSHALL'S original Peristrephic Panorama of Twelve Views of those ever-memorable Battles, painted on 10,000 square feet of Canvas, IS NOW OPEN. The Figures, the size of life, and accompanied by a full Military Band, produces a complete sensation of reality, and gives the most perfect idea of the progress of those Victories, from the commencement on the 16th, till the complete overthrow of the French Army, on the evening of the 18th June.—Day Exhibitions, from 12 till dusk, evening; illuminated with gas from 7 till 9 o'clock. Boxes, 2s. Children, 1s. Gallery, 1s.—The French Panorama of the Shipwreck of the Medusa Frigate is also Open, in the Lower Room, Admission 1s.

BUONAPARTE'S BEAUTIFUL WHITE BARB CHARGER, is NOW EXHIBITING at the Waterloo Room, No. 94, Pall Mall.—This beautiful animal, in addition to the interest he must excite as having been the favourite Charger of the late Emperor Napoleon, displays the most perfect symmetry of form, his mane hangs majestically over his shoulders, and his tail nearly sweeps the ground; he is allowed by all who have seen him (including many breeders from Newmarket,) to be the most perfect horse they ever beheld, and so remarkably gentle that the most timid lady may approach him without fear. The room is elegantly fitted up, and commands an extensive view of the Palace Gardens. Good fires are constantly kept.—Admittance 1s. each.

Z. Can give the most satisfactory assurances upon all the points referred to.

Dec. 5, 1823.

A COMPLETE SETT of JOHN BULL Sunday Newspapers, in boards, with Index and Title-page. Original Edition, at Mr. John Ray's, Newspaper Vender, No. 2, Creed Lane. Complete to the first week in January, 1824: Price Ten Guineas.

LAW.—A VACANCY offers in an old-established Solicitor's Office in Town, to admit TWO ARTICLED CLERKS.—Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Walker, Law Stationer, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—A great many of the Proprietors of Old Shares having requested the Directors to suspend the Subscription for the proposed 1300 new Shares, and expressed their willingness to advance money required to pay off all incumbrances on the Bridge, by an advance pro rata among themselves; and the Directors having thought proper to comply with the said request, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said Subscription is accordingly suspended: and in pursuance of a requisition duly signed, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Southwark Bridge will be holden at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 23d day of December instant, to take the same into consideration. W. H. WYATT, Secretary.

Dec. 5th, 1823

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION and Public are respectfully informed, that the publication of the two first Volumes of DICHAT'S GENERAL ANATOMY, applied to Surgery and the Practice of Medicine, translated by CONSTANT COFFYN, revised by Mr. GEORGE CALVERT, and which has been unexpectedly delayed, is now completed. Price of the four volumes, bound in two, 1l. 11s. 6d.—The publication of the other two volumes will follow after a very short interval. The proportional price payable on delivery.—Subscriptions will be received at every Medical Bookseller's in London, and also at Mr. L. M. Desurnes, 224, Newgate-street, and at the Translator's, 18, Devereux-court, Temple-lane.—All letters post paid.

MOORCROFT HOUSE ASYLUM, at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, for the Reception and Cure of the Insane.—Mr. STILWELL having enlarged this Establishment, assures the Medical Profession and the Public, that the same mild treatment of his patients will be persisted in, which has for thirty years been rewarded by success, and which has repeatedly obtained him the sanction of the Clergy and the Magistrates of the neighbourhood, and the approbation of professional visitors. The attending Physician is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London. There are at present TWO VACANCIES. For particulars apply to Mr. Stilwell as above.

A PERSON, nearly Forty Years of Age, who received the education, and whose connections are those of a Gentleman, and for stability and integrity can give satisfactory references, is under the necessity (from disappointments arising in his expectations in life) of offering his services, through the medium of advertisement, to any party wanting an AGENT, SUPERINTENDENT, or otherwise, where confidence may be required. The Advertiser has always been actively employed, and possesses a good general knowledge of business, and, from his experience, trusts he should be found competent to the management of any Gentleman's Estate, or other occupation of a Mercantile or general nature.—Address (post paid) to A. B. at Walker's Hotel, Dean-street, Soho-square.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—THOMAS FIELD and SON beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their genuine Burton, Edinburgh, Taunton and Welsh Ales, Dorchester Beer, Brown Stout, Cider, Perry, &c., are in fine order for use; their Foreign Wines, Cape Madeira, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Geneva, and Orange Shrub, of their usual fine qualities, and their prices the lowest at which the first class of such goods can be sold.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

HERTFORD WINTER ASSIZES.

These Assizes commenced on Thursday, before Sir James Allan Park, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir George Sowley Holroyd, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. The Judges having arrived on the preceding evening. At nine o'clock, Thomas Nicholson, Esq. the Under-Sheriff, for the county, left Hertford in the High Sheriff's state carriage, and attended by an escort of javelin men, &c. for Cole-green, three miles on the St. Alban's road, for the purpose of meeting the Judges, their Lordships having arrived at Cole-green at about half-past nine on Wednesday morning in a post-chaise and four. Their Lordships entered the state carriage, in which also the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Chaplain to the High Sheriff, took his seat. Mr. Nicholson proceeded in the post chaise to Hertford, and the cortege following closely, arrived in this town at ten o'clock, when their Lordships attended Divine Service at All Saints Church; the Rev. Mr. Lloyd officiated. Their Lordships left Church a few minutes after 12, and proceeded immediately to the Town Hall, when, having entered the Criminal Court, Mr. Justice Park, addressing the two Juries (who had been called over in the interim by Mr. Knapp) he wished it to be clearly understood that, as during the Assizes his Learned Brother (Mr. Justice Holroyd) would sit in either Court at the same time, none of the Jurors could be allowed to return home until formally discharged; it was absolutely necessary that they should all be in attendance until the whole of the business of the Assizes had been gone through.—After the routine business of reading the proclamations, calling over the roll of magistrates, constables, &c. &c. was disposed of, the following gentlemen were sworn upon the Grand Jury. There was an unusually full attendance of magistrates and grand jurors:—The Hon. William Lamb, M.P. Foreman; the Right Hon. Sir George Gaselee, Bart.; Sir John S. Sebright, Bart.; Sir Culling Smith, Bart.; Sir George Duckett, Bart.; the Hon. Baron Dimsdale; Henry Cowper, Esq.; William Baker, Esq.; Thomas Hope Ryde, Esq.; Nicolson Calvert, Esq.; Thomas Byron, Esq.; Samuel Smith, Esq.; Thos. Daniel, Esq.; Daniel Gaes, Esq.; Adolphus Meetkerke, Esq.; Patrick Haddow, Esq.; William Robert Phillimore, Esq.; Charles Edmond Rombold, Esq.; William Wilshire, Esq.; John Currie, Esq.; William Heygate, Esq.; Thomas Nash Kemble, Esq.; and Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. The above names were the first twenty-three called from the list.

Mr. Justice Park then delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:—

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—We are assembled at this unusual season of the year, under the Special Commission of his Majesty, for the purpose of trying such prisoners as may have been committed to the gaol since the last Summer Assizes. In that service it is of the greatest importance that the functionaries of the law, in the administration of criminal jurisprudence, should be supported by gentlemen of respectability, such as those whom I have now the pleasure of seeing around me. Aided by the support of such gentlemen, the administration of the laws cannot but be satisfactory, and satisfies me that his Majesty's wisdom in issuing these Commissions will never be frustrated, as frustrated it would undoubtedly be, if ever the time should come when the administration of justice was not attended by gentlemen of the first dignity, rank, and respectability, because such an event could not but lessen the administration of justice in the eyes of the common people of England. Gentlemen, the Calendar contains a considerable number of offences. I am sorry to observe a great number of crimes of various descriptions set down for trial. Notwithstanding the number, and the variety of these offences, they are not, in general, of such a nature as to render it necessary for me to address to you any particular observations. I am sorry to say, that they are for the most part such offences as you and other Magistrates are worthy, and, I am almost afraid, daily occupied in investigating; and the principles of law applicable to such cases are, probably, as well known to you as they are to my Learned Brother and myself. I need scarcely add, that if any difficulty should arise in the progress of your investigation of these cases, and you should wish to make any inquiry, my Learned Brother and myself will most cheerfully and readily afford you our assistance. But there is one case on which I must of necessity make some remarks, because it has made considerable noise in the world. For myself, I can say with truth, that, although I have read the depositions which have been handed to me, I personally know nothing of what has been published in the newspapers, not having read a line of all that has gone forth to the world through that channel. I, for one, therefore, may say, that as far as any previous opinion of the case is concerned, a more impartial person than myself never entered a court of justice. I feel it necessary to make a few preliminary observations on this case, with a view to future circumstances. The language of reproach is never pleasant to me; it is hostile to my feelings; but in administering the justice of the country, I have a duty to discharge, which is paramount to all personal considerations. The depositions handed to me appear to have been dispersed through most of the public prints, and there is one fault to which I cannot but allude—that fault originates, I have no doubt, unintentionally; (I beg not to be understood as throwing out any personal reflection on the conduct of any gentleman,) from want of reflection in the Magistrates who conducted the inquisition, and who certainly were not justified in allowing any person whatever to have access to their private apartments for the purpose of taking notes for publication. Both myself and my learned Brother hold that there is a vast difference in the inquisitorial and judicial duties of a Magistrate. Where a Magistrate is acting judicially, he is liable, like all other Judges, to be heard and judged of himself. For my own part, I may truly say, that I wish my judicial opinions to be examined with all possible freedom. I trust that I always mean to do what is right, but I am aware that I am continually in error, for no human being can doubt that he errs continually, because he *is* a human being. When a Magistrate, however, is inquiring into a crime, to say that all the depositions in such a case should be published generally to the world, is a proposition which cannot be listened to for a single moment. It is his duty to investigate, to inquire; and the statute law prescribes a rule for his conduct in the discharge of that duty. The Statute of Philip and Mary, which was passed upwards of two hundred and fifty years ago, requires that all examinations before Magistrates, in cases of murder and felony, shall be taken in writing, and transmitted to the Judges of Oyer and Terminer. The constant practice, with respect to these depositions, has been to transmit them directly to the Judges, and the party accused, or his advisers, have never been permitted to see them. They have been subject to the inspection of the counsel for the prosecution, and to the officer of the court, as well as to the Judges, but they have always been religiously kept from the observation of the accused. The consequence of the publication of this evidence is, that the accused party knows all that will be produced against him at his trial, and thus the object of sending the depositions to the Judges is entirely defeated. It occurred to me, while the oath was being administered to the Grand Jury, that there was another strong argument to shew the importance of reserving the depositions for the use of the Judges and the prosecutors. The Grand Juryman swears to keep the King's counsel, his fellows, and his own secret; but by the publication of the depositions, all the evidence is published before it comes to his knowledge. This never can be right under any circumstances. I have said thus much, because I am most anxious to preserve the purity of justice; and because, highly as I esteem the liberty of the press, I hold the trial by jury, as a palladium of British liberty, in still higher veneration; and I am convinced that that palladium can only be maintained in its purity as long as the administration of justice continues pure and uncorrupted. I mean not to say that the administration of justice has been affected by this proceeding, but it may be put in danger. It is a proceeding which is not only dangerous to the accusers, but it may be so to the accused. Of this I am quite sure, that it is a proceeding most injurious to the administration of justice, and calculated most materially so to impede its course. It imposes upon judges the necessity of addressing seven gentlemen of your high character in the country with unusual energy, in order to prevent any improper bias either on the one side or on the other. The publication of evidence is, upon the whole, however, more favourable to the accused than to the prosecutor; because it gives the accused a benefit which the law of England never contemplated, namely, an opportunity of knowing beforehand the points which may be brought in evidence against him on his trial. Whether this may be beneficial to one of the parties, or disadvantageous to either or both of them, I will not pretend to decide, but I am quite satisfied that such a proceeding is highly blameable. In conclusion I have no difficulty in stating my opinion to you, in the hearing of my Learned Brother—and I believe my opinion is sanctioned by the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and by that of all the Judges who have sat on the bench during the last century—that to print evidence *a priori* on a criminal case, which is to form the subject of inquiry in a court of justice before a Jury, accompanied with notes and comments, is a high crime and misdemeanour, punishable, on conviction by fine and imprisonment. This is the law of the land, and, however liable I and those in my situation are to attacks, for opinions and decisions, I hold it now my duty to state it. There is also another circumstance which occurred to me during the calling over of the Grand Jury. I am afraid there is in the public mind a propriency like that of old with the Athenians for news, in the most extended and morbid sense of that term; and it may be, that the gentlemen having the conduct of newspapers find it essential to their interests to glut and satisfy the public appetite. I am also informed the confession, or what has been called the confession of one of the persons charged with being concerned in the murder, has been in almost all the papers. A very little reflection will enable people to see the mischief which must arise from the publication of such a document. A confession is, of all other things, that of which it is impossible to say, until the period of trial, whether it be or be not admissible in evidence; and nothing, therefore, could be more unadvised, independently of its illegality, than its premature publication. I shall say no more on this subject at present; but I trust that what I have said will induce gentlemen to reflect on the consequences of a practice which they have permitted, I have no doubt, with the best intentions, but from the continuance of which much mischief would arise to the administration of justice.—Gentlemen, as to the crime itself. It appears that there is a charge against a person named Thurtell, another named Hunt, and a third of the name of Probert, for being concerned in the murder of murder. A most serious and awful charge this, under any circumstances. I do not know what may be the intention of those conducting the prosecution, whether to indict all three of them as principals in the first degree, or to indict some of them as principals in the second degree, or as accessories before or after the fact. With respect to the three first descriptions of crime, as committed by principals in the first and second degree, and by accessories before the fact; although the form of stating the offences is somewhat different, the legal result to the individuals, if convicted, is the same. Although a person may not have struck the fatal blow, he may be equally guilty with him who did; for, if present, to caution or in any way aid or protect the principal, he would be a principal in the second degree. Even if not actually present, this might be the case; for if the person committing the crime has an accomplice at a distance to watch and prevent interruption, such accomplice is, in the eye of the law, a principal in the second degree. An accessory before the fact is a person not on the spot at the time of the commission of the crime, but who has assisted the principal with his previous counsel and advice. An accessory after the fact is one who with the knowledge of the commission of the crime, receives, harbours, or entertains the principal. Should the evidence contained in the depositions be substantiated, the crime charged is one of the most horrible atrocity. It will, probably, be attempted to prove it by circumstantial evidence: indeed, this is generally the case in most charges of murder; for the crime is supposed by the perpetrator to have been committed in secret, and without a living witness—forgetting, alas! that to the all-seeing eye of Providence nothing is secret or unobserved. It is an opinion well known to have been entertained by very eminent lawyers, and in which I most fully concur, that although direct and positive evidence must for the most part be taken as conclusive—the circumstantial evidence of twenty, thirty, or forty witnesses, all converging from various facts to one final point of proof, is nevertheless less liable to error, or human fallibility, than the direct and positive evidence of two or three individuals. In the case of circumstantial evidence preconcert is impossible, and if in the many links composing such a chain of evidence, not one be wanting, a fact may be safely taken as proved, even though such evidence be purely a concatenation of circumstances. There is one circumstance which I observed on reading the depositions, to which I beg leave to direct your particular attention. I understand that a person has either been removed hither, or is about to be removed hither, to give evidence on this subject before you and the Petty Jury. This person, who is a female, of the name of Probert, is stated to be the wife of one of the prisoners; I say so stated, because I cannot be supposed to know either that she is or is not so, and I beg that I may not be understood as conveying any doubt of such being the case. On this point I have not any difficulty in informing you, Gentlemen, that if the whole of the prisoners are included in one indictment, this person cannot be a witness. No woman can be called upon to give evidence that may criminate her husband; neither can she be allowed to give evidence in his behalf. I have said thus much, more for the purpose of making your minds easy, Gentlemen, than from any actual necessity for the observations. I have but now to add, that you, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, are not the trying Jury, it is only for you to decide, whether sufficient evidence has been laid before you to authorize you to put the prisoner on his trial for the offence charged. Having addressed these few observations to you, Gentlemen, I have now only to request, that you will retire to expedite the business of the county.

The Grand Jury then retired.

Mr. Adolphus Meetkerke, Mr. Broderick, one of the Counsel for the prosecution of Thurtell and others, entered the Court, and addressed the Learned Judge:—"My Lord, I am instructed to move your Lordship for an order to carry William Probert, one of the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Weare in the month of October last, now in the custody of the gaoler of this county, before the Grand Jury, in order that he may give evidence touching the circumstances of that offence. My Lord, I do not make this application expressly on my own responsibility, but I am fortified by the opinion of a person much better able than myself to come to a right conclusion on the subject—I allude to the individual to whom the management of the prosecution has been confided."

Mr. Justice Park said, he could not object to grant the order.

Mr. Broderick then said, that the application was not made solely on his own responsibility—it was thought essential to the ends of justice that Probert should be admitted a witness for the Crown, and on that ground only the motion had been determined on. There were many circumstances which it was not then necessary to state, which rendered this course necessary.

Mr. Justice Park said, he knew nothing whatever of the circumstances of the case; but certainly, upon the application made, the order in question should be granted, and Probert should be taken before the Grand Jury.

The Clerk of the Assize then proceeded, in obedience to his Lordship's desire, to prepare an order for Probert to be carried before the Grand Jury.—This was communicated to Probert by Mr. Wilson, the gaoler, to whom the order was given. Probert was almost overpowered with joy. He was forthwith stripped of his irons, and conveyed in a post-chaise to the Court-house, preparatory to his being taken before the Grand Jury. The Bill was then taken into the Court, in which Mr. Justice Holroyd was presiding, and all the witnesses were sworn to give evidence before the Grand Jury.—The Bill was then taken before the Grand Jury by Mr. Jenkins, the solicitor for the prosecution, and the examination of the witnesses commenced. The examination lasted five hours. The Grand Jury, after examining 22 witnesses, among whom were Mrs. Probert and Probert, who were examined (separately) for a considerable time, returned at the Judge's lodgings a true bill against John Thurtell for the murder, and against Hunt as an accessory before the fact.

On Friday, Mr. Justice Park entered the Court a few minutes after eight o'clock.

John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt were then brought up to the Bar, and arraigned. The indictment upon which they were arraigned was as follows. It was read by Mr. Knapp, the Clerk of Arraigns:—

"Hertfordshire to Wit.—The Jurors of our Lord the King upon their oath present, that John Thurtell, late of the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford, labourer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1823, with force and arms, at the parish of Aldenham aforesaid, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, in and upon William Weare, in the peace of God and our said Lord the King, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said John Thurtell, with a certain pistol of the value of ten shillings, which he the said John Thurtell held in his right hand, then and there, to wit, at the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, had and held the said William Weare in, upon and into the left side of the head of him the said William Weare, then and there to wit, at the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, thrust, force, and penetrate; and that the said John Thurtell, by the said last mentioned striking, thrusting, forcing and penetrating the pistol last aforesaid in, upon and into the left side of the head of him the said William Weare, as last aforesaid, then and there, to wit, at the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did give unto him the said Wm. Weare, in and upon the left side of the head of the said William Weare, one mortal fracture of the depth of two inches, and of the width of one inch; and that the said John Thurtell, with a certain knife of the value of sixpence, which the said John Thurtell, then and there, to wit, at the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, in his right hand had and held, the said William Weare in and upon the left side of the neck of him the said William Weare, then and there, to wit, at the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, wound, cut, and penetrate, and that the said John Thurtell, by such striking, wounding, cutting, and penetrating, the said William Weare, in and upon the left side of the neck of him, the said William Weare, then and there, to wit, at the said parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did give unto him the said William Weare, in and upon the left side of the neck of him, of the said William Weare, one mortal wound of the depth of one inch, of the width of one inch, and of the length of two inches, of which said last mentioned mortal fracture, of which said mortal wound the said William Weare, did then and there, to wit, at the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, die. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say, that the said John Thurtell, him the said William Weare, in manner and form of law aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, then and there, to wit, at the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford, did kill and murder against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and dignity. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Joseph Hunt before the last mentioned felony and murder was committed by the said John Thurtell in the manner and form last mentioned, that is to say, in the same day and in the year aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of St. George's Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, to wit, at the parish of Aldenham aforesaid, in the county of Hertford aforesaid, him the said John Thurtell to do and commit the felony and murder last aforesaid, in manner and form last aforesaid, maliciously, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice aforethought, did stir up, move, abet, procure, command, hire, counsel, and direct, against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and dignity."

Both prisoners pleaded Not Guilty in a firm voice. *The indictment* on the inquisition was then read; it included Probert, who pleaded Not Guilty.

Probert and Hunt were dressed in black. Thurtell wore a blue coat, fawn coloured waistcoat, and drab trowsers.

Mr. Andrews then applied to his Lordship for permission to have the irons removed from the prisoners.

His Lordship thought such an application should not have been made to him, but ordered the prisoners to be accommodated with seats.

Messrs. Jay, Fenton, Helme, and Adamthwaite, were then severally sworn to an affidavit by his Lordship's clerk, and Probert was removed from the bar. (The substance of the affidavit will be found in the speech of Mr. Andrews in moving to postpone the trial.

Mr. Andrews—My Lord, as the Counsel for John Thurtell, and upon the question whether this trial should be now proceeded in, I move that the affidavits now put in be read. Mr. Knapp then read the affidavits. The first was that of Mr. Fenton. It began by stating that on the 13th of November the deponent had an interview with Mr. Nicholson, the Under-Sheriff, who had to return the Jury, when he offered to give an immediate undertaking, and offered himself and Mr. Jay as bail for a person arrested at the suit of one Andrew Van Sandon. Mr. Nicholson observed that he knew nothing of deponent or Mr. Jay, and considered the circumstance of their being professionally engaged for the prisoner Thurtell was a sufficient objection. Deponent remonstrated with him on the impropriety of one professional man indulging in such observations upon others, and upon his calling a man a murderer before he had been tried by the laws of the country; Mr. Nicholson further stated to deponent that he was satisfied of the guilt of the prisoners, and that they ought not to complain if they were hanged without trial. Deponent has been much of late at Hertford, and has generally associated with that class of people from amongst whom the common jury is usually taken, he has found all such perfectly satisfied of the guilt of the prisoners—for which reason deponent thinks, and verily believes, that it is impossible they, the prisoners, can at this time have a fair and impartial trial in the town and county of Hertford. On the 15th November, deponent applied to the Bench of Magistrates, about 12 in number being present, for the permission he had previously required of Mr. L. That gentleman, then, in the name of all the magistrates, refused deponent access to the prisoner Thurtell, but refused to state the reasons of such refusal. Deponent, on the 19th of November, applied to the Court of King's Bench for a *mandamus* against the magistrates, which was granted, and on the 20th of the said month, deponent for the first time saw the prisoner Thurtell on the 22d of November, the magistrates, Messrs. Clutterbuck and Mason, went to the gaol at Hertford, having one of the witnesses who gave evidence on the inquisition with them, and whom they said they should introduce to Thurtell, in order that the depositions might be read over in the presence of that prisoner; deponent objected to this step, and was replied to, that it should be considered as an indulgence to the prisoner, as it would prevent his being taken by surprise. On the 28th November these Magistrates did actually introduce this witness to Thurtell for the purpose of identifying him, and which circumstance did altogether disturb the mind of the prisoner, and interfere with the arrangements he had made for his defence. The remainder of the affidavit of this deponent, as well as those of the other deponents, consisted of extracts from newspapers and publications, of statements respecting the murder.

(At this stage of the affidavit, Mr. Justice Park suggested whether the reading in open court extracts from papers, whose publication of such matter was now complained of, would not have the tendency of producing that prejudice, the existence of which was so much deprecated.)

Mr. Andrews, with his learned friend, had given the subject their best consideration, and they had determined on the necessity of having the extracts read, to which he wished his Lordship's attention now to be called. The reading of the affidavits was then proceeded in, and in addition to extracts from newspapers and books, referred to the placard of the performance of "The Gamblers," at the Surrey Theatre, which was put in and also read.—After the publications had been read, Mr. Andrews urged the necessity of postponing the trial, on the grounds which these affidavits disclosed, viz. that the prisoners could not have a fair trial now, the minds of the Jury being embued with prejudices arising from these publications. It was one of the privileges enjoyed in this country to have a trial by a jury of unprejudiced minds: but was it possible for any person to imagine, that after such publications had been circulated as had teemed from the pamphleteers and the public press—circulated, too, in the very town where justice was to be obtained, and where the accused stood on their lives or deaths. The Learned Gentleman then observed that the alledged murder had only been recently committed, namely, on the 24th of October—he felt convinced, in his own mind, that his client (Thurtell) could not, on the present occasion, have a fair trial—hence he implored his Lordship that his trial might be deferred, which was the object of his application to the Court.

Mr. Justice Park—To when?—My Lord, until next assizes.

The Learned Gentleman adverted to the placards, which had been

stock at the corner of every street in the metropolis. Even the town of Hertford had been polluted with them. Could such things exist without creating a prejudice unfavourable to the accused? What means had he (Mr. Andrews) or his Lordship, of knowing how far the minds of the Jury might have been influenced by them?

Mr. Platt and Mr. Chitty followed on the same side.

Before commencing his address, Mr. Gurney put in an affidavit, sworn to by Thomas Nicholson, Esq. the Under Sheriff, in answer to that part of those put in by Mr. Andrews, which referred to a conversation between that gentleman and Mr. Fenton; it stated, that such conversation had reference to Thurtell, Probert, and Hunt confined in Hertford gaol, on the charge of murder, and the observation of the deponent was alleged to have been as follows:—"If the circumstances as published be true, the prisoners ought to be hanged without trial, or else not for a due consideration of the laws of England."

Mr. Gurney, for the prosecution, observed that it had been urged that Thurtell had not had time to prepare his defence. Now this he denied—the prisoner had been in custody five weeks, having been committed on the 1st of November—on the 12th he saw Mr. Jay—and, although it had been fully stated, and freely commented upon, that he had not been allowed to have an interview with Mr. Fenton, yet it had not been urged that the prisoner had, previous to the 20th ult. expressed any desire to see that gentleman, if indeed any such statement had been made he should have been prepared with a sufficient answer on affidavit. He contended that the prisoners had now as full means of defence, as far as professional assistance went, as ever they could.—An objection had been urged to the conduct of the magistrate who introduced the witness into the gaol, and this objection, unfounded as it was, had been given as an argument in favour of a postponement of the trial.

His Lordship—Mr. Gurney, on this subject I must interrupt you to express my conviction of the impropriety of the conduct of the Magistrates in question. I have no doubt that all was done with the best intention, and with a feeling of kindness; but it was very wrong.

Mr. Gurney resuming, explained that the witness was introduced into the prison—that his evidence might be given in the presence of the prisoner whose life it possibly might affect. His Lordship knew that this was necessary, as in the event of the death of the witness, his deposition would then be evidence.

His Lordship had not previously understood this to be the case; the introduction of the prisoner was certainly necessary for the object stated by Mr. Gurney. His Lordship, however, did not in the least regret having made the observations on the supposed conduct of the Magistrates, as it would show the impropriety of similar and future proceedings.

Mr. Gurney resumed—His Lordship had wisely foreborn to read the publications containing observations upon the crime with which the prisoners were charged, and he had probably done so in anticipation of his presiding at the trial of the unfortunate men.—(His Lordship said "Certainly.")—As it regarded the announcement contained in the placard of the Surrey Theatre, and the performance exhibited in that place of amusement, he thought with his learned friends, that nothing more infamous was ever attempted, and he was surprised that in this country of justice and humanity, any number of people could be collected to witness such an exhibition, unless it had been for the purpose of expressing their disgust at the unfeeling attempt of the person having the management of the theatre. An English audience should have expressed their opinion of that want of feeling by a burst of deprecation, which would have taught its possessor a necessary and useful lesson.

Mr. Andrews replied. The Learned Gentleman reiterated his former arguments, and laid great stress on the effects which must have occurred—why was the curiosity of the public thus aroused—why those crowds and that clamour on the outside of the Court where his Lordship sat—why was the Court itself crowded to suffocation—could it, he would ask, be attributed to any thing but that source of evil, on the effects of which he had dilated?

Mr. Justice Park gave his opinion on the motion submitted for his consideration. It consisted of two parts, one was, that Thurtell had not had time to prepare his defence—and secondly, that the minds of men were prejudiced on account of the publications which had been issued. With respect to the allegation that sufficient time had not been allowed, it was known to gentlemen conversant with public business, that as much time has been allowed in this case as is ordinarily allowed to other prisoners. It was not to be forgotten that when one of the foulest murders which was ever committed was perpetrated on a Monday, the murderer (alluding to Bellingham) was executed on the *following Monday*. A great many of the arguments urged in support *of the motion* were irrelevant to the case. Much had been urged as to the prejudice which had been excited, but whether the Jury had or not, before they came into Court, heard any thing of the sort, they had them in review and hearing on the present occasion—and he could not tell, if the trial was postponed, but the same prejudices (if any existed at present) would exist at that time, at least in the same degree. The circumstance of the theatrical representation had been alluded to, as well as the probable evil tendency of the publications, which they had heard partly read—and also from the reports which were sent abroad in the daily press. He had said yesterday as he said to-day—that nothing could be more pernicious in their consequences, or unjustifiable in their publication. It was the palladium of English liberty; but if that liberty was to be thus abused, the public press would, instead of upholding, prevent the operation of public justice. Under the circumstances of the case, his Lordship, anxious to allow every reasonable indulgence, would adjourn the trying of the important issue until Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, upon the understanding, that the prisoners should then abide their trials without any further application to the Crown.

Mr. Justice Park suggested that feelings of humanity towards the prisoners would preclude the publication of the affidavit read in Court. In compliance with the wish expressed by the Learned Judge, we have abstained from publishing it.

The following particulars, among many others, have been published in the daily papers:—

Thomas Thurtell arrived at the gaol on Wednesday afternoon, in the custody of Mr. Bishop, the principal turnkey of Newgate. He was lodged on the Debtors' side, and all communication with the other prisoners was prevented. At about ten o'clock on Thursday morning he was taken to the Bell Commercial Inn, to await the necessity of his attendance before the Grand Jury. He was brought down by a Habeas. While Probert was on his way to the Grand Jury Room, he passed Thomas Thurtell, with whom he shook hands in a cordial manner. It appears that he was more intimate with Thomas than John. Probert, after he had given his evidence, was reconducted to the gaol. On the information of the favourable turn which Probert's case had taken having been communicated to his wife, she evinced very little emotion. When Hunt was informed of the circumstance he was a good deal shocked. Thomas Thurtell went to the prison, and was introduced to John, who received him very coolly, and simply addressed him in an ordinary tone with the words, "Ah, Tom, how do you do?" followed by some other common-place remarks. He parted with him in a manner equally cool, and showed no extraordinary feeling whatever on the occasion. Thomas Thurtell, on coming out, expressed his surprise at the spirits and collected manner which the prisoner displayed.

Among the witnesses called before the Grand Jury were:—Mr. Weare, brother to the deceased; Mrs. Probert; Miss Noyes; Mr. Field, of the Artichoke, Elstree; Mr. Rexworthy, and Mr. Nicholls. A model of the cottage was brought to the Court House, for the inspection of the Grand Jury. It contains a representation not only of the cottage, but of the grounds, pond, outhouses, and Gill's Hill-lane, so as to form a sort of picture map of the whole neighbourhood. Mrs. Probert was the object of general attention, and the officers were frequently obliged to interfere to repress the curious crowd which incommoded her, by pressing so closely round her.

The witnesses on the back of the bill of indictment were fifty-five; they were all in attendance outside the Court door, each provided with a ticket. Mrs. Probert and Miss Noyes were dressed in blue cloth pelisses, straw bonnets, green veils, and white gowns. Mrs. Probert was in custody of the gaoler of St. Albans, but she was permitted to go at large on finding sufficient bail, which she did. At three o'clock the most of the witnesses returned to town, Miss Noyes and her brother were among them. Mrs. Probert did not return.

It is due to the High Sheriff, and to Mr. Nicholson, the Under Sheriff, to state, that they gave every accommodation to the reporters for the different papers. Mr. Nicholson, in particular, rendered every facility.

When the prisoners were removed from the Court they observed a perfect silence with respect to intercourse with each other. Thurtell was in good spirits, Probert dejected, and Hunt was greatly depressed. Thomas Thurtell saw his brother before he departed, he was brought to town in the Hertford coach, and was lodged in Newgate at eight o'clock.

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PARK ON FEVER.—Just published, in 8vo. price 8s. in boards,

THE PATHOLOGY of FEVER; being the Subject of the Gulstonian Lecture, lately delivered at the Royal College of Physicians. By J. R. PARK, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.—Printed for T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet street.

RANDELL ON THE LAW OF PERPETUITY.

Just published, in one vol. royal 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

AN ESSAY on the LAW of PERPETUITY, and on Trusts of Accumulation; with an Introduction containing the History of Alienation. By HENRY RANDELL, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.—Printed for Thomas and George Underwood, 32, Fleet street.

Just published, in 8vo. with Coloured Plates, price 15s. in boards,

ILLUSTRATIONS of the ENQUIRY respecting TUBERCULOUS DISEASES. By JOHN DARLE, M.D. F.R.S.—Physician to the General Infirmary at Gloucester.—Printed for Thomas and George Underwood, 32, Fleet-street.

This Work shews, in a particular manner, the progress of Tubercles in the Lungs.

CURTIS ON DEAFNESS.

The Third Edition, considerably enlarged and improved, price 7s. 6d. boards,

A TREATISE on the PHYSIOLOGY and DISEASES of the EAR; with new Modes of Treatment, accompanied with a Plate of improved Acoustic Instruments, for assisting hearing. By J. H. CURTIS, Esq. Aurist to the King.—Printed for T. and G. Underwood, 32, Fleet street. Of whom may be had by the same Author,

CASES illustrative of the TREATMENT of DISEASES of the EAR, both Local and Constitutional, with practical remarks relative to the Deaf and Dumb.

"The Profession, we conceive, are indebted to Mr. Curtis, for the persevering spirit with which he cultivates the study of those diseases affecting the organ of hearing, which from their obscurity and intricacy can only be properly treated by a person entirely devoted to the subject."—London Medical and Physical Journal.

"The Cases detailed by Mr. Curtis are 58 in number, and the Treatment appears to be judicious, simple, and successful."—Medico Chirurgical Review.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent complains that, on Monday, when he succeeded in getting into the pit of Drury Lane, after a world of struggling, he found all the best places occupied by persons previously admitted—whether this be true or not, the managers best can tell.

The letter signed "J. Newman" is "too strong" in its present shape—we shall be happy to extract and condense, if that will suit Mr. Newman's *friend.*

The letter on public schools is plausible, and washing tea-cups, or fetching coals, certainly do not at the first blush appear fit employments for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, but we would advise our correspondent to draw his information from some better sources than the reports of little *boys at home for the holidays—whatever may be the trifling disadvantages of the system of fagging, or whatever the young gentleman who went to* Eton *from a* Seminary *may say, the fact of the superiority of public school education over all other modes speaks for itself—and so far from the dreadfully degrading duties of washing tea-cups, or fagging at cricket, breaking the spirit or vulgarising the mind, the air and manner of a boy educated at a public school universally speak for themselves, and they are attributes never gotten rid of. As for the advancement of men in the world who come into it from public schools, we need only refer to the Peerage and the Senate, the Ministry, and their legitimate opponents the respectable Whigs—there are many men at the bar who have not had the advantages of public education—look at them—see the difference.*

A. B. will find a letter for him, as he desired, on Tuesday.

We have received the affidavits respecting Mr. Macaulay, *of which we shall gladly avail ourselves. Our excellent correspondent, enclosing a pamphlet, is also sincerely thanked for his communication: his little observation is certainly gratifying.*

In answer to Episcopus, *we say, we have not given up the cause of the Scots Episcopal Church; but we will submit to dictation from no man, from no set of men, and before another line appears in this paper on the subject, we will ascertain what right the person who called at our office had to meddle—we take up public questions upon public grounds, and we will have an explanation of what, as it was represented to us, seems to be an uncalled for and (in the* legal *sense) an impertinent interference on the part of that person.*

We are requested to state, that Mr. Horace Twiss *is not the author of* Paradise Lost, *nor of* Junius's Letters.

Our other friends must stand over.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Our readers will perceive by the account of the proceedings at Hertford, which occupy a considerable space in our paper to-day, that the trial of the prisoners is postponed until the 6th of next month.

We consider it our duty to abstain from any observation upon a subject so important as that in which the lives of individuals are at stake, and shall, therefore, remain silent upon some very important points which have reached us.

We congratulate our countrywomen upon one fact, which is the absence of females from the court-house on Friday—we cannot but think an eagerness on the part of the soft sex to witness the proceedings on trials of prisoners for horrid crimes, extremely unfeminine and indelicate, and we sincerely hope that the circumstance to which we allude, arose from a proper feeling of what is due to themselves, rather than from an apprehension of too much crowding.

A catch-penny attempt has been made to delude the public by a story of the existence of Mr. Weare, and an assertion that the whole of the mysterious transactions of Gill's-hill Cottage had their origin in a wager—such speculations are ended by the events of Friday.

The only memorable part of the affair, was an application from Mr. Fenton, the attorney, to postpone the trial, on the ground that the legal proceedings had been so generally published, that a fair trial could not be expected—Mr. Fenton having given the very affidavit upon which he moved, for publication to a newspaper the night before.

We have to apologize to our readers for an unusual number of advertisements which appear in to-day's paper—calculating upon the publication of a supplementary number, we admitted many more than according to our established rule we are in the habit of admitting—the unforeseen postponement of the trial will, we hope, plead our excuse with our readers.

We have great pleasure in announcing the most honourable acquittal of Captain George Harris, C.B. of his Majesty's ship Hussar—we were perfectly satisfied as to the result of his trial (or trials) when we read the proceedings at Plymouth. Whether the blame rests with the Foreign Office or with Sir Edward Thornton, we do not pretend to decide, but as far as the finding of the court goes, the ambassador appears to be decidedly in the wrong—this is no business of ours, his Excellency was not upon his trial, and he may be *privately whipped* by the powerful pen of the Foreign Secretary in Downing-street, at discretion, for all we care; but it gives us great pleasure to find a gallant and distinguished officer like Captain Harris, come from the ordeal of a court-martial, not only without blame or imputation, but bringing with him in its sentence, fresh testimony of zeal and activity in time of peace, correspondent with the skill and bravery he has heretofore evinced in time of war.

Every body knows the nature of worldly friendships—Husbands and wives, fathers and children, brothers and sisters, may perhaps maintain unvarying affections, immutable attachments, but with indifferent persons how completely circumstances regulate the feelings.

Let a man be oppressed, beaten and fallen, hundreds will join the trampling party to keep him down, and dance over the ruin they delight to witness; let him rally, and let the sun shine upon him once again, those who never permitted his name to pass their lips during his obscurity and distress, shall make the world ring with his praises, extol his merits and virtues, greet him with smiles, and even condescend in the warmth of their friendship, to ask and accept favours at his hands.

We are led to these reflections by the case of poor Wilson. While in the plenitude of his popularity, covered with honourable distinctions, courted and sought (certainly not by any very respectable part of the community) a patron of dinners, a patriot, a general, and a senator, &c. &c. we opposed him tooth and nail, because (whether intentionally or not, we cannot decide) he was acting mischievously and espousing a cause in opposition to the tranquility of the country, and the best interests of society. Now we are actuated by a very different sentiment, and in the melancholy state to which he is reduced, cannot but feel the deepest compassion for him.

When we recollect Wilson, gentlemanly, good-natured, high-spirited, and loyal as he was, when, with the brightest prospects before him, he was promoted to the personal staff of the Monarch, when the sovereigns of Europe were vieing with each other to offer him marks of their esteem,—then a General in our service, who, although he had not shared in any part of the important campaigns on the continent, nor ever been in any serious engagement, still had the field open before him. When we recollect this, and find him first degraded from his English rank, (and we know the bitter pang this first blow caused him,) and then gradually deprived of every distinction he *has ever received*, including by the last decree of the Emperor of Austria, even the small cross of Maria Theresa, *from the possession of which only* he claimed the nominal distinction of knighthood.

Poor, as to pecuniary matters, this individual then, who might *have been* the envy and admiration of society and the service, is thrown upon the world without a pursuit, or a profession, wounded, for the first time, (fighting in a cause, the leader of which, has expiated his zeal upon a gibbett) having already tried the scheme of raising a subscription, and holding only by a frail tenure, a seat for a borough of Southwark!

We say frail tenure, for alas! we know that Wilson's parliamentary conduct on the Catholic question has greatly impaired his popularity amongst his constituents; and however amiable and exemplary the body may be which has hitherto returned him, we apprehend, that as evils seldom come alone, their rejection of his services will end the "strange eventful history" of his life; leaving his name only to be recorded as the historian of Bonaparte, and the subsequent preserver of one of his most desperate myrmidons.

It is at this juncture the full force of our reflections is felt—where is poor Wilson now—has he been received by his constituents, have banquets been given to him on his return?—do we find him associated with those dukes and earls, who were once his friends—no—we repeat that most sincerely and truly we compassionate and pity his sufferings and degradations, for however justly they have fallen upon him, and however much he may have contributed to bring them upon himself, his misconduct, in many instances, may have arisen from the errors of his head, which we really believe was oftener in fault than his heart.

We remember to have seen a *jeu d'esprit*, written by the once facetious Caleb Whitefoord, called "Errors of the Press," which partakes greatly of the spirit which animates the "Cross-readings," of which Whitefoord was the original inventor; but, droll as it is, it is evidently *made*. Now, within the last few weeks, there have actually occurred some typographical blunders, in the daily and weekly papers, beyond the power of fiction.

For instance, we are informed by one journalist that "a "young *surgeon* having been caught near Limehouse, was "sent to Brighton express, where His Majesty was graciously "pleased to *eat part of him roasted for dinner*.—This," adds the writer, "has been time out of mind a Royal dish." What the Royal College may say to this, we really do not pretend to know.

We are told, in an account of the re-opening of the Jewish Synagogue, in Duke's-place, after its recent repairs, that the usual ceremonies were performed by a *Rabbit* of very imposing appearance.

In a Leicestershire paper, in an account of a fox chase in Yorkshire, it is accidentally recorded, "that the hounds went "off in fine style, after a beautiful Bust"—we presume of Mr. Fox.

A provincial paper tells us, that "a prisoner was committed to Norwich Castle for horse-stealing;" and adds, "he "was sent off to Norwich in a post-chaise, in the custody of a "*turkey*."—In any other county the omission of the N before the K would not so much have signified—but in Norfolk it puzzles one.

One of the London papers mis-called Mrs. Bunn, of Drury Lane Theatre, in so extraordinary a manner that we cannot venture to mention the blunder; and an Irish editor has erratically denominated the late unsuccessful candidate at the India House, Mr. Muskrat, a name somewhat in *mauvaise odeur* amongst our oriental friends.

The Waterford or Wexford Courier, (we forget which), said a few weeks since that they were happy to announce the rapid recovery of Miss O'Reilly, of Ballymungoozle, (or some such place), from her late violent attack of a *military* fever, which was wholly attributable to her having conformed herself to a cooling *regiment*.

A periodical work in the interest of the *Saints*, inveighs bitterly against us for our attacks upon Mr. Wilberforce, and speaking of our charges against him, touching hypocrisy and duplicity, observes "such attacks are contemptible, we "have the greatest faith in Mr. Wilberforce, and the "purity of his intentions, and as little believe the calum"nies of John Bull, as we should, if he told us, that Mr. "Wilberforce had been detected, playing the game of "*Rogue* et Noir."

A reference is made in a Sunday paper of last week, for a porter to *deliver* messages to A.B. Lying's Inn.

In the account of the loss of a fishing boat near Torbay, we are told by a Cornish reporter that the fisherman and his two sons were luckily rescued from a watery grave, but that it was impossible to save any of their "*souls*."

A Dorsetshire paper of last week, unwittingly corroborating the radical attacks upon the humanity of our amiable and excellent Secretary of State for the Home Department, has the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Peel remains at Lulworth, amusing himself by shooting *peasants* in that neighbourhood, in which diversion the Right Hon. Gentleman has been particularly successful this season."

More ridiculous is the following announcement, which may be found by reference to a Worcestershire journal of the 22d of October last:—

"On Tuesday, at Droitwitch, Mrs. Phillips, of a son and *heir*."

This must be sheer mis-spelling, and cannot even be permitted to rank with the errors of the press already noticed: the following is clearly a blunder of the compositor:

"On Thursday next, and each succeeding Thursday in the present month, will be delivered in the Assembly Rooms at Taunton, by Mr. Urquhart, a Course of Lectures upon the Chemical Properties of Food. "Lecture I.—On the Alimentary qualities of Milk.

"Admission three shillings and sixpence to each lecture, or one guinea for the course.

"N. B. Every subscriber will be furnished with a *syllabub!*"

It is impossible to recollect the innumerable fooleries of a similar nature which we have seen, but we will mark them down as they occur.

Some of the Spanish Revolutionists arrived the other day at Cork from Gibraltar, and were received in a very different manner from that observed towards Mina at Plymouth, where we are sorry to see some officers of the garrison (whose names have been furnished us) greatly distinguished themselves.

The principal man of the set who landed at Cork is a priest of the name of Villa Nueva, a scribbler of all work, having been actually guilty of writing thirty volumes as thick as so many cheeses. He is to stay at Holland-House with that exemplary nobleman, Lady Holland. His ecclesiastical rank is that of Canon of Castile. Rogers was dining in the dampery at Kensington when the arrival of this reverend personage was mentioned.

"The Canon is come," said Lord Holland.—"What!" said my Lady.

"The Canon of Castile, my love," said the Deputy Grand Master of the House.

"Send a carriage for him, my Lord," said the Grand Master.

The Deputy Grand rang the bell.

"*A Cannon of Cast Steel from Spain*," said the waggish Rogers, "how serviceable he must have been during the campaign!"

This, it is needless to add, like the gunpowder shipped by Macaulay's brokers, "*went off*" remarkably well.

The Opposition Papers have occasionally made a sort of bluster about the Austrian loan, and have expressed, in vulgar Whig terms, their doubts whether any re-payment would ever take place. We can tell these Whigs, that no longer ago than last Wednesday, upwards of two hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds were actually paid into the hands of Government as an instalment.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I have observed, with great pleasure, the call which you have made in your last Number, of Sunday the 30th November, for an explanation relative to the Charge exhibited by Mr. Jones against the Council of the Royal Society of Literature; and the terms in which you declare, "that you shall be "happy and proud to publish any Statement or Vindication of "the Society which it may think proper to put forth in answer "to this violent accusation of breach of faith."

That the Society, as a body, will deem it incumbent upon them to put forth any reply to the charge so exhibited I do not think probable; and for the reasons which I shall assign, in stating an individual opinion upon the case.

Had a Society for advancing Literature, by proposing prizes, been a newly-devised Institution in the world, I am clearly of opinion that every condition, requisite to be known in aspiring to its rewards, ought to have been distinctly expressed; for how else could the candidates be aware that, after a prize was offered it might chance that none would be awarded? But when similar societies or institutions have subsisted for ages, both at home and abroad—when the proposing, awarding, or withholding prizes is regulated on principles notorious, and sanctioned by unvarying practice; it was not to be expected, that a new Society proceeding after their example, should think it necessary to declare principles so well understood; and which academical experience and sound reason might either have taught or have suggested to every one. Mr. Jones's error consists in assuming, that when a prize is offered by a learned body for the best poem on any given subject, the best of a collection of bad poems, or, as he terms it, "*the Master Thistle*," is by right entitled to the adjudication of the prize. *It is astonishing*, that his residence at Brasenose should never have awakened *the consideration*, that in all similar cases there is, and must be supposed in reason to be, a discretionary power vested in the body which is to decide on the merits of the compositions; who act in trust for the donors of the prize, and whose judgment is not liable to an indiscriminate charge of *breach of faith* in withholding it, because it may happen, that they *faithfully execute their trust* in doing so. There is a point of excellence, which compositions are supposed to attain before they can be considered as qualified to compete for a prize; and a discretionary power to judge of that point, has ever been advantageously committed to a council of men of competent learning and judgment. That the principle of this practice is not only reasonable but necessary, will appear on a very short consideration.

The object of the prizes, is not to multiply verses, but to stimulate and call forth real and unequivocal genius. The Credit of the Body, no less than that of the Donor of the Prize, is inseparably connected with the object of their choice; and therefore a full discretionary faculty, in making that choice, has ever been understood to reside in that body. Thus, if the proposal of the Newdigate Prize should draw forth nothing but compositions which the judges esteemed undeserving of it, Mr. Jones might be assured, that the University would not permit the "*Master Thistle*" to figure in its theatre; *but* that the Prize would not be adjudged. When the two Buchanan prizes of 500*l.* were severally proposed at the two Universities, it was adjudged at the one, but it was not awarded at the other.* Yet, no previous, express caution to the candidates accompanied the proposal of the prize, because it was supposed, that every candidate knew the possibility of the contingency; neither was any *breach of faith* charged against the University by any of the disappointed aspirants. The Royal Society of Literature, instituted and conducted by united members from both those Universities, and copying their models, could not suppose it necessary to proclaim what it supposed every one to know who entered the classical lists; certainly it would not have deemed it to be necessary for one who declares himself, late of Brasenose College in Oxford.

Upon this ground, therefore, I should think that the Royal Society of Literature will consider their conduct, in the occasion arraigned by Mr. Jones, to be so perfectly unimpeachable, that they will contentedly leave its justification to the good sense and equity of the public.

But I cannot refrain from calling your consideration to the position of the accuser in this charge. *He* is *one* of the candidates. Of the *others*, we hear nothing, though precisely in the same position, they have issued no complaints; but from Mr. Jones we have an arraignment filled with the most virulent obloquy that has for a long time appeared before the public. Now, Sir, you are not renowned for *dullness* of perception; and therefore, you cannot well fail to discern in the violence of Mr. Jones's attack, the powerful action of anger, roused by the disappointment of self-approbation. And is this a sufficient cause for discharging a torrent of inflammatory obloquy against those, the delicacy of whose trust has imposed upon them, unwillingly, in their best judgments, the necessity of producing that disappointment?

It is greatly to be lamented, that Mr. Jones did not, in the first instance, coerce the irascibility of his temperament, until he had ascertained whether reason was with him or against him. He would then have had composure to receive a conviction; that the council of the Royal Society of Literature, in coming to a decision productive of a disappointment, which all will concur in regretting, but which would never have been known to them but for his own communication, have only en-

* It would have been awarded at the other University also, had not the composition which would have obtained it (as has been acknowledged) been delivered too late.

honoured to discharge, conscientiously, the sacred, delicate, and arduous *trust* reposed in them by the munificent and Royal author of the prize.

I shall abstain from seeking any justification for the decision of the council in the composition of Mr. Jones's Poem; nor do I mean to insinuate any criticism respecting it.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

MODERATOR.

Dec. 4, 1823.

In giving place to this letter, we should observe, that we have received a communication from MR. JACOB JONES, announcing that he has *withdrawn the offensive attack* upon the Society which he thought fit to publish with his Poems; and having cancelled *the original preface*, has substituted another. He has diffusely upon the subject, and encloses us a letter which he has written to some literary weekly paper, but we think the public will be best satisfied of the justness of the decision made by the ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, by the explanation we have given above, and the disappearance of MR. JONES'S vituperative attack upon it.

We perceive by the MORNING POST of yesterday, that the long talked of novel of "PERCY MALLORY" is on the eve of publication—it is much talked of in Edinburgh as very superior to PEN OWEN, by the same author; but we believe no copies have yet reached London. MR. GALT'S SPAE-WIFE is also on the eve of publication, of which report speaks favourably, although we must admit we think MR. GALT sometimes *too much*—there are few master spirits like SIR WALTER who can command genius.

In redeeming the pledge which we have given to notice MR. GLEIG'S Letter to SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, it may not be amiss to recur to the remarks which we made last Sunday, so far as to request our readers to bear in mind the facts there stated, which, although they by no means and in no manner affect the question at issue, might otherwise be laid hold of by some of the cavillers, whom our notice of the pamphlet before us will, we have no doubt, call into action.

MR. GLEIG's aim in the little work under consideration is to disprove the imaginary advantage arising from the labours of the Missionary Society, or as it is called, the "*Church* Missionary Society," and we can do no better than submit certain extracts from the publication itself, in order to display the style and manner of the writer, and the ability he has evinced in the pursuit of his object.

Whatever is local, whatever is personal, we shall beg to pass over, because, as it appears to us, the valuable part of the letter to the world in general is the developement of facts relative to the Missionaries, and the observations of the writer thereon, and since we are inclined to believe that the interest excitable by the *manœuvrings* of MESSRS. PRATT, BICKERSTETH, LLOYD, HARKER, RICHARDS, or NOEL, would not be great, we shall confine ourselves in the mention of their names to little anecdotes illustrative of the subject, leaving all extraneous matter, all *county* feelings, and "parish business" out of the discussion—premising this, let MR. GLEIG speak for himself.

"The points, then, which I would desire to establish, are these. First, that the society styling itself the Church Missionary Society, is not a Church Missionary Society, if by the term church be meant the venerable and apostolic Church of England; and, consequently, that its present appellation is a palpable, though specious misnomer. Secondly, that the very ground-work of its proceedings, the very first principle upon which it acts, is in direct opposition to the distinguishing doctrine of our Church. Thirdly, that its existence as a Church Missionary Society is not required; and, fourthly, that even upon general grounds, its modes of operation are calculated to do no good, while there is every reason to suspect that they do harm."

MR. GLEIG then proceeds to shew that the Missionary Society is not a *Church* Missionary Society, if by *Church* is meant the Church of England—he denies that a society composed of churchmen can be properly called the Church Missionary Society, inasmuch as it is not upheld, nor its principles supported by the Clergy.

"The next question," (says MR. GLEIG,) "to be decided is, by what marks shall we distinguish a Church of England society from a society of individuals who outwardly conform to the established religion of the country? Now, I must confess that I see no difficulty in answering the question. The badge which distinguishes the former is so strong that a blind man might almost perceive it; whilst it is equally evident, that wherever that badge is not to be found the assumption of the title "a Church Society," is arrogant and presumptuous. That is to say, no Church Society (if by the term church be meant the venerable apostolic church of England,) which is countenanced and supported by *all* our Bishops, by the majority of the clergy, and by a large proportion of the laity. Its object must be, exclusively, the advancement of religion and sound morality, and it must pursue that object in strict compliance with the *fundamental principles of the Church* itself. There may, indeed, exist within the pale of the Church, many Christian societies, the objects of which may be different, though all are equally composed of individual members of the Church of England.—One may be one society for circulating religious tracts, another for establishing schools, a third for the suppression of vice, and a fourth for the new-pewing of churches; but because the individual members of each of these are churchmen, is each, therefore, to be styled a Church of England Society? Surely not, unless it can rank among its members, if not the whole body, at least the heads of the Church; for societies be Church of England societies which are composed of individuals who conform to the established religion of the country, our great university club is a Church of England society, and each of the colleges in Oxford is especially entitled to that honourable appellation. You will, perhaps, ask me, is there then such a society as a Church of England Society in existence? I reply, without hesitation, that there are two, namely, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. *These are, in the strictest sense of the term, Church of England societies.* They are countenanced and supported by *all* her clergy, by a very large majority of her Clergy, and by a vast proportion of her lay members on whom the good things of this life have been bestowed; nor will the warmest advocates of other associations refuse to them the praise which is due to pre-eminent exertions in the cause of sound Christianity."

MR. GLEIG then proceeds to support these orthodox societies against the attacks of the Hon. and Rev. MR. NOEL, and combats with great ability and success, the Honourable and Reverend Gentleman's assertion. "that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has not until very lately even contemplated the conversion of the heathen." MR. GLEIG sets forth both the plan laid down and the principles acted upon by the Society in question, and then proceeds to shew, that while those societies exist, the existence of the Missionary Society is not required: and proceeds to aver, that—

"Upon general grounds—that is to say, laying aside all considerations of what is due from churchmen to the constitution and principles of their church—the mode of operation adopted by the Church Missionary Society is calculated to produce no good effect; whilst there is every reason to apprehend that it is productive of evil."

"I begin my reasoning on this subject by an assertion which will no doubt startle the friends of the Church Missionary Society, especially those amongst them who, like the Rev. T. BARTLETT, are in love with the good missionary, AUGUSTINE,' and please themselves by fancying that this venerable man, and his venerable company, as they chanted their litanies, and prayed that God would avert his wrath from that city (the city of Canterbury) *may have passed along the streets of their own little parishes.*' My assertion is this, that christianity is not and never was meant to be the religion of men in a savage state; that its doctrines are too refined, its laws too pure, and sanctions of the wild hunter of the woods; and that those who of civilized life, are only 'casting their pearls before swine,' and fruitlessly wasting their labour. That I am borne out in this assertion by the actual failure of all attempts to convert the still *savage* tribes of Africa and elsewhere, a candid perusal of the reports of your own society may alone convince you. But I have much wider and surer grounds upon which to build my theory. I contend that it formed at no time a part of the divine economy that men should become spiritually religious beings as long as they continued savages; and I appeal to the history of all God's dealings with his creatures, as substantiating this opinion.

"By referring to the oldest of all known histories, the Holy Bible, you will find that our gracious Creator has dealt very differently with his creatures in different ages of the world. When the first five books of Moses were written, we know that the whole human race was sunk in utter barbarism; that in that barbarism God's chosen people fully partook; that arts were in their infancy, sciences unknown, and the boasted reason of man in a very trifling degree, if at all, elevated above brute instinct. Now view, I beseech you, the nature of the religion which was communicated by God himself, and kept alive in the minds of a people thus barbarous. In the whole Levitical code there is not so much as an allusion to a future state. The truths of God's unity, his power and omnipresence, were indeed impressed upon the minds of the people; but these impressions were made by a constant recurrence of the most splendid and striking miracles. The ten commandments to which the Israelites were required to pay obedience, were delivered to them by the voice of the Most High himself from the midst of the burning mountain; whilst every breach of these religious commands, was punished as a breach of the civil code, and obedience was uniformly rewarded by length of days and prosperity. In the infancy of the world, in short, men were treated by their Creator as children are treated by their school-master; they were constrained to perform certain duties, and to avoid certain acts, by the influence of immediate rewards and punishments; whilst a license in matters of morality was granted to them for which we cannot possibly account on any other ground than that their minds were as yet too dark to be subjected to all those restraints which a perfect system of faith and morals necessarily would impose upon them.

"In proportion as time passed, however, and arts and sciences began to flourish—in proportion as men became more and more civilized, and therefore better able to bear the light of revelations more pure, those stupendous displays of almighty power which had captivated the outward senses of their forefathers were discontinued, and truths more sublime, relating as well to the nature of the Deity as of their own present and future state, were promulgated amongst them. Thus we find the religion of the Israelites in the days of King David a very different thing from what it was in the days of Moses. No longer were the senses of the people dazzled by repeated reversions of the ordinary laws of nature; no longer were they retained in obedience to the will of God by temporal rewards and punishments unerringly administered. Their faith had become more elevated; their notions of God more correct; their religion no longer consisted entirely of external rites and ceremonies, but took up its seat in their minds, and began to actuate their secret thoughts as well as their outward proceedings.

"As the fulness of time drew near, again, these more refined religious principles received every day a greater and a greater polish. In the days of the prophets, the kingdom of Judah had become famous for its wealth and its splendour; its civil code was wise and prudent; a knowledge of the arts of agriculture and architecture, of eloquence and of poetry, was common amongst the people; they had risen, in short, gradually upon the scale of civilization, and were therefore better fitted than their ancestors had been before them, to receive fresh revelations of the will of God. Notions of a future state accordingly began to be prevalent amongst them, and they looked forward to the coming of their promised Messiah in the full expectation, not only that he would render them masters of this lower world, but also that he would thoroughly purify from all its dross the religion which they had received from their fathers.

"But it was not in the land of Judah alone that men became gradually more and more prepared to receive that perfect revelation of his will which God has conferred upon us through his Son, Christ Jesus. In Greece and Rome the mind of man received a polish as high, perhaps, as any which it is capable of receiving. This polish the Romans carried with them into all the countries which they subdued; and it may be questioned whether the world was ever in a state of more perfect civilization, than when the Son of God condescended to be born of a pure virgin, and appeared among the lowly ones of the earth. It was then, when the fulness of time had come, that the last revelation of his will was made by God to mankind; when their intellectual condition was on the aggregate, perhaps, better fitted to receive it than it has been since, or ever was before: and when the whole known world, being under the rule of a single and a highly polished people, gave the freest scope for a general circulation of the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel among men.

"The truth indeed is, that were it not essentially necessary that men should be freed from barbarism before any thing like a spiritual religion can be embraced amongst them, it is utterly impossible to account for the delay that occurred between the fall of Adam and the coming of Christ. From the instant of Adam's fall, God determined to redeem his creatures from its consequences, and to make known to them, through the medium of their Redeemer, all the duties which he, as a God of purity and holiness, should require at their hands. But we know that a Being of infinite goodness would not wantonly or capriciously keep back from his creatures, during four or five thousand years, a species of knowledge so essential to their present and future happiness, were there not some just and reasonable cause of delay; and hence we conclude, that by the phrase, 'fulness of time,' is meant the particular period at which the degree of civilization prevalent amongst men was sufficient for God's purposes; in other words, that period when men, having merged from a state of savagism into one social and refined existence, were capable of understanding and justly appreciating the pure, simple and sublime religion, to communicate which formed one of the designs of our Saviour's incarnation, and occupied the whole time of his sojourn upon earth.

"In further proof of the correctness of my theory, that the pure religion of the Gospel was not and could not be intended for men in a savage state, I beseech you to consider well the course adopted by the apostles who first promulgated it. In all their wanderings, we never once read of their visiting the wild and barbarous nations of the north. Their field of operations lay among their own countrymen, among the inhabitants of Rome, and of Greece, as well in Europe as in Asia Minor; but not one of them made his way into Scandinavia or Siberia, or so much as dreamed of directing his course thither. It has been well remarked by an anonymous writer in a late periodical work, that the conduct of St. Paul, whilst he was at Athens, differed in a very striking degree, from that pursued by him after his shipwreck on the coast of Melita. In the former place, 'being moved at the sight of the superstitions which still disgraced that celebrated seat of pagan wisdom; and being satisfied that the people were capable of feeling the force of reasoning, he addressed to them that eloquent argument for the existence, the unity, and the spirituality of God, which is contained in the seventeenth chapter of the Acts.' He found there a suitable field, and a favourable occasion to call forth his zeal in the cause of the Gospel, and to recommend it to the attention of those who wanted nothing but candour to appreciate its many excellencies.—Certain philosophers, of the Epicureans and of the Stoics, encountered him; and they took him and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is? for thou bringest certain strange things to our ears. We would know, therefore, what these things mean.' The apostle accepted this challenge, and his eloquence and reasoning were not altogether fruitless. Dionysius, the Areopagite, and Damaris, and others with him, clave unto him and believed.

"But how different was his conduct at the island of Melita; where he was cast ashore, among a barbarous people! He made no attempt to convert them to the Christian faith. He even made no endeavour to correct their notions, though he perceived they were most egregiously in error, and had some chance of producing conviction; for whilst upon the former every appeal to the understanding would have been lost, every reference to first principles, or established authority, would have been empty sounds. He left them, therefore, as he found them, grateful, indeed, for their kindness, but without having made any effort to add them to the disciples of Christ.' But would St. Paul have thus acted, had he found the people of Melita in a fit state to receive the Gospel? I leave you to answer the question for yourself."

MR. GLEIG proceeds to expose the blunders and correct the mistakes of several of the Missionary Clergymen, and had we room we should continue our extracts from this portion of the pamphlet; but we are anxious to afford a place to some "matter-of-fact," which, with us, is always a most important part even of the most luminous discussions.

The following requires the serious attention of those who have the real interests of our EAST INDIAN possessions at heart, and while hypocritical sanctity, and jesuitical cant, have endangered, in the highest degree, our West INDIAN Colonies, it is as well (now that the Saints are evidently turning their eyes towards the DIRECTION) that the real nature and character of the opposition of the Missionaries to the *established religion of millions* should be perfectly understood.

"In the Journal of the REV. THOMAS NORTON, the Society's Missionary at Allepie, we have the following extraordinary detail:—'April 9.—Attended the Malabar feast, held at Ambula-poolie. Arrived at the place about half past three, P.M.

"'I began to talk with a goodly number of people that stood about 'me, who, by their fixed eyes and open mouths, seemed to consider 'me as much a curiosity as any part of the exhibitions that were 'about to be made. I began by asking what feast this was? 'In honour of KRISHNOO.' 'Who is KRISHNOO?' 'Our god.' 'What will 'he do for you for all this?' 'Grant us his favour.' 'What is his 'favour?' 'To give us all our supplies.' 'In this world or the next?' 'In this world.' 'Who is to provide for you in the next world?' Silence, except from two or three. 'We do not understand, SAHIB.' 'Do not you think that you all have souls which will live in another 'world, after your bodies are dead?' 'Yes.' What can and will 'KRISHNOO do for these souls of yours in another world?' 'We do 'not know.' This gave me an opportunity of speaking on the goodness, mercy and love of the true God; and of the love of the Lord 'Jesus Christ in dying for men.'

"'By this time my congregation was much increased. I asked if any 'could read Tamul. Found a few who could; *and presented them with* 'a tract or two. At first they manifested a fear of taking them, and 'wished to return them. I inquired why they feared? Two or three 'began reading, others heard and seemed much pleased, so that they 'took courage and requested some for themselves; and my little stock 'in hand was soon exhausted. Had I had a few thousands, they 'would, in a little time, have been disposed of.

"'I asked if they would like me to talk with them concerning the 'true God, of whom they were ignorant? They expressing a wish, I 'began with them on John iii. 36. stopping every now and then to ask 'if they understood me. Some answered, '*the words, but not the things.*' Some remarked *that they were good things*, others that '*they were glorious things.*'

"Now, Sir, before I proceed to extract any other quotation from this invaluable work, permit me to offer a few observations on that passage which you have just perused.

"I will venture to assert, that the above detail will be followed by no dispassionate person without exciting feelings of mingled sorrow and indignation. Had MR. NORTON possessed three grains of common sense, he must have been aware that his impertinent and unmeaning intrusion upon a ceremony, regarded as holy and sacred by those who performed it, was little likely, under any circumstances, to convert to his faith a people many degrees more enlightened, and more capable of following a chain of argument, than his auditors at Ambula-poolie appear to have been. But having thus obtruded himself upon their notice, how does he act? He plunges at once into *the most abstruse doctrines of our faith;* he asks them questions as to the probable fate of their souls in another world, when it is evident from their answers that they entertained no reasonable notions on the subject of the soul's immortality; nor were aware of its difference, in essence, from the body in which it was clothed. Then after having reviled and sneered at their god KRISHNOO, *this judicious* missionary makes no attempt to explain to them *the real nature of the Creator*, but begins a sermon.—Ye faculties of common reason, which appear to hold no intercourse with MR. NORTON'S brain—an actual sermon, as if he had been preaching in a parish church in England, on John iii. 36.! And what was the result?—With the greatest apparent simplicity, he tells us exactly what we might expect to hear—that the poor people *understood his words, but nothing whatever of the things concerning which he spoke;* in plain language, that he had been casting his pearls before swine. As to the farce of distributing tracts, *it is truly ludicrous*, especially when we know, upon his own authority, that only a few of those who received them were able to read.

"But this is nothing, when compared with the following exquisite specimen of missionary labours among the savages of New Zealand. MR. W. HALL has favoured us with a long journal of his movements and adventures in that country. Among other particulars we learn, that, coasting along shore, his boat was on one occasion caught in a squall, which, after wetting the crew with the spray of the sea, compelled them to land. "We met, however,' says he, 'with some very friendly natives, who invited us to their houses. We took up our residence in a large open shed, which they had for beating fern-root in. They procured us some fire-wood, and I gave them some fish-hooks for their trouble. We then made a large fire in the middle of the shed, and soon got all our wet clothes dried, and were not a little comforted. I then thought that we experienced something like what ST. PAUL did, when he said, 'They made us a fire of sticks, and the barbarous people showed us no little kindness,—(be pleased to observe that this is said by ST. LUKE, not by ST. PAUL),—and we had cause to praise God for all his mercies.'

"All this is very well, and the resemblance between MR. W. HALL, and the great apostle of the Gentiles is no doubt, so far, very accurate. But we shall see presently that their conduct towards the 'barbarous people' was widely different. Whilst the latter was satisfied to avail himself of their hospitality, and thankful for their kindness, the former proceeds to give much more substantial proof of his gratitude. Full of compassion at their degraded state, and eager to shed upon them some portion of the light which illumined his own mind, MR. W. HALL had no sooner swallowed his supper, than finding himself surrounded by a considerable party of the natives, he and his brethren proceeded to sing a hymn, after which MR. W. HALL himself *read a chapter in the New Testament!!* and told them his errand in coming among them—'that it was not for the sake of their potatoes and pork, as they had often said; but for the purpose of teaching them the knowledge of God and his book, which he then held in his hand—that there was plenty of potatoes and pork in England, and likewise, tea, sugar, bread, and many other good things, which they had not at New Zealand—that our God, who lives in heaven, sent his Son down to the earth to save us—that He sent his servants into all the world, to tell the people what they must do, that their souls might go to heaven, and be in light, warmth, and love, for ever and ever—that there were many good gentlemen in England who loved all the black people—that they sent preachers over all the world—that they had sent some to Otaheite, and had sent them (MR. W. HALL and his companions) to New Zealand, to tell the natives what good things there were in God's book, &c. &c. After which,' says MR. HALL, 'we knelt down to prayer; and then lay down by the fire for the night.'

"But, alas! neither MR. HALL'S prayer, nor his discourse had been of much avail; for 'in the morning, when we went down to the beach to look after our boat, we found to our great astonishment, that the natives had taken away our rudder hanging.' Why MR. W. HALL should have experienced astonishment at such an event, I really cannot understand, since it was exactly the sort of thing which might have been naturally expected to occur among savages, ignorant of the very foundation upon which a civilized state of society is erected, the sacredness of private property."

It will be evident to our readers that MR. GLEIG treats the subject all through with a view to shew the *inutility* of the Missionary Society—and there are innumerable anecdotes extant to prove the folly and impotency of the labours of their brethren, some of which we would quote were it not that the developement of natural character would have the effect of rendering ridiculous subjects which it is our bounden duty to hold sacred—but we go much further than MR. GLEIG with respect to the labours of the Missionaries in India—we sneer at the folly of the fanatics, but we tremble at the danger—these men, considering themselves authorised by their holy mission, have repeatedly violated the sanctity of temples which

for ages have remained unprophaned; they have, poor miserable creatures as they are, dared authoratively to denounce the venerable personages whose irreproachable lives and pastoral characters have secured the affection of their followers, as heathens and sinners, and have ventured to brawl forth their unintelligible tracts during the celebration of the ceremonies of a faith held (with different variations,) by millions of those of whose territories we hold possession, because those millions have been taught to believe that their religion and customs are not to be disturbed.

Let the KINGS of Leadenhall-street look to this, and whenever these European subjects—we mean the proprietors of East India stock—perceive testimonials to a candidate's qualifications for the Direction loaded with the signatures of SAINTS, let them recollect the present state of West Indian property, the state of our colonies, and pause before they introduce men into the government of so vast an empire as British India, whose avowed supporters are the leading advocates of measures which have so deeply endangered possessions and property of a similar nature in another part of the world.

When we lay before our readers the following petition, presented to the late BISHOP of CALCUTTA, perhaps we may be excused for the use of language which might otherwise appear unnecessarily warm :—

"TO THE RIGHT REV. FATHER IN GOD, THOMAS, LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

"The humble petition of Rutton Ghose, Kantoo Doss, Needy Ram Saha, Bhyrobchund Mullick, Budhee Saha, Bokul Saha, and Gour Dhobee, for themselves, and on behalf of one hundred Christian converts :

"Sheweth, that your petitioners are by birth Hindoos, and heretofore did, as is the custom of Hindoos, perform the worship and ceremonies of their religion, as laid down in the shastras and other holy books, agreeably to the rites which have been established from time immemorial in these regions.

"That some years since certain people, denominated missionaries, arrived from Europe for the express purpose of converting the natives of this country to the Christian faith. Among these missionaries, one named WILLIAM C——, better known by the designation of Doctor C——, did, by the seductive art of persuasion, and by artful representations of the truths and efficacy of the Christian doctrines, as the only sure and certain guides to salvation, at the same time condemning the shastras, tantras, and poorauns of the Hindoos to be the works of Satan, and as such would inevitably lead their believers to damnation and eternal punishment, so operate on the minds of your petitioners, that, led by their fears on the one hand, and seduced on the other hand by the hope of support and protection which he held out to such as should embrace the religion of Christ, your petitioners were induced to forsake the religion of their ancestors, and to suffer the ritual of baptism.

"Your petitioners, placing entire reliance and confidence on the word and faith of Dr. C——; for how could they suppose that a teacher of Christian morality *could be found defective to his promises?—became converts to his doctrines, and were baptized, as they were taught to think, into Christ his church.* But what must be the poignancy of their feelings to discover that these flattering prospects of support and protection are as unstable and fleeting as the visionary objects of a dream? *Expelled from their caste, and expatriated their homes and families,* deprived of the countenance and support of those *to whom they are allied by the ties of nature, and become objects of contempt and derision* to their Hindoo brethren, they now, in this state of humiliation, *experience the fallacy of those promises by which they were deluded.* Condemned, *like outcasts of society,* to depend for a precarious subsistence on the lukewarm generosity and benevolence of strangers, to whom shall your petitioners, in the overwhelmings of their affliction, look up for support and protection, unless to your Lordship, who hath been selected to fill the highest and most respectable station of the episcopacy in India?

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly solicit your Lordship's attention to THEIR MISERABLE CONDITION, and with hopes of exciting your Lordship's commiseration, they humbly crave permission to approach your Lordship with this relation of their sufferings, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Calcutta, June 16, 1817."

Such a document we conclude to be unanswerable—but how will our readers (some of whom, perhaps, are contributors to this Missionary Society,) receive the following detail of the results of conversions?

"SADUTSAH, after being baptised at Serampore, went and resided in the Sunderbunds, where *renouncing* Christ, he set up for one who could charm wild beasts, and got his living by this means.

"DHONUKORA and his wife having been previously examined as to their faith in Christ, &c., and having given satisfactory answers to the questions proposed, were baptized. About four years after, it is said, when DHONUKORA was seized with the fits above stated, his wife, thinking they were the effect of *some evil spirit,* I am sorry to say, had recourse to the magic of the Rozhas.

"Another female 'attributed the severity of her pains in a long protracted illness, to the *anger of the Gods whom she had left,* and at 'last put an end to her own life.'

"PETGMBER JUNIOR, who, after 'giving in his experience,' was accepted, and frequently assisted in public worship, was excluded the church for 'wishing to turn away his wife's mind from Christ,' and to *worship her* as the representative of Kallee; she refuses, and he quarrels with her in consequence.

"'GOLOOK,' a female convert, runs away from her husband, exclaiming that 'live or die she will be Christ's.' After being baptized, sister GOLOOK is detected in an intrigue with a young man under her father's roof; and two other members of the society are found to be aiding and abetting the designs of this pious young lady, who runs away from her husband, determined '*to be Christ's.*' The reader need not entertain any apprehension respecting the fate of this amiable convert, who indulged in '*unlawful intimacies,*' for after being faithfully and affectionately admonished, she gave satisfactory evidence of penitence for her '*imprudencies,*' and was restored.

"In some other cases, evidence of penitence seems to have been wanting. 'We have had distressing accounts from the brethren. One 'of the baptised fell into sin, and gave himself up to it till he fell into 'a state of desperation, and put an end to his life.' Several others have turned aside, and been excluded."

We find it impossible to collate more instances upon the present occasion, but we think the Church of England is greatly indebted to MR. GLEIG for his exposure of the quackery of that system which is spreading rapidly, and which, unless an unanimous effort on the part of those well-affected to the establishment be not made to resist it, bids fair to break down the institutions of the country, and the magnificent structure of the Established Church.

We cannot better conclude this article than with MR. GLEIG's words—

"And now, Sir, I have but one more observation to make. Whatever my brother churchmen may think of my general reasoning on this subject, they surely cannot deny that it is the duty of every Christian to 'do all things in order.' Our holy religion forbids us to do evil that good may ensue, and tells us very explicitly that the end in no case justifies the means. Let us not, then, be hurried, in our zeal for the conversion of the heathen, into the approval of practices entirely contrary to the principles and canons of our church. Let us always remember that our church is an episcopal church, and that we may not invade the privileges of the episcopacy without giving at the same time a mortal wound to the mother which nourishes us; because we have the very highest authority for believing that if 'a kingdom be divided against itself it cannot stand.'

"Once more, Sir, I beg to assure you of my sincere personal respect, and to subscribe myself, your faithful humble servant,

"Ash, near Wingham, Oct. 17, 1823. "G. R. GLEIG."

SPEECH OF SIR REYNOLD ALLEYNE,

In answer to Mr. Hamden,

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IN BARBADOES.

[Concluded from our last.]

SIR REYNOLD ALLEYNE then rose and addressed the Board :—

"Gentlemen,—When I reflect on the able and judicious arguments which have been used by my honourable and learned friend (MR. HAMDEN) against our adopting, in our legislative capacity, the whole of the measures recommended in my LORD BATHURST's letter to his Excellency the Governor, as a code of laws for the future government of our slaves, I feel that I cannot possibly throw any new light on this subject, nor advance any arguments so well calculated to express our gloomy forebodings, and the destructive consequences which would be the inevitable result of a bill, passed on the unqualified basis of his Lordship's recommendation. Yet the stake I hold in the country, and the interest I feel in all that is passing, will not allow me to be silent. In commenting on LORD BATHURST's letter, my honourable friend has distinctly stated, that we cannot give our consent to the passing of a bill which, in its immediate effects, would tend to seal the ruin of our property and the sacrifice of our lives; that we are still ready, in sincerity and good faith, to do all that we can to give effect to the wishes of his Majesty's Government, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, so long as we are not called upon to submit to measures which, from local experience, we know to be inconsistent not only with the sacred rights of private property, but with our very existence. The improved condition of our slaves, the exertions we are all at this moment making for their religious instruction, are proofs of the lively interest we feel for their temporal and eternal welfare. It is not necessary for me, gentlemen, to prove to you that their condition is already greatly ameliorated; but, if there are those who disbelieve all testimony and all arguments, let them look to facts, and then decide. Let them look to the extent of our land, to the enormous population we maintain, and to its gradual increase, as exhibited in the returns of the Registry Office: then let them say if such an increase is not at once an honourable testimony in our favour, to prove the care and attention with which our slaves are treated; and is it not evident that we, who *daily* provide them with three full meals from our granaries in addition to a large dressed meal, and who, to accomplish these objects, are obliged to appropriate nearly one-half of the labour of our estates, cannot be disposed to appropriate nearly one-half of the labour of our estates, cannot be disposed to appropriate nearly one-half of the labour of our estates, cannot grant them the same time that is done in countries less thickly populated, and where the fertility of the soil enables the slave to feed himself, by his master's allowing him one day in the week. Mr. Secretary CANNING, in his able speech on MR. BUXTON's motion, remarks, with his usual sagacity, that the 'links which bind master to slave, are knots which may be disentangled, but must not be cut.' If all the measures recommended by my LORD BATHURST are submitted to, the knot which unites the master to the slave is that moment, and for ever, severed. A legislative enactment to the full extent of my LORD BATHURST's proposal, would destroy the bonds which unite the one to the other, and end in our ruin and misery. It is impossible, gentlemen, to look to the period when, as husbands and fathers, some of us would almost feel it a duty to imbrue our hands in the blood of our wives and daughters, to preserve them from pollution, without a deep and fearful feeling! Mr. Secretary CANNING has also said, that whilst his Majesty's Ministers are determined to resist any thing like contumacy, yet they will be ready to listen to any reasonable objections, which the local knowledge and experience of the Colonial Legislatures may induce them to urge. Far be it from me, gentlemen, to advocate a contumacious resistance to the wishes of his Majesty's Government; my duty to the Crown, my sincere attachment to the Mother-country, and to the Constitution under which I live, alike forbid such a thought; but it is, nevertheless, a duty we owe to ourselves respectfully, but firmly, to state the insurmountable objections we feel to measures fraught with so much evil. MR. CANNING has distinctly admitted, that our property, such as it is, has been sanctioned and encouraged by repeated Acts of Parliament, that by these it had been already involved in hazards and distresses—hazards which Parliament had no right to create, and distresses which it was bound to relieve. We have the solemn pledge of his Majesty's Ministers—we have the unqualified assurance of a man, whose elevation of mind and station render him indifferent to popular clamour; but should all our fair hopes and expectations be destroyed, should our arguments and complaints be alike disregarded, at least let us not, by rash concessions, have to reproach ourselves in that awful and trying moment, which then most surely awaits us. That this is not idle speculation, look to the result in Demerara, where, I am assured, that the insurrection of the Blacks was immediately consequent on the promulgation of the Order in Council, having the same purport as my LORD BATHURST's letter.

"After the solemn assurances which his Excellency has so often given us of the interest he feels in the welfare of the Colony, it is not without considerable surprise and regret, that I heard his Excellency's determination to hazard no opinion whatever on passing events. It is impossible not to see that his Excellency is placed in a most delicate situation; we must admit that it is his duty, in obedience to my LORD BATHURST's instructions, to urge on us the measures pointed out in his Lordship's Despatch; but his Excellency's obedience to such instructions is not inconsistent with the duty which he owes to the Colony over which he presides. It is his duty, I humbly conceive, to make himself acquainted with our interests and our real situation—to satisfy himself, by the information which he may have obtained, that our security is endangered by the proposed measures, and then to have endeavoured, by a representation to Ministers, to have preserved us from a measure having, in its effects, such a mischievous tendency. I must not be supposed to intend any reflection on his Excellency's conduct; but however prudent and politic may be his recent determination, yet, as I fear silence alone cannot fail to do us harm, I feel that I should not discharge the duty which I owe to my country in my legislative capacity, were I to refrain from giving my opinion on a subject of so much delicacy.

"Notwithstanding the popular clamour which has been excited against us in the mother country, by the active and persecuting measures of the African Institution, and the publication of pamphlets teeming with falsehood; though we live in awful times, and tread *suppositos ignes in cinere doloso,* I will not conclude without expressing my confidence in the integrity and justice of his Majesty's Ministers, to dispel those clouds of destruction which awfully threaten their unfortunate, but not guilty and offending, fellow-subjects."

"MR. P. L. HINDS then rose, and said :—

"Gentlemen—I move a vote of thanks to the honourable member (MR. HAMDEN), for his attentive and able consideration of the important subjects of EARL BATHURST's Despatch now before us. The serious attention he has devoted to these subjects, is truly evinced by the clear and comprehensive declaration of his opinions in his address just delivered to us. I most cordially coincide with him, and, so forcibly am I impressed with a belief of your general concurrence in his sentiments, as well as those of the Hon. Baronet, that I further move, that the observations of both the honourable members be adopted as the expression of the unanimous feeling of this Board."

"MR. HINDS's motion was seconded by the REV. MR. GITTENS, and carried unanimously."

THEATRES.

HIS MAJESTY was graciously pleased to visit Covent-Garden and Drury-lane Theatres during the course of the last week.

The performances commanded at the latter were, "*The Hypocrite,*" and "*Love, Law, and Physic*"—at the former, "*The Cabinet,*" and "*Timour the Tartar.*"

To describe, to attempt to describe, the enthusiasm with which the KING was received, would be vain—we certainly shall not make the experiment: to a SOVEREIGN devoted to the best interests of his people—to a people firmly and warmly attached to their MONARCH—it must have been truly gratifying—truly cheering—truly constitutional.

One is not disposed to criticise too nicely the dramatic efforts of the players, who are, upon such occasions, more or less agitated by the presence of such an audience—we should observe that an over-anxiety for distinction when they occur, is silly. DOWTON's DOCTOR CANTWELL is as fine a piece of acting as the stage can boast—he never played it better: LISTON, in MAWWORM was, as usual, inimitable; he was *encored* in the sermon from the screen. If we had any remark to make, perhaps we should say, the pointed address to a *particular part of the house,* had an air—(most unintentional, we are sure)—of a want of sufficient respect; the audience [illegible] that a little too much liberty had been taken, and [illegible] by marked disapprobation. The more gracious the [illegible] scension, upon any occasion, from *such a quarter,* the [illegible] scrupulously delicate should be the consequent conduct of [illegible] honoured individual.

The Farce went off extremely ill—the part of LUBIN [illegible] is one of those in which vulgarity is thought to be essential [illegible] fun. This is a mistake; and the gross and low oaths and [illegible] clamations uttered upon the stage, little likely at any [illegible] to please an enlightened audience, could not be particularly acceptable upon the occasion in question—to excite mirth. [illegible] picture on the stage must resemble something one sees off the stage. The *lusus naturæ* of "*Love, Law, and Physic*" [illegible] not bear the smallest likeness to anything now extant. [illegible] HARLEY was execrable, and MRS. ORGER seemed, in [illegible] excess of her sprightliness, to lose sight not only of probability [illegible] (if that be at all essential to farce) but of propriety.

One cannot but be struck by the slovenliness of such [illegible] omission as this—DR. CANTWELL, in the course of the [illegible] has, as every body knows, to tear up a document—of [illegible] MR. DOWTON, who does every thing a good actor [illegible] to do—(and now and then perhaps a little more)—perfect [illegible] the tearing as it was set down for him—it will hardly be [illegible] lieved that the remnants of the paper remained on the [illegible] where he threw them not only throughout the remainder [illegible] the Play, but of the Farce also.

The Royal Box afforded—instead of the splendid spectacle [illegible] to which we have been accustomed—the appearance of a [illegible] hole, in which the figure of his MAJESTY was certainly [illegible] ther more visible than that of the noble band which [illegible] rounded him—the people, however, with difficulty save [illegible] KING, for, as if determined to add to the obscurity of a [illegible] darkened behind, the economical management had removed [illegible] the chandelier which before had been in front of it; this should [illegible] be remedied, and if his MAJESTY (as we most sincerely [illegible] and trust he will graciously condescend to do,) again [illegible] again honour this theatre with his presence this season, we [illegible] hope that MR. ELLISTON, who is at once loyal and liberal, will exert his influence in his own cabinet to give a brilliant [illegible] to the royal box, which owing to the coopering and carpentering the house has undergone to make it comfortable, we suppose cannot be placed (where we always wish to see it) in the dress circle, and allow the audience who overflow the play house to evince their affection to their MONARCH, and have a good view of the illustrious object which they anxiously and respectfully desire to see.

At Covent Garden they manage all this better—His MAJESTY was received at that Theatre by MR. C. KEMBLE MR. FAWCETT, in Court dresses, and CAPTAIN FORBES, the Royal Navy, in *full uniform !!!!*

We have the highest respect for the stage—we have the highest respect for the present race of actors—and, above we have the highest possible respect for MR. C. KEMBLE MR. FAWCETT—but we certainly did *not* expect to [illegible] see a *Post Captain of the Royal Navy,* IN FULL UNIFORM employed.

Speaking of uniform, we cannot but notice a letter of [illegible] Whig malice has introduced into the CHRONICLE of Tuesday wishing to know why His MAJESTY appeared in a [illegible] uniform in time of peace, when the late KING always [illegible] in the dress of an English gentleman, *which he was happy assume.* There are some Whig grossnesses *in the letter* [illegible] allude to, which we shall not repeat, but the ignorance, [illegible] and falsehood of the writer deserve to be exposed.

His late MAJESTY, who is referred to by the MORNING CHRONICLE, of all papers in the world, is said to [illegible] delighted to appear in the dress of an English gentleman when? In private perhaps;—so, we presume, does his [illegible] sent MAJESTY—but the writer in the CHRONICLE pre[illegible] does not know that when *he,* or any such person is permitted to see his KING in public, his MAJESTY is surrounded in Court;—everybody knows that Court-dress is full-dress everybody knows that a Military Court-dress is the most convenient, and is universally worn by every person who has a right to wear it—but that is not all. How did his late MAJESTY dress when *he* appeared in public?—*invariably in military costume,* or in the full-dress Windsor uniform, which at all events, is *not* the ordinary dress of English gentlemen and is worn by nobody who does not *frequent the Court* but his late MAJESTY's partiality for military costume notorious, and his favourite dress was the uniform of the Horse Guards. blue, in which his MAJESTY was a Captain and which, when not in a General's uniform, he almost invariably wore when in public.

We ought to apologize for noticing such low-lived ribaldry such a desperate expedient to bring something into the [illegible] against the KING at a moment when the enthusiastic love of his people had been so gloriously and so unanimously expressed, but we do it to shew the character of the desperate *efforts* of the Radical Whigs, great or small.

THE KING'S COURT.—On Friday at half-past three o'clock his Majesty held a Court at his Palace, in Pall-mall, which was attended by Mr. Secretary Canning, the Ambassador from the King of the Netherlands, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Saxon Minister, the Minister of State from the King of the Netherlands—Baron Fagel, the Ambassador, and Monsieur de Falck, Minister of State from the King of the Netherlands, upon a special mission, had audiences of his Majesty; and also the Baron Just, the Saxon Minister, and the Count Villa Real, Envoy Extraordinary from Portugal, had audiences. They were attended by the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Robert Chester, Master of the Ceremonies.

His Majesty's gracious pardon was sent on Thursday to [illegible] for William Britton Dyson, convicted in September Session [illegible] murder of Elizabeth Anthony.

We understand that PERCY MALLORY, the new novel by the [illegible] of *Pen Owen,* was shipped a few days ago, and is hourly expected [illegible]

LINCOLN ELECTION.—Tuesday, Sir W. Ingilby, 3130; Sir J. [illegible] 1268. Wednesday, Sir W. Ingilby, 3467; Sir J. Thorold, 1[illegible] jority, 2126. On Thursday, Sir W. Ingilby, 3708; Sir J. Thorold, [illegible] 1464. Majority, 2244.

The High Court of Delegates (before Judges Garrow, Best, and others) decided on Saturday, in an appeal from Poole, Dorset, that merely land and tenements, but every species of personal property within a parish is liable to the repairs and ornaments of the church as well as to the poor's-rate.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

FRIDAY.—*The King* v. *Radford and Dover.*—This was an indictment against the defendants, officers to the Sheriff of Middlesex, for exacting the sum of 3s. from Joseph Lancaster for searching the office and 1l. 6s. as the fee for assigning Lancaster to the safe custody of the officer—there was a count for a common assault. Dover had left before the prosecution was commenced.—The prosecutor swore that Radford conducted himself while he was at his lock-up-house in Carey-street in a violent manner—that he was compelled to go to Gulston's, the officer—on their way thither Radford aimed a violent blow at the prosecutor, which the latter avoided by drawing back, and the defendant struck the wall. This was the assault, on which he was found Guilty. He was acquitted on the charge of extortion.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d., boards,

THE LAW of LANDLORD and TENANT, (wherein of Lodging), with an introductory view of the origin and foundation of Property in land, and the different Estates into which it is now divided. Also an Appendix, containing all the requisite forms of notice to quit, to repair, and of distress, with practical directions respecting notices to quit, and also for making out the inventory and appraisement, and for the sale and disposition of a distress for rent. Intended for the use of the professional reader.—By R. TABRAM, of Cambridge, Attorney at Law.

Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London.

SENECA'S TRAGEDIES.

Just published, in an elegant pocket volume, price 6s.

THE SENECÆ TRAGEDIÆ, sedulâ recensione accuratæ. Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy: Rodwell and Martin; J. Booker; and W. B. Whittaker; Longman and Co.; T. Cadell; E. Edwards; and Marshall.

The low denomination of the "REGENT'S CLASSICS" the publishers of which have already brought forward nearly the whole body of Latin Authors, are likely to unite elegance and accuracy to the celebrated Elzevir Edition, which typographic elegance and accuracy to the celebrated Elzevir Edition, which typographic elegance and accuracy to the celebrated Elzevir Edition, which typographic

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to Friday have arrived. They are principally occupied with details of the entry of the Duke d'Angouleme into the Capital of France.

The *Moniteur* says:—"His Royal Highness arrived at 11 o'clock at Versailles, where Monsieur soon met him. Their interview was very affecting. At St. Cloud, Monsieur, Madame, and the Duke of Angouleme met the Duchess of Berry and the Children of France, whom the Duke embraced with the greatest tenderness. Their Royal Highnesses set out, at three-quarters past 12, in carriages for Paris; at the Gate Maillot, the Duke mounted his horse, accompanied by Marshals Duke of Reggio, Duke of Raguse, and Count Lauriston; by Lieutenant-Generals Bourdesoult, Bithesy, La Rochejacquelin, the Duke of Guise, and a numerous Staff. When his Royal Highness reached L'Etoile, where the triumphal arch was erected, and where the principal ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities were assembled, as well as the members of various congregations, and an immense crowd of inhabitants of Paris, the Prince advanced a little before his suite, and the Marquis de Rochemere, Master of the Ceremonies, presented to him the municipal body of Paris, having at its head the Count de Chabral, Prefect of the Seine, who addressed his Royal Highness in a speech; and in conclusion observed that the whole City was eager to welcome him, and that the King was ready to crown him with laurels."

The Prince in reply, expressed his satisfaction at having fulfilled the mission which the King had given him.

On Wednesday morning at 10o'clock, the Duke arrived at the Metropolitan Church, to return thanks for the success of the French arms in the Peninsula. His Royal Highness was received at the entrance of the chapel by the Archbishop, who addressed to him a short congratulatory speech on the part of the clergy of Paris.

It is affirmed that Count Carthagena (Morillo) has demanded passports for France, and that they have been granted him. General Quesada has been appointed to succeed him as Captain General of Galicia.

The *Etoile* states that the musket of the centinel, (who is in custody on the charge of killing a young man on the day of the entrance of the Duke d'Angouleme into Paris) went off by accident, and that the deceased assaulted him, because he opposed his attempt to scale the wall.

We are sorry to say that the Lord Chancellor felt suddenly indisposed on Thursday, and has not since been considered able to come out. He, however, is expected to sit in Lincoln's Inn Hall to-morrow.

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, William Hay, alias James Hay, was indicted for uttering a forged 5l. Bank of England note to James Minton. There were three other indictments against the prisoner, charging him with a similar offence, by disposing of forged notes to Sarah Mills, William Bennett, and Letitia Beckett. These witnesses proved the uttering, and the Jury found him Guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday, Wm. Bymbo was indicted for libelling Mr. Carmichael Smith. The libel consisted of a bill that had been placarded about the streets, headed, "just published, the Crimes and Horrors of Kelly House." The bill and the pamphlet which were alleged to impeach Mr. Smith's character as a gentleman, were put in and read. The publication by the defendant was admitted. Mr. Cooper, for the defendant, addressed the Court at considerable length; and, after some remarks from the Chairman, the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday last, announces in a conspicuous part of its columns, the death of Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant-General, &c. &c. We have authority to contradict this statement in the most positive manner; and we are happy to add, Sir Henry was never in better health than at the present moment.

REGULATIONS OF HIS MAJESTY RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.—1st. That no British subjects shall accept a foreign order, or wear its insignia, without having previously obtained a warrant under the Royal Sign Manuel, (directed to the Earl Marshal of England,) granting them his Majesty's permission to accept and wear the same.—2d. That the intention of a foreign sovereign to decorate a British subject with the insignia of such order shall be notified to his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the King's Minister abroad, or through the accredited minister of the foreign sovereign resident at this court.—3d. That when his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken his Majesty's pleasure, and obtained his consent upon the occasion, he shall then signify the same to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the usual warrant to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manuel, and take such other steps as may be necessary for carrying his Majesty's pleasure into effect accordingly.—4th. That when the warrant is signed by the King, it shall be announced in the *Gazette* in the usual manner, and registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.—5th. That no subject of his Majesty could be allowed to accept the insignia of a foreign order from any sovereign of a foreign state, except they shall be so conferred in consequence of active and distinguished services before the enemy, either at sea or in the field, or unless he shall have been actually employed in the service of such foreign sovereign.—6th. That his Majesty's licence and permission of this not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms. N.B. Before the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs takes the King's pleasure on any application for an officer in the army to be permitted to accept a foreign order, he causes the same to be referred to the commander-in-chief, through his Royal Highness's secretary, to know whether or not his Royal Highness sees any objection to his Majesty's pleasure being taken thereon.

Two regiments of infantry are to be raised immediately, to be numbered the 94th and 95th. Sir Thomas Bradford, who commands in Scotland, is to have one, and Sir Colin Halket the other. These regiments are to replace the force which it has been deemed expedient to send out as reinforcements to the West Indies. The recent augmentation of the three Veteran Battalions, and these two regiments, will be sufficient to supply the amount of force thus withdrawn from the military establishments of the United Kingdom.

The Cambridge is appointed to carry out the remainder of his Majesty's Consuls to South America, and is ordered to be victualled by the 10th inst.

Accounts were received at the Admiralty, Tuesday, from the Island of Ascension, which announce the death of Commodore Sir R. Mends, commanding on the coast of Africa.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the week British Securities have been gradually rising, and Consols for Account opened as high as 85. In the Foreign Market there is scarce any thing to notice, none of the Securities having undergone any material alteration. Spanish Bonds have fluctuated between 20¾ and 21¼ during the week; Columbian Bonds have scarcely altered, and in Chili nothing has been done. The Consols for Account left off at 85¼.

3 per Cent. Red. . .	84⅛	India Bonds . .	78 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols .	99	Exchequ. Bills	50 49 pm.
3½ per Cent. ditto . .	99	Ditto	
4 per Cent.	100¼	Small	
New 4 per Cent. . . .		Con. for Acc.	85 ¼ 5⅛
Long Annuities . 21			
Nov. 27, French Rentes			89-90.

RECTIFIED SPERM OIL, 4s. 6d. per gallon.—UPTON and Co. oilmen and colour manufacturers, 64, Queen street, Cheapside, most respectfully acquaint the public, that by a process entirely new, they are enabled to sell a Sperm Oil so highly rectified, as to equal in purity spirits of wine. This oil being, in the first instance, of the finest quality, and afterwards completely cleansed from every impurity, there is no waste, and its flame is equal in brilliancy to the best gas, with the superior strength and steadiness of an oil light. So unequivocal is its excellence, that it will burn well in every kind of lamp.—N. B. Other Lamp Oil, from 2s. 3d. to 3s 9d. per gallon; Linseed Oil, 2s. 6d. and Turpentine, 5s. per gallon: White Lead, 30s. per cwt. and refined Coal Tar Paint, 15s. which quantity will cover 1000 square feet.

Erratum.—In a former Number the price of White Lead was stated to be 3s. 6d. per cwt.—it should have been 36s. per cwt.

BEARS GREASE.—J. ATKINSON, Perfumer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, London, respectfully informs the Public, that he receives a supply of the above article every six or eight weeks from his correspondent in Russia, and it is put up without any admixture, only a little perfume to keep it sweet, and render it pleasant for use. The reputation this article has long held for making the hair grow, and the remark of a celebrated Lecturer on Physiology, that "Bears Grease from the animal in its native climate no doubt possesses very remarkable properties for regenerating the hair," supersedes the necessity of further remark. J. A. will only add that this is genuine as imported, and a very pleasant article for dressing the hair.—Sold by appointment by most Perfumers, in pots, price 2s., 3s. 6d., and 5s.—Caution—The daily complaints J. A. receives of deceptions, renders it necessary to inform the Public that his signature and address is always on the bill round each pot of his importation.

JAMAICA.—ST. DAVID'S, Oct. 4, 1823.

AT a numerous and respectable MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS and other INHABITANTS of this Parish, held this day at the Vestry Room, at Yallahs, called by his Honour the Custos, agreeably to a Requisition made to him for that purpose, RICHARD DICK, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved, That at this period of unparalleled distress, we view with the most serious alarm the late discussions in the Commons' House of Parliament, connected with the internal policy of the West India Islands.

Resolved, That the persons and properties of the inhabitants of the British Colonies have been greatly endangered by the agitation of these measures, and that to them is justly attributable our present state of civil and political pertinacity, the almost total annihilation of our commerce, as well as of that confidence, on the existence of which our prosperity depends.

Resolved, That under the sanction of British laws, and admitted to a full participation in the blessings of the British Constitution, we hesitated not to vest our property under numerous disadvantages of climate, in these countries, whereby our wealth has been added to the resources of the Empire an accession of wealth, fully commensurate to that which she has derived from any equal portion of her possessions.

Resolved, That as dutiful and loyal subjects, ever having maintained our allegiance inviolate to his Majesty's Family and Government, we have, to the utmost of our ability, supported the honour of his crown and dignity, in seasons the most eventful and alarming, and on all occasions we have yielded to none in our zeal for the honour and independence of the Empire.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the right of the Parliament of Great Britain to legislate upon our Constitutional Prerogative, or in any wise to disturb the prevailing harmony of this and the other Islands, by any intemperate harangues in the present conduct of the nation, without having first taken into their serious consideration our just claim to indemnity (which it is admitted must secure a "as liberal as necessary") from the inevitable ruin to which such interference cannot fail to lead.

Resolved, That the known talents of the present Ministers of the Crown would lead us confidently to expect, that the recent calamity at Demerara will have the effect of guarding them against the dangerous innovations of our enemies, and further induce them to pause before they give the weight of their recommendation to the hypothetical projects of such visionary philanthropists.

Resolved, That, should the faction, alike hostile to our lives and our fortunes, and of which we have so much cause to complain, have sufficient interest to prevail against us in the House of Commons, we will still place the most firm reliance for support on the other branches of the legislature, and the justice and humanity of our King, confident that he will not fail to interfere in behalf of a class of his faithful, though oppressed subjects, who have ever been distinguished for their unbounded loyalty, and for their devoted attachment to his family and person.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in each of the three county papers for one month, and in The Courier, Morning Chronicle, and John Bull London papers. RICHARD DICK. Chairman.

Richard Dick, Esq. having left the Chair, and Archibald Dick, Esq. being called thereto, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Richard Dick, Esq for his conduct in the Chair. ARCHIBALD DICK.

Resolved, That should the British Parliament proceed to legislate for us by the enactment of any laws which may have a tendency to deprive us of our just possessions, we shall conceive ourselves bound to resist their unwarranted and unjustifiable proceedings by every legitimate means in our power.

Resolved, That we confide to our Representatives in the Honourable House of Assembly the defence of our just rights and privileges, and that it be recommended to them, as the unanimous voice of this Meeting, to maintain our independence with temperance, moderation, and decision.

Resolved, That, whilst we firmly resist the violation of every Constitutional Charter, and instruct our Members to oppose every encroachment upon our established rights, we shall never be unwilling to impose upon them our entire willingness to concur in whatever prudent plans they may agree with the House in adopting, for the moral and religious well being of our negro population, in whose comfort we feel so great an interest.

Resolved, That, from the gradual dissemination of Christian principles, we look forward with peculiar pleasure to the improvement of our slaves in the scale of civilized beings; and that, from past experience, and the good effects which have already resulted from their instruction, we confidently anticipate, under Divine Providence, that we shall be enabled in due time, unaided by any interference in our Colonial policy, to render them, what must prove highly pleasing to every master, a contented and happy people.

ST. THOMAS'S IN THE EAST, Sept. 29, 1823.

AT a numerous MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS and other INHABITANTS of the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, convened in the Court-house this day by special Requisition: the Hon. PETER ROBERTSON in the Chair,

It was unanimously Resolved—That, at the present alarming crisis, when measures are in progress in the British Parliament, avowedly to despoil us of all we hold dear and valuable—our rights, our liberty, our property—our existence—we feel it our painful but imperious duty, to come forward and most solemnly declare to the world our determination to resist, by every legitimate means in our power, such flagrant injustice.

That the rights we inherit as British subjects, it is our sacred duty to defend, and transmit unsullied to posterity.

That we possess our property by rights, as legal and fully acknowledged as the land-owners of the mother country hold their estates; and that the one can no more be taken away than the other, unless good faith is at an end, and the British Statute Law a dead letter.

That we are bound to express our abhorrence of the part acted against us by the African Institution. Not only does it labour to stir up unmerited prejudices against us in the minds of our fellow subjects, by circulating the most gross misrepresentations, but to give these the more effect, religion and humanity are made subservient to the unworthy purpose of rubbing us of our rights and our property, and involving in bloodshed and misery a people at present contented and happy; and which calamity can now only be averted, under divine providence, by our firmness, and by the good sense of the British people, which has been so greatly imposed upon. If there are honest minds (for such we respect), who doubt the truth of our representations, we implore them, like the illustrious Howard, to visit the objects of their compassion, and decide between us.

That the Resolutions and memories published by the Colonial Ministers, in meeting the recent attack made on the Colonies, afford the strongest proof, that, without investigation and without evidence, they have surrendered their own better judgment, condemned us, and sacrificed the interest of the empire to the baneful influence of the African Association.

That the Minister of the Crown, after acknowledging that the "danger attended against the Colonies, which a rash word or an ardent expression might raise a flame which could only be extinguished in blood; that if principles were so broadly stated upon the question of total emancipation, they would come too late with any qualifications, and that the just interest of those were to be guarded, who, by no fault of their own, who, by inheritance or purchase, repeated acts of parliament, and the encouragement of the legislature, were induced to run greater hazards of climate and capital than could be known to persons not placed in their situation," concluded by moving Resolutions, which contain all these sound principles, and effectually compromise the fate of the colonies:—They avow a determination to persevere in discussing a question, the very agitation of which is acknowledged to be so full of peril: they admit a right to interfere with the interest of those who have exposed themselves to such hazard of climate and capital under the sacred encouragement of the legislature, and by holding up a suspicion of error, but undefined injustice, they have placed our property in such a questionable shape as reduces it to little value—the name is left us, but the substance is gone—confidence, so absolutely necessary to the very existence of a commercial country, is at an end, and no alternative is left us but to demand that our rights shall at once be re-acknowledged, or compensation granted.

That, with deep interest, we contemplate the momentous objects that will shortly occupy our House of Assembly, but with the fullest confidence that, by a firm and temperate conduct, its labours will be crowned with success, in maintaining our inalienable rights, and that the cause of good order and real humanity will triumph over wild and undefined projects, leading to anarchy and blood.

That we are ready, as we have ever been, to ameliorate the condition of our labourers in such progressive manner as their mental capabilities shall require, and as shall best promote their welfare and happiness, in which we have so deep an interest; but that any foreign interference on this most important and delicate point of our internal policy it is our bounden duty to resist to the last extremity, as equally dangerous to ourselves and those it professes to benefit.

That against the bold assertion in the House of Commons, that no improvement in the condition of our labourers can take place, or can be expected under the barbarous system of management with which we are charged, we feel it due to ourselves to state (and are gratified in doing so) the following facts:—That within the last fifteen years the great body of Negroes in this extensive parish have been converted to christianity; that during a period of about six years, upwards of one hundred couple, as appears by the parish record, have been married with the sanction of their owners; that where only one church lately stood, we have now three on the establishment and three Wesleyan chapels, all regularly and fully attended principally by the slaves, whose highly respectable appearance and general good conduct afford a striking contrast to the frightful pictures of wretchedness and misery, in which it suits the purpose of the African Society to represent them.

That the above Resolutions be published in the three County Papers and the Jamaica Journal for one month, and that they be published in the Courier, John Bull, Morning Chronicle, and Times, London papers.

That the Chairman be requested to sign these Resolutions

PETER ROBERTSON, Chairman.

The Custos having left the Chair, and Ebenezer Taylor, Esq. being called thereto, it was resolved, that the Thanks of this Meeting be given to his Honour for his attention in calling this meeting, and for his dignified conduct in the Chair.

ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH.—MR. J. MASSEY, Surgeon Dentist, begs leave to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has invented a new kind of Mineral Composition for Teeth, which for the most beautiful transparency, colour, and enamel, unites a degree of tenacity hitherto deemed unattainable. The decided advantages of Mineral Composition Teeth over every other artificial supply, has long been acknowledged, they being the only substitute by which the functions of mastication and articulation can be renewed, without the objection of the very unpleasant smell and taste arising from the use of bone, &c.—☞ Teeth extracted with Mr. Massey's newly invented instruments, by which they are raised perpendicularly out of the gums, and thus the operation is performed with the greatest safety, and with infinitely less pain to the patient.—60, Frith-street, Soho.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHEW.—The 25th Annual Exhibition of superior Fat Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, sent in claim of the Smithfield Club's Premiums, will be held as usual at SADLER'S HEPOSITORY in Goswell street, near West Smithfield, on FRIDAY the 12th, SATURDAY the 13th, and MONDAY the 15th inst.—The place of exhibition, being entirely covered by sky-lights, is dry, clean, and unaffected by the weather, and being generally attended by a most respectable company, including often many ladies of distinction, forms altogether a most interesting scene.

Many very uncommonly fine Animals are now on their way to town from several every county within 120 miles of London; and on this shew; in spacious contiguous lofts within the yard a great number and variety of the newest and most approved Agricultural Implements and Machines will be exhibited by the most eminent makers; also assortments of Roots, Seeds, Fruits, &c. of the rarest and most useful kinds for field culture, with many other articles interesting to country Gentlemen and the public. Those Gentlemen who intend to exhibit cattle at this shew, are respectfully informed that a Public Sale of, or for, every description, will take place at the Repository on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely. And, as the Exhibition will, no doubt, be numerously attended, Messrs. Sadler beg leave to intimate that it will afford a most favourable opportunity for the disposal of high bred Horses and Cattle (whether intended for Prize Exhibition or not) both by Private or Public Sale.—N.B. The Repository will be lighted up until Nine o'clock during every evening of the Exhibition.

A LIBERAL ADVERTISEMENT.—The great encouragement the advertisers (natives of Madeira) have experienced, by being favoured with orders from Royalty, and many Noblemen and Gentlemen, to whom they have the privilege of referring for the quality of their WINES, and correctness of their dealings, induces them to entreat, most earnestly, the public, to compare samples of their Wines (the product of their own estates) with others, as the best criterion to judge of their genuine and very superior quality. That no prejudices may exist against a Public Advertisement, a reasonable time (not exceeding two months), if required, will be granted to a respectable purchaser to satisfy himself, before payment, that the lot purchased corresponds with the samples to be tasted at Messrs. Fox and Co.'s, No. 3, Poland-street, Oxford-street. Letters and country orders, accompanied with a reference, duly attended to.—Prices: Madeira, 42l. per hogshead, or 42s. per dozen; Bast India ditto, 50s; Port, vintage of 1815, 46s.; of 1820, 42s. and 44s.; peculiarly fine pale Sherry, at 50s per dozen.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—To the Nobility and Gentry.—Mr. W. BEACALL, Surgeon Dentist, 13, Newman-street, Oxford-street, having in his researches to improve the method of supplying Artificial Teeth, discovered and imported one of the most beautiful substitutes ever submitted to public inspection, being far superior to human teeth in durability and retention of colour, yet cannot be distinguished from them on the most minute inspection; they possess all the advantages of mineral teeth, not being liable to the many unpleasantries attendant on all mineral compositions.—Mr. B. continues to cleanse the Teeth, if ever so discoloured, and render their whiter and beautiful, without pain or injury to the enamel. Extracting, stopping, and every operation on the Teeth and Gums. Attends at home from ten till four.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.

For the Sale of Irish Linen by the Piece, at the Factor's price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury-square, four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn.

THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in this country where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, with warranted Grass-bleached Linen, for Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium. They also engage to return the purchase-money should any fault appear. Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual.—Country and Town orders punctually attended to by

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☞ Country Shopkeepers will find dealing with the above House much to their advantage, as small parcels of goods are forwarded at exactly the same price as if a round or box was ordered. For Ready Money only.

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Hampton Court.—Handsome Household Furniture, elegant Services of China, Glass, and valuable Effects of Joshua S. S. Smith, Esq., quitting his residence.

MR. PARNELL has the honour to announce that on THURSDAY, the 18th of DECEMBER, and 2 following days at 11 o'clock each day, he shall SUBMIT by AUCTION on the premises, BUDGE HOUSE, HAMPTON COURT, without reserve, all the superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and elegant Dresden China Dessert Services, handsome Dinner Services, rich cut glass, a few Paintings by esteemed masters, handsome pier and chimney glasses, suites of drawing and dining room appendages, handsome 4 post, tent, and other bedsteads, the 14 excellent beds and bedding, and the usual description of well manufactured chamber furniture, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, superior kitchen requisites, and valuable miscellaneous effects, to be viewed two days previous to the Sale by Catalogues only, at 1s. each, to be had on the premises, and of MR. PARNELL, 22, St. Martin's court, Leicester-square, and Kingston, Surrey.

Genuine and Excellent Household Furniture.—Brilliant plates of glass, elegant cut glass, Grecian Lamps, China Jars, beakers, dinner and dessert services, &c. Marqueterie, Pier, and other Tables, Grecian Couches, Sofa-chairs, and well-made Cabinet Articles of all descriptions; Parisian Clock, Time-piece, a Stainer Violoncello, a Cremona Violin, and a fine Selection of Music; a few fine Paintings by Rubens, Leonardo da Vinci, Claude Lorraine, and other distinguished masters. By MR. ROBINS, of Warwick House, Regent-street, on the premises, No. 17, Montagu-street, Portman square, TO MORROW, Dec. 8, 1823, and following day, at 11.

THE GENUINE and EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a Gentleman; comprising handsome Four post, French, Couch, and other Bedsteads, with Chintz Cotton Furnitures, and Window curtains, in suite; Blankets of Witney and Devon; Down quilts; French and Window curtains, in crimson and white Damask, Chints, Cotton, &c. Sofas, Grecian Couches, Ottomans, and Chairs to correspond: Brilliant Chimney and Pier Glasses, in carved and gilt Frames, with Pier Tables, &c. Tortoiseshell and Buhl French Clock, a Time-piece, fine old China, in Jars, Beakers, and Ormolu candlesticks: Pedestals, with Busts, by Bossi; well made Cabinet Articles, in Drawers, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Secretaire, Washing-stands, Card, Pembroke, occasional, and Writing Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboards, &c. in Rose and Satin Woods, Mahogany, and Botany-bay Wood, &c. Eating-parlour Furniture; Brussels, Wilton, and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs; Dinner and Dessert Services; Floor-cloths, Hall Chairs, Kitchen Requisites, and other effects.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	233½	--	--	224½	225	225
3per Cent. Reduced	83⅛	83⅛	84⅛	83½	84	84⅛
3 per Cent. Consols	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	97⅛	—	97⅛	97⅜	—
Consols for Account	84⅜	84½	84⅜	84⅜	84⅛	85⅛
4 per Cent. Consols	100⅛	100	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
New 4 per Cent.	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	—	—	—
Bank Long Annuities	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
India Bonds	78 p	78 p	78 p	80 p	79 p	78 p
Exchequer Bills, £100	49 p	50 p	50 p	50 p	50 p	49 p
Ditto, £500	49 p	50 p	— p	— p	— p	—
Small Ditto	49 p	50 p	— p	— p	— p	—

BIRTHS.

At Kilkenny, on the 23d ult. the lady of J. M'Robery, M.D. of the 16th Hussars, of a daughter. On Monday, at Bishopstone Vicarage, North Wilts, the lady of the Rev. H. Michelson, of a daughter. On the 25th ult. at South Sea Lodge, the lady of Capt. Sir Alexander Gordon, K.C.B. of a daughter. On the 28th ult. Mrs. William Sandys, Great Queen-street, Westminster, of a daughter. On the 29th ult. in Southampton-place, the lady of G. Carter, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

At Cirencester, on Thursday, J. R. Mullins, Esq. of Wootton Bassett, to Margaretta, only daughter of Richard Gregory, Esq. On the 26th ult. at Kingston Church, Hants, Capt. T. M. Monson, of the 14th Dragoons, to Miss Grey, daughter of Rev. Barr. Ashburton Vicarage, Devon. On Wednesday, at Seaford, Mr. G. Wilson, of Berwick, Sussex, to Isabella, daughter of R. Saxby, Esq. of Seaford, in the same county. On Monday last, Mr. John Mathews to Louisa Sarah, daughter of the late W. Squance, Esq. On Tuesday last, Mr. S. H. Stephens, of Kidderminster, to Sarah Ann Belmeade, daughter of the late J. Miles, Esq. J. M. Williams, Esq. of Elm Grove, Hants, to Ann Belmeade, daughter of the late —— Doughton, Esq. of the Cape of Good Hope. J. W. Borradaile, Esq. to Miss Pullen. C. Hailes, Esq. of the 8th regiment, to Miss Jane Campbell. On Friday, at Hon. Capt. Berkeley, R.N. to Lady Charlotte Lennox, sister to the Duke of Richmond. On Tuesday, J. Johnston, Esq. to Miss Learmonth, of Montague-street. At Melton, Suffolk, on Tuesday se'nnight, Sir A. Elton, Bart. to Miss Stewart, of Castle Steward. At Malton, Mr. Cox, Esq. to Miss Catherine, daughter of Major Waugh. At Calcutta, Capt. Hewlett to Miss Mannon. Lieutenant Boteler, of the Grenadier Guards, to Miss Williams, of Elm-grove, Bath. On Thursday, Henry Lawson, Esq. son of the Dean of Bath, to Miss Amelia Jennings. At Walcot Church, Bath, Mr. F. H. Yates to Miss Brunton.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, the 3rd inst. in his 77th year, John Marsh, Esq. late chairman of the Victualling Board.

At Brighton, G. F. Lamotte. On Tuesday, Mrs. Carters, of Devonshire-place. On Sunday, C. Elliott, Esq. Army Agent. On Tuesday, Mrs. Adams, in Ambrosden Vicarage, Mrs. C. Allsit, Esq. Army Agent. On Tuesday, Mrs. Adams, in Ambrosden Vicarage, Mrs. Johnson. On Tuesday, R. Vigner, Esq. of Eastbourne, Warwickshire. On Wednesday, aged 15, Emma, daughter of C. Bedford, Esq. At Yarmouth, aged 25, Mr. Luke Miller. F. F. Cirencester, aged 91, Mr. S. Bowley. On Sunday morning, aged 6, Master Willers. F. F. Howard, youngest son of the Hon. F. Howard. On Friday se'nnight, Lord Lewisham, M.P. for Pembrokeshire, aged 45. On the 23d, at the Hague, William Baker, Esq. of East Sheen, Surrey, late Captain of the 20th Dragoons. Sunday se'nnight, at Stanmore, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Captain Booth, of the 15th King's Hussars. On Tuesday, Captain Ford, 45th regt. of foot. At Leith, on Tuesday, Capt. Forsyth, 24th regt. of foot. At Bath, aged 70, Harriett, relict of Lieut.-Gen. W. Gardiner. In Dublin, Mr. Henry Smart, Mus. Doc. and Composer. At Cork, Jane, aged 16, daughter of Major A. G. Campbell, of the 4th regt. At Greenbank, near Glasgow, Mrs. Blair. Mrs. Chapman, of Bathford. At Clifton, aged 78, Mrs. Miles.

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JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 157. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1823. Price 7d.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To-morrow, King Richard the Third, with the Cataract—Tuesday, The Devil's Bridge—Wednesday, The Hypocrite—Thursday, The Cabinet—Friday, The Merchant of Venice.

THE LAST WEEK OF TOM AND JERRY.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—To-morrow, and During the Week, TOM and JERRY; or, Life in London.—After which the much admired Burlesque, entitled QUADRUPEDS; or, The Manager's Last Kick!

ROSSINI'S FOREIGN OPERAS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. R. COCKS & Co. 20, Prince's-street, Hanover-square, respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that they have just imported from the Continent elegant, neat, and correct editions of the OPERAS of ROSSINI and MOZART, for the Piano-forte and Voice, with Italian and German words, viz. of Mozart, the Nozze di Figaro Operas, in 12 vols. price only 7l.; each Opera may be had separate, viz. each of the 6 first from 28s. 6d.; and of Rossini, La Donna del Lago, 22s. 6d.; Armida from 28s. 6d.; Tancredi, 22s. 6d.; Zelmira, 33s.; Il Barbiere de Seviglia, 22s. 6d.; Otello, 22s. 6d.; Cenerentola, 22s. 6d.; Gazza Ladra, 27s.; Ricciardo e Zoraide, 33s.; Il Turco in Italia, 22s. 6d.; Cenerentola, 22s. 6d.; Otello, 22s. 6d.; L'Italiana in Algiere, 33s.; Tancredi, 22s. 6d.; Tancredi, 22s. 6d.; Otello, 22s. 6d.; L'Italiana in Algiere, 33s.; Tinguno Felice, 13s. 6d.; also all the Overtures of Rossini, as Duets for the Piano-forte, price from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each; ditto for the Piano only, Nos. 1 to 3, price from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.—N.B. Most of the above Operas may be had for the Piano without the words.

NEW MUSIC.

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

HARP.—Rondo on "When the wind blows," price 3s. 6d.; on "Celle que j'aime tant," 3s. 6d.; on "Le petit Tambour," 4s.; and Variations on "Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d., composed by N. C. Bochsa; March in "La Sorpresa," by W. H. Steil, 2s.

HARP and PIANO FORTE.—Brilliant Duets, with favourite Themes in "Clari," and Variations on "Home, sweet home!" price 6s.; and new Variations on "God Save the King," 5s., by N. C. Bochsa; "Tell me my heart," 2s. 6d.; on "Fra l'onte," 3s. 6d.; and "Spring time of love," 4s., arranged by W. H. Steil.

Airs in Rossini's Operas of "Tancredi," "Otello," and "Zelmira," in books; 2s. each, and the Music in "Macbeth," 7s.; by J. F. Burrowes; Beethoven's Overture to the "Men of Prometheus," and Bishop's Overture to "Maid Marian," 1s. each, by D. Brugnier.

NEW MUSIC.

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

VOCAL.—The following Music in "Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico," composed by Henry R. Bishop: the Scena, "O there's a mountain palm," price 1s. 6d.; "There blooms a sweet flow'r," 1s. 6d.; "Sweet as the breath of burning pine," 1s. 6d.; "Shame to manhood," 2s.; and "The Widow of Ramaindra," 1s. 6d.—The Duets, "Must there for ever in Life's chalice be?" price 2s.; and "Stay, Amazilli, stay," 2s.; and the admired Round, "Yes! to the Indian drum," 3s.

MASS for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi, price 12s.

PIANO FORTE.—Rondos on the Air, "Go, my love, go," price 3s. 6d.; on Mozart's "Là ci darem la mano," 3s.; on "He's all the world to me," 3s. 6d; composed by Th. Cramer.—"Scots wha hae," being No. 24 of Admired Airs, varied by J. Mazzinghi. 3s.; *Variations on* "Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d.; and Divertissements, with "Hark, the Convent bells!" 3s. 6d., and with "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," 4s., composed by T. A. Rawlings.—Divertissement, "Windsor Castle," by T. Tomlins, 2s. 6d.

N.B. An extensive assortment of Square, Cabinet, and Cottage Piano Fortes by the most esteemed makers, for Sale or Hire.

SACRED MUSIC.—A Selection of Chants, never before published, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison: the whole arranged in score, with an *Adaptation for the Organ* or Piano Forte, by GEORGE CLELAND, late Organist of St. Mary's Chapel, Queen-square, Bath. Price 5s.—Published for the Author, by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square; and to be had also at Clementi and Co's. 26, Cheapside; Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond-street; and of the Author, 3, East-street, Red Lion-square, where he continues to give Instruction on the Piano Forte, Thorough Bass, and Singing, on moderate terms.

MOZART'S and ROSSINI'S OPERAS as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—T. BOOSEY and Co. Importers and Publishers of Foreign Music, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street, respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that they have just imported correct, elegant, and very reasonable editions of the following Operas of Rossini, arranged for the Piano, with Italian Words:—La Cenerentola, La Donna del Lago, Il Mosè in Egitto, La Gazza Ladra, Il Barbiere di Seviglia, Il Tancredi, Ricciardo e Zoraide, Tinguno Felice, Elizabetta, Otello, Zelmira Corradino, Armeda, &c. &c. &c.—T. B. and Co. have likewise just received a fresh supply of the original editions of Mozart's Operas at one third of the price of the English copies. ☞ All the above may be had of the Trade throughout the world, and many of them as Duets for the Piano forte. Catalogues of T. Boosey and Co.'s extensive Foreign Stock and their own publications may be had on application.

NEW MUSIC, published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond-street.—HART'S SEVENTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's favourite Opera, Pietro L'Eremita, containing "La Louisa," "La Theodosia," "La Julia," "La Eremita," and "La Finale," as danced at Almack's and the Grand Fêtes at Windsor and Brighton. Composed and Arranged for the Pianoforte or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, by JOSEPH HART, price 4s.—The high patronage and universal approbation these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have acquired from the Nobility and Gentry's sanction, have induced unprincipled persons to offer counterfeits, and Publishers therefore feel it an imperative duty to caution the Musical World against purchasing spurious Editions, and to assure them that no Copies can be genuine but those published by Mayhew and Co. Musicsellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

HART'S TENTH SET from Weber's celebrated Der Freyschutz, price 4s.

HART'S NINTH SET from Rossini's Opera of La Donna del Logo, price 4s.

HART'S EIGHTH SET (or English Quadrilles), with the Oxonian Finale, price 4s.

HART'S SEVENTH SET from Rossini's Opera Pietro L'Eremita, price 4s.

HART'S SIXTH SET from Rossini's Opera, La Gazza Ladra.

HART'S FIFTH SET from Rossini's Opera, Il Turco Italia.

HART'S FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz.

HART'S THIRD SET (or celebrated Hussars), with La Cendrillon.

HARTS FIRST SET from the favourite Ballet of La Carnival de Venise.

Also New Editions of Hart's First, Second, Third, and Fourth Sets of Scotch and Irish Quadrilles.

MOZART'S MUSIC.—Just published, by CLEMENTI and Co., 26, Cheapside, MOZART'S celebrated SYMPHONY in G minor, arranged by MUZIO CLEMENTI, for Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, price 8s. Also, Mozart's Symphony in C, called "Jupiter," arranged for ditto by ditto, 8s.—N.B. The other Symphonies of that celebrated composer, arranged in a similar manner, by M. Clementi, will appear with as little delay as possible.

NEW MUSIC, Published by E. Lavenu, 24, Edward-street (the corner of Duke-street), Manchester-square.—La Biondina, with Variations, sung by Mrs. Salmon, arranged by Bochsa, 3s.; Cease your funning, with Ditto, sung by Mrs. Salmon, arranged by Ditto, 3s.; the favourite Tarantella dance by Madame Bonoi Vestris and Mons. Coulon, at the King's Theatre, arranged for the Piano Forte, 1s. 6d.; Airs from the Ballet of Les Bonne Pages, with the favourite Bolero, arranged for the Piano Forte, 4s.; the Old Highland Laddie, with Variations, for the Piano Forte, by Ries, 3s.; La Sentinelle, Ditto, by Ries, 3s.; Mayseder's 1st Polonoise for the Violin, 4s.; Ditto 2d Ditto, 5s.; Ditto 1e petit Tambour, 6s.; Ditto La Sentinelle, 1s.; Ditto Rondino, 3s. 6d.; Ditto Divertisemento, 3s. 6d., each with an additional line, rendering the passages less difficult for those who prefer it, arranged with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by N. Mori, as signified on the title page; Rossini's Overtures, La Gazza Ladra, Otello, and La Cenerentola, arranged as Quintetts, with an additional Bass or Piano Forte, ad lib. by N. Mori 12s.; Ries's 4th and 5th Symphonies, arranged as Septetts, by the Author, each 12s.

MEDICAL PUPIL.

DR. JOHN THOMSON, of Edinburgh, has a VACANCY, which presents the fairest prospect. His object is to direct the docile Student in the course of his Studies, and to save the loss of time and misapplication to which those are so generally exposed who are left in the early part of their professional studies without a guide. Elsewhere a tedious expensive apprenticeship is necessary; when this expires, the Student must repair to some medical school to complete his education; but DR. THOMSON'S pupil, in the centre of the first medical school, enters at once with undivided attention upon his proper pursuit, and long before a common apprenticeship can be finished has obtained a regular diploma for a sum not much exceeding an apprentice fee Minto House, Edinburgh.

MONEY.—Any Amount from 200l. to 7000l. may be obtained immediately on Freehold, long Leasehold, Reversions Marriage Settlements, Funded or other equivalent Property. Noblemen and Gentlemen of ample responsibility, accommodated on Personal Security.—For particulars apply to Mr. Moor, 125, Strand, (if by letter post paid,) where communications will meet with implicit confidence and attention.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Election for supplying the vacancy caused by the death of your late lamented Director, Mr. Grant, being now over, I presume to bring myself to your recollection.

In April last I had the honour to inform you that I was encouraged by my friends to entertain hopes of success, in aspiring to a seat in the East India Direction.

Those hopes were founded on my having been actively employed more than 30 years in the civil service of the Company, under the Bengal Government; and of having, towards the end of that period, been selected by the Honourable Court of Directors to be a Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. I stated to you that I had filled that high and arduous situation from October, 1812, to Feb. 1822, present prosperous state of the British dominions in India; and I expressed a willingness to have myself that the knowledge of your affairs, which I had acquired during so long a course of service, might, according to the measure of my humble ability, render me a useful servant to you in this country.

The encouragement which I have received since I came forward has justified the expectations which I indulged of being honoured with your favour and support. In June next, I shall have been in England the time required by law to qualify me as a candidate, and I trust that I am not too presumptuous in expressing myself sanguine that your countenance will enable me to present myself at the ballot upon the first vacancy which may subsequently occur.—I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient humble servant,

Thompson's Hotel, Cavendish-square, Dec. 1. JAMES STUART.

SAINT ANN'S, JAMAICA, 15th Sept. 1823.

AT a numerous MEETING of the MAGISTRATES, VESTRYMEN, FREEHOLDERS, and other INHABITANTS, of the Parish of ST ANN, held at the Court House this day, his Honour the CUSTOS in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved—That the critical situation to which this Island, and the West Indies in general, have been reduced by the unjustifiable proceedings of the African Society, imperiously call for a public manifestation of our sentiments, which are impressed with no other feelings but those of grief, combined with indignation, at the unmerited wrongs under which we are suffering.

Resolved, That with the most firm reliance on our legislative body to resist the glaring infraction of our constitutional rights, we yet consider that a general affirmation of our sentiments will have the effect of strengthening and corroborating their resolves; and we entertain a fervent hope that we shall be ardently joined by every man in the island who has the interest of it at heart.

Resolved, That to our House of Assembly is committed the charge of preserving every thing that is dear to us—our properties, our rights, our liberty, and our constitution; and we confidently trust that the importance of such a trust will be duly appreciated and faithfully executed.

Resolved, That the late proceedings in the British Parliament are a violation of every constitutional charter we have enjoyed hitherto—an infraction of every compact, written and implied—a breach of the sacred trust reposed in them by the general voice of the empire, and a subversion of every legal and political obligation, having a tendency in their very discussion to produce anarchy and confusion; and, in their adoption, to inflict punishment for alleged crime only, contrary to every principle of its own Jurisprudence. We are therefore bound by every law, human and divine, to assert those rights which we have inherited in common with every British subject, and to resist, by every means in our power, interferences unwarranted by national interest or expediency.

Resolved, The British House of Commons, instead of evincing that dignified, deliberate, and magnanimous policy which should prompt them seriously to weigh every question affecting the whole, or a part of the empire, have suffered themselves to be led away by passion, and to be degraded into a hasty conformity to the overheated schemes of a set of men, who scruple not to avow their animosity towards us, and their determination of risking the lives and properties of their fellow-subjects, on schemes which have failed wherever they have been tried, as may be proved by a reference to the Island of Cayenne, and to a more neighbouring Island.

Resolved, That while our deepest indignation and abhorrence are expressed against the African Society, we yet entertain a firm hope, that the general wisdom and reflection of the British nation and Legislature will perceive, before it is too late, the evil tendency of such dark machinations: and that "there may yet remain a firmness and sound understanding, which will protect us against threatened calamities." But we cannot conceal that the importance of such a trust will be duly contrary to reason and justice, we call upon the House of Commons, to require and insist on a full and ample security, from the movers of the question, for the whole amount of the property they will then put to hazard.

Resolved, That we call on the House of Commons to observe, that the present and future discussions of the measure, are, and will be, a gross violation, of the solemn pledges, given by all parts and parties of that House in 1815, "to refrain from further interference in our local concerns on the adoption of the Registry Bill."

Resolved, That that Bill having been sanctioned by the King, was a proof of its concordance to the sentiments of Government, and the wishes of the people.

Resolved, That the property which has been acquired by our ancestors, and our own industry, under the sanction, encouragement, solicitations, and promises of the mother country, is responsible by its own laws, that we were satisfied with it, and would have remained so under all its disadvantages so long as the original compact of the British Government was respected; but now that we see it inclined to violate every established charter and moral obligation, we consider ourselves justified in calling on Parliament and the British Nation, to pay us for our possessions, or leave us at liberty to offer our allegiance, where our personal safety can be insured by the observance of legal enactments.

Resolved, That the Inhabitants of this parish, in common with those of the whole island, have been ever zealous in their loyalty and attachment to the British Throne and Government, evinced during the course of a long and unprecedented war, in which the safety of the parent state itself was threatened; and in which our exertions for repelling the common enemy brought upon us expences we have not yet recovered from.

It is lamentable to us to consider that while we were thus eager in the common cause, enemies, ten thousand times more bitter, were fostered in the body of the British Legislature itself.

Resolved, That the protection we received previous to, during, and subsequent to that period, has been most amply and exorbitantly paid for by the heavy duties with which our staple articles are burthened, and, as if those duties, amounting almost to prohibition, were not sufficient to try our patience, Great Britain appears, by the present proceedings, to separate our interests entirely from her own; for, it is clear that as long as she listens to the suggestions of the African Society, she must abandon the welfare of the West Indies, and of Jamaica.

Resolved, That this meeting has viewed, with the utmost concern, the proceedings of a certain class of persons in England, who style themselves the West India Committee. If their proceedings had been calculated to give effect to the general feelings of the Island, or to promote its interests, we might have been induced to consider them as brethren or fellows in affliction; but it is clear that their resolutions and proceedings have arisen with real grief and observe that their resolutions of which we hope from error in judgment and ignorance of our real situation, of which we hope they will soon be convinced, and join us in asserting and defending our rights.

Resolved, That Mr. Hilton, Mr. Higgin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Baffington, Mr. Rose, Mr. Parke, and Mr. Roh, be appointed a Committee, for the purpose of corresponding with the other parishes, and with the co-operation of Committees that may be there appointed, to communicate throughout the West Indies, and with the West India Proprietors in the mother country.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to publish these Resolutions in such English papers as they may think proper, and that the same be published in the County papers of this island for one month. HENRY COX, Custos.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this meeting be given to his Honour the Custos, for his dignified, impartial and patriotic conduct in the chair.

* Vide Lord Castlereagh's speech, 19th June, 1816.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL, under the immediate patronage of several of the Nobility, will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS, on MONDAY, 29th DECEMBER, 1823. For Character Tickets, &c. apply to the Committee, at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, who will supply the Wine on this occasion. Families who may be disposed to regale their younger branches with a view of the Masquerade, without mingling in the Medley Group, may have boxes by early application. the number of which will be limited.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance. 2s. Children 1s.

COSMORAMA.—A CHANGE of TEN VIEWS took place on MONDAY last in this Exhibition, which now consists of views of the Lake of Lucerne in Switzerland, Constantinople, Alexandria in Egypt, Jerusalem, La Place des Suisses, and Le Hameau in the Gardens of Versailles, Prisian in Kamschatka, (a Snow Scene with a Sledge and Dogs,) St. Peter's, and five others. No. 209, Regent-street, Oxford street.

HORSE WANTED.—Any Gentleman having a good Hack for Sale, at a reasonable price, and who will allow two or three days trial, may hear of a purchaser at Kent's Livery Stables, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.—Letters to the Ostler, if post paid, will be attended to.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the return of Sir W. A. Ingilby for Lincoln.]

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 12, 1823.

8th Regt. Light Dragoons: Capt. J. Earl of Wiltshire, to be Capt. vice Cortlandt, exc.—Cold stream Regt. Foot Guards: Ens. Hon. H. S. Fane to be Ensign and Lieut.—3d Regt. Foot Guards: Bat.-Surg. E. Salmon to be Surgeon Major, vice Hay; Assist.-Surg. J. R. Ward to be Bat.-Surg. vice Salmon: 7th Regt. Richardson, Gent. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Ward—1st Regt. Foot: Capt. B. Tennant to be Captain, vice Mitchell—7th Ditto: Capt. F. Macbean to be Capt. vice Berkeley, exc.—16th Ditto: Ens. R. Colquhoun to be Lieutenant, vice Skinner—20th Ditto: Capt. G. Bolton to be Capt. vice Horsley, exc.—33d Ditto: Lieut. W. H. Grote to be Capt. vice M'Gregor; Ens. J. Paterson to be Lt. vice Grote—35th Do.: Capt. J. Dundas to be Capt. vice Hay—38th Do.: Lieut. Bennet Bassett to be Lt. vice Frant—54th Ditto: Lieut. R. G. C. Coote to be Lieut. vice Gascoyne.—57th Ditto: Ens. H. Shadforth, to be Lieut. vice Mangles, ret.; A. Robertson, Gent. to be Ens. vice Shadforth.—61st Ditto: Major G. E. P. Barlow to be Lieut.-Col. vice Royal, ret.—82d Ditto: Lieut. J. M'G. Drummond to be Capt. vice Hutchison, ret.; Ens. C. Hartford to be Lieut. vice Drummond.—87th Ditto: Lieut. J. Serjeant to be Lieut. vice Newton, who exchanges.—91st Ditto: Captain William Hay to be Captain, vice Gibbons—93d Ditto: James Gordon, Gent. to be Ens. vice Fane.—94th Reg. of Foot: Major-General Sir T. Bradford, K.C.B. to be Col.—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. White, to be Lieut.-Colonel—To be Majors: Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Allan—Major P. F. Thorne.—To be Captains: Brevet Major W. Gray—Captain E. Grozier, J. Kirkman, D. Munro, W. A. Craig, G. T. Lindsay, and A. Bacon.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenants J. Orr, A. Stewart, R. Sadlier, T. Workman, A. Innes, J. Armit, B. Hartley, H. Nicholls, T. B. Timbrell, and C. Gascoyne.—To be Ensigns: Ensigns William Belford, John Bickerton, Isaac Toogood Coward, John Alexander, John A. Kingdom, and John Wetherall.—95th Reg. of Foot: Major-Gen. Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B. to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. G. Brown to be Lieut.-Colonel.—To be Majors: Brev. Lieut. Col. Sir D. St. Leger Hill, and Major A. Fitzgerald.—To be Captains: Brevet Major J. Mitchell, Captains A. Gore, F. Gibbons, D. Carter, P. Toussaint de Bathellier, R. Robison, and W. M. Yorke.—To be Lieutenants; Lieuts. G. M. Dickens, J. Cusine, W. Mayes, W. Saunders, R. C. H. Gordon, W. Newhouse, H. J. Sperling, J. Carruthers, D. Dickson, and T. A. Trant.—To be Ensigns: Ensigns E. Mayne, R. H. Bunbury, E. Harrison, J. Young, Sec.-Lieut. J. Parker, and T. Alcock.—1st West India Regiment: Capt. William Abbott to be Captain, vice Robison.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Lieut. R. Johnston to be Lieut.—Hosp. Staff: Staff Surg. J. A. Schetky to be Dep. Inspector of Hospitals, vice Nicoll, dec.; Hosp.-Ass. J. Christie to be Hosp.-Ass. to the Forces, vice M. Gallagher.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Suffolk—East Suffolk Reg. of Militia: Henry Kent of Euston to be Col., R. D. Bence, Esq. to be Major: N. Pretyman, Esq. to be Capt.—1st Reg. of Suffolk Yeom. Cavalry: R. W. Sims, Esq. to be Capt. vice Todd, dec.; T. Cay, Esq. to be ditto, vice Sir M. Nightingale, res.; F. W. Farr, Esq. to be ditto, vice Farr, res.; J. Blomfield, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Clabon, res.; J. Roper, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Blomfield, prom.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. MATTHEWS, Bath, Brixham, Devon, coal-merchant.—R. NUNN and T. FISHER, Grub-street, timber-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MOON, Bristol, carrier—L. JOYCE, Keyford, Somerset, innholder—J. COOK, Rochdale, ironmonger—J. C. POWELL, Epsom, dealer—E. A. and W. H. JONES, Hackney Fields, brewers.—D. WILLIAMS, Lincoln, miller—R. GRACE, Fenchurch-street, hat-manufacturer—S. CLONSHEY, King-street, Westminster, cheesemonger—J. APPLEYARD, Catherine-street, Strand, bookseller—W. SIMES, Canonbury-Tower, dealer—W. GOODINGLY, Russel-place, Bermondsey, brewer—D. FASANA, Bath, fancy stationer—J. HOOPER, Mitre-court, stationer—T. HODGSON, Newgate-street, linen-draper.

PRIVATE TUITION.—In an Establishment of the first respectability, healthfully situated within a mile and a half of the Parks, there will be a VACANCY for Two Young Ladies after Christmas. As a limited number only is received, the Conductress has it in her power to offer all the advantages of private tuition, superadded to those commonly allowed to result from companionship in study; and here she would be understood to refer not only to the improvement, but also to the domestic comfort of those committed to her charge.—Terms—for Board and Instruction (in the usual branches of female education) 30 guineas per annum; French, Italian, Music, Dancing, &c. &c. &c. by very eminent Masters, at the accustomed rates. For further particulars apply by letter to A. W. (post paid) 31, Poultry.

PORTLAND, JAMAICA, Oct. 4, 1823.

AT a very numerous and respectable MEETING of the MAGISTRATES, FREEHOLDERS, and other INHABITANTS of this Parish, convened this day in the Court House, by his Honour the Custos, agreeably to a Requisition to him addressed, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Island.—His Honour the Custos in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously,—That as the original settlers of this Island were freeborn subjects of Great Britain, they brought with them those rights and privileges which are inherent in Britons; and have been the birthright of that distinguished British subjects is, and ever has been, the characteristic of his Majesty's loyal subjects of Jamaica, and that every attempt to abridge or interfere with the Colonial rights of this Island has been constantly resisted, and, we trust, will never be submitted to or compromised.

That the adoption of the measures to which the British Government in the late Imperial Parliament has given its sanction, with a threat of enforcing them, is unequivocally a breach on the part of Government of the conditions under which his Majesty's subjects were induced to embark their lives and fortunes in the settlement of this island; an unconstitutional interference with its internal Government and affairs, sacrificing justice and national faith to party views and the visionary speculations of designing and self-interested enthusiasts.

That the apprehension and alarm, arising out of the late proceedings in the British Parliament, "and which must have enthralled the mind of every Colonist alive to his own safety, the safety of his family, and the security of his property," lest the very discussion of them might tend to excite anarchy and revolt, appear now but too well founded from the dire catastrophe which has occurred in the Colony of Demerara: That, therefore, we are bound by every law, human and divine, to resist, by every means in our power, interferences fraught with such, calamitous tendency, and unwarranted by any national expediency.

That, now perceiving the Mother Country disposed to invalidate every charter that we have hitherto enjoyed, and to infringe every compact, and, as it were, to dissolve our union and interests, we trust that, in the spirit of freedom so loudly boasted of, Parliament and the Nation will pay us the value of our properties, and leave us free to become subject to whatever Government we may consider likely to ensure our personal safety.

That this Island, in more fortunate days, when the circumstances of the Inhabitants were far different, and when the burthens and restrictions imposed by Great Britain were less oppressive, has never failed in shewing the strongest disposition to alleviate the situation of his Majesty's Troops most comfortable; and that, though still animated with the same disposition, they are now totally deprived of the means by the very agency of the Government.

That the grant of subsistence to the Troops was originally gratuitous and voluntary, not founded on any constitutional principle, from which the British Government could claim it as a right, but which was liberally bestowed in times when our industry was rewarded, and the labour of cultivation remunerated by fair and reasonable prices.

That, under the circumstances of acknowledged distress in which this Colony is at present involved, the unexampled depression in the prices of our staple commodities, the ruinous and oppressive War Duties which are still continued to be imposed on our produce in time of Peace, whilst an exemption therefrom has been partially granted to other portions of the Empire, render it (in the opinion of this Meeting) an imperative duty on the Representatives in Assembly of this Colony, to adopt every possible mode of retrenchment and economy.

That, under the pressure of such accumulating distress, and of calamities which must be the inevitable consequence of the measures contemplated by Government, it would be inconsistent, unjust, impracticable indeed, to raise from the impoverished inhabitants of this island contributions that were cheerfully paid in happier times.

That, deeply impressed with the justice of the maxim admitted by all governments, "that allegiance and protection should be reciprocal," and conscious of our unshaken loyalty, it is our decided opinion that the pay and subsistence hitherto granted to his Majesty's Troops stationed in this island should be no longer continued, and that our Representatives in Assembly be recommended to oppose every proposition to that effect.

That we recommend it to the serious consideration of the Legislature to revise our Militia Law, and to take measures to place our Militia in a more efficient and effective state, ready for every emergency.

That the following Gentlemen, James Clayton White, John Sutton Minot, Abraham Lindsay, Maurice Jones, Robert Mein, John P. Passley, and John Deans, Esqrs. or any three of them, be a Committee to correspond with the other Parishes in furtherance of the object contained in these Resolutions.

That the Thanks of this Meeting are eminently due, and respectfully offered, to his Honour the Custos, for convening the same, and for his very proper conduct in the Chair: That he will be pleased to sign these Resolutions, and transmit them to be published for one month in each of the following Newspapers:—In the three County Papers of this island, viz. the Royal and St. Jago de la Vega Gazettes and Cornwall Chronicle, and also the Jamaica Journal, and likewise the Courier and John Bull London Papers. THOMAS OAKLEY, Chairman.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission in the 1st Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey. William Holme Sumner, Esq. to be Capt.

Commission in the South Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop. Thomas Beale, Esq. to be Captain, vice Baxter, resigned.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wells and Sons, Eckington, Derbyshire, coalminers (so far as relates to R. Wells)—Nuttall and Rothwell, Bury, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Clark and Co. Douglas, Isle of Man, grocers—Elizabeth and Charlty Creasy, Westminster Bridge-road, grocers—Graham and Coller, Chesterfield, bankers—Saunders and Co. Bristol, bluemakers—Gillette and Thorne, Friday-street, &c. shag and sinalloon-manufacturers—Boyle and Thorpe, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, shipsmiths—Drew and Gillmore, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, millliners—Bamford and Company, Cateaton-street, silk-manufacturers—Ogden and Co. Manchester, coalmasters—Spooner and Boothby, Manchester, cheese-factors—Ranson and Cox, Fort-street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

B. BAINES, Canterbury, bookseller—J. HEAVEY, Worship-street, cabinetmaker—E. ROBERTS, Oxford-street, linen-draper—T. ELLABY, Emberton, Buckinghamshire, lace-merchant—S. MOSES, Portsea, slopseller—J. DAVIDSON, Chorlton-row, Lancashire, mason—W. BROMIGE, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, tailor and draper—J. and T. PENNY, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, grocers—R. CROSS, manchester, leather-factor—J. DAVIES, Hereford, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Jan. 13, H. Vos and J. C. Essers, New-court, Crutched Friars, merchants—Jan. 20, J. Hellicar, Andover, linen-draper—Jan. 3, D. Whyte, Lewes, Sussex, linen-draper—Dec. 29, S. Wagstaff and T. Bayliss, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers—Dec. 30, P. F. Andrew, Brighton, grocer—Jan. 3, C. Hague, Hull, haberdasher—Jan. 3, J. Pratt, Brook's place, Kennington, surgeon.

Dec. 31, J. Piggy and R. Saunders, Birmingham, edge tool makers, at the Royal Hotel, Temple row—Dec. 30, J. Rowley and J. B. B. Clarke, Stourport, Worcestershire, timber-merchants, at the George, Dale street, Liverpool—Jan. 1, A. Sharpley, Binbrook, Lincolnshire, farmer, at the Freemasons' Lodge-room, Boston—Dec. 31, S. Steel, Rotherham, Yorkshire, linen-draper, at the Red Lion—Jan. 2, G. Apedaile, North Shields, timber-merchant, at the George, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle upon-Tyne—Jan. 2, J. Scott, Cumrew, Cumberland, butter and bacon-factor, at the Bush Inn, Carlisle—Jan 3, R. S. Thomas, Hanbury, Worcestershire, farmer and maltster, at the Unicorn, Worcester—January 5, J. Cooke, Fareham, Southampton, tanner, at the Red Lion—Dec. 31, T. Woods, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier, at the Rummer, Bristol—Jan. 1, J. Colher, Rainow, Macclesfield, cotton-spinner, at the Star, Manchester—Jan. 2, H. W. Thomas, Wolverhampton, upholsterer, at the Jerningham Arms, Shiffnal—Dec. 30, T. Hedges, Bristol, grocer, at the Commercial Rooms—Dec. 31, R. Wilson, Birmingham, merchant, at the Royal Hotel—Dec. 31, J. Isherwood, Manchester, manufacturer, at the Star.

CERTIFICATES—December 30.

J. Cabell, Oxford street, linen draper—T. Fox, Great Surrey street, Blackfriars Road, woollen-draper—J. Baker, Bristol, butcher—S. Stephens, late of Bowgate hill, warehouseman—A. Allan, jun. Topping's Wharf, Tooley-street, provision-merchant—J. Marchant, late of Freshford, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 8.—It is not true that General Bessieres has been exiled from Madrid, as the Constitutional affirms. The news of the disgrace of the Duke de L'Infantado is equally false: he is constantly occupied in organizing the Royal Guard, and his services are very agreeable to his Majesty.

The town of Amsterdam has been disturbed by a deplorable event: an idiot, who was diverting the people by his antics, was on the point of passing before the Hotel de Ville, when the centinel opposed his passage; the man still endeavoured to pass: this so irritated the centinel that he stabbed him with his bayonet, and he fell dead. The populace surrounded the soldier, and he was stabbed to death with their knives. The guard endeavoured to disperse the multitude. A struggle ensued; the populace threw stones, and the guard were forced to yield. A wounded soldier fell into the hands of the mob, and was murdered in the same way as the centinel. The military commandant of the town did all in his power to appease the enraged populace, who did not disperse until the town-guards were drawn up and had levelled their muskets. Three of the ringleaders have been arrested; several individuals have been grievously wounded by bayonet stabs.

Private letters from Paris say, that although the Duke of Belluno has accepted of the embassy to Vienna, a difficulty has arisen in a quarter where least expected. Prince Metternich is said to have written to M. Chateaubriand, that the title of Duc de Belluno being taken from the Austrian States, and not being recognised by the Emperor, could not be borne at his Court, and that if the Duke went to Vienna he could only be called Marshal Victor.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 4th inst. has been received, and it contains four Royal Decrees of great importance. By the first Decree, his Majesty appoints as first Minister of State, the Marquis of Casa Irujo; as Minister of Grace and Justice for Spain and the Indies, Don Narciso de Heredia; as Minister of War, Major-General Don Josef de la Cruz; and as Minister of Finance, Don Luis Lopez Ballesteros. It is dated Dec. 2, and is countersigned Luis Maria Salazar, who remains as Minister of Marine. By the second Decree his Majesty appoints, as President of his Council, Don Ignacio Martinez de Villela. This place was vacant by the refusal of the Duke del Infantado to accept it. By the third Decree, Saez, the King's former Prime Minister and Confessor, is nominated to the Bishopric of Tortosa, vacant by the death of Don Manuel Dos y Medrano. At the same time that he ceases to be Minister, he ceases to be Confessor to the King. By the fourth Decree, his Majesty, "seeing the absolute necessity, for the good government of his vast monarchy, of establishing a Council of State which may unite the knowledge and the experience requsite to guide the resolutions of his sovereign authority," has nominated ten individuals, composed of persons selected from the old Council of State, existing on the 7th of March, 1820, and others, to be a Council of State. His Majesty reserves the power of adding to their number. His Majesty, as well as his two brothers, may preside at this Council. The Councillors named are—Eguia, the Duke of San Carlos, Don Juan Perez Villamil, Don Antonio Vargas Laguna, Don Antonio Gomez Calderon, Don Juan Bautista de Erro, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre, and Don Juan Antonio Rojas. The Ministers are, *ex-officio*, Members of this Council. This Decree is dated the 3d instant, and countersigned Casa Irujo.

MADRID, DEC. 1.—It is stated that all the Ambassadors have remitted a Note to our Government, to demand that all the capitulations concluded by the French with several corps of the Constitutionalists, and the various garrisons, shall be punctually executed. It is also said that their Excellencies expressed a wish that Spain should be a representative Government.—The Empecinado, who was arrested, has been set at liberty. It is said that the royalist army is to be disbanded. The Swiss Royal Guards do no other duty than to guard the Palace. It is said as certain that the Bishop of Osma, President of the Exregency, has received orders to quit Madrid.

Accounts from Vienna of the 27th ult. say, that Count Stahremberg has refused the post of Austrian Minister at Madrid.

STUTGARD, DEC. 3.—The opening of the States General of Wirtemberg took place on the 1st instant. The King in his speech congratulated himself on the union which reigns between him and his subjects. His Majesty acknowledges the suffering state of the agriculturists, but does not say one word of the state of foreign affairs, nor of the Holy Alliance. His Majesty alluded to the law projects to be presented. "Some," he said, "embrace important subjects of legislation; others, such as the mode of election for the Assembly, were intended to fulfil the promises which had been given in the Constitutional Act." The President, Prince Hohenlohe Ochringen, made a complimentary reply.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, dated the 23d of October, 1823:—"We are just organizing an effective militia, to prevent our being cannibalised by the efforts of Messrs. Wilberforce, Stephen, and Macaulay. We have hints to beware of the Ides of Christmas, and mean to be prepared. Thus it is to disturb the minds of the hitherto quietest and happiest peasantry known to exist!"

BARBADOES, BRIDGE-TOWN, SEPT. 25.—The House of Assembly met on Tuesday last, pursuant to adjournment. The first business which occupied their attention was the appointment of an Agent to represent the island in Great Britain. John Pollard Mavers and George Carrington, Esqrs. were severally proposed for the situation. The House divided, when a majority of votes appeared in favour of Mr. Carrington. An Address passed the House, and was sent up to his Excellency, in reply to his speech on the opening of the session. A communication from Earl Bathurst, sent down to the House by his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of ameliorating the condition of the slave population of the island, was read, and a respectful address sent up to his Excellency, stating that a bill was introduced and in great progress in the late house, at the time of the prorogation, for the revision and consolidation of the Slave code, in which great amelioration was proposed in the condition of the slaves, and that it would speedily be brought before the house. After some other business was transacted, the house, at a quarter past five o'clock, adjourned to that day four weeks.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THURSDAY.—The Lord Chancellor now seems recovered from his indisposition, but he still sits in his private room behind the hall. His Lordship was taken up this day with the hearing of further arguments in the case of *Nunn* v. *Agutter*, a case which has been some days before the Court, but contains nothing to interest the public.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Montague applied for the authority of the Lord Chancellor to enable the Messenger under the Commission against Llewellyn Watkin Williams, to proceed to the Surrey Theatre and receive the emoluments arising from the entertainments exhibited there, the object was to keep the theatre open, and render it as valuable as possible to the creditors.

The Lord Chancellor—What! we have got a theatre in bankruptcy at last. I knew that theatres were oftentimes insolvent—they have been frequently in Chancery; but to get one of them into bankruptcy is a surprise to me. You may take the order.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

THURSDAY.—*Kerred* v. *Lawless*.—Mr. Knight moved for an Injunction to restrain the defendant from disposing of, or parting with, the sixteenth of a certain lottery ticket, or from receiving the money due thereon, from a prize in the last lottery. The plaintiff, Mr. Kerred, he stated, was a batter in the Strand, and the defendant a wine-merchant in Spring Gardens; some time since, the wife of the plaintiff being in company with the defendant, she proposed to him, or rather defendant proposed to her, that they should become sharers of a sixteenth in the lottery—she consented, and paid 11s. as her share; the ticket was purchased, and no further notice taken of it. Defendant kept the ticket and registered it at the office. On the 14th February, the defendant called upon plaintiff, while in bed, very anxious to see him, and when he saw him, proposed to share in another ticket, to which he consented—and he then proposed to him, to toss up who should hold both the tickets, the plaintiff consented, and Lawless won the wager; in the course of the same day, plaintiff learnt that the lottery had been drawn the day before, and that the first ticket had come up a 20,000l. prize. The plaintiff, therefore, swore that defendant knew the ticket was drawn, as he had registered it. This application was therefore made to prevent his receiving the amount from the Receiver General's Office, and to prevent his availing himself of the possession.—The Court immediately granted the Injunction.—It was also stated, Lawless would have received the money on Friday, if the Injunction had not been granted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

FRIDAY.—*Majoribanks* v. *Boyd*.—This was an action brought by the owners of the Astel East Indiaman, against the owners of the Almora, to recover a compensation in damages for the loss of the ship's best bower anchor, occasioned by the alleged unskilful navigation of the Almora, by which she ran foul of the Astel in the Madras Roads. Several witnesses were called to prove the case for the plaintiff. On the part of the defendant, witnesses proved that it was the effect of accident. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages to be agreed upon out of Court.

Seabrook v. *Whitlow*.—The plaintiff, who is a butcher at Compton, near Guildford, brought his action to recover damages against the defendant, a brewer and publican.—Philip Danby, parish clerk, produced entry of marriage between Harry Seabrook and Harriet Smith, on the 24th of February, 1804, in the parish church of Great Bradley, in Suffolk.—James Smith, brother-in-law of the plaintiff, was present at the marriage, after which they went to reside at Kitting, in Suffolk, and subsequently came to Compton, near Guildford, in Surrey, where they lived four or five years; it is 14 miles from Guildford; witness lives near Cambridge—they seemed to live on very comfortable terms—never saw anything to the contrary—knows defendant—the plaintiff is by trade a butcher.—Cross examined—His sister-in-law's age is 41—no more than that.—Wm. Seabrook—Is son of the plaintiff—was at Saffron Walden on the 10th of June last—saw his mother set off by the coach to London at six o'clock on the morning in question—witness has six brothers and sisters—his father is a master butcher—Whitlaw, the defendant, is a publican and brewer—has a wife and several children—believes him to be a man of property.—Sarah Allen, chamber-maid at the Blue Boar Inn, Aldgate—On the 10th June remembers a lady coming by the coach about 11 o'clock in the morning—believes a gentleman had come there before, but did not see him—the lady when she first came went to look a little while, rather unwell, nobody with her—then a gentleman came and inquired for his wife—witness never saw that gentleman before—did not see that gentleman till he went to bed at night—he sent for witness to the coffee-room, and asked her to shew him to bed—showed him to a bed-room, No. 1, about half a hour after the lady.—Wm. Whittaker, the landlord of the Blue Boar, saw the defendant on the 10th of June—saw him again at Guildford, when he seemed very friendly, and shook hands—on the 10th of June he ordered a steak, saying he expected his wife to meet him—a lady afterwards came that day, by the Saffron Walden coach, and inquired for her husband. They spent the afternoon together, having tea in a little room behind the bar. The witness proved the charge against the defendant, and the Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict, with 10l. damages.

OLD BAILEY.

THURSDAY.—William Anderton, aged 24 (a soldier,) was indicted for stealing a great coat, value 12s., the property of Wm. Gilbert.—Mrs. Gilbert stated that her husband was a musician in the Duke of York's band of Royal Coldstream Guards. The prisoner called at her house, and said the Master of the Band had sent him for her husband's coat, which she readily gave him. Mr. Bailey, the Master of the Band, denied having given such orders. The possession and disposal of the coat and gold lace were traced to the prisoner. The prisoner made no defence. Verdict—Guilty.

Elizabeth Brown, aged 27, (widow,) was indicted for stealing four handkerchiefs, value 5s., the property of William Webb. The prosecutor was a linen-draper, he saw the prisoner go out of the shop, and missed four handkerchiefs, which induced him to pursue her, and he found them in her possession.—The prisoner said it was distress which drove her to the commission of the offence which was her first. Hence she hoped the Court would be merciful to her. She had been in Worcestershire to bury her child, and exhausted all her money. Verdict—Guilty.

Frederick Daley, aged 18, Chas. Sambourn, 18, waiter, and John Reedy, 17, labourer, (three decent looking lads,) were indicted for stealing 120 yards of flannel, value 7l. the property of R. Hawkes.—The prosecutor deposed that he was a linen-draper—the flannel was outside his shop, and tied to the door-post—witness missed it—in Warwick-street he saw Daley with a roll of flannel before him—it consisted of 61 yards—at that time no other person was with him—when he got up to Daley he threw the flannel at him, and tried to knock him down—a gentleman took him into custody, when Sambourn came up with a stick, and attempted to strike him, and said let him alone—he also was taken into custody—he considered the flannel safe, although outside the shop.—Sambourn said the gentleman had sworn a false oath, he denied having had a stick. The prosecutor was recalled, who stated that Daley escaped for a short time through the interference of Sambourn, but they were both pursued and apprehended.—Daley made no defence.—Sambourn said that he heard a cry of stop thief, and ran as several others did.—Reedy put in a written defence—he stated that he was at a public house, and a stranger came in and asked him if he wanted a job—he said he could find employ for twelve weeks—he brought him a roll of flannel, which he was to take for him, but he did not return—hence it was that he sold it—he denied all knowledge of the property being stolen.—The prisoners called no witnesses to character.—The Jury returned a verdict of—Guilty against all the prisoners.—Judgment—The Recorder said that it was quite evident that the prisoners were all getting their living by thieving, hence they were not fit to stop in this country—Transportation for seven years.

William Overend and Francis Skinner, soldiers in the Guards, were indicted for assaulting George Lyall on the King's highway, and stealing four handkerchiefs, a gown and other articles. George Lyall, an old man, said he lived at Kensington: that on the night of the 10th of November, he and his wife were going home from London. As they were passing by the palace gate, at Kensington, about twelve o'clock, two soldiers attacked him, and one of them seized the bundle which he had in his hand, and ran away with it into the fields towards Chelsea. He was sure that the prisoner Skinner was the man who struck him.—John Barker stated, that he was coming home from Chelsea on that night, when he met the two prisoners: they had a bundle; he followed and took Overend with the bundle in his hand, and afterwards Skinner was taken.—The Serjeant of the regiment was called to give the prisoners a character, but he had nothing to say in their favour.—The Common Sergeant observed that although the act of the prisoners, provided the Jury believed the witnesses, came within the description of a highway robbery, the indictment was not laid capitally.—The Jury found the prisoners Guilty.—The Common Sergeant told them, that had they been indicted and convicted on the capital charge, they should be made to atone for their crimes by their lives. That he should inflict on them the heaviest punishment which the law allowed him to inflict. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was, that they should be transported for life.

FRIDAY.—Eliza Hammond, late bar-maid at the Skinners Arms, Somers Town, was indicted for stealing certain monies, the property of Henry Hodson, her master. She was detected in consequence of Mr. Hodson marking some silver which was paid to her for liquor, and was afterwards found in her pocket. The Recorder, after the case had proceeded some time, discovered a flaw unfortunately in the indictment, and she was consequently acquitted.

Ann Wright, aged 32, was indicted for stealing a ring, an eye glass, and some other articles, the property of Mrs. Oscar Byrne, with whom she lived as servant, these articles were found in the prisoner's box, but two 10l. Bank notes which were stolen could not be recovered. She was found Guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

ESSEX ASSIZES.

THURSDAY.—Thomas Wakeling, upwards of sixty years of age, was indicted on the Statute of 27 Geo. II. c. 15, for feloniously sending a letter without any signature, on the 25th of March, to Thomas Poole, threatening to burn down his dwelling-house, out house, barns, and stacks, at Great Waltham. The fact of sending the letter was proved. In the summer of last year the premises of the prosecutor, at Great Waltham, had been purposely set fire to by some incendiary. Suspicion falling on the prisoner, he was apprehended and tried for that offence, but for want of sufficient evidence he was acquitted. In the month of March last, the prisoner was in confinement in the Chelmsford House of Correction for some petty offence. His term of imprisonment having expired on the 20th of the month, he was liberated. The prisoner could neither read nor write. In the prison, however, was a person named Bridge, who had been adjudged a rogue and vagabond, but was a man of some education, and had seen better days. The prisoner had employed this man to write the letter which was the subject of the indictment. The evidence of Bridge was to the following effect:—That in the beginning of this year he was confined in the Chelmsford House of Correction as a vagrant. The prisoner was also there. Witness was in the habit of writing letters for the prisoners in the House of Correction. In February or March last the prisoner asked him to write a letter for him. Witness consented. The prisoner produced a sheet of paper and pen and ink, and desired him to write the letter in the very terms that he should dictate. The letter in question was now produced and identified by the witness. The language of the letter was the prisoner's own. When witness came to the words "all round you," in the letter, he observed to the prisoner that there was no meaning in those expressions, and asked him what he meant. The prisoner replied, "Never you mind the meaning; write exactly as I tell you, and I'll give you half a loaf." Witness accordingly wrote the letter and delivered it to the prisoner. Did not know for whom the letter was intended. He never heard the name of Mr. Poole. Knew nothing of the tinder inclosed in the letter. Did not know who wrote the superscription. Mr. Neale, assistant keeper of the House of Correction, deposed that the piece of burnt rag contained in the letter produced, corresponded in texture with the linen used by the prisoners in his custody. The prisoner was discharged from the House of Correction on the 20th of March last.—The prisoner, in his defence, solemnly declared his innocence; that he knew nothing of the letter, and could not read or write. He called no witnesses. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. He declared that he was as innocent as the child unborn.—Mr. Justice Park then addressed the prisoner, and animadverted upon the enormity of his conduct. He had subjected himself to the penalty of death in point of law, but inasmuch as the Legislature had very lately altered the punishment prescribed by the Statute, upon which this indictment was framed, by remitting the judgment of death, his Lordship said he should suffer the law to take its course. It was stated that the prisoner was an old offender. Thirty-seven years since he had received judgment of death for sheep-stealing, and since then he had been an immense number of times in prison for various charges.

FRIDAY.—John Pallet, charged on the coroner's inquisition with the murder of Mr. Mumford, was removed to Chelmsford gaol last night. On his arrival opposite the Saracen's Head Inn he expressed a desire to see Mr. Halls, who had taken up his residence there, and who conducts the prosecution. Mr. Halls went to the side of the cart *in which he* was secured. The prisoner then made a voluntary *confession of his* crime. He said that he had made three attempts, but that in the two first his heart failed him. He at last summoned resolution, and struck the fatal blow, which he repeated till the head of the deceased was completely smashed. He said that Kidman, who is to be a witness on the trial, lent him a knife to cut the stick with which the murder was committed.—The Grand Jury found "a true bill against him for the wilful murder of Mr. Mumford."—The prisoner maintains a brutal indifference to his fate.

Henry Catchfale, aged 18, and Thomas Wickers, a horse dealer, were indicted, the former for stealing, and the latter for receiving it, knowing it to be stolen, a mare, the property of Mr. Weeks, of South Lambeth. The prisoner had lived servant with Mr. Weeks, who is a builder, for a month and a few days. He then absconded, taking with him the mare, a cart and harness. The horse was traced to the possession of a butcher in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, who had bought it of the prisoner Wickers; the prisoner Wickers having bought it of Catchfale at a very low price. Under all the circumstances, the Jury acquitted Wickers, who produced several respectable persons to speak to his character; but found Catchfale Guilty.

Mary Dane was indicted for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, at Chadwell, in this county, on the 21st of July. The Jury acquitted the prisoner of the murder, but found her Guilty of concealing the birth of the child. The Court sentenced the prisoner to three months imprisonment.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Wednesday James Stone and George Williams were charged with an attempt to rob the house of Mr. Allett, of Springgardens. A servant at a house opposite saw the prisoners, and a third man, lurking about, and in a few minutes Williams got over the area railings and into the parlour window. An alarm was given, and Williams jumped out again, but he and Stone were secured. Nothing had been removed. Several officers recognised the prisoners as reputed thieves, and they were committed to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for three months.

On Friday, William Hill, formerly a police constable at Worship-street, and subsequently an extra patrol at this office, was charged with uttering a forged 5l. note to a salesman in Holywell-street. In company with a young girl, he went into the shop to treat her with a pelisse, and while the salesman, who suspected the note to be bad, was gone to procure change, he walked off, but was secured.—He was remanded.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Thursday Thomas Holloway was brought up for further examination, charged with wilfully and maliciously shooting his wife with a pistol loaded with powder and slugs, with intent to kill and murder her, or do her some grievous bodily harm. It was stated that the prisoner, whose occupation is somewhat connected with engineering, was out of employment, and that he and his wife (who is a bonnet-maker,) had parted early on Tuesday morning in quest of work at their respective trades; that on his return in the evening he did not find his wife at home, and went to his aunt's, residing next door, to take tea. He had scarcely entered the house, when his wife made her appearance, and upbraided him for not being at home earlier, to light a fire for her comfort. An altercation ensuing, she rushed into her own house, where she continued so to irritate the wretched man that in a fit of desperation he took down from above his chimney piece a horse pistol, loaded with slugs, (which he always kept there for the defence of his house,) and, in the act of raising it, as he alleges, to terminate his existence, it went off, and the contents lodged in the left thigh of his wife, a short distance from the knee, and shattered the bone. She was taken immediately to Middlesex Hospital, where she lies in a most dangerous state. During the night the prisoner made many attempts to destroy himself.—Mr. M'Donnell, a surgeon, was examined—he said the wound was about four inches above the knee, on the fore part of the right thigh; the wound extended obliquely downwards and inwards to the thigh bone, which was shattered to a considerable extent, and many splinters of the bone were imbedded in the soft part of the thigh; one, in particular, of considerable size was extracted. The wound did not appear to be made by a ball; the orifice was an inch in diameter, but it was much larger inside. Being so very near when the shot was fired, the clothes were singed, and the shot or slugs did not separate. I saw the prisoner afterwards; he appeared much distressed, and in great agitation. He stated that it was

accidental, and that he intended the shot for himself, and that whilst in the act of raising the pistol to his own head, it exploded, and he accidentally shot his wife.—The prisoner was remanded.

DEFECT OF THE PAWNBROKERS' ACT.—A respectable lady, residing in Somers-town, appeared before the Magistrate, requesting redress in the following case:—It appeared that she had pawned the furniture of a house with a pawnbroker in that neighbourhood, 12 months ago (for which furniture she had paid 200l. and which was quite new), for 24l. On going to redeem her property, she found that it had been greatly injured—in fact, it had been hired out during the whole period of its pledge—in the case of the pawnbroker. It was of very little value now, and the pawnbroker refused giving her any compensation.—The Magistrate observed, that the Act only empowered him in such a case to order the goods being restored, without her paying either interest or principal, and inflict a penalty of 10l. As this falls far short of the loss she has sustained, she is left to the uncertain alternative of an action at law.

NAVY AND SHIPPING GENERALLY.

The Tigris, of London, Captain Fotheringham, was lost last week about 60 miles east of Trinity Castle. The Captain, his wife, and the greater part of the crew (excepting the second mate and boatswain, who were below) had just time to get into the long boat before the ship foundered. Indeed, so little time for preparation had the survivors, that they were not enabled to put into the boat a single article of provision, not a drop of water, and were obliged to cast off without rudder, mast, sails, and with only a single oar.

Loss of the Royal Oak.—On the 11th of October, the brig Royal Oak, Thos. Darnley, commander, belonging to North Shields, sailed from Quebec, bound to Hull. On the morning of the 14th, being in the vicinity of the Seven Islands, a strong gale sprung up from the N.E. which at meridian, increased with great violence, accompanied with rain and snow. The Captain, carpenter, and two boys, saved themselves by hanging on the staunchions on the weather side of the cabin; the second mate, one boy, with the cook, who were also in the cabin, were drowned. The remainder of the crew made to the main rigging. The vessel continued on her broadside about ten minutes, when the foremast going by the board, and the bowsprit separating, she righted. The Captain, carpenter, sail-maker, and two boys, made their way up the companion-ladder, and endeavoured to gain the forecastle, which the remainder of the survivors had reached, but a heavy sea striking the vessel, washed the two boys overboard, and they were drowned; the others succeeded in joining their comrades, who in the meantime got to the mate and three seamen. In this distressing situation they passed the night, and at eight A. M. reduced by debility, and exposed to the effects of the intense cold, two of the seamen dropped overboard, and were immediately washed overboard. At noon the wretched survivors were enabled to reach the main top, where they constructed a shelter with a studding-sail and some other materials, which afforded them a more secure protection than the exposed situation of the forecastle. The Captain remained a short time with the other survivors, but he then descended upon deck, but had scarcely reached it, when he was washed overboard and drowned. On the 19th they became exceedingly debilitated, the cold having seized on their limbs, which rendered them incapable of any exertion. At about four P. M. a vessel came in sight, which proved to be the Margaret, of Hull, James Creighton, master, who, on reaching the wreck, sent out boats, conveyed the survivors on board the Margaret, where they experienced every attention which their unfortunate situation demanded; and on the 25th inst. they reached Quebec.

The Canton packet, King, from Batavia, has arrived off Portsmouth.

The Company's ships Vansittart, Dalrymple, and the Warren Hastings, Rawes, bound to China, arrived off Angier the 19th August; and the Lowther Castle, Capt. Baker, on the 1st August. The Berkley, Capt. Hire, arrived off Angier the 12th July; she made the quickest passage remembered at Batavia, being only 78 days from the Lizard, and sailed again for China the 17th July.

ARRIVALS AT BATAVIA.—The Sarah, Larbery, from Cowes; the Waterloo, Banskin, from Plymouth; and the Amsterdam packet, from Amsterdam. The Lonach, Hackman, from Singapore, was to sail from Batavia for England, the 26th August.

The North Point, Sheeram, American ship, has arrived off Hastings; sailed from thence the 25th August.

The Hope, Brown, from Leghorn to Liverpool, which put into Gibraltar to repair, sailed from thence on the 24th of September, and was not since heard of.

The Isabella, Livingstone, from Trieste to Liverpool, was upset in a violent squall about the 16th ult. near Promontiro, and abandoned, but afterwards fallen in with by an Austrian vessel, and carried into Ancona.

THE ARMY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

We are authorized to state, that the officers, who are to be appointed to commissions in the regiments of infantry, which are now being raised, will be taken exclusively from the half-pay list.

The following undress for Officers of Infantry has met with the approval of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and is to be adopted forthwith—viz. Blue frock, Prussian collar, epaulets, black cross belt, sash, &c. and cocked hat and plume. The hat to be worn on all occasions, except on parade, when the chaco is to be worn.

Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of York held a levee as Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by the Earl of Cork, Viscount Bernard, Gen. Sir Charles Green, Gen. Nicols, Lieut.-Gen. Maitland, Lieut.-Gen. Wetherall, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fitzroy Maclear, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Greville, Major-Gen. Fuller, Major-Gen. Eden, Captain Parry, R.N., and about thirty others.

The four companies belonging to the 73d Regiment of Foot, marched from Edinburgh for Glasgow on the 3d and 4th instant for Portpatrick, on their route to Ireland; the remaining four companies belonging to the same Corps, having been relieved by the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Infantry, are now on their march for the same destination. It is understood that the two Regiments of Foot, which are now being raised, will be officered from the half-pay list.

The 66th Regiment marched from Fermoy on the 3d inst., on which day the 62d Regiment, on its route to Cork, marched into that place. The head-quarters of the 62d is at Templemere, and the regiment sends detachments to Thurles, Barrosoleigh, Roscrea, Littleton, New Birmingham, Burrasokain-Ninah, Fort Cameron, and Ballinacurry.

Such Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons as are on half-pay of the cavalry of Limerick, were lately ordered to Dublin, in order that the proper authorities might ascertain their capability for active service. Such as were found fit are to be immediately placed on full pay, and attached to regiments. Three additional Veteran Battalions will be immediately formed in Ireland.—*(Dublin Evening Post.)*

By the present organization of the Indian army, every two regiments have but one Colonel, and each regiment of infantry is composed of two battalions, commanded by one Colonel. By the new organization, each regiment of cavalry will have its own Colonel, and each regiment of infantry will be divided into two regiments, with a Colonel to each. By this arrangement, forty Lieutenant-Colonels upon the General Establishment will obtain regiments—viz. four additional ones to the cavalry; thirty-two to the infantry; and four to the four irregular regiments of infantry.

On Tuesday night, the coach-house of Earl Ferrers, at Craven-hill, near Bayswater, was broken open, and three valuable plate glasses, value 3l. each, were stolen out of the coach windows.—A handsome chaise was stolen, on Monday night, out of the chaise-house of Mrs. Welbrey, No. 24, Paradise-row, Back-road, Islington. Several other coach-houses and stables in the neighbourhood have lately been robbed of harness, great-coats, and other articles.

On Sunday night last, two men were detected in Ongar Churchyard, Essex, taking up the body of a boy who died of an inflammation of the intestines, a short time previous; the father and uncle of the deceased, upon well-grounded suspicion, watched, and shot at the resurrection men, who immediately made their escape, leaving behind them a sack, spade, and two irons. They afterwards shot a man in the town, who lives at Ongar, as he was passing along the foot path, but is not materially injured.

On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in Colchester oil mill, Ardleigh, about two miles from Colchester, and in less than an hour it presented a complete mass of ruins. The mill had been at work only three weeks, the proprietor had neglected to insure it.

Some time since a man named North, was executed at Newgate.—He was convicted on the evidence of a boy, about 13 years of age named Isaac Wallis. Soon after this conviction the boy became in a state which left considerable doubt as to his sanity; and on Sunday last he hung himself with a pocket handkerchief to the beam of a shed at his parent's dwelling. An inquisition was held at the Ship Tavern, Shakespeare's Walk, Shadwell, this week on the body, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Lunacy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, a vote of thanks was passed to the late Lord Mayor, for his service during his Mayoralty.—The Lord Mayor addressed the Court upon the subject of the coal trade, and the high price of that requisite article, and the further progress of the business was referred to the Coal and Corn Committee.—The Committee for General Purposes presented a report, recommending a subscription of 500l. to the Marine Society, which was agreed to, and the Chamberlain ordered to pay the same. The Committee also presented a report on the present state of Blackfriars-bridge, with an estimate of properly repairing the same, which was referred to the Committee to take such measures as they should be advised, in relation to an application to Parliament for aid to effect so desirable a purpose.—A motion was made for erecting a statue to General Riego, in Moorfields. Mr. Slade proposed it, and presented a petition from a person named Turner, which stated that the petitioner had been engaged in building the Crescent at Finsbury, and was possessed of considerable property in houses there; that the property would be much improved in value (this part of the petition created a general smile) if the Corporation would allow him to erect a statue in the Circus now erecting. Mr. Favell and Mr. Galloway supported the motion. Alderman Sir C. Hunter opposed it. He did not doubt that when the arms which were still in the hands of the Spanish Committee were sold, the produce would be applied to the purpose of erecting the statue in question." Mr. Dixon said, if we must erect statues, let it be to deserving characters of our own country, and not to foreigners. There was no telling where the erection of statues would end; they would next have the statue of the Lord Mayor. (His Lordship here said, he hoped he should live the year out.) And then, said Mr. Dixon, we shall all feel the effects of your goodness. Several other members spoke against the motion, and it was lost—the previous question being carried.

RETAIL BREWING.—All doubts, if any existed on this subject, are now removed, the Hon. Commissioners of his Majesty's Board of Excise having issued a circular letter, dated the 5th inst. to the Collectors of Districts throughout the kingdom, directing them to regauge and charge the allowance on the stock of all brewers who wish to sell retail; and to grant brewers' retail licenses to all persons requiring them.

By the third section of the late Vagrant Act, "all persons imposing, or endeavouring to impose, upon any private individual, by false representation, either verbally or in writing, with a view to obtain money, or some other advantage or benefit, are to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, and may be sent to hard labour in the House of Correction for any time not exceeding three months, nor less than one."

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts—Rev. S. E. Batten, Pembroke Hall.—Bachelor in Civil Law—J. K. Gresham, Jesus College.—Bachelor of Arts—R. Thompson, Trinity College.—The Rev. H. Law, M.A. of St. John's college, and J. King, Esq. M.A. of Queen's college, are appointed Examiners for the Pitt Scholarship.—The Rev. J. Hind, M.A. of Sidney college, J. King, Esq. M.A. of Queen's college, the Rev. T. Chevalier, M.A. of Catherine hall, and R. Twopenny, Esq. M.A. of St. John's college, are appointed Examiners of the Questionists; and the Rev. J. Lodge, M.A. of Magdalen college, and the Rev. R. Dawes, M.A. of Downing, are appointed additional Examiners of the Seventh and Eighth Classes.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to Lloyd's, was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing two gentlemen to serve as members of the General Committee, in the room of two gentlemen, who go out by rotation.

A prospectus of an undertaking for working the mines of Mexico, has this week been distributed in the City. It is to be conducted by a public company, which is of a mixed character, comprising both Mexican and European interests, and uniting the scientific and mechanical improvements of the Old World, with the already attained practice and experience of the established miners of the country where the operations will be carried on. The progress of an enterprise of this nature mainly depends on the talents and character of its principal managers; for, if well directed, it is certainly calculated to yield abundant returns from the well known riches of the Mexican territory in products of this description; and as the funds to be subscribed will be chiefly invested in materials produced or manufactured in England, it is one of those undertakings which may lead to extensive future advantages to the British empire, independent of the benefits which the individuals engaged in it may reap from the speculation. The extensive territory and large population of this portion of America will always make the cultivation of a friendly connection with it interesting to Great Britain; and there cannot be a better period for accomplishing this object, than when the independence of this new Republic is becoming consolidated. The following are the principal articles and conditions detailed in the prospectus:—"The Company is in the joint names of the managing founders, at the head of whom is Mr. Alaman, proprietor of Gold and Silver Mines, and Minister of State of the Interior and Foreign Affairs in Mexico; but at the same time it is a joint stock company on shares to bearer with respect to the share holders. The term of the Company is fixed for fifty years, and the joint stock capital at one million, two hundred thousand Mexican dollars, divided into six thousand shares of two hundred dollars each for Mexico, and forty pounds sterling for England. The interest on the capital is fixed at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly by the respective agents, on the 1st March and 1st Sept. in each year. A division of the yearly profits, over and above the interest, is to be declared and paid in the month of December, and the first payment will take place in December, 1824. The shares are printed in the Spanish, English, and French languages, with yearly dividend warrants for the profits, and half yearly interest warrants attached to them. The payment of the shares in London is to be made into the hands of Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. viz.:—one-third down against provisional receipts, to be exchanged for the shares on the payment of the remaining two-thirds. A reserved fund is provided for, to secure the punctual payment of the interest, to meet contingencies and unforeseen works, and to form a fund for the final repayment of the capital. Another reserved fund is also stipulated for, to be formed out of the profits of the managing founders, as a security for their correct administration, which is to be carried to an amount equal to the whole capital of the Company, and both these funds are to be invested in the public securities. Other articles provide for the appointment of a Committee to meet twice a year, on the payment of the remaining two-thirds. A reserved fund is provided for, to secure the punctual payassist the managers, audit the accounts, &c.; also to direct the mode of keeping the accounts, and of transmitting them to England annually for the information of the shareholders. These are the principal heads of a plan for extracting the precious metals from the mines of Mexico. It may prove highly beneficial to the country, and certainly shews a better security for the capital to be employed in the undertaking than most of the existing foreign paper bubbles."

On Monday night, Mr. Mumford, jun. of Widdington-hall, near Quendon, returning from London, left the Walden coach at Quendon-street, and in his way to his home, which is about half a mile from the road, was way-laid and murdered. It appears he was knocked down by some heavy instrument, his brains nearly beaten out, and his throat cut. The murderer was afterwards discovered with the body on his back, conveying it to a clay-pit, and was within a few yards of the pit when taken into custody. He turns out to be a son of one of Mr. Mumford's own workmen. It is supposed that he was incited to the diabolical act, from Mr. Mumford having impounded one of his pigs that had frequently trespassed in his garden. The fellow had been taken up on a charge of assaulting Mr. Mumford, and discharged; he afterwards threatened he would "serve him out."—On Thursday an inquest was held at the Fleur-de-lis at Widdington, on the body of Mr. Mumford. The body had been taken in a cart to this house, in company with John Pallett, who was searched, and in his pockets were found a knife and comb belonging to the deceased; footsteps were traced from the spot where the murder was committed across a piece of turnips, where the hat and coat of the deceased were found. Two witnesses proved having, about a fortnight ago, heard the prisoner say he should like to cut Jem Mumford's throat. The surgeon who examined the body stated, that all the bones in the *cranium*, except the frontal bone, were dashed to atoms, and the injury was produced by a blunt instrument. There was also a desperate cut under the left jaw, the wounds on the skull produced his death. The Jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder against John Pallet, and he was committed on the Coroner's warrant to take his trial at the present Assizes for the county of Essex.

Lord Suffield has had the misfortune to break the great tendon of his leg, which it is hoped will be attended with no very serious after-consequences.

A meeting took place on Hounslow Heath, on Wednesday, between a gentleman of the name of Poynter and a Captain Smith, which originated in a dispute at a coursing match, on the preceding day. The Captain received his adversary's ball above the knee, but it did not prove which left considerable doubt as to his sanity; and on Sunday last he hung himself with a pocket handkerchief to the beam of a shed at his parent's dwelling. An inquisition was held at the Ship Tavern, Shakespeare's Walk, Shadwell, this week on the body, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Lunacy."

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PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The British Money Market progressively advances, and Consols for the Account during the week have touched at 85¾. Exchequer Bills on Friday were at 56 58, and there is an abundance of money in the market. Spanish Bonds have been doing at 28¼. Consols for Account opened at 85¼ ¾, and closed at 85¾.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Ball may rely upon it, whatever line we may consider it proper to take, that his last letter shall accompany the documents in publication.

In answer to our correspondent of last week, we have the BEST AUTHORITY *for stating, that no persons were admitted to the Pit of Drury Lane Theatre, previous to the opening of the doors, on the night His Majesty was pleased to honour that Theatre with his presence.*

Rusticus *is a bit of a twaddler—his joke about the stable has been* four-stalled.

Solomon Stephenson *is thanked for his enclosure—when we saw the signature we thought it was from an old friend; but the christian name cleared up the mistake—our friend* Stephenson *is no* Solomon.

Lines to an actor, on his lying in bed all day to keep himself tall, are exquisitely droll, but the fact cannot surely be correct.

B.B. *who dates his letter Ebury-street—whether there be such a street in existence or not, we cannot take upon ourselves to say—seems to have had a narrow escape of the tread-mill—private boxes are private property, and he might as well get into a man's parlour window to get out of the rain, as climb into his box to escape a squeeze—that he escaped with a whole skin appears quite marvellous—as to the guaranty of the playhouse people about room, we agree with* B.B. *it is a shameful imposition; but gentlemen who rent or own private boxes, and who have neither care for, nor interest in, theatrical matters, are certainly not to find places in their apartments for the victims of public trickery.*

The letter from Grimsby shall have every attention.

The ingenious remarks upon the coal proprietors and their conduct will speedily be brought before the public.

We are still obliged to delay the account of the Popish publications.

The Mechanics' Institute *is carefully watched, and shall forthwith be submitted to a full and impartial investigation.*

We can only acknowledge the receipt of the Bishop of Chester's *sermon to-day: but as it appears to us at present, we are not likely implicitly to approve the whole of it.*

We are obliged to our Exeter correspondent.

We shall make enquiries about the case of the Tread Mill, *at Guildford; indeed, we have no doubt* Mr. Jackson *will afford an explanation of what appears to us horrible barbarity.*

We hear that Popery is flourishing in Norwich—it is not to be wondered at.

The pamphlets on the West Indian Colonies have been received, and are under consideration.

It will be seen by the insertion of our article on the Scots Episcopal Church, that we have received the explanation we sought—as our line upon the subject was taken without any communication with the Society or subscribers to whose names we referred in this paper, the observation was needless.

What does Anne *want? We can do nothing for her—we have got a copy of amatory verses, signed* M. *which she might enjoy if we could get them to her—we never insert such things, because we hate affectation in all shapes, and when we see a passion so overwhelming, so engrossing, as real love, is frittered into a vanity that prompts its owner to write rhymes, we cannot choose but sneer.* Anne, *however, who really seems in love, shall enjoy one stanza of our correspondent's exquisite poem.—He is talking—as of what else should he talk—of his mistress, and thus he sings:—*

"Oh happy days; when she was nigh,
"*But brief,* as sweet and quickly gone;
"My brother's grave *received the sigh*
"That parting said our souls are one."

That M. *should* bury *his sighs at the moment when an affectionate brother would be most likely to have them, is not natural; but there is a delicate neatness in the way in which the poet tells us that his beloved was* short *and sweet, equal to any specimen of conciseness we have met with—*

"she was nigh,
"*But brief, as sweet,*" *&c.*

We quite agree with him as to figure, for in our notions of female beauty we are of the opinion of the poet who says,

"Man wants but *little* here below,
"Nor wants that little LONG."

We really apologise to M. *for making a joke of his poem, but we will endeavour to recompense him by inserting the following stanza, which is as philosophical as the other we noticed was pathetic—*

"Mary, I weep—but weep not thou,
"Nor of it meet the *brow of scorn;*
"'Tis *sharp!*—but say thou lov'st me now,
"*I'll bide the night in hopes of morn.*"

There is a beautiful and rational display here, which is worthy notice—

"'Tis a long lane has no turning—
"A long night, when there's no morning."

And if all his hopes are as near realization as that of finding a morning succeed to a night, he is a lucky fellow, and may laugh at the sharp brows of scorn or anybody else—but he had better not write poetry.

We have no room for any observations in this number on Mr. Hutchinson's *pamphlet on prison discipline—we return our thanks.*

The lines, "To her so loved in brighter days," can answer no purpose—we have spoken our mind about amatory verses before.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The only foreign news which is at all interesting is that which tells us of the change of the Spanish ministry; we honestly confess ourselves not sufficiently acquainted with the qualities and characters of the persons named to make any further observation upon the subject; it seems certain that Saez is not included in the arrangement.

The Morning Chronicle of Friday, in mentioning the fact of this change, observes, "We cannot hope for any amelioration in the condition of Spain under the *Theocracy*, but "still," &c.—That is to say, that men who believe in God must be either weak or wicked persons, and must necessarily ruin and distress the country they are called upon to govern.

The strides which the Chronicle is making towards perfection in all the higher qualities of radicalism, must be particularly agreeable to such of its patrons as happen to be *politically* Saints.

We have received innumerable letters on the subject of our West Indian Colonies; and amongst others, one written, as it should seem, by a person of some authority, charging us with having excited the colonists and planters to an expression of discontent and ill-will towards the existing Government, and laying down "a moderate system to be observed in our future "observations on this highly important question."

We should like extremely to be satisfied whence this letter really comes;—it assumes a tone of direction and dictation to which we most assuredly shall not submit. We agree with its writer, that our "formidable influence" has been exceedingly effective upon the occasion, and we shall continue to exercise it with the most rigid impartiality, and in the cause of truth and justice, whenever and wherever we choose, unawed by the frowns of power, or the threats of its hostility.

We lament, most certainly, the destruction of the meeting-house in Barbadoes, not only because such an act is in itself abominable and disgraceful, but because we are apprehensive that the event may be mixed up with the great question now agitating between the saints and the planters, with which, in point of fact, it has nothing to do.

It is very true, that the outrage, although arising from a separate source, may have been more readily entered into, from a feeling that much of the evil at present existing in the colonies, and all that may even hereafter arise, have their origin in that mistaken philanthropy—that unnatural sanctity—outwardly professed by the dissenters from the Church of England; but the immediate cause of the demolition of Mr. Shrewsbury's meeting-house was a feeling of personal hostility, excited by reports which he had made against the moral perfections of the population.

This, generally, is believed to be the real ground of the riot; but the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society deny the fact, and refer to something which they call their "*Monthly Notices*," to prove that Mr. Shrewsbury did not abuse the whites, but confined his attacks upon immorality and irreligion to the poor suffering blacks, "whilst he makes honourable mention of *several excellent persons* in the island, who "apply themselves to remedy those evils."

We certainly have not referred to the "*Monthly Notices*," but it seems very strange that a prejudice, created, as these secretaries say, three years since, should only now have burst out; they distinctly state it to be an outrage committed by the planters and persons interested in the colonies, because Mr. Shrewsbury was a missionary, and because the insurrection at Demerara was excited by missionaries.

We think, with all due and proper submission to the secretaries, that the people who pulled down the chapel refer, not to anything which *appeared* in print in their monthly notices, or any other published work, but to some much more recent reports made by Mr. Shrewsbury, and which were not intended for the vulgar eye. At all events, the riot and disgraceful conduct of the mob must not be charged to the account of the West India planters, or the West India question—it is violent personal revenge taken for violent personal insult, and we caution our numerous friends not to be duped into a belief that it has any connexion with the important subject which we have so much at heart.

We are sorry to perceive that a similar disturbance, attended with similar results, has occurred at Berbice, where the Meeting House of a Mr. Wray has been burnt to the ground; this riot appears beyond doubt to have had its origin in a growing hatred towards the Missionaries. We know not yet where it will all end.

Our observations upon the present state of the Episcopal Church of Scotland have called forth many communications from that part of the Empire, mostly, we are sorry to say, from violent Presbyterians, who shew the badness of their cause by that of their temper, and who talk sneeringly of *Episcopal Bishops*, and foolishly of their learning and humility; one person, eminently thick-headed, threatens us with *leaving off our paper* if we persist in the advocacy we have commenced—poor dunce!

We will use this threatener's letter for the purpose of answering those who think like its writer.—

Sir—I have long been a reader of your excellent paper, the John Bull, and am one who think you have done much good. I was very much surprised, however, to find that in your last number you had for once entirely departed from those principles which you have all along inflexibly adhered to. I regret that a friend of mine has carried off the paper for the present, and that I cannot make a more particular reference to the article with which I was much hurt; it was an article, however, in which you make some remarks on the Scotch Episcopal Bishop Low's address to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ross, and in which you, unnecessarily as I think, make some very illiberal remarks on the Established Church of Scotland. I have no wish that you or any man who conscientiously believes the Episcopalian Church to be more Apostolical than the Presbyterian, should abandon that church. Nor would I wish you who live in England where the Episcopalian Church is the establishment of the country, to dissent from it. I only wish that as you contend for the Constitution in Church and State as at present established, you would consider that by the Constitution of the country the Presbyterian religion is the establishment of Scotland, and when you write against it, or wish to encourage Episcopalian Dissenters here, you are forgetting the principles which you have always most ably advocated.

You are perhaps not aware what sort of people the Scotch Episcopalians are, the Clergy I mean—they are all Jacobites to a man, and till very lately not one of them would take the oaths of allegiance to his present Majesty. They are, too, with the exception of a very few individuals, low, uneducated men. This Bishop Low, as he calls himself, (for you will remember that by the law of the land *there can be no bishop in Scotland,*) is a poor creature, who never attended an university in his life, *except for three years at Aberdeen*, when he obtained orders in the Scotch Episcopal Church, which had *no connexion with the Church of England*, and by cringing to a certain peer, who is an Episcopalian, he has got himself dubbed Bishop. The Clergy in Scotland of the Established Church are as a body most loyal, and attached to the Constitution, both in Church and State—among no class in the community is your excellent paper more generally circulated. The Church of Scotland Clergy are not to be judged of by such fanatics as Irving, whom you quote as a specimen. We have Robertson, Blair, Hill, M'Knight, Campbell, &c. &c. Clergymen of our Church, to whom we refer you for a true specimen of the Scottish Clergy.

You say that you are to continue to advocate the cause of the Episcopalian Clergy in Scotland—you may with the very same propriety advocate the cause of the Presbyterians in England—*the Episcopalians are as much Dissenters in Scotland as the Presbyterians are in England*, and their clergy certainly neither for learning nor character superior. Some of my friends *were for giving up your excellent paper*, I am for continuing it—I am of opinion that you have been inadvertently led into this mistake from not attending to the distinction that takes place in the constitution of the country betwixt the Episcopalians and Presbyterians—the one being established in England and the other in Scotland.—I am your constant reader, and, with this exception, your admirer, A Member of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

It will be observed, that this presbyterian says he does not wish any one "who believes the Episcopalian Church"—(he means Episcopal)—"to be more apostolical than the presbyterian,"—(he means apostolic)—"to abandon that Church." Really that is what may be called particularly kind, and extremely civil, and we ought all to be very much obliged to him; and since we do happen to believe that Episcopacy was founded by the Apostles, and that Presbyterianism was not invented till more than fifteen hundred years after Christ, we shall most certainly avail ourselves of the liberal permission afforded us to support our own Church, praise it, and advocate its cause wherever we may find it, whether established or not established, whether protected by law, as in our own blessed country, and in Denmark and in Sweden, or barely tolerated, as in America and Scotland.

But it happens that we go a greater length with our liberality towards the presbyterians than the *able* writer upon whose *excellent* communication we are commenting; for since the Presbyterian Church is established in Scotland, we have no wish to touch it or meddle with its temporalties; nor do we in the smallest degree desire to wean Mr. Irving over to the Episcopal Church—God forbid—but certainly not believing that the Presbyterian Church is apostolical, however much we may respect it *politically*, we never would communicate in it.

The doctrine of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is, "that those who are not elect, although they may be called "by the ministry of the word, and may have the common "operations of the spirit, yet can never truly come unto "Christ, and *therefore cannot be saved!*"—This is to be found in the Confession of Faith, chap. 10;—and in chap. 3, it is moreover asserted, "that by the decree of God some men "and angels are *fore-ordained* to everlasting *death!*"—The Edinburgh writer need not therefore disavow any wish of making converts, we are not likely to turn to that Church which has most bitterly persecuted our own, which held Episcopacy and Episcopalians in such abhorrence, that its divines thought it as necessary to preach against Prelacy as Popery.

To bring a similar instance, and one which indeed bears strongly upon the case in point—The Roman Catholic religion is the established religion of Italy—does the fact make it one whit a better religion than it is in Ireland?—Should we not be fully justified in making a subscription, or speaking in favour of any Protestant Bishops or Clergy who might happen to be in Italy?—and might we not do this without the smallest desire to interfere politically with the *temporal* authority of the Pope—nay, is not this in fact the case?

Therefore let our presbyterian threateners in Scotland, understand that, as politicians, we have not a word to utter against their church as by law established—because it is by law established; but as *religionists* we are bound by every tie of brotherhood and duty to support, uphold, and assist our episcopal brethen, and to cherish and serve that Episcopal Church which we believe to be apostolic; and are moreover called upon by our love of truth to exhort those members of the Church of England, who happen to reside in or pass through Scotland, to communicate with the poor and persecuted Episcopal Church *which is there*, instead of carelessly patronizing a presbyterian establishment.

When our PRESBYTERIAN correspondent calls the Episcopal Church a dissenting church, he falls into a most egregious blunder; for, he should know, which he evidently does not, that, at the reformation in Scotland *episcopacy was still retained*—the power of the Bishop was diminished, but the sacred office remained. In 1580, the general assembly, that is to say—the rebellious presbyters declared the "office of Bishop to be an unwarrantable usurpation of the freedom of God's Church"—this is quite true—but it should be recollected, that in 1585 the *Bishops were restored*, and in 1598 a statute ratified *their sitting in Parliament*.. In the rebellion—to which we should think our friend would not wish anxiously to refer for precedents—Treason, Republicanism, and Presbyterianism triumphed, and Cruelty, Fanaticism, and Intolerance were the consequences—the restoration was hailed with joy, and in 1660, Charles *re-established Episcopacy*.

How, then, were the *temporalities* of the Scots Episcopal Church lost? How became Presbyterianism the Established Church? It is easily answered: when William the Third, in 1688, applied to the Scots Bishops, and told them if they would exert their influence in his behalf he would protect and support their church—they indignantly, and unanimously, and, we think, most honourably, rejected the condition, and therefore the convention of estates which conveyed the crown to William and Mary, abolished Episcopacy as an establishment, and substituted Presbyterianism, and thus have things existed to the present moment.

Now, we grant that for *political* reasons the legislature of any country may protect by law, support and pay any church it pleases, Roman Catholic, Mahommedan, or idolatrous; but such support, such protection, such payment, cannot render the Episcopal church less pure, less true, less apostolic, nor is it an argument for our deserting it. Those, therefore, who adhered to the rejected church did not, could not, dissent *from* the established Presbyterian Church, because *neither they nor* their forefathers had ever belonged to it; while those who adopted the newly established Presbyterian Church were, to *all intents and purposes, dissenters*, because, before its invention and establishment, they, or their ancestors, undoubtedly *had belonged to the Episcopal Church*.

Our Presbyterian correspondent informs us that "by the "law of the land there can be no Bishop in Scotland," (we wonder he had not again said no Episcopal Bishop); we presume the Presbyterian means no Bishop with temporal rank or power.—No Scotch Bishop has ever laid claim to it—but as far as their spiritual and sacred capacity, they have twice publicly acknowledged, within the last five-and-thirty years—once in the year 1789, when Bishops Skinner, Strachan, Abernethy, and Drummond were in correspondence with the Secretary of State, a letter to whom was answered with the approval of George the Third, our gracious monarch, and when King George the Fourth was at Edinburgh, they were received at the royal levee in their *episcopal capacity*.

Our correspondent calls the Scotch Episcopalians jacobites,—at a time when the last remnant of the Stuarts is gone—he calls them ignorant, never having heard, we presume, of Bishop Gleig, Bishop Skinner, and Bishop Sandford, or of M'Alison, and particularly taxes Bishop Low with incapacity, because he was only three years at Aberdeen—might we ask this Presbyterian sap where the Presbyterian Divines are educated, if not at Scotch universities?

That there have been, that there are very good and wise men among the Scotch presbyterians, even with the evidence of our correspondent's absurd letter before us, we do not mean to deny; that there have been great and good men in the Roman Catholic church, and that there are at this moment, nobody can deny; but the virtues of the individuals will not render the Government, the rule of faith, nor the services of their church one jot the more apostolic or pure: so that the argument which these Presbyterians offer, ought not to deter us from assisting the poor Episcopalians; who were at one time so oppressed, that Kirkton, the Presbyterian historian of the Scotch church, confesses that he has known some profane people who thought if they committed an error over night, that if they affronted a curate, that is to say, an episcopal clergyman, on the morrow, it was a just testimony of their repentance.

Our presbyterian correspondent is stupid enough to say then, that on the same principle that we have felt it right to support the Episcopalians of Scotland, we ought to support the Presbyterians in England. Why the man is a downright ass—a dolt, who does not see the ground he takes up, nor understand the argument he relies upon. We support the Episcopal Church in Scotland as we would, and will support it anywhere, because in our hearts we believe it to be a true, holy, and Apostolic Church; and we more especially support it at this moment, because we happen to know it is in distress, and needs the assistance of its friends,—not wishing to meddle with the established Presbyterianism of the country—but here, in England, what reason, what right has a member of the Episcopal Church to uphold or countenance the Presbyterians? We deny that it is an Apostolic Church, we disbelieve its truth and holiness, and moreover it is opposed to the established religion of the country.

We are quite satisfied to be rid of our presbyterian friend as a subscriber, and he little knows *us*, or the spirit which animates

he heart of him who writes *this*, if he supposes the little
dge-keeping, grovelling, tradesmen-like threat of withholding
pay for the paper, will have the effect of moving or warping
one single inch, one single line from our purpose. We have
the largest sale of any paper in the British Empire, *only be-*
cause we are independent; and while we speak our sentiments
the teeth even of the Tories, whom we love and support,
they offend or displease us, it is not the croakings of a
ided INFINGITE that can affect us.

We shall resume this subject next Sunday, when we shall
er before our readers much interesting matter, and in the
ean time we have the pleasure to announce that the LORD
BISHOP of RAPHOE has contributed the sum of *one hundred*
pounds to the subscription in support of those, and the cause,
ich we humbly, but earnestly, beg to advocate.

THE name of this paper having been coupled in the law
proceedings of the TIMES and COURIER, with a case of libel
which went off in the absence of all evidence, on Wednesday,
think it necessary to observe, that the share of this paper
the affair was the publication of an advertisement, which
was inserted in the common course of business, and contained
no matter whatever of our own.

Such readers will perceive that a proposition made in that
creditable assembly the Common Council of the City of Lon-
on, to erect a statue to the late GENERAL RIEGO, was
ejected in a most decisive manner, although it was much
ppored of by MR. FAVELL, the slop-seller of St. Mary Axe,
RIEGO's surviving brother.

MR. STADE, a very sensible person (to whom, by way, we
propose, of making the affair at once interesting and respect-
MR. RIEGO addressed a letter about the late General,)
so made a fine speech, with which MR. DENMAN, who, as
servant of the Corporation, was obliged to read the propo-
tion, or motion, or whatever they call it, appeared consi-
rably gratified.

We have no objection to the praises of RIEGO during his
e, but most assuredly (unjust as his death may be consi-
ered,) he died in a most unheroic manner—instead of meet-
g his end like a hero or a martyr, he went out of the world
e a sheep-stealer—and we really think the less now said
out his fortitude the better: at all events, the good folks in the
y are quite satisfied with the loss they have already sustain-
under the head of Spanish affairs, and have very prudently
sed to squander any more money upon what MR. GAL-
WAY calls a *statute*, which, while it perpetuated the execu-
on of RIEGO, would also hand down to posterity the folly of
e Corporation who subscribed a thousand pounds in aid of
e principles by which the said RIEGO lost his life.

The only person who appears to have been quite candid and
ait-forward in the affair is a MR. JOHN TURNER, to whom
e ground spoken of, for the scite of the statue in Moorfields
belongs; he *petitioned* that the statue or monument to be de-
icated to the departed patriot might be placed on this land,
because—?—because—he had no doubt it would *increase the*
value of his property. What patriotic, public-spirited people
here are in the world!

IT will be remembered that we alluded to a manœuvre of
MR. WILBERFORCE and his friend MR. M'GHEE, which
they have been *playing off* at Barmouth this last summer—
we have *set the little* community in motion.

MR. M'GHEE has been to Bangor cooking his case for the
Bishop's *digestion*! The Bishop, it seems, had every dispo-
sition to overlook the affair, not being aware of the nature of
the *transaction*, or of MR. M'GHEE's unwritten harangues,
or their schismatical tendency, and above all, mistaking
him for the brother of ARCHBISHOP MAGEE. MR. M'GHEE
was so very much elated by the Bishop's mildness, that when
he saw our narrative of the proceedings, he expressed an in-
tention of writing to the curate at Barmouth to contradict the
main facts of it. Whether he have done so or not we cannot
say, but we do know that the curate is a conscientious and
exemplary minister, and we know the opinion he has uni-
formly expressed amongst his friends and acquaintances of the
tendency of the united campaign of Messrs. M'GHEE and
WILBERFORCE at Barmouth; and, therefore, if MR. M'GHEE
has really made an application to that gentleman, we should
feel highly obliged if he would publish his answer; if, how-
ever, it is *very disagreeable* to MR. M'GHEE to do us this
civility, we hope the curate himself will submit his reply
to the public, and we will venture to say the world will see
the whole case in perfection.

We should not be at all surprised to find MR. M'GHEE
telling us some fine day, that the whole thing proceeded from
a natural desire to have morning service, and he may found a
precedent upon the fact, that service was at some former period
performed at the inn; but that is not a case in point, because pri-
vate service never was performed at Barmouth while the weather
permitted one service in English to be performed in the church
—besides we hear that MR. M'GHEE actually preached in the
open air, at a place called Woodhouse, and moreover that he
was in treaty for the methodist chapel at Barmouth itself.

MR. M'GHEE will attempt to oppose our little observations,
by telling us, perhaps, that he used sometimes to go to the
church after his own service was over. This is certainly true
enough—but from the hour chosen for his own service, his
arrival at the regular service was always late, and conse-
quently gave an air of disrespect to his hasty visit.

It is by such small circumstances, when they occur, that we
are enabled properly to judge of the leading propensities of
great personages.

A letter appeared in our paper of the 3d November, dated
"Liverpool," and signed "VERITAS," in which the character
of a gentleman of the name of WALKER, agent for the Crown
Estates in Berbice, was spoken of in extremely ungentle terms.
We have been requested to do MR. WALKER the justice of
contradicting the statements made to us in that letter; and
his request has been accompanied by a work written by MR.
WALKER himself upon the subject of West Indian slavery,
which most completely falsifies the charges made by our for-
mer correspondent against him.

We would most willingly make extracts from his pamphlet,
but we are prevented by want of space—but should MR.
WALKER still feel desirous of any further explanation, we
shall be happy to admit into our next number any statement
bearing on the case which he may be desirous of publishing.

WE have frequently attracted public notice to the sytematic
co-operation of every thing high and honourable which cha-
racterises the productions of the radical press; but we hardly
ever witnessed a more undisguised, and at the same time
honoured specimen of the art, than the continuous attacks in
the CHRONICLE upon MR. JUSTICE PARK, for his conduct
upon the postponement of THURTELL's trial.

To defend MR. JUSTICE PARK, who, while at the bar was
remarkable for integrity and sound knowledge united, and
who blends in his private and public character and conduct,
talent with mildness, and suavity with justice, is by no means
our intention, we merely desire to shew the intentions of his as-
sailants—they were to wound and vilify a Judge of the land
—that was the sole object, and nothing certainly can more
clearly shew that it was so, than the abuse lavished upon MR.
SHADWELL and MR. WETHERELL: they had no more to do
with the case in point, than the BISHOP of NORWICH or the
DUKE of BEDFORD, but it having been rumoured that they
were about to receive the high honours of their profession it
was considered quite right—it certainly was consistent—to
prejudice the public mind against them, before they assumed
the more exalted and graver functions of the law.

Let our readers, who are also readers of Whig literature,
coolly and quietly look at the lucubrations of the Whig Radi-
cal writers, and they will find that intimately or remotely
every line they put to paper, every word, nay, every sylla-
ble, is connected with the one great system, the one great
object of unsettling and overturning.

THERE is a degree of ignorance on the most ordinary sub-
jects of political speculation displayed by the people who
write for the French papers, that is most astonishing. After
turning over the columns of the best of them, it is absolutely
refreshing (as the Cockneys would say) to take up even the
Old Times. The French "gentlemen of the press" appear to
know nothing whatever; and the peculiar galimathias of the
French style shews off their ignorance in the most amusing way
conceivable. To make our readers understand what we mean,
let them just imagine a newspaper in this country, for which
the DUKE of BEDFORD should supply political information
and historical research, while the REV. EDWARD IRVING
clothed the ideas of the learned magnate in his own language,
and that will give them a notion of the tremendous ignorance
and nonsense of the French press.

Of late, their speculations on South American affairs have
been so valorously independent of facts and argument, that they
put the best efforts of the gentlemen of Printing House-
square to rout. What our opinion of revolutionary partizans in general is, we need hardly say; but it is quite evident that the case of these South American new Governments may be most easily distinguished from the exertions of the "friends of freedom" in Italy, France, Spain, and Europe in general. We hope and trust that our Government will at all times remain inexorably hostile to jacobinism, in whatever shape displayed; but we hope also that we shall never see it acting the Quixote, and interfering with disputes between colonies and their mother countries. In the present case, we may *wish* that Spain was able to retain her colonies, but there is nothing in her conduct of late, or in the demeanour of any of her conflicting parties, towards us, which should make us refrain from acknowledging the independence of States which have won it, without any assistance from us, and are now *de facto* exercising all the powers of independent governments. We cannot for the life of us see why we should leave to the North Americans all the advantages derivable from the immense commerce of their Southern neighbours, because JONATHAN has the good sense to be less squeamish than we are.

The French papers, however, are very indignant at the idea we should do so, and vapour loudly and absurdly about our interested and insular policy. As for their boasting or threats, it being obvious that both being utterly powerless, we need not "tash our thumb," as the Scotchmen phrase it, about them, but there is something peculiarly and ignorantly impertinent in *their* daring to blame us for acknowledging the independence of *any* revolted colonies. For the very fountain and origin of the whole of the jacobin revolutions with which the world has been plagued, and which we were the principal instrument in overthrowing, is to be found in the assistance given by the House of Bourbon to our revolted North American provinces. When the United States thought proper to rise against our yoke, it was said, and truly said, that a handful of our grenadiers would put down the contemptible trash of Yankee-doodle militia, raised by the ragamuffins who conducted the insurrection—but when France and Spain, out of mere jealously of our commercial greatness, which they hoped would be annihilated by the loss of our colonies, gave not—as we are doing to the Southern Americans—mere countenance to the proceedings of Congress, but real *bond fide* armies, Generals, arms, fleets, and money—the thing took a very different complexion. The poisoned chalice was dreadfully returned to the lips of those who had drugged it when the friend and fellow-soldier of the successful American came back to head the mass of murderers, who arose to destroy all that was before looked on as venerable by mankind, in the name of liberty and equality; but their late repentance could not undo their imprudent act.

Now, we humbly submit, that unless it be laid down as a principle, that all rebellions and revolutions tending to deprive England of *her* colonies, are to be fostered and cherished without at all infringing any of the doctrines contended for by the wise statists to whom we refer, while our barely acknowledging the existence of countries which have as much established their independence as Holland or the United States, is to be scouted as jacobinism, by those people who *we* have set on their thrones by overthrowing jacobins, the consistency of this line of argument is not very apparent. We are not giving our opinion as to the part our rulers should act on this occasion—that being quite a distinct question—but we must say that nothing but our own interests should be thought of, for it obviously is the height of assurance in those people who were the actual agents in depriving us of *our* colonies, to demand that we should shut our eyes to what all the world sees—the emancipation of *theirs*.

SUPER EXQUISITE EGOTISM.

"There was a little woman, as I've heard tell,
"Fal, lal, lal, de ral, de ree,"
Old Song.

AT the grand ball lately given in Dublin by the Officers of the 10th Hussars to their gallant Colonel and his Lady, a certain literary *Lady*, whose metaphysical statistics have turned out less profitable than her novels, observing the fair MARCHIONESS of LONDONDERRY threading the mazes of the dance with the son of SIR FRANCIS BURDETT (a Captain, be it remarked, in her Lord's regiment), exclaimed, in astonishment at what her little Ladyship chose to fancy an anomaly, "Oh dear, I suppose we shall next have LORD LIVERPOOL dancing with *me*" !!!!!!

"How *we apples* swim."

THEATRES.

ON Friday evening CASIMIR DELAVIGNE'S Tragedy of "LES VEPRES SICILIENNES," translated by MRS. HEMANS, and adapted to the English stage, under the title of "THE VESPERS OF PALERMO," was produced at Covent Garden. To those who have enjoyed a hearty laugh at the "VEPRES ODEONIENNES," any attempt to be affected by this play would be vain. MR. KENNEY had translated and prepared the same Tragedy for the stage some time since, but it was then abandoned; and although the fair authoress of Friday has done her best, it would have been no misfortune if the project of getting it up had not been revived.

The curious subject for present theatrical contemplation is, the assumption of broad comedy by MR. YOUNG, who has acted with infinite success the part of SIR PERTINAX MACSYCOPHANT in MACKLIN'S "MAN OF THE WORLD." We are told by those who are acquainted with MR. YOUNG, that his aptitude in catching dialects is quite surprising, and certainly to judge by his performance of the wily Scot, the report seems well founded—he never once was betrayed into an Anglicism, and added to this scrupulous and minute attention, a power and skill in comic characteristic delineation, which we should in vain look for in this part from any other actor of the day, and least of all were led to expect in so excellent a tragedian as MR. YOUNG.

BRAHAM has been delighting his hearers with his beautiful singing of his own beautiful music in "THE CABINET"—there it is, that he really revels in harmony. MISS STEPHENS played FLORETTA, and though she looked by far too grave and simple for the part, charmed the audience with her melodious voice—indeed, an estimate of the nature of the public approbation of the vocal performances of the evening may be formed from the facts, that both of the performers we have named were called upon to sing, and actually sang, two or three of their songs *three times over!*

The house was extremely well attended.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

WE have received the following letter from MR. JACOB JONES, JUN. in reply to one which appeared in our paper last week. We give it a place, and although, in the outset, it appears somewhat *inquisitive*, we must admit MR. JONES the full praise of moderation, and allow that the proceedings to which he alludes are very *questionable*.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I can by no means expect you to keep your columns open to a long controversy between "Moderator" and myself, but you will not refuse a place to a few words which are indispensable to set me right with the public.

I would first ask your correspondent, whether any Society that has had existence, has ever been known *to withdraw* THREE *premiums, for three different subjects, at the same time?* Secondly, what does he think Foreigners will say of such an occurrence? Thirdly, when in single and very rare instances *a prize* has been withheld, what has been done with it? Fourthly, did not the Royal Society of Literature depart from the ordinary mode of College proposals at least, by advertising, in so many words, for "the *best* Dissertation," &c. "the *best* Essay," &c. and "the *best* Poem," &c.? Fifthly, was not the invitation to compel a *repealed* or enlarged invitation? Sixthly, is there not entire novelty in the case of a Society placing itself at the head of literature, proposing premiums for the competition of *the whole literary world*, and would not proposals under such novel circumstances, which were calculated to enlist so many, such various, and such distant competitors, be rationally required to be observed according to their very letter and expressed import? Seventhly, could the Society venture to propose any subjects for future competition? This question will prove an invaluable touchstone of the merits of the case—if the Society's conduct be "perfectly unimpeachable," let it propose *three* more premiums for competition! Eighthly, had the Society no poem on the Fall of Constantinople sent into it—of the rank of University and other prize compositions; of the rank, in fact, that such an inducement as fifty guineas, and that modicum of fame which its prior and sole award taught the candidate to expect, was calculated or entitled to procure?

That I suppose my Poem, or my Dissertation, to have been respectively the best that were furnished of their kind, as a Weekly Literary Journalist had the carelessness, or malignity to assert, is *an utter misrepresentation*; but that, the MORNING POST, NEW TIMES, LITERARY CHRONICLE, SUNDAY TIMES, BRITISH MAGAZINE, and JOHN BULL, have *already* insisted either in direct or implied terms, that my poem should have been rewarded with the prize, if no other poem of superior merit was submitted to the consideration of the Society, I may be allowed to state with some little pride, as well as with a due attention to the rights of self defence. When Moderator shall have furnished answers to the foregoing questions, he may turn, with advantage, to the subjoined remarks. He says, "Mr. J. is *one* of the candidates, of the others we hear nothing, though precisely in the same position they have uttered no complaints." It is very dangerous to take things for granted. MR. J. is honoured with the acquaintance of a gentleman, who, like himself, wrote for the poetic premium, and *who has issued the most unmeasured complaints* of the conduct of the Society, another individual, whom he knows by repute, wrote for the Homeric premium, and is described to him by a mutual friend as equally indignant. If the publication in print of such complaints, were invariably coeval with their existence, from being equally *expedient* and *available* under every circumstance, then would Moderator's mode of argument tell against me; as *facts* are it recoils upon himself. When, again, he observes, "You *cannot fail* to discern in the violence of Mr. J.'s attack, the powerful action of *anger, roused by the disappointment of self approbation*," he most unwarrantably, in the spirit of the weekly journalist already mentioned, assumes a motive of action without producing, or being able to produce, any proof of its existence. I most distinctly and conscientiously aver, that my "anger" was *absorbed* in the contemplation of the wrong done by *withdrawing the three prizes in toto*, and that had any award been made I should never have dreamt of arraigning its propriety.

One word in conclusion, to explain what I would have inferred from my withdrawing the original preface to my poems. I did so, not because convinced of "the justness of the decision of the Royal Society of Literature," but because I was assured "the prefnce would give pain to some very estimable individuals in public life." It is not the charge against the Society, but the particular comment on that charge, which exists as entirely in the new as it did in the old preface, which is withdrawn. Now, however, it is left to the public to decide between the *candidates* and the Society, without the help of those notes, which it was feared might give, what they were never intended to give, viz.—personal and unmerited pain.—I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Dec. 9, 1823. JACOB JONES, jun.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. BULL,—The religious instruction of the slaves of the West Indies having lately occupied the attention of Parliament and the public, I beg leave to present to your pages a plain and unprejudiced view of the subject. The fact that we have on our estates a large mass of peasants uninstructed in the christian religion, has been made use of by our enemies to charge the circumstance to our faults, whereas, did they possess the christian feelings which they pretend to, they would commiserate what is really our misfortune. That all has been done which might have been done to conquer the Pagan superstitions of these people, and to convert them to christianity, I will not assert; but I do assert, that, when we are charged as we are, by the author of the Appeal, with "insensibility to the temporal good effects of christia-

nity, with discouraging religion, and preventing marriage," we are assailed with the language of falsehood. A little reflection with a little charity would have suggested that there is seldom any heinous offence committed without a strong inducement, and as to this conduct we could have no inducement, nay, it is contrary to our most obvious interests, the probabilities are against this guilt. For a long series of years Great Britain continued to pour on our shores hordes of savages, which we were required to adopt as peasants,* when we remonstrated on this excess of slave trading, we were told that it was for the benefit of the nation at large; at length in 1800 this traffic was prohibited, several large commercial cities and many Peers of the Realm, conspicuous for their learning and wisdom, still declaring for its continuance; until this period of abolition no change in the condition of our negroes could be expected to commence, and if we plead that the time which has elapsed since that date is too short to have produced any great alteration, we are borne out by a comparison with the small success obtained in the conversion of heathens in all parts of the world, when undertaken either by governments or individuals. In this kingdom the Christian religion has been advanced by the aid of wealth and zeal unparalleled, and yet the number of its inhabitants who attend to no Christian worship whatever, is far from being small; when we enumerate the wholly uneducated poor, the 50,000 openly confessed prostitutes who traverse the streets of the metropolis nightly, the rest of this corps attached to all the great towns of the kingdom,† the Sceptics, Socinians, Jews, the mere pretenders without practice, and contemplate that these who do profess the Christian faith are split into endless varieties of opinion and sects without number, we may see how difficult it is to bring the mass of any population within the pale of any national church. If we turn our eyes to the sister kingdom, that recruiting field for our army and navy, and from which the statutes draw not less than three millions annually from the harvest of thirty or forty thousand of the poorest wretches on earth, you must confess that a picture is displayed of crime, wretchedness, and barbarism, not exceeded by the natives of the Wilds of Kentucky.‡ In India, that country which is raised up in opposition to us in every thing, which is to supersede our staple commodities, to shame our slavery, to be a Christian example to the world, it appears that you have done worse than nothing, instead of converting you have disgusted the Hindoos, and made them despise our religion. The Abbe du Bois, who is said in a despatch to the Court of Directors, from the Governor of Madras, to be a man of exalted character, controverts all that the Missionaries have been impressing on the public mind respecting the progress of religion and morals in India, he declares the cause of Christianity in that country to be hopeless, the conversions to be on paper only; this is also confirmed by numerous private letters, and in particular by Mr. and Mrs. Brigdon. The colonigiums on Hayti, and the toast of the London Tavern Meetings, King Henry, seems to have somewhat abated since the truth has rushed on the public that he was one of the greatest monsters that ever existed.

The praises of Sierra Leone have been sounded to us, intending to shew our comparative delinquency; but what man in his sober senses will believe that the Africans of that settlement are already good christians—regard the marriage tie, and live amiable domestic lives. To walk to church, and gabble a grace after meat does not constitute a christian. In spite of the expenditure of British treasure which is lavished on that country, I very much fear was I to meet one of these christians alone in the woods he would desire to eat me. It is not only because these are not the days of miracles that I withhold my belief in the extravagant accounts of Sierra Leone, but I have a small recollection of the detected falsehoods of the year 1791, when amidst similar declarations to those of the present day, it was proved by the respectable testimony of Dr. Thorpe, that the country was in a worse state of agriculture and morals than when under its former African rule.—If, then, the education of the native population of a country is a measure of such difficulty, that most nations have fallen short of its accomplishment, how unreasonable is it to have clamoured against the West Indians for not having made christians of that multitude of Africans which have been added to their native born subjects. Has any part of the world exhibited a case of stronger claim for aid in such an Herculean task?—and yet it will be easy to show that the colonies have received but little aid in this great and important work. The society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts has expended none of its funds amongst us. Until the declaration of independence by America, Mr. Boyle's charity was expended in Virginia, amongst subscriptions for aid to Ireland, Canada, to convert Jews, Hindoos, &c. We have been always overlooked; and this seems particularly neglectful, as all our men of fortune are resident in this country, where their charities are diffused and their incomes are spent, to the great injury of the colonists. In the early part of the last war, the little island of Barbadoes subscribed 22,000l. to purchase clothing for the army; presented a small frigate to Government, and upon the four and a half per cent. duty, which was granted for certain purposes which have never been complied with, this country is debtor to that little island, after deducting for the sum granted it after the hurricane of 1780, upwards of two millions.§

I now propose to show what aid we have received towards the conversion of our slaves, the importation of whom was the joint work of England and the colonies, and also what has been done by the colonists themselves.

The first source from which we have derived aid is the funds arising from the bequest of Mr. Boyle, appropriated since the declaration of independence by America; from this, one gentleman in holy orders was sent to Barbadoes, Mr. Turner, the choice was an unfortunate one; this gentleman having brought on insanity and speedy death by his passion for spirituous liquors; one was sent to Jamaica; St. Kitts next received a clergyman in 1795; in 98 Mr. Curtin was sent to Antigua; to him was added a schoolmaster. In 1805, a clergyman was sent to Nevis, and one to St. Vincent in 1810, who did not live long. The list of gentlemen acting under this charity at present is as follows:

Antigua—The Rev J. Curtin; Rev. B. Luckock; Mr. Croot, schoolmaster.
Nevis—Rev. D. G. Davis.
St. Kitts—Rev. J. B. Pemberton.
Jamaica—Rev. J. M'Intyre; Rev. J. Stainsby; Rev. J. Young; Rev. J. Jefferson. To which has been lately added, in the place of Mr. Hinds, (appointed Principal of Codrington College), the Rev. Mr. King—Barbadoes.

Nothing but the difficulty of obtaining clergymen of the Church of England to go out on this mission, has prevented many more from having been sent, as the friends of this charity, incorporated by the zeal of Bishop Porteus, in 1794, stand thus:—

Gross rental of estates - - -	£851	17 6
Rent charge to Society for propagating the Gospel in New England,	90	0 0
	761	17 8
£46,000 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities	1,380	0 0
Annual Income - - -	£2,141	17 8

The Governors having lately made known that they would receive subscriptions for the increase of this fund, the following were almost immediately entered into:—

Pious and benevolent Persons having no property nor interest in the Colonies.

London.	Ann.	Sub.	Donat.
	£	s.	£ s.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury	10	10	
His Grace the Archbishop of York -	10	10	
Lord Bishop of London	10	10	
Lord Bishop of Durham	10	10	
Earl of Liverpool -	10	10	
Rt. Hon. Robt. Peel, M.P.	10	10	
Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.	5	5	
Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson, M.P.	10	10	
Rt. Hon. Mr. Huskisson, M.P. -	10	10	
Rev. A. D. Watson - -		21	0
Robt. Sherbourne, Esq. -		20	0
Earl Bathurst - -	10	10	
Rev. H. H. Norris, M.A.	2	2	
Robt. Howe Gordon, Esq.	10	10	
Rev. Archdeac. Cambridge,	10	10	
Joshua Watson, Esq. -	10	10	
Mrs. J. Watson - -		10	0
Lord Bexley - -	10	10	
Carried forward -	£143	17	£51 0
Amount subscribed by British public - -		£156	9 £120 5

Liverpool.—No subscriptions whatever to this day.

	Ann.	Sub.	Donat.
	£	s.	£ s.
Brought forward	143	17	51 0
Wm. Holden, Esq. - -			5 5
James Gurry, Esq. - -			20 0
Rev. D. Sandford -	2	2	5 5
Lord Teignmouth - -			5 5
Rev Wm. Pyne, M.A. -			5 5
N. E. Kindersley, Esq. -			3 0
Jeremiah Dyson, Esq.	2	2	
Rev. G. Champagne, M.A. Canon of Windsor -			5 0
The Dean of Carlisle -	2	2	
Bristol.			
Thos. Bourcille, Esq.	2	2	
The Dean of Bristol -			10 0
Wm. Weare, Esq. -			5 0
Rev. Dr. Thos. Rees -			1 1
Robt. Bush, Esq. -	2	2	
Christ. George, Esq. -	2	2	
Thos. Johnson, Esq. -			1 1
O. Fedden, Esq. -			1 1
A. and J. Ford - -			2 2
			£117 12 12 15 11

The above is the total amount, to this day, from resident West India planters and merchants, at the disposal of the Governors of Mr. Boyle's charity.

The short history of what has been done in the colonies is as follows:—In the first place the parochial churches have always been open to the slaves, and their ministers have ever been ready to christen, marry, or perform any services for them, without fee or reward: more than this their general duties would not admit of. The Roman Catholics were among the first to make some converts to christianity; this religion being one of much outward shew, strikes negroes most forcibly: it has its images, its saints, its statues, which somewhat resemble their own symbols and superstitions; in the French islands almost all the negroes belong to this church. The Moravians were early received with open arms, and one voice throughout the colonies bears testimony to their zeal and virtues; but their numbers have been few, and their funds small. Great numbers of slaves in the Island of Antigua have become christians through the labours of these brethren; they were also well received in Grenada, and about the year 1800 a chapel was built for them in the parish of St. Thomas, in the Island of Barbadoes. The Methodists next visited us, and were at first badly received; they were not only distrusted on account of their connection with the African Institution, but their conduct was at one time very reprehensible; within the last few years a superior description of this body (Wesleyans) had restored confidence in them, all restrictions had been taken off their exertions, not excepting those which prohibited nocturnal meetings.* By the reports of the United Brethren, as well as the Wesleyan missionaries, the exertions of the West India proprietors for the instruction of their slaves appears to be most commendable; eight chapels are announced to be established in St. Kitts and suburbs, and contributions daily going on for more. In Barbadoes a chapel has been erected for the Wesleyan preacher, also one in Roseau Dominique, also one in St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, and in this island, at Belmont, a commodious chapel is erecting by the kindness of Stephen Drew, Esq. To state the contributions going on in the colonies is not very practicable; they are granted in various modes, according to the judgments and discretions of different gentlemen. Some have established preachers on their estates, and others have subscribed to funds, of which the following may serve as a specimen: Sir William Ogilvie, 100l.; Joseph Weston, Esq. 100l.; S. Warner, Esq. 100l.; Sir W. H. Martin, 100l., independent of subscription to increase the Doyle charity; Tho. Clarke, Esq. 40l.; R. L. Martin, Esq. 40l.; C. Barnard, Esq. 10l. The Assembly of Jamaica having appointed twelve curates especially for the negroes, with salaries of 300l. per annum to each, on receiving a recommendation from Lord Bathurst to increase the salaries to 500l. each, they immediately granted the increase. Under the will of General Codrington, a native of Barbadoes, a catechist at a salary of 80l. per annum, is maintained on the estates left by him in trust for charitable purposes; a schoolmistress is also maintained on each estate, with a chapel on each: for the progress attained on these estates, you are referred to the report lately published by the zealous pastor, Mr. Pinder.

At the period when this philippic has been pronounced against us in such an anti-christian and ungentleman-like manner, it appears from various documents, that about one-seventh of the whole black population is under actual religious instruction. The total number of marriages entered into by slaves in the West Indies, from 1808 to 1822, appears to have been 3603, by the established clergy, and to be greatly increasing, and by the missionaries to be at the rate of about 1000 per annum. The commencement of marriage according to our established form, is a strong proof of religious impression, for as this ceremony could never be forced on them, nor be undertaken at the recommendation of their masters or overseers, the growing inclination to it evinces a different state of things. Indeed, the blacks are now well disposed to the reception of religion—the establishment of bodily comfort, abundance of food, and good medical care, is an excellent preparation for the culture of the mind, and these are established for them, whatever our enemies may say to the contrary.

The planters have been required to give up a day in the week to the slaves, for the more complete appropriation of the Sabbath to religion, and yet, should the minister come into the farmer's field here, and desire Giles to be given up to him for the day, stating that he filled the parish with bastards, beat his wife, and required exhortation, adding that the farmer must nevertheless continue his day's wages, he would probably receive the same answer that has been given in the colonies; I maintain an expensive church establishment, I pay my poor-rates, and cannot afford that my lands should remain fallow. The demand has, however, some appearance of justice, as made against Jamaica, and the colonies which cultivate on their plan; not that I assert that they do not give their negroes sufficient time to feed themselves exclusive of Sunday, but what they give them is not fixed, and ostensible, leaving their enemies no power to cavil, they will then, I believe, grant the day, or change their system, which latter would be the better plan.

In Barbadoes, where no discretion is left with the negro to feed himself—where he is subject to no casualty—where the husbandry is for the joint benefit of himself and his master, and where food is delivered out to him daily, and more than he can consume, Sunday being a day of plenty as well as any other day, the peasant has his Sabbath at his disposal as much, and more than most peasants in Europe, and in this case the day in the week cannot be claimed in justice, and will not be granted. His Majesty's Ministers must go on gradually if they mean to effect anything, and not be goaded by fanatics and designing persons into imprudent measures. Any taxation for religious instruction would immediately strangle all voluntary efforts, and compulsion is a bad substitute for zeal.

A WEST INDIAN.

* The late events in Demerara will probably confirm suspicions, and cautious measures will be declared by that body want of religion.

On Thursday the Annual General Meeting of the Society of Ship Owners of the Port of London, was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report of the Committee.

Lincolnshire Election.—This contest terminated at four o'clock on Saturday se'nnight. Final close of the poll:—For Sir Wm. Ingilby, 3816—For Sir John Thorold, 1575—Majority, 2241. Proclamation being made, declaring that Sir Wm. Amcotts Ingilby, Bart., was duly elected, Sir William Ingilby came forward, and returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—The letter which you will find at foot, addressed to the Rev. Thomas Cooper, appeared in the *Times* newspaper of the 30 inst. and has been copied into other daily prints. Considering the great importance which has been attributed to the statements of Mr. Cooper, respecting the treatment of the slaves in Jamaica, the question, "An Enquirer" merit surely a reply, which I do not find they have at least inform us, whether he avows and confirms *all* that the author of "Negro Slavery" has (declaredly under his authority) given to the public in pages 46 to 71 of that pamphlet.

An attentive comparison of Mr. Cooper's letters in the "Monthly Repository" with the portion of that pamphlet I have referred to, will afford ground for suspicion that the pictures he drew have occasionally been coloured by the pamphleteer. Mr. Cooper has not, perhaps, been aware, that while his object was simply to impute the "*blame of failure*" of his mission (he knows that I use his own words) to causes which it was not in his power to control, the party, with whom he now appears to be connected, have views far more extensive. They have a compassionate regard for the slaves in the West Indies, *their* zeal for the religious instruction and early emancipation of the negroes are stimulated, while their fears for the total destruction of our colonies are tranquilised by the consolatory reflection, that there are other dependencies of the empire, and *other* commercial speculations, which may chance to prosper in exact proportion with that decline or ruin of our colonies which may result from their philanthropic experiments. They have learned *so* to think on things *eternal* as finally to forget not perhaps have been veiled to Mr. Cooper, although, if he has perused the notes to the report of the debate on Mr. Buxton's motion, or cast his eyes upon the ingenious geographical illustrations lately circulated from Liverpool, he will not doubt concerning this confusion of things profane and sacred; but if, on carefully perusing what they have made him say, he found one uncharitable, and at the same time unfounded, insinuation against the characters of those among whom he had been hospitably treated, it was his duty long ago to have expressed his dissent from, and to have recorded his protest against, the misrepresentation.

Late in the day, as it would be now to do so, he may yet think that proceeding preferable to a deliberate sanction, after this appeal, of *all* which the pamphleteer has put into his mouth; but if he should continue silent upon the point, I must consider his silence to indicate *such deliberate sanction.*

I wish Mr. Cooper to understand that I have no intention to assail him on the score of his religious opinions, be they what they may; nor, as to the enquiries before us, is it of any import whether his late employer was acquainted with those opinions, singular as they may be. It is not betwixt Mr. Hibbert and Mr. Cooper that there is now any question, but betwixt Mr. Cooper and the Island of Jamaica. He (or some one in his name) has assigned causes for the "total failure" of his mission, which are injurious to the reputation of the white inhabitants of that island—*they* may be able to shew *other* sufficient causes for that *failure, and to prove the existence of those causes.*

AN ENQUIRER.

"TO THE REVEREND THOMAS COOPER.

"Rev. Sir,—Your letters in the 'Monthly Repository,' and the report which it is presumed you have authorised to be made by the author of the pamphlet entitled 'Negro Slavery,' of your observations and experience in Jamaica, have excited much attention. Your statements are applauded by the pamphleteer above-mentioned in terms, which must satisfy your self-estimation; they are, he tells us, 'admirably disyassionate, display no feelings of irritation towards the planters, but, on the contrary, manifest a candour which does you honour,' &c.

"And it is very true, Reverend Sir, that you have conveyed your reprobation of Jamaica slave government in terms of plausibility, and with much semblance of candour. But let us for a moment consider your situation; you had been patronised by Mr. Hibbert—under circumstances which made it convenient to you to be so, and you have been (as on good authority I understand) treated with uniform kindness and liberality by that gentleman; you could not, therefore, in common decency, withhold the fact that he had ordered an estate, reported to him to be competent to produce an average crop of 400 hogsheads of sugar, to return him only 360 hogsheads; and it might escape you to comment on this single fact, as proving beyond *all question* (if your own mission did not prove it) that gentleman's *efficient care of* his negroes; for what could secure to them a more certain and instantaneous relief from the hardships which are imputed to a state of negro slavery than a voluntary sacrifice of one-fourth part of the produce required from their labour? I cannot, therefore, allow you *all* the credit which you get from the pamphleteer for your candour, knowing, as I do, that you could have reported many other instances of Mr. Hibbert's regard for his negroes besides that important one which you have considered it right to mention.

"You must now allow me to ask you a few questions, and, should you reply to them "dispassionately and candidly," the public will be able to form a better estimate than it can now do of the truth of the picture you have drawn of the general state of the slaves in the island of Jamaica.

"Did you ever report to Mr. Hibbert those instances of atrocity which you now tell us you observed upon his estate?

"I anticipate your answer—'No,' you will say, 'and for this plain reason—Mr. Hibbert told me, on my departure for his estate, that in order to render my own situation there more comfortable, by preventing my becoming an object of jealousy to the white managers, &c., he would be contented that I should not correspond directly with him, but with Mr. Wm. Frend, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, who was on terms of intimacy with us both, and had, indeed, recommended me to Mr. Hibbert for the purpose of my mission; anything in your letters which may be of sufficient importance, Mr. Frend, (said Mr. Hibbert) will communicate to me.'

"Well then, my first question is answered; but did you report those atrocities to Mr. Wm. Frend.

"This you must answer for me—I do not anticipate your reply; but I can tell you, that although Mr. Hibbert believes that you have misrepresented and exaggerated much, yet something did reach him, or strike his representative in the island, which caused the overseer who was on the estate during your residence to be discharged—not through you, or through any representations of yours, but a considerable time before your observations upon the management of Mr. Hibbert's estate were known to that gentleman?

"Pray tell me, however, whether, on your arrival in this country, you was invited to visit Mr. Hibbert at his seat at East Hide, and whether you then intimated to him (of whose humanity you needed no proof) the abuses which you had seen committed on this estate?

"Will you say 'No!' I remembered what Mr. Hibbert had said about the jealousy of the white servants, &c.? Recollect, Rev. Sir, you had quitted Jamaica, to return thither no more; and tell me whether Mr. Hibbert did or did not at that time hold out to you language to this effect:—'Mr. Cooper, there is now no more need of reserve betwixt us; although you did not write to me, you may now freely communicate in conversation. Have you any thing interesting to say to me respecting the conduct of my estate, and the comforts and instruction of my negroes?' and was it not your reply, 'that you had nothing of that import to communicate?'

"You are reported by the pamphleteer 'not to recollect having seen a single white man in Jamaica, who showed any serious concern about religion, excepting some Missionaries.'—(*Negro Slavery*, p. 53.) Does the pamphleteer, in this instance, misrepresent you? If so, in how many other instances has he done the same? The assertion is a very strong one. I wish to learn whether you ever communicated with any Ministers of the Established Church, and if not, what kept you at a distance from them? But you speak only from your recollection. Tell me, then, was you not well acquainted with Mr. Samuel Vaughan (a white man, certainly, and no Missionary), a planter, residing in St. James's? Was your intimacy with that gentleman so great, as to form a striking incident during your residence in Jamaica? Did you never converse with him upon religious subjects, and upon the means of enlightening the Negroes? Did you correspond with him on those subjects, and would you choose that the public should learn the particulars of that correspondence? This, indeed, you may say, is but a single instance of your want of recollection; but your acquaintance with white men of the higher classes, no Missionaries, was perhaps not extensive; and with none more familiar than with Mr. Vaughan; and can you think it right, that either yourself, or your friend the pamphleteer, should so lightly, and I may add so falsely, insinuate a charge of irreligion upon that society, whether large or small, with which you had lived in Jamaica?

"Whether you notice these queries or not, you may possibly hear from me again; but upon the purport of your reply (should you make one), will depend what I shall have further to address to you.

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WINTER SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that an extensive variety of the above Articles for the season, of the most elegant and tasteful patterns and colours, are ready for inspection at the ROBARTS, GRIFFITHS, and GRICK'S (late Robarts and Flowmans') Warerooms, No 1. Chandos-street, Covent garden, who have added effectually to their original stock, by the purchase of the Anglo Thibet, a to their superb collection of Edinburgh and Paisley Shawls the Anglo Thibet, a new and beautiful production of British manufacture, equal in appearance and texture to the foreign Cashmere; also the much admired real Seal Fur, Arabia, and every other description of fashionable Shawls and Scarfs.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN NEAT'S TONGUES.—JAMES GILBERTSON and Co. are enabled to offer to Families, Neat's Tongues of their own selecting and curing, at 3s. 6d. and 4s. each, large, and of the finest quality. An allowance will be made to Merchants, Captains of Ships, and Taverns Keepers. To be had, retail, at 52, Judd-street, Brunswick-square; 30, Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square; and wholesale and retail, at their general Grocery and Oil Warehouse, Hertford.

WARD'S IMPROVED DIGESTIVE SEGARS.—Health and Luxury united in the use of these celebrated Segars; their medicinal virtues in cases of indigestion, &c. are already well known and highly appreciated; they are mild and gentle in their operation, and do not cause the nausea usually complained of by those who are unaccustomed to smoking; indeed in the use of them arises a most grateful perfume.—Sold only by Ward, (sole proprietor) 16, Piccadilly; Soulier and Co. 4, Burlington Arcade: and Ward, 9, Newgate-street

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Friday, and Bayonne papers to the 5th inst. arrived yesterday.

Bayonne, Dec. 4.—The necessity of intimidating the turbulent and ill-disposed at Madrid, and of deterring from further excesses against the French troops of the Army of Occupation, by inspiring them with a salutary terror, has induced the severe and prompt punishment of the authors or accomplices of the tumult of the 26th of last month—17 of the persons concerned in the riot have been shot. Madrid is tranquil but gloomy. The troubles in Galicia become more serious, the bands multiplying in all quarters, and Corunna is apprehensive of some blow. The situation of the French in that province and the Asturias, as well as the frontier provinces, is very delicate; travellers are not safe, since they are stopped on the very banks of the Bidassoa, and strong escorts will be henceforth necessary.

Private letters from Madrid attribute the affray which took place in the streets of that city between a post of the French garrison and a party of Spanish lancers, to political causes. At Orense, an affray of a similar nature occurred about the end of the last month. Whilst the Royalists were publicly celebrating the election of the Pope and singing airs and hymns in honour of the King, some soldiers of the Regiment of Burgos rushed upon them sword in hand and wounded seventeen. Four of the offenders had been arrested, but had not yet been tried.

The Army.—The new levies for the army will be carried into effect upon the most economical plan; as, independently of appointing the whole of the officers from the half-pay list, the men will be raised without any increase whatever of the usual rate of levy money. Men recruits not under five feet six inches in height, will be taken to the age of 30; and growing lads, not exceeding 18 years of age, will be received at the standard of five feet five inches. The bounty to a recruit for unlimited service will be 3l. 4s. and for limited service 2l. 12s. 6d.; 4s. has been added to the bounty of the recruit, as an inducement to enlist, which sum has been deducted from the allowances hitherto granted to the recruiting officer and conducting sergeant, so as to keep the total charge of levy money at the same amount as before.

Hunting.—The Earl of Derby's Stag Hounds meet on Tuesday, at Catterham Common—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Fox Hounds, on Wednesday, at Box Hill; Saturday, at Kennel—The Surrey Fox Hounds, to-morrow, at Riddlesdown; Thursday, at Botley Hill—The Harriers, to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Kennel.

We have before us the Clergyman's Almanack, which does Mr. Gilbert, the compiler, great credit; we recommend it to all our clerical friends. *See advertisement.*

Early in the week will appear, couched in very forcible language, (in prose), Cato to Byron, on the Immorality of his Writings.

Died at his residence in Brook-street, on the 10th inst., in the 63d year of his age, Sir Eyre Coote, of West Park, (Hants), who faithfully served his King and Country in various climates for upwards of 40 years, and with distinguished merit as an officer, having received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his conduct; his loss will be long and deeply regretted by a most disconsolate widow, who enjoyed with him an uninterrupted happiness for 18 years, and an afflicted son, and numerous attached friends, who knew his worth, and in him the poor of his neighbourhood have been deprived of a most kind and liberal benefactor.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, an action was brought to recover damages for slander, (Roberts v. Redman,) the plaintiff was a tailor, and the defendant had been in his employ. Mr. Platt, for the plaintiff, said, the slander was imputing to him dishonesty in his business, calling him a rogue, a cheat, and a swindler. He should prove special damages by the loss of business. It was well known that there is a list kept, called the Swindlers' List, for the protection of trade; and was it not a serious injury to cause the plaintiff's name to be inserted in that list, by publicly casting such an imputation on him? Mr. Chitty, for the defendant, stated, that in the absence of his client the slander was mere words spoken in anger, in consequence of the plaintiff having had some dispute about money which the plaintiff owed him—he had no hesitation in saying the defendant was sorry for the expressions, and would pay the costs of the action if this would be accepted. Mr. Platt, on behalf of the plaintiff would accept of the apology offered, and payment of costs, and accordingly a juror was withdrawn.

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, Thomas Ryder was indicted for receiving a 10l. bank note, the property of John Metcalfe, knowing it to be stolen. Mr. Metcalfe deposed that he sent his servant, John Outridge, with 18l. to his brother, Thomas Metcalfe—Outridge ran away with the money—he was taken and convicted here last Sessions. Thos. Vann proved that the prisoner was with Outridge when the latter changed the note at his house. Thomas Cook, an officer, deposed that Outridge told him that the prisoner tendered the note for him at the shop, and received the change.

By Mr. Common Sergeant—The prisoner was not present when Outridge gave this account.

Common Sergeant—Then, sir, you ought not to have mentioned it, it cannot be admitted as evidence against the prisoner—there is no case made out against the prisoner. Gentlemen, it has not been proved that the prisoner received the stolen note—the assertion of the convicted thief, in the absence of the prisoner, is neither legal or indeed moral evidence against the prisoner. The very basis of the indictment has failed, and you will of course acquit the prisoner. Verdict—Not Guilty.

A beautiful little Princess died the 6th inst. three months old. It was an unusually pretty-featured baby, had such a smiling little mouth that actually half a sovereign would have covered it, and was the child of the Russia Oil Prince.

Chelmsford.—Yesterday Mr. Justice Park entered the Court at five minutes after nine, and immediately addressed those present in the following words:—"What I am now going to say I say with great pain; and I must premise that here, as at Hertford, I have not read the detail which has appeared in a most extraordinary and unjustifiable extent, in the public papers of this day. The full particulars of the proceedings on the inquisition have appeared in all the newspapers: and although I have not read them, I am bound, as I trust I ever have and ever shall be, to restrain that prejudice, if it may be so called, which the perusal of the depositions cannot but excite; yet it is not likely to restrain that prejudice which the public prints have done all in their power to excite. I am astonished that men who are engaged on newspapers have not the feelings of men—and, although I know that what I say I do at great peril, yet I regard it not in the discharge of my duty. If it is to come to this there is no knowing where it will stop. The proceeding under a Coroner's Inquest should be secret—no person should be allowed to take a note but the Coroner, and, if the newspapers will act so unwise, all persons employed on such papers should be excluded from the Court, which is simply one of inquiry."

John Pallett was indicted for the murder of Mr. James Mumford on Monday last. The principal evidence against the prisoner were, Wm. Dillow, ostler at the Coach and Horses at Quendon—saw prisoner there on Monday last drinking—the Saffron Walden coach stopped at the Coach and Horses at about half past seven o'clock—saw James Mumford on the coach-box—prisoner was standing by the door upon a rising ground—Kidman had been drinking with the prisoner, and had a donkey—heard the deceased tell the coachman to leave his parcels in the house, which is about a mile from Quendon-gate.—The coachman called him Mr. Mumford—any body might have heard it. Deceased said he would get down at the turnpike. As soon as Mr. Mumford's name was mentioned, prisoner and Kidman proceeded on the road towards Quendon-gate—had Kidman's donkey with them, but neither of them were on it—got on the coach when it started—passed prisoner and Kidman, who were going at a foot pace, about a quarter of a mile from the Coach and Horses—they then ran on for about 20 rods as fast as the coach—lost sight of them a quarter of a mile before the coach reached the gate.—Robert Smith, a publican, at Poinder's-hill, at Birchanger, left Widdington at about half-past eight—going along the lane, about half a mile from Widdington, saw a body in the road—got off the pony and lifted deceased up—he was lying on his back in the middle of the road—he did not speak, but groaned heavily—set him up—questioned him, but receiving no answer, set him against the bank at the side of the lane—rode back to Widdington, gave the alarm, and after sending some people, ordered a cart to follow—went to Hayden, the constable, and on leaving him returned down the lane—found several people along with the deceased and prisoner, full thirty rods nearer Widdington than when the body was first found.

Re-examined—Saw the prisoner put the body in the cart—went with it to Widdington.

John Reid, a carpenter at Widdington—knew prisoner, who had worked with Mr. M. sen. as a labourer—on the alarm on Monday night, took a candle and lantern and went with three others in search of the body down the lane—hid the candle and lantern under his coat—before we got there heard some body cry halloa, and add, here's Jem Mumford—knew it to be the prisoner's voice—went up to him—he Mumford—knew it to be the prisoner's voice—went up to him—he had a dead body on his back—examined it by the light, and said it was not Mr. Mumford; the face was so swollen and disfigured that it was nothing like the deceased—prisoner said he thought it was—he had previously said he knew it was, but gave no reason—it was a very dull night—no person could have known deceased in that state without a light—met prisoner 30 rods nearer Widdington than where Mr. Smith directed him to look for the body—Mr. Smith came up when they met prisoner—returned to Widdington with cart, deceased, and prisoner—went to the Fleur-de-lis, and put deceased in the little parlour by the fire in the chair—the deceased's mother was sent for—had meanwhile looked at the flap of his shirt, and saw the name of deceased on it—the mother on her arrival recognised the body of her son.—Cross-examined—The body was dead when he first saw it—prisoner remained at the Fleur-de-lis with the other men.

George Reid confirmed the account given by the last witness.—Cross-examined—Pallet was not intoxicated.

George Knight, a constable, produced a knife which he found on the prisoner, which belonged to the deceased. Also found on him a comb and 2s. 4d. in money—received a stick from a man named Hayden, about 2½ feet long, and one inch in diameter, there was blood on the forked end of it.

Mr. John Mumford (brother of the deceased,) proved that the prisoner's shoes fitted the marks where some footsteps were traced in a wheat field, near which the body was found.

John Cook was at the Queen's Head on the 27th of November—prisoner was there and said "if he saw Mumford he would smash him, for he had made him pay for getting drunk—he would be d—d if he did not do for him." Prisoner had been that day at the Petty Sessions at the instance of deceased for getting drunk.

Susan Reid heard prisoner say a fortnight since that he should not mind hacking Jem Mumford's whistle—had no doubt he meant cutting his throat.—Mr. Hale, Clerk to the Magistrates, stated, that on Thursday evening the prisoner desired to speak to him—he was in a cart opposite the Saracen's Head, Chelmsford. Prisoner told witness that Kidman had given him the knife with which he cut the stick—witness asked him if Kidman had any thing to do with the murder?—Prisoner answered, "No! I alone did it."—Thomas Kidman was with the prisoner at the Coach and Horses, Quendon-street—they drank together for two or three hours—they had ten pints of beer, and left the place together—admitted he lent the knife to prisoner.

The prisoner on being called on for his defence, said he left it all to his counsel.

Mr. Justice Park summed up, and observed that he could say little in favour of the prisoner; the evidence of Mr. Hale he thought, without any other evidence, was sufficient proof of the prisoner's guilt.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict of "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be hung on Monday, and to be anatomized.

The LITERARY GAZETTE of yesterday contains, among other interesting matter, the following novelties:—A Biography of Rossini by the Count de Stendhal; copious extracts from Mrs. Hemans' Tragedy, the Vespers of Palermo; Review of Percy Mallory, a Novel; Burchell's Travels in Africa, 2d notice, as with an engraving of the Rhinoceros's head; Chelsea Hospital, a sketch by an old soldier, very like an old sailor; Accounts from Mexico by Mr. Bullock; other Reviews of New Works; Original Poetry by L.E.L. &c.; Letters with the Chit Chat of Paris; Dramatic Criticisms and Anecdotes; Miscellanies of the Arts, Science, and Literature, &c. &c. as usual—Published every Saturday by W. H. Scripps, 362, (Exeter Change) Strand, price 9d. or 1s. stamped for country circulation by post.

The LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday consisting of 48 closely printed columns, containing analytical Reviews with copious Extracts from the following new and interesting Works:—Mr. Galt's new Novel, The Spaewife, a Tale from the Scottish Chronicles—Burchell's Travels in the Interior of Africa—Tears for Pity—Phrenological Journal and Miscellany—Percy Mallory, a New Novel—Original: On Affectation—Foreign Correspondence—Gleanings from Foreign Journals—Royal Academy—Antiquities—Fine Arts—University Intelligence—Original Poetry—Italian Opera House—Drury Lane, Covent-Garden, Varieties, &c. &c. &c. Price 8d. or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent-Garden; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

Christmas Presents, or New-Year's Gifts.—We think a book the very best present that can be made to a young person:—a piece of dress can merely be worn once, but a book may be read a hundred times, and at the same time, will please the eye, inform the mind, and improve the heart. This recommendation is possessed in an eminent degree by the Forget me Not for 1824, advertised in our pages. Some of the most tender of our poets have here done their best; we have the innocence of Bernard Barton, the tenderness of Montgomery, and the touching elegance of Henry Neele. The prose pieces, too, are exceedingly well-written; and the engravings (which are numerous) are first-rate.

The AID to MEMORY for 1824, being a Common-Place Book, upon a new plan, (with an Alphabetical Index, consisting of upwards of 150 Heads, such as occur in general reading; and ample room for other subjects. Suited alike to the student, the scholar, the man of pleasure, and the man of business. By J. A. Sargant, Ruled with faint Lines. Large 4to. 10s. 6d.; foolscap 4to. 6s. bd.—"As a useful book of this title, this work is designed for general usefulness; which, indeed, its excellent arrangement is calculated to promote. There is no station in which it may not be attended with essential advantage."—New Times. —W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street.

Rectified Sperm Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.—UPTON and Co. oilmen and colour manufacturers, 64, Queen street, Cheapside, most respectfully acquaint the public, that by a process entirely new, they are enabled to sell a Sperm Oil so highly rectified, as to equal in purity spirits of wine. This oil burns in the first instance, of the finest quality, and afterwards completely cleansed from every impurity, there is no waste, and its flame is equal in brilliancy to the best gas, with the superior strength and steadiness of an oil light. So unequivocal is its excellence, that it will burn well in every kind of lamp.—N. B. Other Lamp Oil, from 2s. 3d. to 3s 9d. per gallon; Linseed Oil, 2s. 6d. and Turpentine, 5s. per gallon; White Lead, 36s. per cwt. and refined Coal Tar Paint, 15s. which quantity will cover 1060 square feet.

At the particular request of several Gentlemen and Breeders, the much admired WHITE BARB CHARGER of the late Napoleon Buonaparte, will be exhibited from Monday next till Christmas-day, at Mr. Sadler's Repository, Goswell-street; after which he will return to 94, Pall-mall. The superb Saddle on which the Emperor rode, with the Bridle, will also be shown.

Gprris, Grower of CHAMPAGNE, of Avize, near Epernay, France, most respectfully informs the Nobility, the Trade, his Friends, and the Public, that he has entered into a contract with Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, of the OPERA COLONNADE, HAYMARKET, by which Mr. WRIGHT will in future have the entire and exclusive sale of his CHAMPAGNE WINES. G. PRIS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal and distinguished support he has met with since the year 1814, and he pledges himself that the same description of WINES, and if possible better, as it is his intention to superintend his vineyards personally, will be always on sale at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, and at no other place in England or elsewhere, at the unexampled low price of 4l. 4s. per dozen.

Cadets, writers, and midshipmen to india, or Passengers generally to any part of the Globe, can be fully EQUIPPED with every requisite for the voyage and arrival at One Day's Notice, obtaining white jean and sateen jackets, medium sizes, from 6s. 9d. to 10s.; ditto waistcoats, 4s. to 6s.; ditto trowsers, 6s. to 10s.; drab ditto, 6s. 9d. to 12s.; white Marseilles waistcoats, 6s. to 10s.; black kerseymere ditto, 11s. to 14s.; black and blue coats, 52s. to 68s.; dressing gowns, 11s. to 20s.; travelling cloaks, 39s. to 49s. when made to order 10l. per cent. extra; cotton shirts, 3s. to 6s.; at SILVER and Co.'s (late Arrowsmith and Silver,) Clothiers, 9, Cornhill, removed from 3.

Westminster general dispensary school of obstetric medicine—DR. GRANVILLE'S Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery; and on the Diseases of Females and Children, which were postponed in consequence of severe indisposition, will begin on the 5th of January, 1824, at 8 o'clock in the evening.—Particulars to be had at Dr. Granville's, No. 16, Grafton-street, Berkeley-square, or at the Dispensary in Gerard street.

New fish market, 238, Oxford-street.—The remedy for an evil universally complained of (the high price of Fish) is presented to the Public in this establishment, upon the principle of affording a supply of that article at a considerable reduction. In soliciting public patronage and encouragement, JOHN MORTON pledges himself to keep none but Fish of the finest quality that can be procured, and to furnish the public on the lowest terms the markets will allow. Families and Country Dealers supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Important improvements.—ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH. To the Nobility and Gentry, Mr. J. MASSEY, Surgeon, Dentist, begs leave most respectfully to say that he is the Inventor, and only Maker, of the IMPROVED TRANSPARENT MINERAL COMPOSITION TEETH, which from a Single Tooth to a complete Set, are made so perfect as to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c., without pain or inconvenience to the wearer, and in replacing partial deficiencies, the transparency, colour, and enamel, is suited so exactly as to prevent the possibility of discovery, they are also easily preserved in a mouth in a constant state of cleanliness. The other kinds of Artificial Teeth, (being formed of animal substances) soon acquire a degree of unpleasantness, and retain their original colour but for a very short time. Mr. M. continues to extract teeth with his highly improved instruments, by which they are raised perpendicularly, and thus the operation is performed with the greatest safety, and with infinitely less pain to the patient. Attendance from ten to five o'clock. 60, Frith-street, Soho.

To parents and guardians.—A Lady who is educating the Daughters of two Gentlemen and her own, with the assistance of an accomplished Governess, WISHES TO RECEIVE A FEW MORE PUPILS after Christmas. Terms reasonable, which include instruction in every useful and fashionable acquirement, a separate bed for each lady, and washing for those under 12 years of age. The harp is taught by a professor at a very moderate extra charge. The residence of the advertiser is delightfully situated by pleasure grounds in a pleasant village near Croydon, and only 10 miles from London. Terms, and references of unquestionable respectability, may be obtained by addressing letters, post paid, to Y. Z., King's Arms, Croydon.

Battles of ligny, les quatre bras and waterloo, at the Great Room, Spring Gardens. Messrs. MARSHALL'S original Picturesque Panorama of Twelve Views of those ever-memorable Battles, painted on 10,000 square feet of Canvas, IS NOW OPEN. The Figures, the size of life, and accompanied by a full Military Band, produces a complete sensation of reality, and gives the most perfect idea of the progress of those Victories. From the commencement on the 16th, till the complete overthrow of the French Army on the evening of the 18th June.—Day Exhibitions, from 12 till dusk, each day. Illuminated with gas from 7 till 9 o'clock. Doors, 2s. Children, 1s. Gallery, 1s.—The French Panorama of the Shipwreck of the Medusa Frigate is also Open in the Lower Room. Admission 1s.

Mrs. sarah tunstall, deceased.—All Persons having any demand on the estate of Mrs. SARAH TUNSTALL, late of Kew, in the County of Surrey, deceased, are desired to send the particulars thereof forthwith to Mr. William Smith, Richmond, Surrey, the solicitor for the representatives.

The medical profession and Public are respectfully informed, that the publication of the two first volumes of BICHAT'S GENERAL ANATOMY, applied to Surgery and the Practice of Medicine, translated by CONSTANTINE HOFFYN, revised by Mr. GEORGE CALLEY, and which has been unexpectedly delayed, is now completed. Price of the two volumes, bound in two, II. 11s. 6d.—The publication of the other two volumes will follow after a very short interval. The proportional price payable on delivery. Subscriptions will be received at every Medical Bookseller's in London, and at Mr. L. M. Desurnes, 124, Newgate-street, and at the Translator's, 15, Brereux-court, Temple-bar.—All letters post paid.

Drawing-room, dining-room curtains, Four-post and French Beds, &c. fitted up with splendid London Chintz, Furniture, Spanish Damasks, India Stripes, &c. at little more than half the prices charged by other establishments.—MILES and EDWARDS, No. 134, Oxford-street, between Hollis-street and Old Cavendish-street.

Artificial teeth.—The rude and unskilful attempts frequently made to supply these substitutes for the masticatory organs, and the disgust which delicacy suffers from the unpleasantness attending them, were permanently fixed, have deterred many from adopting the aid and comfort they are capable of affording, independent of the assistance they may contribute to digestion and consequent health. The ingenious application of mechanical science will enable us to obviate all these inconveniences, and allow the wearer at all times to keep the mouth in a state of perfect cleanliness, and to perform the functions of mastication, articulation, &c. with decided ease and comfort.—Mr. NICHOLLES begs to state, that he is in constant attendance from ten to four, and will be happy to give ocular demonstration of the comforts derived from his efforts, under every circumstance of simple and complicated deficiency. 115, Fleet Street.

Underciff, isle of wight.—TO BE LET during the Winter Months, that beautifully situated and warm healthy Residence, STEEPHILL COTTAGE, completely Furnished, and with or without Linen. To those who from either choice or health wish to have a warm winter residence this situation, from the extreme softness and mildness of the air, is recommended as particularly estimable.—For particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Brown, Law Stationer, Carey-street.

Charlton, kent.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for 12 Months from the 29th December next, A HOUSE, situated in the healthy and pleasant village of Old Charlton, just 4 miles from Blackheath, not seven from town, commanding most beautiful views of the River Thames, and adjacent country. The House consists of an entrance hall, breakfast, dining, and drawing rooms, and seven bedchambers, water closet, butler's pantry, dairy, &c. &c. kitchens, &c.; there is also a Cottage (3 rooms), a double coach-house, and three stall stable. The garden and grounds are about four acres, with green-house and tool-house, and abundantly supplied with fine fruit trees. Letters addressed (post paid) to Major Lane, Old Charlton, near Blackheath, will be duly attended to, or personal applications will be answered at the house. None but persons of respectability need apply.

Unprecedentedly cheap purchase, or rental of a House in Euston-square, New Road.—This HOUSE consists of seven rooms, the principal of which are eleven feet high, and of good proportion. They communicate with folding doors, and the prospect from the balcony in the drawing room windows, is peculiarly interesting. Since the tenant left, Michaelmas) upwards of 200l. in repairs have been effected, and it is presumed as particularly estimable.—For particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Brown, Law Stationer, Carey-street.

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Hampton Court.—Handsome Household Furniture, elegant Services of Dinner, Glass, and valuable Effects of Joshua S. S. Smith, Esq. quitting the Country.

Mr. parnell has the honour to announce that on THURSDAY, 19th of DECEMBER, and two following days at 11 o'clock each day, he shall submit by AUCTION on the premises, BRIDGE HOUSE, HAMPTON-COURT, without reserve, all the superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and elegant Dresden China dessert services, handsome dinner services, richly cut glass, a few Paintings by esteemed masters, handsome pier and chimney glasses, suites of drawing and dining-room appendages, handsome four post, tent, and other bedsteads, with 14 excellent beds and bedding, and the usual description of well manufactured chamber furniture, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, superior kitchen requisites, and valuable miscellaneous effects, to be viewed two days previous to the Sale by Catalogues only, at 1s. each, to be had on the premises, and of Mr. PARNELL, 22, St. Martin's-court, Leicester square, and Kingston, Surrey.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	225½	225½	225½	226½	227	227
3 per Cent. Reduced	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	98	—	98½	99¼	—
Consols for Account	85⅛	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
4 per Cent. Consols	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
New 4 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Long Annuities	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
India Bonds	80 p	79 p	79 p	78 p	78 p	78 p
Exchequer Bills, £100	56 p	57 p	55 p	56 p	56 p	56 p
Ditto, 1000	— p	57 p	— p	— p	— p	— p
Small Ditto	— p	57 p	— p	— p	— p	— p

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst. at the house of her father, Thos. Gould, Esq. Northaw, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Anderson of a son.

On the 10th inst. at Broomhall, Bassett, Berks, the lady of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, of a daughter. At Aldwick, Sussex, on the 6th inst. the lady of F. Todd, Esq. of a daughter. On the 10th inst. at Otterden Rectory, Mrs. Smith, of a daughter. At Carrick Priory, Monmouthshire, the Lady of W. Phillips, jun. Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

At Lambeth Church, on the 9th, by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, A.M. Minister of St. Lambeth Chapel, and Chaplain to Earl Harcourt, Elizabeth, daughter of William Rees, Esq. of South Lambeth, to Henry Kelsall, Esq. of Chester.

On the 5th inst. at Poplar, Mr. R. E. Gibbs, of St. George's in the East, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Granger, of Poplar.

On the 4th inst. Benjamin Hall, Esq. of Kensal Castle, Glamorganshire, to Agnes, youngest daughter of R. Waddington, Esq. On the 9th instant, at Bath, Colin Campbell, R. N. to Mrs. Gore, widow of Lieut.-General Gore. On the 10th, Henry Hall Gee, Esq. to Miss Rubbage. C. J. Wilkinson Esq. of Wortham Hall, Suffolk, to Caroline Elizabeth, second daughter of Percy Nursey, Esq. The Rev. Dr. Mavor, of Woodstock, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edw. Scargeaux. On the 9th inst. R. Bird, Esq. of Hertford, to Sabine, second daughter of Jacob Elton, Esq. of Bristol. On Tuesday last, the Rev. J. F. Mitchell, Rector of Chadwell St. Mary, to Susanna Jackson, only daughter of the Rev. G. Bird, Rector of Little Waltham. The Rev. William Acton, Rector of Ayot St. Lawrence, to Henrietta, fourth daughter of Sir C. Watson, Bart. At Calcutta, on the 30th of July, Lieutenant C. J. Lewes, of the 25th Native Infantry, to Miss Hodges, daughter of Colonel Hodges.

DIED.

At Brighton, on the 9th inst. Miss Atkins, late of Stamford, Lincolnshire.

In Ludgate-street, while on a visit to Mr. C. Candy, and Mrs. W. Candy, Mrs. Anne, wife of General Keith Macalister, late of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, and Tweedie Cottage, Clapham-rise, aged 73.

At Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, on Friday, the 19th of September, in the prime of life, the Rev. Doctor Simon Fraser, of the Presbyterian Church there, and a native of Inverness, in Scotland; a man of lively imagination, extended knowledge, possessed of the benignity of heart, more sinned against than sinning.

At Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, on Wednesday, the 25th of October last, about his 44th year, James Dunshee, Esq. many years a most respectable merchant of that island; few men, if any, ever lived more respected, or died in that island more sincerely and deservedly regretted than Mr. Dunshee.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, aged 75, Capt. R. Milbank, R. N. At Markeaton, Miss Ann Sophia Abbs. On Tuesday, Emma Francis, aged 16, second daughter of Mr. Bennett, Secretary of Lloyds. On the 11th instant, at Sloane-hall, Antigua, Mary Countess of the Hon. J. D. Taylor, Baron of the Exchequer, &c. At Brighton, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Jenkins, late of Stamford. On the 29th Sept. in Barbadoes, the Hon. J. P. Alleyne, President of his Majesty's Council of that island. The Right Hon. Thomas Steele, aged 77, in Queen-square. R. Bainsford, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Queen-square Police, Dec. 8, at Walworth, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. John Whically. The Rev. Thomas M.A. Rector of Swerford with Showell, Oxon. At St. Endor Vicarage, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. John Stocker, B.A. formerly of Exeter College, Oxford. At Filton, the Rev. H. Wheatley Manley, D.C.L. formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. Aged 46, the Rev. H. Wheeler, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Mrs. M. Cotterell, of Caversham, Oxon. Lately, at Ipsinst. Lady Wake. In Ripon, C. Harris, Esq. aged 73. 1. Gundry, Esq. of Bridport, in the 11th inst. aged 86. F. Chapman, Esq.

LONDON: Printed and Published by E. SHACKELL, of No. 11, JOHNSON'S-COURT FLEET-STREET where, only, Communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.

JOHN BULL.

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

No. 158. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1823. Price 7d.

RICHMOND.—DR. SMITH most respectfully announces his CONCERT for Friday evening, the 16th of January, at the original Assembly Room, Castle Tavern; and that MISS STEPHENS is engaged. Signor Spagnoletti, Leader of the Band—consisting (as before) of the most eminent Performers in the Philharmonic Orchestras.—Tickets 10s. 6d. each, at Messrs. Smith's Greenside, or Sting's Library, Hill-street.

TO GERMAN FLUTE PLAYERS, &c. &c.—WM. BAINBRIDGE, 35, Holborn-hill, near the corner of Fetter-lane, respectfully informs the musical world, he has finished a variety of his patent Octave Flute Flageolets, which for their sweetness of tone and extent of compass are so universally admired. The Flute Flageolet is fingered for every note exactly the same as the German Flute; and as they require no art to sound them, those who play that instrument can play them immediately; there are few who play the German Flute, if acquainted with the merits of this little instrument as an accompaniment to the Piano forte, &c. would be without one. The Concert and Third Size are an excellent accompaniment to a lady's voice.—Mr. Bainbridge makes another kind of Octave Flageolet, which is not fingered exactly like the German Flute, but are also much admired and played on by ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction. Mr. B. the inventor, requests, to prevent mistakes, those sending from the country for the former will describe such Bainbridge's Patent Octave Flute Flageolet, the latter Bainbridge's Octave Flageolet with Patent Octave Flute Improvements.—Orders punctually attended to at his Manufactory above, where may be seen and heard a great variety of his Improved Double Flageolets, and also his Single and Double Flute Flageolet; all these Instruments are his invention, and are universally admired for their soft and sweet tone in a room.—N.B. A Book given with each of the above Instruments, by which persons may learn themselves to play.

NEW MUSIC.

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, and Co. 20, Soho-square.

HARP.—Rondo on " When the wind blows," price 3s. 6d.; on " Celle que j'aime tant," 3s. 6d.; on " Le petit Tambour," 4s.; and Variations on " Home, sweet home !" 3s. 6d., composed by N. C. Bochsa; March in " La Sorpresa," by W. H. Stell, 2s.

HARP and PIANO FORTE.—Brilliant Duets, with favourite Themes in " Clari," and Variations on " Home, sweet home!" price 6s.; and new Variations on " God Save the King," 5s., by N. C. Bochsa; " Tell me my heart." 3s. 6d.; " Fra tante." 3s. 6d.: and " Spring time of love," 4s., arranged by W. H. Stell, the Airs in Rossini's Operas of " Tancredi," " Otello," and " Zelmira," in books; 5s. each, and the Music in " Macbeth," 7s.; by J. F. Burrowes: Beethoven's Overture to the " Men of Prometheus," and Bishop's Overture to " Maid Marian," 5s each by D. Bruguier.

NEW MUSIC.

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

VOCAL.—The following Music in " Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico," composed by Henry R. Bishop: the Songs, " O there's a mountain pair," price 1s. 6d.: " There blooms a sweet flow'r," 1s. 6d.; " Sweet as the breath of burning pine," 1s. 6d.; " Shame to manhood," 2s.; and " The Widow of Estremadura," 1s. 6d.—The Duets, " Must there for ever in Life's chalice be?" price 2s.; and " Stay, Amazilli, stay," 2s.: and the admired Round, " Yes! to the Indian drums," 3s.

MASS for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi, price 12s.

PIANO FORTE.—Rondos on the Air, " Go, my love, go," price 3s. 6d.; on " Orpythia, my beloved," 3s.; on " He is all the world to me," 3s. 6d.; composed by J. B. Cramer.—" Seste wha hae," being No. 24 of Admired Airs, varied by J. Mazzinghi, 3s.: Variations on " Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d.; and Divertisements, with " Hark, the Convent bells!" 3s. 6d., and with " Foresters sound the cheerful horn," 4s., composed by T. A. Rawlings.—Divertisement, " Windsor Castle," by T. Tomlins, 2s. 6d.

N.B. An extensive assortment of Square, Cabinet, and Cottage Piano Fortes by the most esteemed makers, for Sale or Hire.

SACRED MUSIC.—A Selection of Chants, never before published, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison: the whole arranged in score, with an Adaptation for the Organ or Piano Forte, by GEORGE CLELAND, late Organist of St. Mary's Chapel, Queen-square, Bath. Price 5s.—Published for the Author, by Goulding and Co. 20, Soho-square: and to be had also at Clementi and Co.'s, 26, Cheapside; Mayhew and Co. 17, Old Bond street; and of the Author, 20, Bast-street, Red Lion-square, where he continues to give Instruction on the Piano Forte, Thorough Bass, and Singing, on moderate terms.

NEW MUSIC, Published and Sold by John Gow and Son, Music and Musical Instrument Sellers to his Majesty, 152, Regent-street.

PIANO-FORTE.—Introduction and Rondo Elegant. Ries, 4s.; Air from Nina with Variations, Mayseder, 3s.; German Air, with Variations, Ditto. 3s.; Russian Air, with Variations, Moscheles. 3s.; Three Divertimentos, Ditto, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2s. 6d. 2and 2; Six Waltzes, Ditto, 2s. 6d.: L'Eloise, Introduction and Rondo, W. T. Long, 3s. 6d.; Une Offrande aux Soeurs, Rondo à la Quadrille, Ditto, 3s.: Le Tintillantes, Introduction and Rondo, Holst, 2s.

Violin and Piano-Forte.—Di tanti palpiti, Mayseder, 4s.—Violoncello and Piano—Two Duets, Crouch. 5s.—Duets, Piano-Forte—Selections from Rossini's Opera, Zelmira. D. Bruguier, Books 1 and 2, each 4s. 6d.: Gow's original 1st Set of Scotch Quadrilles, Ditto, 4s.: L'Offrande aux Dames, Moscheles, Books 1 and 2, each 2s.—Duets, Harp and Piano—Selections from Rossini's Opera, Zelmira, D. Bruguier, Books 1 and 2, each 5s.: Rousseau's Dream, Ditto, 5s.: Aurora the sorgerai and Rondo, Craven, 3s.: 12 Songs, with Accompaniments for the Spanish Guitar, G. H. Derwort, each 1s. 6d. ☞ Piano Fortes, Harps, &c. Sold and Let on Hire.

MUSICAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT, Published by Clementi and Co. 26, Cheapside.—A Set of Twelve SENTIMENTAL and MORAL SONGS, written by W. F. COLLARD, the Music composed and adapted by J. C. CLIFTON, price 12s., separately 1s. 6d. each.

No. 1 The Sensitive Plant.	No. 7 Then ot Goodness, O! never delay the Hour.
2 My pretty Anne, good Night!	8 The dear Delights of Duty.
3 Awake, O Sleeper sweet, awake.	9 The Swan.
4 The pure Heart's cheerful Smile.	10 The Nightingale.
5 O! the Eye that's bright.	11 The Weather-Glass.
6 The Wandering Minstrel.	12 'Tis a sweet thing to wile—duet.

In the composition of this work, the objection so justly made against the subject of Passion, has been entirely avoided, the object being a cultivation of those natural, cheerful, and affectionate feelings, which are equally calculated for Musical Expression.

NEW MUSIC.—" Oh, lady, ne'er think I'll prove false to thee," composed by J. Sinclair, price 2s.; also, " And has she then deceived me," air from Rossini, arranged for the voice and piano-forte, by J. Sinclair, price 2s. 6d. sung by him with the most distinguished and unbounded applause in the Opera of the Cabinet, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.—Published by J. Willis, Harmonic Saloon, Dublin, and at No. 22, Southampton-street, Coventgarden, London.

In a few days will be published, the Second Number of the MINIATURE LYRICS, embellished with an elegant Portrait of J. Bayley, Esq. Author of the Poetry, composed, and arranged for the voice and piano-forte, by Messrs. Braham, Horn, Bishop Ditchfield, Sinclair, and Sir John Stevenson, price 7s. 6d.—Grand Variations on the national air Rule Britannia, by Ferd. Ries, Esq. price 6s.—Carnation and Thema, with Variations, as sung by Mad. Catalani, composed for her by W. Clements of Vienna, and arranged by N. C. Bochsa, price 3s.

NEW MUSIC, published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond-street.—HART'S SEVENTH SET of QUADRILLES, selected from Rossini's favourite Opera, Pietro L'Eremita, containing " La Louisa," " La Theodosia," " La Julia," " La Eremita," and " La Finale," as danced at Almack's and the Grand Fêtes at Windsor and Brighton. Composed and Arranged for the Pianoforte or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, by JOSEPH HART, price 4s.—The high patronage and universal reception these elegant and tasteful Quadrilles have acquired from the Nobility and Gentry's sanction, have induced unprincipled persons to offer counterfeits, the Publishers therefore feel it an imperative duty to caution the Musical World against purchasing spurious Editions, and to assure them that no Copies can be genuine but those published by Mayhew and Co. Musicsellers to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained,

HART'S TENTH SET from Weber's celebrated Der Freyschutz, price 4s.

HART'S NINTH SET from Rossini's Opera of La Donna del Lago, price 4s.

HART'S EIGHTH SET (or English Quadrilles), with the Oxonian Finale, price 4s.

HART'S SEVENTH SET from Rossini's Opera Pietro L'Eremita, price 4s.

HART'S SIXTH SET from Rossini's Opera, La Gazza Ladra.

HART'S FIFTH SET from Rossini's Opera, Il Turco Italia.

HART'S FOURTH SET, with George the Fourth's Coronation Waltz.

HART'S THIRD SET (or celebrated Hussars), with La Cendrillon.

HART'S FIRST SET from the favourite Ballet of La Carnival de Venise.

Also New Editions of Hart's First, Second, Third, and Fourth Sets of Scotch and Irish Quadrilles.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance, 3s. Children, 1s.

Just Published, in 12mo. price 7s.

CONVERSATIONS on the BIBLE. By a LADY.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

Just published in French and English.

NAPOLEON'S HISTORICAL MEMOIRS, the Third Livraison, in 2 parts.

N.B. The fourth and last Livraisons of this important Work are also in a forward state, and will appear in a few weeks.—Printed for Henry Colburn and Co and M. Bossange and Co.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. boards, or 4s. 6d. neatly bound in roan; containing 400 pages, handsomely printed in pearl and nonpariel.

A Complete and General CHRONOLOGY of the REIGNS of GEORGE III. and IV.; or from the Year 1760 to October 31, 1823; including a Notice of every important Fact in Public History, Proceedings of Parliament, Courts of Law, Police Reports, Prices Current, Statistics, Finance, Literature, Drama, Fine Arts, Boxiana, Longevity, Deaths, Births, Natural Phenomena, Earthquakes, Meteors, &c. &c. &c. With a Synoptical Chronology of the most important Events and Discoveries, from the earliest Records to the Year 1760. By JAMES FORDYCE.—London: printed for the Proprietor, and sold by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' court.

TO THE GENTRY, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

BROTHER FREEHOLDERS,

I FEEL it a duty I owe to myself, the electors, and county at large, to again intrude upon you an explanation of the line of conduct I have uniformly pursued since the commencement of this extraordinary election. I am the more induced to perform this as I conceive I might not express myself so clearly on every point as I could have wished; also, that the attendance in the Castle Yard was very limited, and as I am desirous that all parties should be acquainted with every motive by which I have been actuated.

When a vacancy occurred a letter appeared in the county papers from Mr. Wells, (a gentleman whom I never saw,) declaring his resolution of nominating me, and of endeavouring to return me, whether I wished it or not, by the independent exertions of the freeholders. I did all in my power to induce him to abandon his intention, but in vain. At this stage of the business I consulted some of my friends, and determined that, should he persevere, my sentiments and objections should be stated publicly from the hustings on the day of nomination, and which was done most fully by my friend Sir Robert Heron.

Previously to that day, in consequence of a notice to the Sheriff, signed by several freeholders, Mr. Cracroft and Mr. Dealtry called upon me at Syston, to obtain my sentiments, and know what I meant to do. I most openly and explicitly stated to them, " that I had written to Mr. Wells, when he first proposed to nominate me, to express my disapprobation—that of the notice alluded to I was perfectly ignorant, and that it was my fixed resolution in no way to lend my sanction to the measure; but that I considered it the cause of the freeholders, and should they be determined to elect me (a determination impossible for me to control,) I should in that case feel myself bound to serve them to the best of my ability—and further, that Sir Robert Heron would declare my sentiments on the hustings. I also mentioned, that I had most undoubtedly promised my vote to Sir Wm. Ingilby; but that, perhaps, under the present circumstances, it would be better for all parties that I should not attend at Lincoln;" this having been assented to by one of the gentlemen, and no dissent having been expressed by the other, I concluded it was to agreed upon.

Soon after the deputation left my house, seemingly well satisfied with the explanation I had given, a hand-bill was then circulated by them, containing a part of what I had expressed, and I have only to regret that the whole did not appear in it; and also that they published their statement without previously submitting it to me. But I do not impute the slightest intention to the gentlemen of the deputation to misrepresent my sentiments, and the hurry of business might account for the omission. That stated on the hustings. Some time after the election began, I heard to my surprise that notwithstanding the agreement before mentioned, it was still expected that I should vote As soon as this reached me I set out, gave my vote to Sir Wm. Ingilby, and received his thanks in the most handsome terms. After voting I met Mr. Dashwood, who requested me to return to the hustings, and there myself state my disapprobation of being proposed. I cheerfully complied, and did state my disapprobation—I was not, nor ever had been a candidate—that I never had, directly nor indirectly solicited support from any man, and that if I had I called for that man to come forward and declare it, and that in all my answers to the numerous requests that had been made to become a candidate, I had distinctly refused it: but that if the freeholders would elect me, and no one else, I should consider it my bounden duty to obey them; and that, however inconvenient it might be to me, I would endeavour to do my duty to the best of my power.

Such has been my conduct—my only wish and intention was to pursue that line which was most upright and honourable, and that line I conscientiously believe I have pursued. But I shall always consider it as the highest honour of my life that I have been the object of so much unsolicited favour, such noble exertions, and so many independent solicitations.—I remain, Gentlemen, with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, your obedient Servant,

Syston Park, Dec 6, 1823. J. H. THOROLD.

TO THE CLERGY.—A Clergyman who is obliged, on account of the health of some of his family, to be absent from his preferment in an inland county, is desirous to undertake the CURE of a Parish for a limited time, from 1st of February next, on any part of the Coast between Margate and Plymouth. He would be happy to offer his services for the use of a moderate sized Furnished House in a healthy situation. Accommodations for sea-bathing at an easy distance are indispensable.—Letters, post-paid, addressed to the Rev. X.W. Messrs. Hatchard, Booksellers, Piccadilly, or at Mr. Powell's Library, Hastings, will be immediately attended to.

A GENTLEMAN, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to give PRIVATE LESSONS in the Classics or Mathematics during the Vacations. The most respectable references. Direct, post paid, A. B., 35, Coppice row, Clerkenwell.

A LADY, whose connections are of the first respectability, is desirous of engaging as COMPANION to a Lady, or the Daughters of a Widower who may be too young to superintend the Domestic arrangements of a family, or of an age to require a proper introduction into company. None but persons of great respectability and in genteel life need answer this advertisement.—Letters, post paid, addressed to M. C. to the care of Mr. Graham, 37, Ludgate-hill, will meet with attention.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—The Society being now established, the Laws and Regulations arranged and confirmed, and the extensive suite of Exhibition Rooms nearly completed, the Artists who are desirous of becoming Members must signify their intention to the Secretary on or before the 15th of January next; the first Monday in February being appointed for the election of Members. Every information may be obtained by applying to Mr. Heaphy, St. John's Wood-road; Mr. Holland, 23, Newman street; Mr. Glover. 61, Montagu-square; or to the Secretary, 19, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street.

☞ Works of Art, in the various departments of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving, intended for the Exhibition, will be received on the first Monday and Tuesday in April, 1824.

MONEY on EQUITABLE TERMS, and to any extent, at moderate interest, on Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold, Litehold, Funded, Church Livings, and other ample Security. Applicants will experience treatment at once candid, liberal, and explicit, though similar business is sometimes viewed with mistrust, from the mal-practices of disreputable people.—Direct post-paid, to A. B. care of Mr. Williams, glover. Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street: where also a card of address may be had.—Bills discounted.

BATTLES of LIGNY, LES QUATRE BRAS and WATERLOO, Great Room, Spring Gardens. Messrs. MARSHALL'S original Peristyle Panorama of Twelve Views of those ever-memorable Battles, painted on 10,000 square feet of Canvas, IS NOW OPEN. The Figures, the size of life, and accompanied by a full Military Band, produces a complete sensation of reality, and gives the most perfect idea of the progress of those Victories, from the commencement on the 16th, till the complete overthrow of the French Army, on the evening of the 18th June.—Day Exhibitions, from 11 till dusk, evening; illuminated with gas from 7 till 9 o'clock. Boxes, 2s. Children, 1s. Gallery, 1s. —The French Panorama of the Shipwreck of the Medusa Frigate is also Open, in the Lower Room. Admission 1s.

M. PRIS, Grower of CHAMPAGNE, of Avize, near Epernay, France, most respectfully informs the Nobility, the Trade, his Friends and the Public, that he has entered into a Contract with Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, Wine Merchant, of the OPERA COLONNADE, HAYMARKET, by which Mr. WRIGHT will in future have the entire and exclusive sale of his CHAMPAGNE WINES. G. PRIS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal and distinguished support he has met with since the year 1814, and he pledges himself that the same description of WINES, and if possible better, as it is his intention to superintend his vineyards personally, will be always on sale at Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT'S, Opera Colonnade, and at no other place in England or elsewhere, at the unexampled low price of 42s. per dozen.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1823.

2d Regt. of Life Guards: Lieut. T. Brett, from the 6th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Macqueen.—8th Regt. of Light Drags.: Sub-Lieut. J. P. Macqueen, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Lieut. vice Brett.—1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Guards: J. Hamshires, Gent. to be Solicitor, vice Wilkinson, dec. —1st Regt. of Foot: Ensign J. C. Cowell to be Lieut. vice E. Malmwaring, dec.—14th Ditto: E. C. Lynch, Gent. to be Ensign, vice A. Donald, ret.—20th Ditto: Capt. R. E. Burrowes, from the 65th Foot, to be Capt. vice Goldfrap, exch.—30th Ditto: Ensign C. Rumley to be Lieut. vice D. H. Kennedy, dec.; Gent. Cadet R. Willson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Rumley—33d Ditto: J. Forbes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Paterson—34th Ditto: Brevet-Major E. Broderick, to be Major, vice Barlow, prom; Lieut. F. Hovenden to be Capt. vice Broderick; Ens. R. Airey to be Lieut. vice Hovenden; A. Houston, Gent. to be Ens. vice Airey—65th Do.: Capt. J. Goldfrap from 20th Ft. to be Capt. vice R. E. Burrowes, ex.—67th Do.; Ens. T. Birne, to be Lieut. vice Mulreon, dec.; J. B. Heming, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Byrne.—68th Reg. of Foot: Lieut. J. Hunter, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. vice Skene, exch.—75th Ditto: Major H. Viscount Barnard from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Major, vice Delancey, exch.—78th Ditto: Lieut. E. M'Pherson to be Lieut. vice Price, exch.—93d Ditto: Lieut. C. Auber from the Ceylon Reg. to be Lieut. vice Richardson, dec.; H. Chubield, Gent. to be Ens. vice Young, dec.—95th Ditto: Capt. W. Brownson from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Capt.—1st Royal Vet. Bat: Lieut. W. H. Hill from the 59th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Johnston.

Brevet—Dep. Insp. of Hospitals J. Hennen to have the rank of Inspector.—To be Dep. Insp. of Hospitals: Dr. J. Skey, Physician to the Forces; Surg. to the Forces S. Panting.—Major-Gen Sir J. Cameron, K.C.B. to be Lieut. Governor of Plymouth, vice Sir D. Pack, dec.—Dep. Insp. A. Baxter, M.D. to be Dep. Insp. of Hospitals, vice Dr. J. Strachan; Hosp. Ass. to the Forces J. Cooking, has resigned his commission.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. REDFERN, T. STEVENSON, and W. HEATHERWICKE, Nottingham, hosiers.

BANKRUPTS.

T. GLOVER, Derby, brush-manufacturer—J. BUCHANAN and W. R. EUING, Liverpool, insurance brokers—W. EYRE, Cocksparr-street, trunk-maker —R. TAYLOR, Edgware road, stage-master—S. FOX, Mosbrough, Derby, scythe manufacturer—R. MUNDAY, Rochester, plumber—J. FORD, Little Dartmouth, lime merchant—C. A. WHARTON, King's Arms, Maidenhead, wine-merchant—A. F. DRIVER, College-Wharf, Lambeth, flour-dealer—J. L. MOODY, Clifton-street, Worship square, silk-manufacturer—B. WADHAM, Poole, cooper—T. MITCHELL, Sydney-place, grocer—R. ROBY, Rathbone-street, City road, tailor—W. THOMAS, Regent-street, stationer—J. COATS, Fore-street, Cripplegate, dealer—J. BAUCK and M. J. JOSEPH, Fox-Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane, merchants.

The Public are respectfully informed that the notice of the dissolution of partnership of " C. Smith, R. Smith, and H. Henley," which appeared in the London Gazette of Saturday, the 6th inst. is incorrect, inasmuch as it ought to have been therein stated, that the said parties are Charles Smith, of Hatton Garden, Doctor of Physic, Richard Smith, of 169, Fleet-street, and John Creed Henly, of the same place, Chemist and Druggist.

A VINDICATION of the RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES ALLAN PARK, Knt., one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

" A fine pass we've come to my masters."—Virginius.

Published by M. Butterworth, Fleet-street, between the Temple Gates.

In a few days will be published,

CATO to LORD BYRON, on the Immorality of his Writings. W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street.

Published and sold by W. WETTON, 21, Fleet-street, London, from 65, Paternoster-row.

SUPERIOR BOOKS for YOUTH, for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, half-bound, lettered, and Spanish marble paper sides, price 2s. each or 18 for 21s.

THE SEASONS.—A Picture of the Seasons: with Anecdotes and Remarks on every Month in the Year. Embellished with Cuts.

2. CAPTAIN COOK.—The Life of Captain James Cook. New edition.

3. DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—The Natural History of Domestic Animals; containing an Account of their Habits and Instincts, and of the services they render to Man.

4. TREES, SHRUDS, and PLANTS.—The Natural History of remarkable Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.

5. INSECTS.—The Natural History of remarkable Insects, with their Habits and Instincts.

6. ARTS and MANUFACTURES.—The Cabinet of useful Arts and Manufactures: designed for the perusal of Young Persons.

7. REFLECTIONS.—Reflections on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God: Selected from Sturm's Reflections.

8. PRINCE LEE BOO.—The History of Prince Lee Boo: to which is added, the Life of Paul Cuffee, a Man of Colour.

REPTILES and SERPENTS.—The Natural History of Reptiles and Serpents. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an Account of Worms, of Corals, and of Sponges.

10. BIRDS.—The Natural History of remarkable Birds, with their Habits and Instincts.

11. NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.—The New Robinson Crusoe: an instructive and entertaining History, for the Use of Children.

12. SHIPWRECKS.—The Shipwreck of the Alceste, an English Frigate, in the Straits of Gaspar; also the Shipwreck of the Medusa, a French Frigate, on the Coast of Africa, with Observations and Reflections thereon.

13. TRAVELS.—Travels in the Interior of Africa, by Mungo Park.

14. ROBINS.—History of the Robins, designed for the Instruction of Children, respecting their treatment of Animals, by Mrs. Trimmer.

15. AMERICA.—The Discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus.

16. HISTORIES and ANECDOTES.—The Entertaining Medley, being a Collection of true Histories and Anecdotes, calculated for the Cottager's Fire-side.

17. ÆSOP'S FABLES.—Æsop's Fables, accompanied by many hundred Proverbs and Moral Maxims, suited to the subject of each Fable.

18. ISAAC JENKINS.—The History of Isaac Jenkins; to which is added, A Friendly Gift to Servants & Apprentices; & the Brazier; or, Mutual Gratitude.

19. USEFUL ARTS.—An History of Useful Arts and Manufactures.

20. ROBINSON CRUSOE.—The Life and most surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York.

21. MISCELLANY.—The Miscellany: or, Evening's Occupation for Youthful Peasantry.

22. LOSS of the SHIP WAGER.—Byron's Narrative of the Loss of the Wager Man of War, one of Admiral Anson's Squadron.

23. COMMODORE ANSON.—The Voyage of Commodore Anson round the World.

24. ANIMALS.—Natural History of Animals; containing an Account of Remarkable Beasts; with many interesting particulars concerning them.

25. CAPT. BLIGH.—The Dangerous Voyage of Capt. Bligh in an open Boat, over 1200 Leagues of the Ocean, in the year 1789. With an Appendix, containing an Account of Otaheite, and of some productions of that Island.

26. LITTLE JACK.—The History of Little Jack, a Foundling: together with the History of William, an Orphan. To which are added, the History of Tom and his Dog, and the Canary Bird.

27. ELIZABETH.—Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia; a Tale founded on Truth. From the French of Madame de Cottin.—New edition.

28. INSTINCT.—Instinct Displayed: exemplifying the extraordinary Sagacity of various Species of the Animal Creation. By Priscilla Wakefield.

29. THE BROTHERS.—The Brothers, or Consequences. A Story of what happens every Day.

30. FISHES.—The Natural History of Animals, containing an Account of Remarkable Fishes.

31. WONDERFUL ANIMALS.—An History of Wonderful Animals; containing an account of the most remarkable Fishes, Beasts, and Birds. Second edit.

32. POEMS.—Poems selected from the Works of approved Authors.

33. HISTORY of JOSEPH.—The History of Joseph, and the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt. To which is prefixed, The History of the Creation, and of the Patriarchs, extracted from the Holy Scriptures, and edited as a Reading Book for Schools.

34. PSALMS OF DAVID.—Selections from the Psalms of David, the Proverbs of Solomon, and the Book of Ecclesiasticus. For the Use of Schools.

35. NARRATIVES.—Wonderful Escapes, containing Interesting Narratives of Shipwrecks, &c.

36. MUNGO.—Mungo; or, The Little Traveller. To which is annexed, The Seven Wonders of the World.

☞ Be particular in ordering Wetton's Editions.

PLATE and PLATED GOODS.—BLAKE, Working Silversmith, manufactures Spoons, Forks, Tureens, Dishes, Waiters, and every requisite for the Table or Sideboard, on the most advantageous terms for ready money. Gentlemen and Families furnishing may be supplied on the shortest notice with Services in Silver, or of the best Sheffield Plate silver edges. Officers Canteens fitted up with dispatch. The full value allowed for Old Plate in exchange.—Manufactory, 15 Long Acre.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Robson and Co. Manchester (so far as relates to J. Robson)—Appleton and Co. Manchester (so far as relates to H. Appleton)—Storr and Denham, Wakefield, maltsters—Evans and Thomas, Porthleven, Cornwall, millers—Bond and Co. proprietors of the newspaper called "The Devonshire Freeholder"—Woodward and Adams, Rainow, Cheshire, cotton-spinners—Hubert and Bowman, George-street, Spitalfields, sugar refiners—Tidwell and Co. Manchester and New York—Tidwell and Son, Manchester and New York—Haigh and Co. London and Manchester—Leech and Darwell, Manchester—Poole and Son, Newgate-street, stationers—Baker and Head, Northampton-place, Kent-road, linen draper—Bray and Tatton, Little Queen-street, Holborn, coachmakers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

C. A. HOLL, Worcester, printer, from Dec. 16, to Feb. 3.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

L. W. WILLIAMS, Old Bailey, eating house-keeper, and Proprietor of the New Surrey Theatre.

BANKRUPTS

W. FARRER, Friday-street, Cheapside, victualler—J. BAILEY, Liverpool, merchant—J. WAGSTAFF, Worcester, saddler—J. HOLBROOK, Derby, grocer—J. SPENCER, Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer—R. REEVES, Stockport, shopkeeper.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 24, N. Ketcher, Bradwell, Essex, shop keeper—Jan. 10, T. Bates, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, merchant—Jan. 10, J. Avison, Kirkwick, Yorkshire, butter-factor—Jan. 20, J. and J. Silver and A. Boyson, Size-lane, merchants—Jan. 10, J. Fraser, New-court, Swithin's-lane, merchant—Jan. 6, J. Hudson, Birchin-lane, merchant—Jan. 6, S. Humphreys, Charlotte-street, Portland place, merchant.

Jan. 9, J. Middlehurst, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer, at the New Inn—Jan. 8, J. Roper, Norwich, woollen-dealer, at the Castle, St. Peter of Mancroft—Jan. 8, T. Wills, Portsmouth, grocer and ship-chandler at the Fountain—Jan. 6, R. Harrison, Colesbill, Warwickshire, tanner, at the Swan—Jan. 9, S. Roylance, Liverpool, merchant, at the Office of Mr. Leather, Statham's-Buildings, Lord-street.

CERTIFICATES—Jan. 6.

J. Thompson, Wolverhampton, draper and tea-dealer.—W. Herbert, jun. Gold smith-street, Wood-street, ribband-manufacturer—J. and J. Longton, Liverpool, ironmongers—W. Bignell, Colchester-street, Savage Gardens, wine merchant—C. New, Lendenhall-street, silk and umbrella-manufacturer—T. Starie, Kingstreet, Seven Dials, stove-grate-manufacturer—J. Hemming, Burford, Oxfordshire, dealer—T. Roore, Liverpool, baker—E. Robertson, French Horn yard, Dean-street, High Holborn, coach-smith—T. Greetham, Liverpool, ship-chandler.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 16.—The *Journal de Toulouse* gives the following account of the late Ministerial Revolution in Spain:—"Don Victor Saez has just been exiled. He was allowed only 24 hours to leave Madrid. His Majesty appointed him Bishop of Tortosa. On the evening of the 3d the King summoned his Ministers to meet him, and spoke to them, it is said, in the following words:—'You occupy yourselves very little with the affairs of my kingdom, and very much with your own intrigues, your own passions, and your vengeances. The present King is not the King of former times; you shall know me. I have no need of you.' On the instant the only Minister who was retained, the Minister of the Marine, countersigned the Decree which formed the new Ministry."

General Count Guilleminot will shortly set off to fill the post of Ambassador at Constantinople. General Pozzo di Borgo left Madrid on the 10th inst. to return to Paris. The objections made by the Court of Vienna, relative to the title of the Duke of Belluno, are not so serious as they are affirmed to be by an English Journal. The Duchy de Belluno is in the Austrian States; the Emperor of Austria, it is true, has never acknowledged this title; but there is every reason to believe that this difficulty will easily be removed. The Count de Starenburg has refused to be sent as a Minister to Madrid. It is not true, as has been stated by a Journal, that the Duke de l'Infantado has quitted the command of the Guard for the Embassy of Vienna. Mr. Manners Sutton, President of the English House of Commons, has arrived in Paris.

DEC. 17.—On Monday at five o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke d'Angouleme, the Duchess de Berri, the Duchess d'Orleans, and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Mademoiselle d'Orleans, assembled at the residence of Monsieur, and thence proceeded to the Hotel de Ville. The procession was composed of twelve carriages, which were preceded and closed by a detachment of the Guards of Monsieur. In the first carriage were Monsieur, accompanied by the Duke d'Angouleme, the Prince de Carignan, and the Duke d'Orleans. Madame, the Duchess de Berri, and the Duchess d'Orleans and daughter, occupied the second carriage. The ten other carriages were filled with persons of distinction in the suite of their Royal Highnesses. The carriage of Monsieur was followed by MM. the Duke de Maille, the Marquis de Riviere, and several aides-de-camp. The Prince Generalissimo had in his suite the Duke de Damas, the Duke de Conche, Generals de Bourdesoult, and the aid-de-camp who accompanied him in Spain. On arriving at the Hotel de Ville their Royal Highnesses were addressed by M. the Prefect.

MADRID, DEC. 8.—We observe, with much concern, that in certain provinces, the necessary measures, which the regeneration of Spain requires, are not adopted. At Santandar, for instance, the liberaux have obtained the re-establishment of the Municipality of 1820, and all the individuals who compose it, are more or less compromised in the revolution. The Bishop, and Chapter, and Royalist militia, have presented an appeal on the subject to General Longa, who, far from acceding to their request, is occupied in appointing to office men, whom the Royalists strenuously oppose. An Extraordinary Courier has, in consequence, been despatched to his Majesty, with a respectful representation, soliciting that the partizans of the Constitution may not be employed. Santander, it may truly be said, is a free port for Revolutionists. Here are congregated free-masons, comuneros, and monarchical enemies of all sects. The individual at the head of the police is a very supple politician; he takes off his hat to the Revolutionists, and feels no repugnance to receive them.

LISBON, DEC. 3.—The *Gazette* contains a law on the coinage, revoking the laws on that subject, passed by the Cortes on the 6th of March, 1822, and the Decree of the 9th of June, the same year, declaratory of that law. This new law fixes the value of the mark of gold of 22 carats made into coin, at 120 milreas. No gold shall be coined except in pieces of two and four drachms. All gold and silver, in bars or in foreign coin, may be imported as merchandize, free of duty.

Letters from Batavia, of August 2, bring the following news:—To promote the direct trade from Europe and America with the Dutch East India possessions, the Government has determined that from Sept. 1, 1823, all woollen and cotton goods manufactured in Europe, and coming from a port to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, shall pay a duty of 15 per cent. if imported in Netherland ships, and 20 per cent. in foreign ships. It is also resolved, that from the 1st of Aug. coffee exported in foreign vessels to any port not in the Netherlands, shall pay an export duty of five florins per pikel.

Letters have been received from Malta, dated on the 18th of Nov. Sir Thomas Maitland had arrived there, and Commissioners had been appointed to take a military survey of the Ionian Islands. A large naval force was likewise collecting at Malta, for the purpose of proceeding to Tunis, to demand satisfaction for an insult which that horde of pirates had committed against the British flag.

IRELAND.

BANTRY, DEC. 11.—A horrid murder was committed on Tuesday night (9th instant) in the western part of this county near the residence of R. O'Donovan, Esq. A man of the name of Mahony, canted his nephew out of a farm, and was making some arrangements previous to his taking possession of it, when the nephew, who had repeatedly expressed his determination to have revenge on any one who should take his ground, entered the house where his uncle was, and beat him on the head in the most ferocious manner, until he killed him. Two young children of Mahony's witnessed the inhuman deed, but were unable to offer any assistance to their father. T. O'Donovan, Esq. a Magistrate of the county, on learning the circumstance the morning after, called on the Police in his neighbourhood, and searched a part of the country without receiving any information which might lead to the apprehension of the murderer.—*Cork Constitution.*

A farmer, named Callaghan, near Limerick, who was returning from the fair of Tipperary, was butchered within a mile of the town. The persons who travelled in company with Callaghan were pelted with stones, and compelled to abandon him; and a man who rode on the horse behind him was coolly desired to withdraw. An alarm was given to the military on duty at Newmarket, county Cork, that a murder had been committed in or near that garrison. A party went out to make discoveries, but instead of a single dead body, they found four living ones in their shirts—all were taken into immediate custody.

LIMERICK, DEC. 13.—On Sunday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, lights were perceived on the mountains near the new Barracks at Glanisheen, where a detachment of the 39th regiment is at present stationed. Several houses were searched, but without discovering any thing irregular amongst the inmates. On Monday morning the sentry perceived two or three men approaching, whom he challenged, and receiving no answer, he called the guard, who saw about twenty men running away, and getting into the large wood at Castle Oliver. It cannot be doubted that these men had it in contemplation to surprise the military, whom they supposed to be but very few in the absence of the patrol.

"CORK, DEC. 13.—Orders have been received within a few days, requiring that the proper officers should make reports of the present state of the forts and garrisons in the South West district, including a line from Bantry to Cork Harbour.

NAVY AND SHIPPING GENERALLY.

The Cambridge is ordered to be at Portsmouth by the 20th (to-morrow) to take on board all the remaining Consuls who are going out to South America.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 18.—We experienced a most tremendous gale last night from S.S.E. which commenced about five o'clock, and continued with unabated fury until ten o'clock, when it suddenly veered round to the westward, and became more moderate. During the gale the Helen, from London to Leghorn, drove from her anchors, and was obliged to cut away her mainmast before she could bring up; she is come into harbour to repair. His Majesty's slip Queen Charlotte drove from her moorings in the harbour, and got foul of the Brothers, Wilson, carried away her bowsprit, topmasts, stove in her sides and decks, and did other damage. The whole of the outward-bound, except the above, rode out the gale at the Motherbank, all well. The Eliza of Jersey, laden with iron, from Bristol to this port, drove from her anchors and sunk on Hamilton Bank, at the entrance of the harbour. Crew saved. Wind S.W.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 26th of September, announce the arrival of his Majesty's ship Larne, from Portsmouth, on her way to India, which anchored in Simon's Bay on the 21st. His Majesty's ship Delight, bound for the Mauritius, had sailed on the 24th of that month for her destination.

The Griper Brig, Capt. Clavering, arrived at Woolwich on Friday, with Capt. Sabine from Greenland and Norway, where Capt. Sabine has been making astronomical observations.

THE ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

We understand that notice has been given to the Army Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons, on half-pay, that their services are likely soon to be required.

The new levy is to be raised by beat of drum, and orders have been issued, with a view to the more expeditious raising of the men, for the officers employed to repair to those parts of the kingdom in which they may be supposed to possess the most influence.

We subjoin a copy of the oath imposed on witnesses at Courts-Martial, which, as our readers will see, is well calculated to draw forth all the information lurking in their minds. In our Courts of Justice, a witness thinks himself justified in withholding such parts of his testimony as are not extorted by interrogation; but the following oath, by requiring that all should be told, whether asked or not, enforces the disclosure of every particle of information which the witness may know or remember:—

"I A. B. do most solemnly swear, that in the evidence I shall give before the Court, respecting the present trial, I will, whether demanded of me by question or not, and whether favourable or unfavourable to the prisoner, declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—So help me God."

The 2d division of the 23d (Royal Welch Fusileers) which embarked on board the Fanny transport, sailed from Cork on the 12th inst. for Gibraltar.

Two companies of the 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment of Infantry, are now on their march from Chester to Brighton. Two companies of the 34th (or Cumberland) Regiment of Foot, have marched from Woolwich to Windsor. The head-quarters and the remainder of the same corps continue at Woolwich.

CORK, DEC. 12.—In consequence of two new regiments to be raised immediately, Captains Craig and De Barrallier, and Lieutenants Mayes and Alexander, at present belonging to the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion in garrison at Cork, but who are to raise men for those corps, paraded through the streets of the town with a party of drums and fifes, and in less than two hours twenty-five fine young men enlisted for the 94th and 95th regiments; and those officers handed them over to the recruiting staff of this district, in order to their being attested and forwarded to Kilkenny, the head-quarters of the 95th.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

FRIDAY.—His Lordship felt so much worse to-day, that he was under the necessity of again holding the Court in his private room.—He intimated, too, that it might be convenient for him to state, that he would be obliged to go away soon after two o'clock. During the time he remained, he appeared in great pain, and his right foot is greatly swollen.

Devaynes v. *Noble and others.*—This part-heard motion was proceeded in. It was a motion on behalf of the executors of the late Mr. Devaynes, a partner in the banking-house of Devaynes, Dawes, Noble, and Co., to prevent the division of a sum of money, which under a decree made in 1812, and an order made in 1820, was directed to be distributed among the joint creditors of the banking-house, and was in the nature of an appeal against that decree and order. The Attorney-General, Mr. Treslove, and Mr. Speece, were for the plaintiffs—Mr. Shadwell and Mr. Palmer for the defendants.—It was contended that this money should not be paid out till an account of the private estate of one of the deceased partners was taken—that that account should be taken before any distribution should be made. In answer to this it was argued, that even the lapse of time since the decree was made ought to prevent the interference of the Court to interrupt the execution of the decree—and especially because if the decreed distribution were now to take place, any sum that may be paid, and which hereafter might be found to have been improperly paid, reimbursement may be made when the accounts of Mr. Devaynes's private estate can be got in.

His Lordship thought, before the Court could interfere at all, it would be dangerous to interfere, unless upon a full discussion of all the cases and doctrines that had been discussed about a dozen years ago; and, rather than set the whole agoing again from the beginning to the end, provided the decree in 1812 was wrong, about which he would say nothing at present, it might be advisable to modify all future orders accordingly; and therefore he desired this motion to stand over to the second Seal, and then to come on with the appeal.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

FRIDAY.—Adam Smith was indicted for piracy on the 7th August, 1822, in attacking and capturing the ship Victoria, off the Coast of Cuba. He was also charged with stealing the ship and cargo. There was another indictment for piracy on a vessel called the Industry. It was proved in support of the first indictment, that the boat that came alongside was manned by four men, and the prisoner had the command of her. The boat's crew then came on board the Victoria, at which time they were armed with pig knives, muskets and pistols; the men and cargo were transferred to the Industry, and the directions given to the two crews of the Victoria and Industry, who had been put into the latter vessel, to set sail. On the morning after the vessels had been captured, the crew of the schooner held a council of war on board, and one of them taking a cutlass by the point, presented it to the prisoner, who, ever after, gave orders to those on board, who paid the most exact attention to them. The prisoner told Capt. Heance that he wished to give up the vessel to him, but as all had a voice, he could not. The prisoner, in defence, stated, that he had been forced from the Zephyr trading vessel against his will by the pirates, and after the most unheard of cruelties towards him he was compelled to act as he had done. He had been lashed to the mast, fired at with muskets, surrounded with gun-powder, which was set fire to, and his clothes blown off his back before he would consent to act under the pirates, and then he did so with a view of mitigating the sufferings of his countrymen. He then called a great number of witnesses to prove the truth of his statement, amongst whom were the son of one of the owners of the vessel, the surgeon, and others. The witnesses gave the prisoner a most exemplary character, some of whom had known him many years both at sea and on shore, amongst whom were several captains and masters of vessels. The Jury, without a moment's hesitation, found him Not Guilty.

On Friday morning, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Legget, Assessor of the King's Taxes, on the Adelphi-terrace, which completely gutted the lofty and extensive premises before it was extinguished, besides damaging the adjoining house, notwithstanding the activity of the firemen and its contiguity to the Thames.

KENT ASSIZES.

James Taylor, a private in the Royal Marines, was indicted for stealing 25l. in money, the property of William Miles. On the night of the 1st of August, an office belonging to the pay-sergeant of the Royal Marines, was broken open, and 25l. taken out of a desk. Next day the prisoner was flush of cash, which he said he had received from his father, a baker at Bath. Whilst in custody, he wrote a letter to his sweetheart, desiring her to go to a particular field, where he had hid some money in a sand bank. The girl was taken in the act of digging out a bag containing about 20l. worth of silver. The bag was identified as being that in which the money stolen from the pay-office was contained. One witness deposed, that during the prisoner's confinement in the black hole, the latter had endeavoured to subborn him to commit perjury, and swear that he had seen a man give him a parcel containing money. To this witness the prisoner admitted that he had robbed the pay-office.—The Jury found him *guilty*, and he was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

James Webster was indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. James Smith, at Lewisham, on the 22d of December last, by shooting him with a loaded gun. The particulars of this case were similar to those of the case of John Coleman, who was executed last spring for the same murder. The prisoner was clearly proved to be one of the parties to the transaction. Two of the accomplices were examined to make out the case. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was ordered for execution on Monday (22d).

Joseph Bell, 19 years of age, was indicted for murdering his father at Deal, on the 16th April last, by shooting him with a loaded gun. This case stood over from last Assizes on account of the apparent imbecility of the prisoner. He was now put to the bar again. The evidence adduced on the former occasion was repeated. It was proved that though the prisoner was a person of weak intellects, yet that he was perfectly sane, and knew right from wrong. Mr. Justice Park summed up the evidence for the Jury.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was ordered for execution on Monday (22d).

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—George West, a porter at the Old Bell Inn, Holborn, was indicted for obtaining, by fraudulent representation, 2s. 2d. from C. A. Horn, for the delivery of a parcel, the proper charge being only 1s. 8d. The parcel came from Canterbury, and the regular carriage and porterage of which amounted to 1s. 8d. A Mr. Gregg paid the prisoner 2s. 2d. the same being charged on his delivery ticket; but when Mr. Horn was informed of it, he called at the inn, where he was told by the book-keeper that the ticket was not the one which he had delivered to the prisoner, but was entirely filled up in the prisoner's hand-writing. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Chairman observed, that the crime of the prisoner was as common as the uttering of bad money, and after the many convictions and severe punishments which had followed the commission of the offence, it was a matter of wonder that it should be still pursued. It became necessary to make examples, in order to deter others from similar fraudulent practices; and therefore the sentence of the Court upon him was, that he be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction, and there kept to hard labour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are happy to learn that during the last two or three days the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of York has considerably improved.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by several officers who had served in the Peninsula, went a few days since to see Marshall's Battle of Ligny. His Grace expressed himself in the highest terms of admiration at the correctness of the exhibition.

Sir Philip Roche arrived at the Foreign Office on Wednesday from Madrid, with dispatches for Mr. Secretary Canning.

Mr. Secretary Canning is still confined to his bed chamber by indisposition; but we understand that persons on public business are daily admitted at Gloucester Lodge. Mr. Rush, the Envoy from the United States, was with the Right Hon. Gentleman for a considerable length of time on Wednesday.

At the annual examination of the scholars at Heston-House, last week, the prizes were awarded as follows:—The Gold Medal, for Greek and Latin, to T. E. Partridge; the Silver Medal, for Greek and Latin, to C. A. Moore; the Gold Medal, for Mathematics, to Ferd. White; the Silver Medal, for Mathematics, to George Cecil; and to the junior boys who excelled, rewards of Books.

Tuesday, the final examination of the accounts relative to the bankruptcy of the Rev. Mr. Colton took place. Several creditors proved their debts; among the number was Mr. Wheeler, wine-merchant, of Crutched Friars, 440l. He was opposed on the ground that the wines were furnished in trade, and not for private use; but Mr. Wheeler stated, that the wines had been sold the Rev. Gentleman by his clerk, and were disposed of not as an article in trade, but for private consumption; this was considered a valid debt by the Commissioners, and was entered accordingly. The Rev. Mr. Colton not appearing, he was ordered to be proclaimed at midnight in the Hall an outlaw.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. J. Tween, of the Sir David Scott, for Bengal and China; and Capt. R. Clifford, of the Lady Melville, for Madras and China.

On Wednesday a Meeting was held at the City of London Tavern to investigate a project for making subterraneous roads beneath the streets of this Metropolis, for the arrangement of the gas and water pipes, to which constant communication should be provided by means of side doors. The great object is the avoiding the inconvenience of breaking up the pavement for the repair of the pipes. It was proposed to apply to Parliament for leave to form a Company. A number of Engineers and other scientific men attended. Mr. Alderman Garrett was in the Chair. Mr. Williams (the Patentee) stated the extent of the progress made towards the adoption of the plan since the last meeting. The Report stated that the Committee were of opinion that the plan was practicable at the expense of about 20,000l. per mile, and that the saving to the Pavement Trust, and the utility to the Public would be immense. After some discussion, the meeting adjourned for three months, in order that the plan may be sufficiently matured.

Mr. Banks, we are happy to hear, is pronounced by his medical attendants to be gradually recovering from his dangerous illness. The afflicting situation into which the family of this highly respected member of Parliament has been at once plunged by recent events has excited very general sympathy. Within the short space of a few weeks Mr. Banks has sustained the loss of an exemplary wife, as well as of the youngest of two amiable daughters, whilst he himself has been attacked by a dangerous complaint requiring the most prompt and efficient surgical aid. This, we find the late Mrs. Banks, regardless of her own health, hastened with him to London to procure, and it is supposed that the exertions of a rapid journey, joined to so much anxiety of mind, contributed to bring on the short illness which terminated in her death. Mrs. Banks was not less known in the fashionable circles of this metropolis than Mr. Banks is distinguished as a Member of the House of Commons; we, therefore, subjoin the following account of this regretted lady, which has been furnished us by one well acquainted with her, and which may not be uninteresting to many of our readers:—She was daughter of Wm. Woodley, Esq. Governor of the Leeward Islands, and niece of Lord Lavington. A celebrated beauty in her youth, and after her marriage living much in the world, she made more real friends there, where friendship is supposed to be most rare and artificial, by her known excellencies in private life, than enemies through the common envy of prosperity, or any of the imperfections incidental to our nature. Thus, by many of the great as well as the good is she sincerely lamented; but it is not here that her merit can be fully estimated—in the cottages around the family residence in Dorsetshire will her best praise be found. Of these the inmates will deplore her loss, and when the transient recollections of gaiety and fashion shall have fleeted by, the poor of that populous neighbourhood will long speak of the late Mrs. Bankes as of their most charitable and most useful friend. Mrs. Bankes died in the 64th year of her age, and was interred on the 29th ult. in a vault at St. Margaret's church. The funeral was private and unostentatious, but among the sons and relations of the deceased, the Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor were observed to follow the coffin as chief mourners.

In the Middlesex County Court, several suits have been brought, in which Mr. Elliston was defendant, to recover money paid by persons who, when his Majesty visited Drury Lane Theatre, could not obtain seats nor even standing room. The Jury found for the plaintiffs, on the evidence that some had passed from the pit on being told by the servants of the house that there was room in the boxes, and that others had paid their money at the box door without receiving any intimation from the receiver that the house was full, or there being any board up at the time with a notice to that effect.

On Wednesday, a Quarterly Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House. The Court agreed to make a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Company's capital stock for the half year ending the 5th of January next.—In answer to a question from Mr. D. Kinnaird, the Chairman stated, that the subject of certain recent disturbances in the College had been under the consideration of the College Committee, and that the College was going on in a very satisfactory manner.—Mr. D. Kinnaird then handed in a Requisition, requesting that a Special General Court should be called for the purpose of considering the propriety of repealing that part of the 53d of Geo. III. by which the Court of Directors are prevented from sending out any civil servant to India, unless he has previously passed four terms in the College.—The Court was afterwards occupied on a motion made by Mr. J. Smith respecting a monument, at the Company's expence, to the memory of Mr. Charles Grant, in the Church of St. George's, Bloomsbury. Mr. Smith detailed the public services of Mr. Grant from the year 1773 to the period of his death. The part Mr. Grant took in the reformation of the shipping system—on his efforts in support of an extension of education, to which was mainly to be attributed the erection of Haileybury College—and on the great exertions he made when the negotiations for renewing the Charter in 1813 were in progress. The motion was opposed by Mr. Hume, who adverted to the late negociation relative to the Charter, and contended that Mr. Grant's opposition to the opening of the India trade had given rise to the contention between the Government and the Company. He held that the erection of Haileybury College, which was set up in opposition to the College of Calcutta, could not be received as a ground for the proposed proceeding. He concluded by moving, "That the motion should be agreed to *sine die*." A division was called for, when the numbers were—For the motion, 54—Against it, 29—Majority in favour of the motion, 25.—The Court then adjourned.

Cambridge, Dec. 19.—The Rev. E. Irish, of Magdalen College, was on Monday last admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.—G. F. H. Greenhalgh, Esq. of Caius College, was on the same day admitted Bachelor in Physic.—The Rev. F. Le Grice, M.A. and J. Power, Esq. B.A. of Trinity Hall, were on Wednesday last elected Fellows of that Society.—The Rev. R. Temple, M.A. and the Rev. J. Hind, M.A. of Sidney Sussex, were yesterday elected Foundation Fellows of that Society; and the Rev. E. D. Rhodes, M.A. was elected Fellow, on the Tiverton foundation. At the same time, the Rev. J. Hind, M.A. was appointed one of the Tutors of that Society.

At an ordination holden by the Lord Bishop of Bristol, in the Chapel of Queen's College, in this University, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—DEACONS—J. Dickenson, B.A. Trinity college, Oxford; J. Cubitt, B.A. Christ college; J. B. Mack, B.A., C.C.C.; R. Longe, B.A. Caius col.; E. P. Henslow, B.A. Jesus col.; A. Langton, Downing col.; F. P. Houle, B.A. Trinity col. Camb.—PRIESTS—H. Deacle, B.A. Emmanuel col. and J. Gerrard, B.A. Trinity col. Camb.

Through the giving way of some part of the supporting fastenings, a considerable portion of the large cast-iron screen in front of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral fell down on Wednesday. One of the vergers had a narrow escape, but fortunately no person sustained any injury.

Hurricane.—On Wednesday evening the metropolis and its vicinity was visited by a storm of wind, rain, and hail, which, for the few hours that it raged, from seven till half-past eleven, was of extraordinary violence. A house at the corner of George-street, Tower-hill, had a number of chimnies blown down. On Tower-hill, a large tree opposite the Mound-about House, was blown down. The gable end of the roof of a neighbouring house fell on the house of Messrs. Wilson and Co. 63, Tower-street, near the Hill, broke through, and hurt three young men in bed, two of them so dangerously that they were conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. A stack of chimnies fell through the roof of the house of Mr. Hutton, in Aldersgate-lane; two children in bed received no hurt. A very heavy stack of chimnies were blown down at the house of Mr. Bowen, hat-maker, Charles-street, Blackfriars-road: it fell in, and shortly after the whole house gave way, and buried the furniture in its ruins. A stack of chimnies were blown from the roof of the house of Mr. *Plank*, stationer, of Blackfriars-road. An elderly lady was passing, and was struck by some of the pieces, and much hurt. Similar accidents occurred in Bear-yard, Blackfriars-road; and in the Borough and its precincts. A stack of chimnies from the Globe house, No. 14, Judd-street, fell on two houses in Cromer-street, and levelled them with the ground. In Essex-court, Temple, a range of buildings was completely unroofed. In various other parts of the town the tiles were stripped from the houses, and chimney pots blown down. A *man* was knocked down, and nearly killed by a chimney-pot in Piccadilly, and several other persons seriously hurt. The mischief among the shipping and the small craft on the River was also very extensive. Several vessels in the first tier off the Tower broke their anchors, and much damage was done. When the storm was at its utmost violence, several tiles were blown from the roof of the house occupied by a Mrs. Cooke, in Barrow-street, Pentonville; and the family alarmed was Mrs. Cooke (an elderly lady), that she immediately dropped and expired from excessive fright. A substantial wall, more than seventy feet in length, dividing the garden of the Castle Tavern, Richmond, was wholly blown down by the hurricane of Wednesday night.

Burglaries.—Several attempts have lately been made to break into the house of Mrs. Jordan, in Manchester-square; three fellows were observed trying the door with skeleton keys, one of them entered by the parlour window, when he was seized by one of the footmen; a struggle ensued, the ruffian attempted to draw a knife, he ultimately broke away, sprung out of the window, and with his companions, got off. About dusk on Tuesday evening, Miss Horan, of Prince's-street, St. James's, was robbed of a bundle, containing a silk dress, as she was passing through St. James's Park, by a genteel looking man. About eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, a gang of little thieves snatched a bundle of linen from a female in Orchard-street, Westminster, and ran off. The premises of Mrs. Friend, in Dog-row, Bethnal-green, were entered by false keys, and a quantity of plate, gold and silver coins, &c. stolen. Tuesday even Mr. Benjamin, Cranbourne-street, Whitechapel, went out with his family to spend the evening; on their return, and on opening the door he was knocked down by a ruffian, who rushed out with the bundle and escaped. The house had been entered by means of false keys, every thing packed up for removal, and a considerable booty in apparel, &c., and in cash, carried off.

The Middlesex Quarterly Sessions was held at Kingston last week, to receive a complaint made by Mr. Richman, deputy Coal Meter for Lieutenant Francis Bigg, Esq. his principal, for neglect and misconduct in his office. The main charges were, that Mr. Bigg obstructed Mr. Richman in his exertions to detect and prevent frauds, refused him all information and access to books, encouraging the coal meters to disobey his orders, and stigmatize him amongst them as a common informer; that Mr. Bigg declined to interfere with such misconduct and fraud were palpable, and detained meters in his office who were detected of mal-practices; that he did not keep a sufficient number of meters to perform the necessary duty; that he did not keep proper officers, nor visit the stations so frequently as he ought. The case occupied two whole days, and the Court, after an hour's deliberation, delivered the following judgment:—"They considered the complaint not sufficiently proved to justify the removal or suspension of Mr. Bigg, but they ordered more attendance there to the visitation of the stations, and the payment of the coal meters."

AFFRAY.—Montgomery, one of the excavators engaged in digging between the pitmen and others at Wren, between Hollingsworth and Kinnaresworth, on Tuesday, died on the following morning, from bruises received about the head. It has been stated that three of whom were soldiers and the others pensioners, went to Wren's Nest to take custody who had deserted in 1822. The excavators in the pit resisted the army-men, and a general battle took place with sticks and stones, when the deserter escaped, and both parties were much injured.

A desperate attack was made on a female by a ruffian on Tuesday night, in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square. As Miss Neviby was returning after ten o'clock, proceeding through Mount-street, on her way to her residence near Covent-garden, she was accosted by a man of fashionable appearance, who rather rudely made some approaches, and used language of the most disgusting kind. She refused to retreat, when he caught her round the waist, and stabbed her with a sharp instrument in the thigh: he was about to repeat the blow, when she screamed aloud, and the cowardly miscreant fled. The lady sunk senseless on the steps of a door. He was of middle size, dark complexion, bushy whiskers, and had an extremely foppish appearance and affected air. A gentleman perceiving Miss Neviby to be in excessive pain, had her removed by the watchman into a house, where she was found dressed by a surgeon; after which she was sent home in a coach. This is the fourth attack of the kind, and apparently by the same miscreant, within a few days.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "No Saint" *in our next.*

Scan-Max *is received.*

The papers from Inverness *are too long for insertion to-day.*

The letter on the subject of the Emperor of Austria *and* Count Metternich *has been received—it requires consideration.*

Letters on the high price of Bread *and* Coals *in our next.*

We are requested by a friend of Mrs. Hemans *to say, that her play was not a translation of* Delavigne's Vepres Siciliennes, *that lady never having read the French play when her Tragedy was put into the hands of the Covent Garden managers. We saw the one in Paris, the other in London, and we are bound to believe and to state what the friend of the lady states to us—we confess we did not ourselves discover a difference between the two plays, sufficiently great to induce us to give our fair countrywoman the merit of originality.*

We are sorry that two very interesting pamphlets, which we received last evening, came to hand too late for notice to day.

The letter from Glasgow, with an enclosure, is in the same predicament.

Our other correspondents must stand over.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Until Thursday the British Funds had continued rising, having been on Wednesday at 86⅝. Many of the Bulls, however, feeling inclined to realize, very large sales of stock were made on Thursday, and a considerable depression took place, Consols for Account closing at 86, sellers, that day. Since that period Consols for Account have been struggling between 86 and 86⅛. Spanish Bonds are about 1 per cent. lower than on Wednesday. Consols for Account closed at 86⅛.

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NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday King Richard III. with the Cataract—Tuesday, the Hypocrite—Friday, Jane Shore. After which will be produced (for the 1st time) the new Grand and Comic Christmas Pantomime, called Harlequin and Lignum Vitæ; or, the Flying Chest.

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THE SOMERSET HOUSE MISCELLANY of Yesterday, contains—An Exposure of the Erroneous Method of Teaching the Rising Generation the Art of Drawing—Observations on Manner, Style, &c.—Notices of Burnet's Practical Hints on Composition in Painting—Strutt's Sylva Britannica, or Portraits of Forest Trees—Account of the Diorama—Biographical Sketch of de Loutherbourg—Musical Scrap Book—Stage Scrap Book, and Miscellanea.—This weekly publication is respectfully offered to the consideration of amateur artists, as it will afford a continued series of information upon every department of Painting in Oil, and in Water-colours: the Processes of the Ancient and Modern Professors—Original Essays on Drawing, Painting, Engraving, and Etching, and will comprise the whole Arcana of these Arts.—For the accommodation of amateurs distant from London, a stamped Edition of the Somerset House Weekly Miscellany, price 10d. will be sent to any part of the Kingdom.—Orders received, post paid, at W. Wetton's, 21, Fleet-street.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

HIS MAJESTY continues to enjoy excellent health.

We have given place to a portion of a "Lady's Journal" to-day, which prevents our submitting to our readers a mass of intelligence received from the West Indies.—"All work and no play would make JACK a dull boy."—It is therefore necessary to vary the character of our lucubrations, and we thought, during the holidays, when every thing around us is cheering and cheerful, we might enjoy a laugh as well as our neighbours.

One piece of information, however, we cannot delay giving. It relates to the conflagration of MR. WRAY'S chapel and dwelling-house, in BERBICE. The fire which consumed those buildings, we have authority to state, was *perfectly accidental*.—We mention this as a fact which ought to be made known previously to the opening of a *second* subscription for re-building them, should such a measure be in contemplation.

WE seldom, if ever, notice the virulent abuse of papers which, as very few people read, we presume very few people can attend to, but a series of attacks gross and scurrilous, not as regards ourselves, but other persons either supposed to be connected with us, or whose principles and characters we uphold, upon principle and feeling, having appeared continuously in a provincial paper called "FLINDELL'S WESTERN LUMINARY," we feel ourselves called upon to notice an extraordinary discrepancy in the proceedings of the Editor of that paper.

It may be recollected by those who are conversant with the production in question, that MR. FLINDELL *was* one of the warmest and most staunch opponents of the Radical faction at the time of the fearful agitation created by QUEEN CAROLINE—that his zeal and loyalty outran his prudence or discretion, and in consequence of some strong remarks upon her Majesty, stronger indeed than any other paper ventured to put forth, he was tried by the Government for a libel, and sentenced to imprisonment and fine.

Now, we confess, it is extremely hard upon us, who have suffered lengthened imprisonment, and paid accumulated fines, to be thus vilified and traduced by a person who, mortified and irritated by the results of his labours, chooses to vent his spleen upon JOHN BULL, because he remains firm to the unbought principles he professes, and takes his line free and uncontrouled by any party or any influence.

When we see this sudden animosity rising like a phœnix out of the ashes of departing friendship, we always suspect unworthy motives. We have ever shewn our independence of party, consistently with our own feelings and principles; and while we certainly despise the tergiversation of the county journal in question, we can tell him that he never was more deceived in his life than when he calls us "hirelings" and "flatterers," and retainers of *this* personage or *that* personage. We know no personages—we know our duty, and if any man can prove to us, that there are faults and follies in those whom we politically and publicly love the best, and admire the most, we will—as we ever have done, notice and animadvert upon them, with as little ceremony as the Exeter LUMINARY is pleased to animadvert upon us, for blind partiality, and fulsome adulation.

AT a moment when it is evident that there is a general disposition to ridicule and vilify everything in the shape of judges and magistrates, it is extremely unpleasant to us, to be called upon to notice one of the most extraordinary judicial irregularities ever committed in a public court.

It is hardly necessary to say that we allude to a pitby and pertinent address of the Recorder, to a man of the name of RUTHERFORD, the other day, at the London Sessions—he was charged with stealing a quilt, evidence was called, the trial went regularly through, and the prisoner was *acquitted*.

Immediately *after the return of this verdict* the Recorder said to the man—"Now," (that is, now that you are acquitted) "I hope you will return the poor woman the quilt you STOLE FROM HER!" This called forth some observations from MR. ADOLPHUS, who had been his counsel, and the warmth with which the dialogue between that gentleman and the Recorder was carried on, we have no desire to imitate, but we do desire to know what is become of the sacred institution of a British Jury, if a man, having undergone the ordeal of a trial by his peers, and having been *acquitted*, not upon any professional quibble—not even upon any legal technicality, but upon the evidence adduced against him, is liable to be told publicly by the judge who tried him, that *he stole the article* which a BRITISH JURY upon their oaths, have just solemnly declared him *innocent of stealing?*

It is not because RUTHERFORD is a poor man—it is not because the quilt was a thing of small value, that the case is one bit altered—we never heard of such a circumstance, and we never could have believed that a Judge could so far forget, not only the laws of his country, but his own character, as to use the expression which it is admitted he did use.

The CHRONICLE comments strongly upon this occurrence, and adds a hint to MR. KNOWLYS that the office of RECORDER is *elective*—we admit that such a hint is by no means unseasonable in such a case, yet we could not conceal our surprise at finding it in a journal, so feelingly alive to the necessity of *perfect independence* in all our JUDGES, as the paper we have mentioned.

SCOTS EPISCOPACY.

WE have received, amongst others, the following communication on this subject, which we feel it our duty to submit to our readers:—

Runcorn on the Mersey, 16th Dec. 1823.

SIR,—I beg leave to state, for your information, and for that of your numerous readers, that Presbyterianism was established in Scotland, by Act James VI. 1592, being, if I am not mistaken, the first Statute of that year—and that Bishops were not restored till 1604, the year after King James's ascension to the Throne of England.

The mistake you have made as to dates, in your last number, is not to be sure of great importance; but I feel desirous that every statement in a paper like your's should itself be correct and unimpeachable.

Expecting from your candour an early insertion of the above, and earnestly wishing you much success in your manly, honourable, and truly independent career—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A SCOTSMAN,
ATTACHED TO THE EPISCOPACY, BUT STILL MORE ATTACHED TO TRUTH.

The next is on the subject of BISHOP LOW, who has been vituperated by one of our Presbyterian correspondents.—

"*This Bishop* Low, *as he calls himself, (for you will remember, that by the law of the land there can be no Bishop in Scotland,) is a poor creature, who never attended an university in his life, except for three years at Aberdeen, when he obtained orders in the Scotch Episcopal Church, which had no connexion with the Church of England, and by cringing to a certain Peer, who is an Episcopalian, he has got himself dubbed Bishop.*"

SIR—This passage is extracted from a letter published in your paper of the 14th signed "A Member of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland."

"I beg to state that I had the honour to be introduced to Bishop Low some years before he was consecrated to his present dignified office, and met him frequently at that time. His learning and piety are such as do honour to his sacred profession, and eminently to qualify him for the discharge of the high duties committed to him. His manners are those of a gentleman, a praise which few of the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland can claim. I had the advantage of seeing Bishop Low, (then Mr. Low) in the society of persons of high rank, and I could not discover any of that cringing to which your Presbyterian correspondent ascribes his promotion. It may be new to your correspondent to learn that it is quite common with gentlemen to be perfectly independent in their department without rudeness or vulgarity. I do not believe it to be possible that the wishes of the excellent nobleman to whom I suppose your correspondent alludes, could have had any influence in the diocese over which Bishop Low is placed.

I have reason to know, and I now state that the christian virtues and amiable manners of Bishop Low have secured to him the sincere veneration and esteem of the whole of the clergy and laity over whom he presides.

It is with great regret I have seen the Scottish Episcopal Church made the subject of public discussion, and I shall be very glad when that discussion is at an end.—I remain, your most obedient servant,

A LAY MEMBER OF THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
London, 17th Dec. 1823.

SIR,—As a member, from choice, of the Scotch Episcopalian Church, I felt grateful for your advocating the cause and support of what is, in my opinion, a church nearly approaching the primitive purity of the early Christian Church. In it we behold the spectacle, a rare one I am happy to say, in the present day, of a branch of the mother Church, flourishing, to be sure, but without *any* support than the attachment of its children. The Bishops of this establishment have derived in a straight line their consecration from the apostles downward, uninterrupted even by the suppression by law *de facto* of their order. As to our being Dissenters, if we are, we are the only ones who ring a bell for public worship by a statute of Queen Anne! One word more and I have done. BISHOP GLEIG is the same who forced a certain Rev. ANDREW THOMPSON, the inveterate foe of Episcopacy, to publicly retract every word he had written against him, in the fear of damages being awarded against him (the said Rev. A. T.) for the most unfounded allegations. Your Presbyterian friend may know MR. THOMPSON, as a violent opponent of all that is rational in the Scotch Kirk, and a leader of the men who profess exclusively (with as much truth as was in the attack of DR. GLEIG) to preach the gospel.—I am, Sir, your constant reader, A FRIEND TO THE FORM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WHEREVER IT BE FOUND.
Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, Dec. 18, 1823.

TREAD MILL FOR FEMALES.

No explanation having appeared in answer to letters which have been inserted in the daily papers, on the subject of a woman in Guildford House of Correction, who was said to be working on the tread-mill in that prison, having a child to nourish, in her arms, we hope to call public attention to the following facts, which as men and Englishmen no power on earth shall induce us to conceal.

Five weeks since a woman was sent to the Cold Bath Fields tread-mill for being disorderly—she never had been in prison before. On the third day of labour she *dropped off the wheel in a fainting fit—the fall seemed to recover her*—her shrieks were agonizing—MR. BEVILL, and several other Magistrates, were in the yard at the time, and left it immediately after the accident, *without making an enquiry*.

The woman was carried to the infirmary—*and there remained till her discharge*, last week.

Two women above fifty years of age, are now at work on the wheel, with orders that they be worked as much as young women.

Two women have been on the wheel who have had *twelve children* each—one named SMITH, the other KELLY—the latter, after treading for *three months*, is removed to the wash-house department.

Each woman is on the wheel eighteen minutes, and off eighteen minutes—they work from nine till one, and from two till four, in winter, and till half past five in summer.

They complain of pains and achings in the limbs and loins, and of cramp in bed at night—they are also subject to swimmings in the head—the perspiration *in this weather is profuse!*

We find at BRIXTON that there have been mothers on the wheel, as one is described to have been at GUILDFORD, whose case appeared in the papers; a very short time was allowed for the mother to nourish the child, and if the poor innocent cried in the bitterest manner for its wretched parent, she was unable to go to it, till her time on the wheel had expired, lets its cries be as cutting and as piteous as they might; at COLD BATH FIELDS, mothers nursing, not only have extra allowance, but are *not compelled to work*.

We call upon the nation to stop this unnatural, un-English punishment; we relate facts, because we fondly love our country, and would wipe such a stigma from its reputation.

MRS. FRY, accompanied by a lady of the name of STEELE, has visited Cold Bath-fields, and *tried the labour of the tread-mill*—this is as it should be—bring home the punishment to the personal feelings and see the result—that lady declared it *must be injurious to females, and disgraceful to put them to it.*

As MRS. FRY is one of the warmest *improvers* of prison discipline, we repeat her words as highly important.

As to natural work for women *in prison*, we know that at Clerkenwell, where the women worked at their needles, *four hundred shirts* were made by *thirty women* per week; they received a penny or three half-pence per shirt—what was the consequence?—They worked steadily and assiduously, and only complained when one had more work given her (as a favour) than another.

As for the moral operation of the mill, *it makes women* sulky, sullen, and vindictive—it destroys the feelings of their nature; and as a proof of the injury it does, the women who first go to the mill as being disorderly, return after their discharge as felons, and again as disorderly—it is a rare thing for them to be *absent three weeks*, after having once been set to work. JANE MATTHEWS, for instance, was re-committed five times in twelve months—indeed there is scarcely a strange face in charge.

So much for the moral operation of the thing; for we think it cannot be alleged that the frequent return to it proves *the lightness of the punishment*—it is all abominable, and we will never rest till we have emancipated females from the dreadful toil.

WE have a due and proper reverence for compassion, humanity, charity, and humility, wherever we find them; but we have a proportionate contempt for the affectation of such virtues where they exist not.

We some time since published an article shewing the absurdity of that double-refined sensitive sensibility, which a certain class of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen are now every day avowing; and, above all, we certainly are disposed to sneer at the exquisite delicacy of feeling which induces its possessor to decline the use of sugar, because slaves are employed in its cultivation.

These persons drink tea with the greatest composure, as if WHANG, FONG, PUNG, CHING, were not just as hot, and just as tired in gathering tea, as QUASHEE and CÆSAR in cutting sugar canes. They eat bread without remorse too, as if JOHN DOBBINS and HUMPHREY GRUBB had not toiled twice as long and ten times as much, to plough, sow, harrow, and reap, as any slave in the known world ever toiled in any day's labour of his life.

Still, however, we respect the principle, and though we have seen those, who shudder at slavery, which is authorised in the Bible, drive their horses to church contrary to a commandment, without the smallest scruple; we have been greatly moved by the exquisite sympathy which could feel for a sufferring fellow creature, and reject the gratifying sweetening of the tea.

But what will be said of the extreme sensibility of MR. SMITH, the Member for NORWICH, who, in the kind and humane manner we have just described, *has prohibited the use of sugar in his family altogether*. What will the world say to this? What will the Saints exclaim when they know this? What will our readers say when they hear this? We cannot conceive;—but when they hear that this gentleman, whose tender feelings have prompted him to discountenance the retail consumption of sugar in his private establishment, out of compassion to the blacks, derives all his wealth and income from the *sale of the same article by wholesale*, we think we can anticipate what everybody will say upon the subject—such, however, is the fact.

THE CHRONICLE of yesterday says—

"*It is suspected* that the gift of a regiment to a notorious Imperial Ex-gaoler is suspended for the present, by the especial command of a *very high personage*" !!!

We would not of ourselves attempt to dispute the authority of *a suspicion* so important as this, because doubtlessly the

information upon which it is grounded, is of the most secret and confidential nature; but we may perhaps presume to observe, that if the CHRONICLE means by the "Imperial Examiner" SIR HUDSON LOWE, the late Governor of ST. HELENA, the editor of that paper will, by a reference to the regular Army List, perceive that that General was appointed to the command of the 93d regiment at least a twelvemonth since.

TO JOHN BULL.

PARIS, DEC. 10, 1823.

MY DEAR MR. B.

The kindness with which you put in, the account of our party last year, induces my Mama to desire me to write to you again, to know if you would like to insert a journal of her travels.

My Papa has retired from business—he has left the shop in the Minories, and has taken a house in Montague Place—a beautiful street very far west, and near the British Museum, and my two younger sisters have been sent over here, to improve their education and their morals, and Mama and I came over last week to see them, and if they had got polish enough, to take them home again. Papa would not come with us, because when he was quite a youth, he got a very great alarm in Chelsea Reach, because the waterman would put up a sail, and from *that* time to *this*, he never can be prevailed upon to go to sea—so we came over under the care of MR. FULMER, the banker's son, who was coming to his family.

Mama has not devoted much of her time to the study of English, and does not understand French at all, and therefore perhaps her journal will here and there appear incorrect, but she is a great etymologist, and so fond of *you*, that although I believe MR. MURRAY, the great bookseller in Albemarle-street, would give her, I do not know how many thousand pounds for her book, if she published it "all in the family" as Papa says, she prefers sending it to you piecemeal, and so you will have it every now and then, as a portion of it is done. I have seen MR. FULMER laugh sometimes when she has been reading it; but I see nothing to laugh at, except the hard words she uses, and the pains she takes to find out meanings for things. She says if you do not like to print it, you may let MURRAY have it—but that, of course, she would prefer your doing it.

I enclose a portion—more shall come soon. Papa, I believe, means to ask you to dinner when we get back to town—he says you are a terrible body, and as he has two or three weak points in his character, he thinks it better to be friends with you than foes. I know of but one fault he has—yes, perhaps, two—but I will not tell you what they are till I see whether you publish Mama's journal.

Adieu—I was very angry with you for praising little MISS M. at the Lord Mayor's Dinner—I know her only by sight—we are not quite in those circles *yet*, but I think when we get into Montague Place we may see something of life. She is a very pretty girl, and very amiable, and that is the truth of it, for you had no business to say so, you fickle monster.—

Yours truly, LAVINIA HIGGINBOTTOM.

We proceeded, *after* reading this letter, to open the enclosure, and found what follows. We do not presume to alter one word, but when any trifling difficulty occurs, arising from the depth of MRS. HIGGINBOTTOM'S research, we have ventured to insert a note. The title of the manuscript is

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,
BY
DOROTHEA JULIA HIGGINBOTTOM.

And thus, gentle reader it ran:—

"Having often heard travellers lament not having put down what they call the *memorybillious* of their journies, I was determined while I was on my tower, to keep a dairy (so called from containing the cream of one's information), and record everything which recurred to me—therefore I begin with my departure from London.

"Resolving to take time by the firelock, we left Mountague Place at seven o'clock by MR. FULMER'S pocket thermometer, and proceeded over Westminster-bridge to explode the European continent.

"I never pass Whitehall without dropping a tear to the memory of Charles the Second, who, was decimated after the rebellion of 1745 opposite the Horse-Guards—his memorable speech to ARCHBISHOP CAXON rings in my ears whenever I pass the spot—I reverted my head, and affected to look to see what o'clock it was by the dial, on the opposite side of the way.

"It is quite impossible not to notice the improvements in this part of the town; the beautiful view which one gets of Westminster Hall, and its curious roof, after which, as everybody knows, its builder was called WILLIAM ROOFUS.

"Amongst the lighter specimens of modern architecture, is ASTLEY'S Ampletheatre, on your right, as you cross the bridge, (which was built, MR. FULMER told me, by the Court of Arches and the House of Peers). In this ampletheatre there are equestrian performances, so called because they are exhibited *nightly*—during the season.

"It is quite impossible to quit this 'mighty maze,' as LADY MORGANS emphatically calls London, in her erudite 'Essay upon Granite,' without feeling a thousand powerful sensations—so much wealth, so much virtue, so much vice, such business as is carried on within its precincts, such influence as its inhabitants possess in every part of the civilized world—really exalts the mind from meaner things, and casts all minor considerations far behind one.

"The toll at the Marsh-gate is ris since we last come through—all was here, we were to have taken up LAVINIA'S friend, MISS SMITH, who had promised to go with us to Dover, but we found his servant instead of himself, with a billy, to say he was sorry he could not come, because his friend, Sir JOHN somebody, wished him to stay and go down to Poll at Lincoln. I have no doubt this Poll, whoever she may be, is a very respectable young woman, but mentioning her, by her christian name only, in so abrupt a manner, had a very unpleasant appearance at any rate.

"Nothing remarkable occurred till we reached the Obstacle in St. George's Fields, where our attention was arrested by those great institutions, the "School for the Indignant Blind," and the "Misanthropic Society" for making shoes, both of which claim the gratitude of the nation.

"At the corner of the lane leading to Peckham, I saw that they had removed the Dollygraph which used to stand up on the declivity to the right of the road—the dollygraphs are all to be superseded by Serampores.

"When we came to the Green Man at Blackheath we had an opportunity of noticing the errors of former travellers, for the heath is green, and the man is black; MR. FULMER encouraged to account for this, by saying, that MR. COLMAN has discovered that Moors being black, and Heaths being a kind of Moor, he looks upon the confusion of words as the cause of the mistake.

"N.B. COLMAN is the eminent Itinerary Surgeon, who constantly resides at St. Pancras.

"As we went near Woolwich we saw at a distance the artillery officers on a common, a firing away with their bombs in mortars like any thing.

"At Dartford they make gunpowder, here we changed horses, at the inn we saw a most beautiful Rhoderick Random dom in a pot, covered with flowers, it is the finest I ever saw, except those at Dropmore.—*Note (Rhododendron)*.

"When we got to Rochester we went to the Crown Inn and had a cold collection: the charge was absorbent—I had often heard my poor dear husband talk of the influence of the Crown, and a Bill of Wrights, but I had no idea what it really meant till we had to pay one.

"As we passed near Chatham I saw several Pitts, and MR. FULMER showed me a great many buildings—I believe he near fifty of them—he also shewed us the Lines at Chatham, which I saw quite distinctly, with the clothes drying on them. Rochester was remarkable in KING CHARLES'S time, for being a very witty and dissolute place, as I have read in books.

"At Canterbury we stopped ten minutes to visit all the remarkable buildings and curiosities in it, and about its neighbourhood; the church is beautiful: when OLIVER CROMWELL conquered WILLIAM the THIRD, he perverted it into a stable—the stalls are still standing—the old Virgin who shewed us the church, wore buckskin breeches and powder—he said it was an archypiscopal sea, but I saw no sea, nor do I think it possible he could see it either, for it is at least seventeen miles off—we saw MR. THOMAS à BECKETT'S tomb—my poor husband was extremely intimate with the old gentleman, and one of his nephews, a very nice man, who lives near Golden-square, dined with us twice, I think in London—in Trinity Chapel is the monument of EAU DE COLOGNE, just as it is now exhibiting at the DIARREA in the Regent's Park.

"It was late when we got to DOVER: we walked about while our dinner was preparing, looking forward to our snug *tete-à-tete* of three—we went to look at the sea, so called, perhaps, from the uninterrupted view one has, when upon it—it was very curious to see the locks to keep in the water here, and the keys which are on each side of them, all ready, I suppose, to open them if they were wanted.

"MR. FULMER looked at a high place and talked of SHAKSPEARE, and said out of his own head, these beautiful lines.—

"Half way down
"Hangs one that gathers camphire, dreadful trade."
"This, I think it but right to say, I did not myself see.—
"Methinks he seems no bigger than his head,
"The fisherman that walk upon the beach
"Appear like mice."

"This, again, I cannot quite agree to, for where we stood, they looked exactly like men, only smaller, which I attribute to the effect of distance—and then MR. FULMER said this—

"And yon tall anchoring bark
"Diminished to her cock—her cock a boy!

"This latter part I do not in the least understand, nor what MR. FULMER meant by *cock a boy*—however, LAVINIA seemed to comprehend it all, for she turned up her eyes and said something about the immortal bird of heaven—so I suppose they were alluding to the eagles, which doubtless build their aviaries in that white mountain—(*immortal bard of Avon*, the lady means.)

"After dinner we read the Paris Guide, and looked over the list of all the people who had been incontinent during the season, whose names are all put down in a book at the inn, for the purpose—we went to rest, much fatigued, knowing that we should be obliged to get up early, to be ready for embrocation in the packet in the morning.

"We were, however, awake with the owl, and a walking a way before eight, we went to see the castle—which was built, the man told us, by SEIZER, so called, I conclude, from seizing whatever he could lay his hands on—the man said moreover that he had invaded Britain and conquered it, upon which I told him that if he repeated such a thing in my presence again, I should write to MR. PEEL about him.

"We saw the inn where ALEXANDER, the Autograph of all the Russias, lived when he was here, and as we were going along, we met twenty or thirty dragons mounted on horses, and the ensign who commanded them, was a friend of MR. FULMER'S—he looked at LAVINIA, and seemed pleased with her *Tooting assembly*—he was quite a *sine qua non* of a man, and wore tips on his lips, like LADY HOPKINS'S poodle.

"I heard MR. FULMER say he was a son of MARR'S; he spoke it as if every body knew his father, so I suppose he must be the son of the poor gentleman, who was so barbarously murdered some years ago, near Ratcliffe Highway: if he is, he is uncommon genteel.

"At twelve o'clock we got into a boat and rowed to the packet; it was very fine and clear for the season, and MR. FULMER said he should not dislike pulling LAVINIA about, all the morning: this I believe was a naughtycal phrase, which I did not rightly comprehend, because MR. F. never offered to talk in that way on shore, to either of us.

"The packet is not a parcel as I imagined, in which we were to be made up for exportation, but a boat of considerable size; it is called a cutter—why, I do not know, and did not like to ask. It was very curious to see how it rolled about—however I felt quite mal-apropos, and instead of exciting any of the soft sensibilities of the other sex, a great unruly man, who held the handle of the ship, bid me lay hold of a companion, and when I sought his arm for protection, he introduced me to a ladder, down which I ascended into the cabin, one of the most curious places I ever beheld, where ladies and gentlemen are put upon shelves like books in a library, and where tall men are doubled up like boot-jacks, before they can be put away at all.

"A gentleman in a hairy cap without his coat, laid me perpendicularly on a mattrass, with a basin by my side, and said that was my birth; I thought it would have been my death, for I never was so indisposed in all my life. I behaved extremely ill to a very amiable middle-aged gentleman with a bald head, who had the misfortune to be attending upon his wife, in the little hole under me.

"There was no symphony to be found among the tars, (so called from their smell) for just before we went off I heard them throw a painter overboard, and directly after, they called out to one another to hoist up an ensign. I was too ill to enquire what the poor young gentleman had done, but after I came up stairs I did not see his body hanging anywhere, so I conclude they had cut him down; I hope it was not young MR. MARR a venturing after my LAVY.

"I was quite shocked to find what democrats the sailors are—they seem to hate the nobility, and especially the law lords: the way I discovered this apathy of theirs to the nobility, was this—the very moment we lost sight of England and were close to France, they began, one and all, to swear first at the peer, and then at the bar, in such gross terms as made my very blood run cold.

"I was quite pleased to see LAVINIA sitting with MR. FULMER in the travelling carriage on the outside of the packet. But LAVINIA afforded great proofs of her good bringing up, by commanding her feelings—it is curious what could have agitated the billiary ducks of my stomach, because I took every precaution which is recommended in different books to prevent ill-disposition. I had some mutton chops at breakfast, some Scotch marmalade on bread and butter, two eggs, two cups of coffee and three of tea, besides toast, a little fried whiting, some potted charr, and a few shrimps, and after breakfast I took a glass of warm white wine negus, and a few oysters, which lasted me till we got into the boat, when I began eating gingerbread nuts, all the way to the packet, and then was persuaded to take a glass of bottled porter to keep every thing snug and comfortable."

And here ends our present communication. We are mightily obliged to MISS HIGGINBOTTOM, and shall with great pleasure continue the journal, whenever we are presented with it.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

WE have had occasion frequently to look into the *arcana* of these mysterious institutions, and have witnessed with pain and disgust their quackeries and delusions; in and about the metropolis their operations have been carried on with a zeal bordering upon impropriety, if not indecency. We find that GLASGOW is at present invaded by a BRANCH, and select one from many communications we have received thence, to *state the case*. On Sunday next we shall call the attention of our readers once more to the subject, and in the mean time bespeak an attentive perusal of a curious and authentic narration.—

GLASGOW, Dec. 16, 1823.

DEAR BULL—The success which has attended your endeavours to redress the grievances, to put down humbug, and to amend the morals of your immediate neighbours, induces me to hope that you will not refuse your aid to remove a serious evil, which has of late broken out in this city. Time was when a man's house was his castle, but I am sorry to say that such an order of things no longer exists. In other days, when a man had got over the bustle of business, he could retire to the bosom of his family, and enjoy uninterruptedly the society of those for whom he laboured, and in whom his happiness was centered. Even in the days of radical reformers, when alarm every where existed out of doors, our women and children while they kept at home, knew nothing of the danger but by report; but the evil I complain of is of a more extensive nature and more dangerous, because more insidious, than all the attempts of all the radicals put together. Our women and children are the most exposed to it—their minds are deluded and their understandings perverted—and under the serious name of religion, our houses are invaded, and the secrets of every family laid open to the mercy of the intruders. A sort of female inquisition has been established under the auspices of a MR. DUDLEY, who lately arrived here as an agent of the Bible Society. He found no difficulty in enlisting under his banners all manner of women: young, old, middle-aged, in great numbers, flocked to his standard. Immediately the town was divided into districts—and the ladies, hunting in couples, fearlessly enter every house, demanding subscriptions; and woe be to the reputation of that man or woman who has courage enough to refuse to comply with their request.

Will any sober person believe, that the Bible Society, whose business has been hitherto conducted in the most exemplary manner by the other sex, should all at once change its agents, and employ those who must shortly bring its great emoluments to nothing? It is not to be credited—they must have some other object, which does not meet the eye. Be that as it may, some generalship has been displayed in the appointment of the fair beggars: an old hand and a young go together, and in case the brass of the junior should be easily rubbed off, the unquestionable impudence of the other may supply the defect.

Mild means, MR. BULL, have had no effect—our Papers have tried in vain to write them down. It is therefore seriously intended, as soon as Parliament meets, to apply for the benefit of a branch of the treadmill, from which, in this instance, it is humbly hoped that you will withhold all manner of opposition. The evil had unfortunately gained ground before it was thought of much consequence, as it was industriously stated that the members of the association were all spinsters, come to the age of discretion, who adopted this plan as the only feasible chance of being brought in contact with old bachelors, or other enviable personages; and as stratagems have their use in love as well as in war, this one was forgiven in favour of our aged aunts and cousins. But the business was speedily taken out of their hands—the desire of being seen could not long be confined to ladies of a certain standing. Now we have young girls just escaped from school, performing as collectors of this most inquisitorial revenue. It is lamentable to see young women of family so deluded—and in the end their minds must be contaminated by the example of vice which their daily visits must bring before their eyes. Can a delicate female investigate the arcana of a brothel without getting some new light? The thing cannot be. There is no joke in the above allusion—well-bred, and hitherto well-behaved girls, have been seen coming out of houses of such a description. Is not this a great evil?

For more information I refer you to the *Glasgow Courier* of Saturday the 13th, and to *The Herald* of the 15th inst.—Your most obedient servant, ANTI-HUMBUG.

A considerable disturbance was created last Thursday in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, arising from a very absurd mistake committed by a French lady, who had recently arrived in London from the Continent for the purpose of having an operation performed on her tongue, by SIR ASTLEY COOPER; feeling a great aversion from commencing the course of discipline directed by the eminent surgeon, she, from day to day postponed her visit to him, and on Thursday, passing by a celebrated oil shop near St- James's, after reading a bill posted at the door, abruptly entered the shop, and requested the master, to give her his advice upon her complaint, hoping to receive relief without so much pain and difficulty as she apprehended from *regular practice*—vain were the protestations of the pickle-man—vain all his assurances that he knew nothing of surgery or pharmacy—vain his intreaties that she would leave his shop, which at last she was compelled to do, and quitted the position she had taken up, exclaiming that it was a gross imposition of London shopkeepers to profess in their placards, what they could not perform in their persons.

In what will our readers suppose all this anger had its origin—?—in the fact that the lady, who was ignorant of the idiom of our language, had seen an announcement in the window to this effect—"TONGUES CURED HERE."

THEATRES.

THE "*Vespers of Palermo*" have faded into nothingness, and all that remains to record their memory is a remarkably well-printed book of the play, published by MR. MURRAY. We could easily have anticipated the fate of this piece, for the reason we gave last week—we mean because MR. KENNY had some time since, translated the Tragedy, and subsequently abandoned the production of it. The author of "*Raising the Wind*," and "*Sweethearts and Wives*," and of twenty other "admirable fooleries," has certainly not given any proofs of his skill in tragic composition; but there is a certain *tact* about established play-wrights, more serviceable in constructing Dramas intended for the stage, than the more elegant accomplishments, in which such a lady as MRS. HEMANS is "passing rich." Conspiracies, plots, and assassinations, have been brought forward in endless variety; and we think the changes have at length been completely rung through; and so, we conclude, thought MR. KENNY—he considered the "*Vespers of Palermo*" undramatic—so did we—and so it is.

We are concerned to find that there are still bickerings and quarrellings between certain actors and certain managers, because, wherever this happens, the public is sure to be the loser. We have often referred to the economy of the French stage, where all the *punctilios* which agitate the monarchies of Covent Garden and Drury Lane are unknown, and the delicate distinctions between good parts and bad parts, and small letters in the bills and large letters in the bills, form no part of the hopes and fears of actors or actresses; it is as useless, however, to try to change the national character of the player and the manager, as it is to alter that of any other member of the community.

On Wednesday a most entertaining *fracas* took place at Drury Lane, which was carried on with considerable spirit between two persons, one of whom was a Cambridge man, and the other an officer in the East India Company's sea service—it commenced, it seems, by some observation of one of the gentlemen upon the *nose* of the other, which produced a defiance to the first assailant from the second to come out of the box, and try his prowess in pulling the offensive part. The opponent, first scanning his man, made up his mind that he could with ease—as SHAKSPEARE says—

——"*Nose him* i' the lobby,"

accepted the doughty challenge, and proceeded to operations upon the delicate promontory in question—a retaliation took place, and each gentleman possessed himself forcibly of the obtruding feature of his adversary; peace officers were called in, and as speedily knocked down; constables' staves were borne away in triumph, and all seemed to threaten war—certainly not *civil* war—when the combatants were overcome, and we perceive, added to the unseemly exposure of the evening, by a day-light exhibition of themselves before the Magistrates at Bow-street in the morning. Such things, be it said, to the honour of society, seldom happen in these days.

We lament exceedingly to perceive that the recovery of MISS TREE from her *sham* illness, is by no means so decided as we could wish; she appeared to suffer considerably in the little bit of OPHELIA which we saw on Friday—we say little bit, for though we adore SHAKSPEARE and admire MISS TREE, and think YOUNG'S HAMLET excellent, we have not enough of the critic in us, to sit out the play so called, more than twice in the season.

A decision of no trifling importance has been made, as our readers will see, touching the right of managers to take money at the doors after the seats of the Theatre are entirely occupied. To a great proportion of the play-going public, whose diversion is not derivable from the stage, we conclude the nice distinction drawn makes no great difference, but it certainly is extremely just that notice should be immediately given at the entrances of the Theatre when there ceases to be such accommodation as to play-goers or ladies is indispensable, and which they most certainly intend to secure, when they pay their money.—We think that ELLISTON should be entirely exonerated from any share of blame personally, in the affair, because he seldom can have a personal *surveillance* of the part of the house where the alleged imposition takes place; while, on the other hand, the door-keepers themselves should also be borne harmless, for in the position where they are placed, it is of course impossible for them, to ascertain the exact state of the interior of the house. We congratulate Drury Lane upon the cause, if not the result—for we are glad to find their little law-suits arise rather from an overflow of visitors than a scantiness of them.

TO JOHN BULL.

—"quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid non."—Hor.

SIR,—Much attention was a short time ago excited, and with great justice, to a question most interesting to humanity, by the discussion of the impropriety or otherwise of subjecting female offenders to the punishment of the tread-wheel; but the details of the late tragedy in Hertfordshire, its causes and consequences, have more lately so exclusively engrossed the public mind, that opinions and feelings then very general, seem now by as general a consent, forgotten or postponed, or at best, (like so much of every thing that is laudable,) transient and fruitless. Though I do not recollect that the affirmative of this proposition has publicly met with many advocates, it is notorious that very many intelligent individuals, urge, and I believe from conviction, its propriety, and it is from this belief that I fear to see public opinion cooling on the subject—that I venture an attempt to prolong the discussion with no other ability for the task than an utter and hearty conviction of the impropriety of that punishment, and in the fear alone that silence and suffrance may eventually obtain for it that toleration which reason and humanity deny. Without professing to know anything of the physical mischief resulting from this abuse of punishment, and on which much argument has been judiciously employed, I would willingly follow for a few moments on the same side, on the broader ground of principle and the common feelings of humanity, in the hope that the expression of one more opinion, however in itself valueless, may not be wholly so if it could still excite to the discussion abler heads and hearts, as warmed by the subject as my own.

That our countrymen are deservedly celebrated for that warm feeling of respect and attachment to the female sex, which is the natural result of the intrepid manliness of their character, is a proud truth, which few Englishmen, and, to their honour, perhaps, fewer foreigners will question. Indeed of all our national virtues and vices none is more strongly and more pervadingly marked. Amongst the classes least likely to act from the influence of such feelings, among our lowest and poorest, this character is observable in many habits of considerate attention, and in a kinder adaptation of employments and duties, strikingly contrasted in this respect with the less amiable selfishness of the customs of other countries. In the higher ranks of society, amongst the well educated and the generous, still more strongly marked, it forms that high toned gallantry, that chivalrous sense of the propriety and the decorum, the respect and the attention, due to the fairest and best part of the creation, which renders English society (or that part of it yet uninfected by the poison of foreign follies) the pride of all who know how to value it. And who would wish to survive this honourable subject of national boast?—who would change the mild and moral spirit of Christian government, for the relentless stoicism of the Athenian?—Is it not enough that our statute book should find its only example in the bloody Code of Draco, without adding to that severity (questionable in policy as it may or may not be) an unnatural abuse of it hitherto unheard of. And yet such is indeed the infliction upon *females* of the degrading torture of the tread-wheel. For the correction and punishment of hardened offenders of my own sex, I have no imaginable objection to the change which the introduction of this machine has wrought in the discipline of our gaols, because I think it has substituted punishment for what was before its cause I think it has substituted punishment for what was before its mockery, and by increasing the fear of the consequences has proportionably diminished crime; but with respect to *females*, I can scarcely think that I am living in England, and advocating the non-application of the same rule. It is not many weeks since I first heard this revolting fact, that for sexes and circumstances so very different there is no distinction of punishment. I heard it, I most unaffectedly say, with utter horror, and for the first time in my life blushed for my country. Are we indeed in the nineteenth century, in the very pride of civilization and refinement, guilty of a tyrannous abuse of the forms of justice, which, as far as it extends, throws all former instances of barbarism into the shade. Cruelty in its worst exercise, with something like an instinctive assent to the common feelings of nature, has hitherto for the most part confined itself to the active and passive agency of its own author *Man*, and is it reserved for us to give it a feebler and a less deserving victim?—What may be the baneful effects of this injudicious system on the comparatively slight texture of the female frame, I can not estimate—they must necessarily be severe; but it is against the *principle*, which will shoot a shudder can for a moment contemplate it in another yet worse aspect of its complicated wretchedness that I raise my anathema, and it alone will make the picture sufficiently black.

Let us suppose a young female committed "to hard labour," driven to her wretched task, and hour after hour, and day after day wearing down, by ceaseless agony, a frame little qualified for such endurance, and by a punishment so brutalizing, and even a public exposure of her sufferings and shame, degrading past all hope of redemption a mind, which, under the influence of kindlier and more judicious correction, might have been given back to the world retrained to virtue. To add one more tint of horror to the picture. In a town like this what is the largest class of unfortunate females who tenant our prisons? Are they not those most hapless of all the children of misery, who, the victims less of their own errors than the vices of others, nightly crowd our streets and public places, and thence, often at the ferocious caprice of a constable, and the necessary indiscriminateness of a police magistrate, under the sweeping definitions of a harsh Vagrant Act, are hurried, numbers at a time, to heal a broken spirit in the rigours of a gaol, and to expiate on the tread-wheel the crime of being unfortunate. Of this, it is to be feared, too large proportion of the martyrs of this cruel system, it is notorious also, how many add to present wretchedness the unspeakable aggravation of the recollection of brighter days, and with sensibilities still fine and keener from misfortune, harrow every thought and feeling into an intensity of woe that fearfully beggars actual suffering in the remembrance of what was once its glorious and happy contrast:—this, this is the perfection of human suffering that mocks all thought and language—this is draining to the lowest dregs a draught bitter enough before—this is the "it is finished" of agony, bodily, mental, and universal—

"from whose hot throb—whose deadly aching,
"The heart hath no relief but breaking."

To these, then, most unfortunate of human beings—to these pitied victims to the heartless treachery of scoundrels who can betray in nocence and then spurn what they have made it—to these "miserable offenders," as they are called—but, in my judgment, offenders far more sinned against than sinning—the tread-mill crowded by the misused power of many a brutal zealot who, in this exercise of it, thinks he honours heaven by breaking the bruised reed, offers its asylum, and there this misery reigns at last alone: there repentance meets disgrace—misfortune is soothed by torture, shame annihilated in infamy, agony goaded to despair. And now, if the picture is complete, if it is frightful, and, above all, if it is true, up every feeling of indignant manhood and forbid the longer endurance of what has far too long already outraged and disgraced the name—the sufferings of helpless females demand redress, and where is the manly heart that can hear the appeal unmoved?

The whole system is unnaturally mistaken and harsh. If in the more laborious offices of life it excites our compassion, to see a female reversing the curse of the Creator, and eating her bread in the sweat of her brow, how revolting ought to be the idea of subjecting her to a punishment, under which the strongest manly frame sinks, and wearied and worn down confesses the severity of a discipline to which the nerve of limbs, toil-strung from their cradle, can afford no adequate resistance? The bodily pain of a state of labour so unnatural and excessive, must be excruciating, and rightly reader the combination of misery with which a female pursues her shameful task, indeed complete. And is woman to continue to bear this, and man to inflict it?—it cannot, must not be—every feeling is in arms against it—nature forbids, and heaven abhors it.

The savage rigour of the system too, is not its only fault; its absolute injustice and inadequacy, either to correction or remedy, render it as politically as it is morally objectionable. Here even the, at best, bad argument, of necessity and expediency cannot hold, for the punishment is in itself utterly disproportioned to any offence, which, generally speaking, a woman can commit, and nine-tenths of those who suffer it do so for offences which call for a very different correction. Measured even by the rigid rule of justice it is iniquitous and harsh, but tried by the standard of humanity it is revolting and merciless and monstrous;—its existence is a disgrace to every honourable distinction we claim as a nation, and belies every right feeling we pretend to cherish as men;—uselessly, and unqualifiedly barbarous, it presents the political solecism of punishment severe, without precedent, not holding forth even the possibility of the reformation, which is the only legitimate end of all punishment, but from its very nature tending to nothing but the hastened and irretrievable ruin of its victims.

I do trust, however, that we may now confidently look forward to not being much longer grieved by the existence of this crying enormity—every thing like cruelty is un-English, and this refined and unnatural species of it will soon give way before the better feelings which we all unite in. The Government itself will, I trust, lead the way in the work of charity, and willingly lend itself to the adoption of some approved change—it will gladly get rid of a charge which stains its own fairer policy and meet the wish it shares. I am very far from wishing to be understood as blaming the promoters of the tread-mill (even in the abuse of it I execrate) or the Government which has thought it (as I do) its duty to support it till it had been tried;—it has now been tried and found wanting—its severity is proved to be only equalled by its uselessness, and the result cannot but be the immediate and utter abolishment of the use of it with reference to females. Such, I venture to predict, will be the spontaneous act of the Government.—Should, however, my anticipations prove unfounded, and some mistaken motive of policy still endeavour to retain a system so reprobated, I would still predict its downfall from the for once united voice of all parties agreed, not upon a question of politics or expediency, but in the everlasting dictates of humanity and justice, demanding in the senate and entreating from the throne the restoration of the character of the nation. More willingly would I (Tory, Mr. Editor, as I am to my very heart's core) to attain such an object, *for once* see all distinction of contending factions lost in one loud and simultaneous and irresistible expression of a warmer and a better feeling.

Until this much-to-be-desired change take place, might we not with reason suggest to the consideration of our Police Magistrates the enviable power they possess of tempering the rigour of the present system by confining its operation to those who may be more justly amenable to it, and sparing themselves the odium and their country the disgrace of inflicting it at all upon females? I am not aware that the Vagrant Act forces upon a magistrate the painful alternative of punishing severely or not punishing at all, by intending that every commitment under its enactments must necessarily be to hard labour. On the contrary, a fair discretion, in my opinion, is left, and is meant to be left, in the breast of the Magistrate, to be used as circumstances may warrant; and even it were not so, where would be the difficulty or the danger of moderating an *in terrorem* kind of power (for that is the only construction that can excuse its existence) by that mercy from which it ought to be inseparable, and by preferring the spirit of the law before the letter, making "even its failings lean to virtue's side." A severer course is certainly in the power of our Magistrates, and if they even adopt it from a conviction (however erroneous) that it is necessary, I am far from blaming them; but I will add also, that I am as far from envying them.

But it is now time to have done with a subject which, however in itself interesting, I am intruding upon you at far too great a length, and with far too little ability to compensate the inconvenience. May we soon, very soon recognise the influence of a better spirit in the abolishment of the loathed system of cruelty I have endeavoured to deprecate; and to hasten and insure it, may every right and kindly feeling that our nature claims enlist itself on the side of mercy, and every where join in the support of an appeal which is "in the name of humanity charitable, and in the name of God just."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hadlow-street, 5th Dec. 1823. JUVENIS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I send the following substance of a letter, received by the last Leeward Island packet, as shewing the state of feeling to which the West India planter has been driven by the late proceedings of the British Parliament.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A WEST INDIA PROPRIETOR.

SUBSTANCE OF A LETTER FROM ANTIGUA, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1823.

IT is impossible not to contemplate with regret the impaired state to which your property here, as well as that of all West India proprietors, is reduced by inconsiderate, and to us unjust, Acts of Parliament, by which our absolute ruin is threatened; while Ministers acknowledging the injustice, shew (as you truly say) no inclination to protect or to save us. It is lamentable thus to see our best rights infringed for parliamentary influence. The union of the East India Interest with the Saints has been our bane; we are sacrificed to the popularity game of the one, and the interests of the other, that their sugars may be brought without competition, and on their own terms, to the British market, to effect which the newspapers and other periodical publications are monopolized to vilify and injure us. While a gradual reform in the condition of the slaves is their pretended *sole* object, they are hurrying on a general emancipation, regardless of the danger of all sudden and violent changes, and the loss of life and fortune with which we are threatened.

The unsettling of the negro mind is of itself a sufficient injury, without goading him on to freedom by troops of sectarians, as well as by new laws and regulations sent out almost monthly by Government. God knows that a tenfold evil has already been done to the cause of humanity, as well as to the great interests of the empire, by the partial abolition act alone. It is mortifying to see our once flourishing colonies precipitated to ruin, while the colonies and trade of rival nations are thus made to flourish by our own acts, in proportion to the destruction they bring upon ourselves. It is time the eyes of the nation were opened, and that Ministers should no longer be induced to sacrifice our best rights to the mistaken zeal of party and interested views of men, who seem to have sufficient influence in Parliament to procure the adoption of measures pregnant with ruin to the nation.

With a prodigious increase of sectarian schools, especially those of the Methodists, it would appear that while faith and duty to God are inculcated, all good works towards each other are omitted; and the negroes seem to be taught to read, only to make them acquainted with inflammatory productions, and dangerous chapters of the Bible, which are carefully marked out for them, such as the 8th chapter of Joshua, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Galatians, &c. &c. Surely Government cannot expect that we should enlighten our slaves for our own destruction, thus cutting our own throats. But on this, as well as other parts of this subject, a great want of local knowledge is evident; nor will it be believed in England, that a great bulk of the coloured and black people who have been emancipated in this colony, have returned to servitude in order to get their bread; and many of both classes are employed and supported by our very slaves.

The continued exaction of our high war taxes, while those taxes have been lowered to all other classes of his Majesty's subjects, look as if they were reserved to make an easy prey of us to the benefit of the East India interest; thus taking advantage of our distress, while compensation is only held out as a blind; and it can be demonstrated that the general distress of the colonies has originated neither in misfortune from the visitations of Providence, nor in imprudence, nor the misconduct of the proprietors, but in the very acts of government. Hence, if there be any integrity in that government, or security in private property, we have a double claim to compensation. The colonies cannot be cultivated by free negroes for the benefit of the present proprietors; and God only knows what will become of the aged, the lame, the sick—what poor rates must be established to maintain them, and on whom established. The times are ominous and eventful; in this land perhaps our chief (though slender) security is, the general inability from drought to raise provisions equal to the support of the negroes.

Ere this you will have heard of the *insurrection in Demerara, said* to have been instigated by the Methodists, and you *will hear* of an expedition said to be preparing at St. Domingo for the capture and emancipation of Jamaica. The number of slaves in this colony are 31,064; free (coloured and black) 3,905; while the white inhabitants amount only to 1980, as appears by the census taken in 1821. We have in contemplation to reduce our colonial taxes, which amount now to near 40,000l. and are a heavy imposition on us; feeling that if our colonies are no longer worth the consideration of Government this expenditure may be saved; and the getting rid of these *expences will in* some measure indemnify us for the partial 4s per cent duty with which we are shackled.

If emancipation is indeed contemplated, it is neither liberal nor wise to keep back the nature of the compensation to be offered; and at the same time to excite the feelings of the slaves; a compensation which, to be just, may in some degree be calculated from the fact that Government now pay 60l. sterling per head, even for the raw slaves captured in Spanish vessels. But here again, a great want of local knowledge is apparent; I will venture to say that your negroes would not change their condition with the labouring classes in England notwithstanding all their boasted freedom; they have no cares, rich or well they want for nothing, and live in a state of happiness and comfort, which will cease with the boon of Emancipation. These truths, (were truths the object of the Saints) would be easily confirmed or refuted. But enough of this subject for the present, I am, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Demerara, dated 22d October:—

"I beg to correct an error in my letter of the 18th—For 'Domburg' read 'Bendorf.'—The buildings were entirely burned down on the night of the 7th inst. Two or three fires have happened in different parts of the colony, but nothing like contrivance has been traced.

"A considerable sensation has been occasioned in the minds of the public from the poisoning of the wife of Joe—(the man who gave the information of the revolt.)—but all that is certain is, that she died by arsenic; by whom, or how administered, is buried in the deepest obscurity. Another circumstance of an alarming nature has occurred on Leguan Plantation. Dorenbasg provided dinner for the militia guard some few days ago; the dinner, ready cooked, was sent to the guard at Bachelors' Adventure; every one who ate of the dinner (17 in number), was seized with violent vomiting about three hours afterwards. An investigation of the circumstance has taken place, and though nothing conclusive as to the guilty party has come out: there is no doubt but a foul attempt has been made to poison.

"These circumstances have tended to keep up an excitement in the colony, which was dying away, and must have an effect in prolonging the necessity for martial law, and in putting all upon their guard not to place too implicit confidence any where."

On Thursday morning, Mr. Krouse, the extra Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with despatches from Sir William A'Court, in Spain.

The building in the King's old Palace, known as the office for the Board of Green Cloth, is about to be pulled down forthwith, to complete the new arrangements for his Majesty holding his Courts there.

On Friday, the Gentlemen appointed to be Consuls at South America received their final instructions from Mr. Planta, the Under Secretary of State, in the absence of Mr. Secretary Canning, who is confined to his house with an attack of the gout. The Gentlemen were to sail yesterday, on board his Majesty's ship Cambridge, from Portsmouth.

The Commission of Lunacy against Sir Gregory Page Turner was opened on Friday. Various acts which evidently shewed that his mind was in an unsound state were proved—such as dressing like a beggar, wearing his clothes for an unusual length of time, so that violence was necessarily resorted to for their removal from his person, and were only useful to the gardener, who nailed his trees against the wall with shreds of the cloth; he would then send for these shreds, to be preserved by him as curiosities; every shirt had holes cut in it; in the absence of scissors or knife, he would effect his purpose with his fingers; that his bed was dirty and loathsome; in short, that his conduct, in every respect, was what it could not have been in a person of sound mind. The Jury returned a verdict of Lunacy.

On Friday a labouring man was drinking at the Three Tuns public-house, Thames-street, where he received change for a sovereign, which he placed in his breeches pocket, and, being intoxicated, fell asleep; on his awaking, and not finding his money, he charged one Pugh with having robbed him, and a quarrel ensuing, a scuffle took place, when the unfortunate man staggered off the curb-stone at the moment a waggon, laden with iron, was passing, the fore-wheel of which going over his chest, crushed him in so dreadful a manner, that he died on his way to the Hospital.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out at Liverpool, which consumed the premises of Mr. Benson, grocer, the corner of Castle-street, and damaged two or three of the adjoining houses in Derby-square.

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The Solar Tables, the Table of Natural Sines, the Common Logarithms, the Sines and Logarithms of Angles, and the Refraction Tables for clearing the distance, with precepts and examples relating to double Altitudes, the use of the chronometer, and method of finding the true distance, (composing a part of the whole work, but distinguished therefrom by the title of "Solar Tables, &c.") will also be sold separately.

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As the Printing of so much Tabular Matter is very expensive, the Author has been induced to announce to his Friends, and to Navigators in general, that he will publish the Work by Subscription, Names and Subscribers to be sent to the Author. Price for the whole Work, to Subscribers, will be Thirty Shillings; excluding the Tables of Latitudes and Longitudes, One Pound; the Solar Tables, &c. as also described, Twelve Shillings,—to be paid on delivery. It will be raised to Non-Subscribers. The Author confidently hopes the Work will be ready for delivery early in the spring of 1824.

Books are now open for receiving Subscriptions, with Mr. H. Hardy, at the Bar of the Jerusalem Coffee House: Messrs. Gilberts, Opticians; at the residence of the Author, No. 148, and at Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen's, Booksellers, Leadenhall-Street, and R. H. Laurie, 53, Fleet-Street. Communication, by Letter or otherwise, to either place, intimating the Intention of Subscribing, with publication of Address, &c. will meet with the attention of

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LATEST NEWS.

There were no arrivals yesterday from the continent, but a Brazil mail reached down, which contains a despatch from General de Llina e Silva, stating, that an attempt at insurrection had been made at Bahia, but it failed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 21.—The *Diario* contains a despatch from Gen. I. de Lima e Silva, the Commander-in-Chief, dated from his head-quarters at Bahia, Sept. 16, in which he says that on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of that month he had been fired upon, by some evil-minded persons, to cause a revolution in that city; they had first endeavoured to excite jealousy between the troops of the country and the battalion of the Emperor. The General concerted measures with the Provisional Government, by means of which the malecontents were alarmed, seeing their evil intentions were known, and order was preserved. The General had wished the troops of the line to be sent away till they could be embarked for Rio, and proposed to lay down his command; but the Provisional Government begged him not to do, and seeing that the danger was passed, he had retained it.

THE ARMY.—A detachment belonging to the 46th regiment of foot has received orders to embark forthwith on board the Castle Forbes, in the River Thames, for York, for the purpose of conveying convicts to New South Wales. A detachment of recruits marched yesterday from the recruiting department at Westminster, for Winchester, where the head quarters of the 95th regt. (now raising) is at present stationed. A detachment of the 65th regiment has arrived at Glasgow; another detachment is expected to arrive there to-morrow.

A murder was committed last week, at Alford, in Lincolnshire, on Sarah Arrowsmith, by John Smith, servant to Mr. Ancient, a farmer. The unfortunate woman had a child by Smith three years ago, and was pregnant by him again; Smith left a bag of flour for her, in which was some arsenic: she made the flour into cakes, and ate some herself, and died in a few days. Smith has been committed for trial on the Coroner's Inquest, for Wilful Murder.

An attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate W. Jones, Esq. of Tycoch, near Carnarvon. He had left the house for the stable, about eight o'clock, when some person fired a pistol at him, which passed through his hat, and afterwards closed with him, and struck him on the head with his pistol. Mr. Jones was stunned, and then the villain attempted to stab him: in the attempt he cut Mr. Jones's finger and the breast of his coat. He made his escape.

At the Admiralty Sessions yesterday, John Castle was indicted for maliciously cutting Captain Clarke, of the George the Fourth East Indiamen. The charge was clearly proved, and the Jury found him Guilty.—But recommended him to mercy, in which they were joined by the prosecutor.

Captain Little, of the Maide, was tried for firing a loaded pistol at John Mason. The deceased and some of the other seamen had made an attack upon Capt. Little in his cabin, who fired in defence of his life; and Baron Garrow directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

The universal patronage of the Nobility and Gentry which Jeremy and Bragg have experienced for a series of years, has been a great excitement for them to excel in various productions of British manufacture. They beg strongly to recommend to families about to furnish, their much improved quality of Patent Merino Damask; also, their Imperial Cachmere Chintz, equal in appearance to Painted Velvet, and very little more expensive than common cotton chintz. To be seen only at 29 and 29, Southampton-street, Covent Garden.—☞ Transparent Window Blinds, of various patterns and all sizes.

BONAPARTE'S White Bach Charger is now exhibiting in Pall Mall. He is the most perfect horse, as to symmetry, blood, bone, and beauty; and by some of our first rate judges supposed to be the largest horse for his height in England. He is well known by officers who have seen him in battle; has seven discernible wounds, and a bullet in his tail. He is about 20 years of age, and as free as a five year old. The superb saddle and bridle, which the late Emperor wore are also worn, and his boots. The person who exhibits the horse is well acquainted with the movements of the late Emperor, and speaks six different languages.

RECTIFIED SPERM OIL, 4s. 6d. per gallon.—UPTON and Co. oilmen and colour manufacturers, 64, Queen street, Cheapside, most respectfully acquaint the public, that by a process entirely new, they are enabled to sell a Sperm Oil so highly rectified, as to equal in purity spirits of wine. This oil being, in the first instance, of the finest quality, and afterwards completely cleansed from every impurity, there is no waste, and its flame is equal in brilliancy to the best gas, with the superior strength and steadiness of an oil light. So unequivocal is its excellence, that it will burn well in every kind of lamp.—N. B. Other Lamp Oil, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon; Linseed Oil, 2s. 6d. and Turpentine, 5s. per gallon: White Lead, 36s. per cwt. and refined Coal Tar Paint, 15s. which quantity will cover 1000 square feet.

HIS MAJESTY'S late restoration to health is attributed to an advertised remedy, called "King's Stomach Medicine," to which, it is said, there are added certain dietetic Rules for Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, as they have lately been observed by his Majesty with such signal success.

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JOHN BURGESS & SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse

HOWSE and CORBETT'S ANODYNE EXPECTORANT LOZENGES, are recommended by the Faculty as a most invaluable Medicine to persons having Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throats, &c. &c. They remove all fever attending these complaints, cause a gentle expectoration, and by lubricating the throat and fauces, take off all that irritation which excites violent coughing, consequently are very much used by persons visiting large assemblies, or places of divine worship. They are so innocent that they are frequently dissolved in warm water and given to Infants, and the Proprietors are daily receiving testimonials of their efficacy.—Prepared only, and sold Wholesale and Retail, by Howse and Corbett, Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; Agents, Sayer, 150, Oxford-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Sutton and Co. 127, Holborn; Ward, 324, Holborn; Prout, 226, Strand; Strading, Royal Exchange; Pink, 65, High-street, Borough; and most other respectable Medicine Venders.—Boxes 13½d. each, or three in one 2s. 6d.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The most invaluable discoveries are frequently opposed in their progress to celebrity by prejudice and unbelief. The amateurs of personal attraction are earnestly invited to a proof of unparalleled excellence, by the use of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a cosmetic of vital importance to the support of female loveliness. Powerful of effect, yet mild of influence, this admirable specific possesses balsamic properties of surprising energy. It eradicates freckles, pimples, spots, redness, and all cutaneous eruptions, gradually producing a delicately clear, soft skin; transforms even the most sallow complexion into radiant whiteness; resists the scorching rays of the sun; successfully opposes the attack of inclement weather, and renders the harsh and rough skin beautifully soft, smooth, and even; imparts to the neck, face, and arms a healthy and juvenile bloom; diffuses a pleasing coolness; and, by due perseverance in the application, it soon produces a beautiful complexion. The Kalydor is equally unsurpassed in the nursery as at the toilet. Perfectly innoxious, it may be used by the most delicate lady with the assurance of safety and efficacy. To mothers nursing their offspring imparts soothing and succour, enhances maternal pleasure in the act of administering alimentary nourishment. To gentlemen whose faces are tender after shaving; a great infelicity which attends the operation of shaving is the irritation of the skin, many gentlemen suffer greatly from this cause. Rowland's Kalydor will be found excellent beyond precedent in ameliorating and allaying that most unpleasant sensation.—This beautiful production is Patronized by the Princess Esterhazy, the Persian Ambassador, and recommended by the most eminent of the faculty.—Sold in pint bottles, at 4s. 6d. and in half pints, at 4s. 6d. each, duty included, by the sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton garden, Holborn, London; and, by appointment, by most perfumers and Medicine Venders, who vend their celebrated MACASSAR OIL.

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JOHN BULL.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 159. **SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1823.** **Price 7d.**

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC just published by T. BOOSEY and Co. Importers and publishers of Foreign Music, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street:—

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NEW MUSIC.

Published by GOULDING, D'ALMAINE and Co. 20, Soho-square.

VOCAL.—The following Music in "Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico," composed by Henry R. Bishop: the Songs, "O there's a mountain pa'n," price 1s. 6d.; "There blooms a sweet flow'r," 1s. 6d.; "Sweet as the breath of burning pine," 1s. 6d.; "Shame to manhood," 2s.; and "The Widow of Estremadura," 1s. 6d.—The Duets, "Must there for ever in Life's chalice be?" price 2s.; and "Stay, Amazitli, stay," 2s.; and the admired Round, "Yes! 'tis the Indian drum," 3s.

MASS for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi, price 12s.

PIANO FORTE.—Rondos on the Air, "Go, my love, go," price 3s. 6d.; on "Orynthia, my beloved," 3s.; on "He is all the world to me," 3s. 6d.; composed by J. B. Cramer.—"Scots wha hae," being No. 24 of admired Airs, arranged by J. Mazzinghi, 3s.; Variations on "Home, sweet home!" 3s. 6d.; and Divertisements, with "Hark the Convent bells!" 3s. 6d., and with "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," 4s., composed by T. A. Rawlings.—Divertisement, "Windsor Castle," by T. Tomlins, 2s. 6d.

N.B. An extensive assortment of Square, Cabinet, and Cottage Piano Fortes by the most esteemed makers for Sale or Hire.

TO THE AMATEURS OF MUSIC.

On Saturday, January 3, 1824, will be published a new Periodical Work, to be entitled,

LA BILANCIA, a JOURNAL of THEATRICAL MUSIC.—Each Number will contain twenty-four pages octavo, Italian and English, printed in alternate columns, on fine wove hot pressed paper and the whole with a liberality of expense which will make it one of the most elegant periodical publications of the present day. The work will form two volumes annually. The first Number will appear on the first Saturday in January, and will be published every succeeding Saturday, at the office of Mr. Partridge, bookseller, No. 4, Royal Arcade, Pall Mall, immediately under the Opera House, where orders and Subscriptions for the Work will be received, and where the Work may be had, price 1s. each Number; to Annual Subscribers, 2l. 2s. The Prospectus in Italian and English, is now ready, and may be had gratis at the Office, and of all Book and Music-sellers in Town and Country as the Work will also be sold by Booksellers and Music-sellers in England and on the Continent. This Work will be found to be highly interesting, amusing and instructive, to the scientific professors and amateurs of this beautiful Art, as well as to the student of the Italian Language.

LOGIER'S SYSTEM of MUSICAL EDUCATION.—Dr. ESSEX respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN for the reception of Pupils on the above System, every Wednesday and Saturday as usual. Playing from Figured Basses, and the Art of Singing Italian and English at Sight, by a knowledge of Harmony in parts of Duets, Trios, &c. will be taught at the Academy, 5, Tenderden-street, Hanover-square; or at private residences and schools.—Terms known by applying as above.

NEW SONGS, &c.—"And has she then deceived me," Air from Rossini, arranged by J. Sinclair, 2s. 6d.; "Oh, Lady, ne'er think I'll prove false to thee," 2s. composed by J. Sinclair, both sung by him with the most distinguished applause in the Opera of "The Cabinet," at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden; "She smiled and I could not but love," by G. F. Stansbury, 1s. 6d.; "Robin Adair," with Variations as sung by Madame Catalani, composed expressly for her, by Sir John Stevenson, and arranged by P. Cianchettini, 2s.; "Pietosa a miei lamenti," expressly composed for Mad. Catalani by W. Clement of Vienna, arranged by P. Cianchettini, 2s.

In a few days will be published the Second Number of MINIATURE LYRICS, by T. H. Bayley, Esq. the Music composed by Mr. Bishop, Mr. Braham, Mr. Ditchfield, Mr. Horn, Mr. Sinclair, and Sir John Stevenson, with an elegant Portrait of the Author, 2s. 8d.: Grand Variations on Rule Britannia, by Ferd. Ries, 4s.; Cavatina with Thema, and Variations, for the Harp, by N. C. Bochsa, 3s.; May Instructor, for the Spanish Guitar, with an elegant Frontispiece, shewing the proper method of holding that fashionable instrument.—Published by J. Willis, Harmonic Saloon, Dublin, and at 22, Southampton-street, Strand.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A Beneficed Clergyman, married, and long experienced in Tuition, both as tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving a few Pupils into his House, is desirous of filling up a VACANCY with a Gentleman's Son, whose health or education may require more than common attention.—Letters left for Rev. B. C., Mr. Triphook's, Bookseller 23, Old Bond street, will be duly forwarded to him.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY SCHOOL OF OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—DR. GRANVILLE'S Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery; and on the Diseases of Females and Children, which were postponed in consequence of severe indisposition, will begin on the 5th of January, 1824, at 8 o'clock in the evening.—Particulars to be had at Dr. Granville's, No. 16, Grafton-street, Berkeley-square, or at the Dispensary in Gerard street.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a COURSE of LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY will be delivered at Apothecaries' Hall, during the ensuing season, by WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE, F.R.S.—These Lectures will commence on Friday, the 2d of January, 1824, at half-past 11 in the forenoon precisely, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday at the same hour. They will include a full account of the natural, medical, and chemical history of the Articles of the Materia Medica, illustrated by Drawings and Specimens, and an Explanation of the Chemical Processes of the Pharmacopœia, as conducted in the Laboratories at Apothecaries' Hall.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Brande, No. 20, Grafton-st. Bond street; or to Mr. Sayer, the Beadle at Apothecaries' Hall.

MESSRS. SAINSBURY and Co. Literary, Clerical, Scholastic, and General Agents, impressed with gratitude for the liberal share of public patronage they enjoy, beg leave to return their thanks to the reverend the clergy, the noblemen, and gentlemen for whom they have had the honour of being employed, and also the proprietors of schools for both sexes, and to inform them that they still continue to execute every branch of respectable agency, on moderate and previously stated terms, making no charge whatever unless for services actually performed. Clerical and Scholastic Prospectuses gratis. Letters must be free of postage. No. 11, Bells-buildings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

AT a MEETING of the MAGISTRATES, FREEHOLDERS, and other Inhabitants of the Parish of ST. GEORGE, held this 21st day of October, 1823, at the Court-house, at Buff Bay, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted—ROBERT GRAY, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved—That the present state of the Island more peremptorily calls for the serious consideration of its inhabitants than at any former period, it being now necessary to debate on matters affecting the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Colonies, in consequence of the proceedings of a party of men in the mother country, whose objects of late, and for years, have invariably been directed in too glaring a manner to the destruction of the white population inhabiting the West Indies (though under professions of a far different nature) to be denied or mistaken.

Resolved—That we conceive it our duty to call on the Colonial Legislatures to use their best endeavours, by every Constitutional means, to open the eyes of the British Parliament and nation to the true condition of these colonies.

Resolved—That this Meeting look up with undiminished confidence to his Majesty's Government (notwithstanding the designs of the African Institution,) being well assured that its desire to keep off "a great burden from the country" will never prompt measures calculated to overwhelm any part of his Majesty's dominions with certain ruin, under any specious pretext of philanthropy, but will guard "the just interests" of those who, by no fault of their own—who by inheritance or purchase, repeated Acts of Parliament, and the encouragement of the Legislature, were induced to risque greater hazards of climate and capital than could be known to persons not placed in their situation.

Resolved—That this meeting, after serious reflection, cannot look upon the attempt to render the slaves of the Colonies (as it is pretended) a happy and industrious free peasantry by ill-digested emancipation, in any other light than as a delusion, intended to interest the people of Great Britain in the cause against the Planter.

Resolved—That we are disposed at all times to revere the wishes of our protectors, and to cement the union that allies us to them by all reasonable means in our power; that therefore no inducement or examples shall entice us to risk that good will and regard which it should be our study to cultivate, by entering into hasty or ill-timed resolutions, declaratory of threats or intentions to despise or oppose the recommendation of measures, which emanate beyond dispute from the legal and constitutional power of Parliament.

Resolved—That any attempt on the part of the Imperial Parliament to interfere with the colonial internal legislation, will be an infringement of our charter, an unconstitutional evasion of our privileges as British subjects, and will, we trust, be resisted with remonstrances, respectful but firm, by the Honourable the House of Assembly, in whose exertions and wisdom we fully confide.

Resolved—That this Meeting having an anxious desire to promote the comfort, happiness, and intelligence of the slaves, call upon the Honourable the House of Assembly, not to relax in its endeavours to attain these desirable ends, but to review, from time to time, as it has been wont so to do, our Slave Code, and to introduce such amendments as may be required therein.

Resolved—That copies of these Resolutions be delivered to our Members, and their attention requested to the consideration of them.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be published twice in the Royal and St. Jago de la Vega Gazettes, the Cornwall Chronicle; and the Courier, John Bull, and Morning Chronicle London newspapers.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to his Honour the Custos, for having convened the same.

Resolved—That our Chairman be requested to sign these Resolutions, and to accept our thanks for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

ROBERT GRAY.

ST. ELIZABETH'S, JAMAICA, Oct. 19, 1823.

AT a general MEETING of the INHABITANTS of this Parish, held this day in the Court-House, Black River, conformably to a special requisition. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esq. in the Chair.

It was unanimously resolved—That it is our duty, in conjunction with our fellow colonists, to avow our opinion of the hostile proceedings lately adopted towards us in the House of Commons, and thus publicly to express our fixed determination to resist by every constitutional means, any attempt that may be made to interfere with our rights.

That we view with just indignation the unmanly compromise of the Ministers of the Crown, by which our properties, nay, our lives, are put in jeopardy.

That the representations of the African Institution, which have had such weight with the House of Commons, are unfounded; the treatment of our slaves being characterised by humanity, and a paternal care, which do not forsake them, even when rendered useless by age or incurable disease.

That a progressive improvement in the morals of our slaves is evident, and that we will, at all times, willingly embrace any rational measures, civil as well as religious, for their welfare; but that we will withstand the wild efforts of enthusiasts or self-interested individuals.

That, in the House of Assembly, as composed of our Constitutional Representatives, is vested the sole right of legislating for us; and that we rely on its wisdom, energy, and firmness, to adopt such measures as will secure to us our constitution, our properties, and our rights.

That, James Daly, Hugh R. Wallace, Michael Cuff, John Salmon, jun. and David Morlice, Esqrs. be appointed a Committee for the purpose of corresponding with the other parishes; and, with the co-operation of Committees which may be there appointed, to communicate throughout the West Indies, and with the West India Proprietors in the mother-country.

That the Committee be authorised to publish these resolutions in such English papers as they may think proper, and that the same be published in the county papers of this Island for one month.

That the Chairman be requested to sign these Resolutions.

(Signed) DUNCAN ROBERTSON.

Duncan Robertson, Esq. having left the Chair, and James Daly, Esq. having been called thereto, it was resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to D. Robertson, Esq. for his impartial and patriotic conduct in the Chair.

ST. JAMES'S, Oct. 13, 1823.

AT a numerous and respectable MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS and other Inhabitants of the Parish of St. James, this day convened at the Court-house, Montego-Bay: the Honourable SAMUEL VAUGHAN in the Chair.

At a period unparalleled in the history of Jamaica, driven almost to ruin by the attempt of the mother country to interfere in the legislation of the internal affairs of the Colonies, threatening to deprive us of our property, and expose us to the lamentable consequences of a servile war, We, the Inhabitants of St. James's, to the lamentable consequences of a servile war, We, the Inhabitants of St. James's, feel ourselves called on to meet and publish to the world the expression which our present situation cannot fail to produce.

Resolved—That we inherit from our ancestors the rights and privileges of Britons; and when we see attempts made, both openly and covertly, to deprive us of them, it is our bounden duty to declare our determination to preserve them, and hand them down inviolate to our posterity.

Resolved—That we commit to our representatives in assembly the important charge of preserving our Constitution, granted by the Charter of King Charles charge of preserving our Constitution, granted by the British Parliament.

the Second, and subsequently confirmed by the British Parliament.

Resolved—That the proceedings which have taken place in England relative to the West India Colonies are founded in falsehood, supported by calumny, and proposed to be perfected by an unheard of act of injustice. The peril to which we are exposed by this unconstitutional interference has already been evinced, by the deplorable events which have taken place in Demerara, and while such frantic projects are pursued, we are daily liable to similar outrages in the other colonies.

Resolved—That as our constitutional rights are attempted to be violated, we feel confident that our Colonial Legislature will never commit such an act of political suicide as to accede to any measures suggested by our enemies, for the accomplishment of their long desired, but now openly avowed, purpose; but will firmly resist all such interference, unless we are previously indemnified, by receiving the value of our possessions as the progressive amelioration of our Slave Laws

Resolved—That our conduct minds, that we are sincere in wishing to be must fully prove, to unprejudiced them that is consistent with their happiness and our own security; but, while we are at all times ready to afford our negroes every instruction that can enlighten their minds, improve their manners, and bring them to a state of civilization, we deprecate all interference of persons in the mother country, who, whatever motives may actuate their conduct, shew that they are perfectly ignorant of the state of the colonies, and totally incapable of directing our internal regulations.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be published one month in each of the Montego-Bay Papers, the Royal and St. Jago Gazettes, and that Mr. Allen be requested to forward them to England, for insertion four times in the Courier, John Bull, Times, and Morning Chronicle.

SAM. VAUGHAN, Chairman.

Mr. Vaughan having left the Chair, Geo. Gordon, Esq. was requested to take the same.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. S. Vaughan, for his very able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

GEO. GORDON.

WANTED, in a Surveyor's Office in the Country, an ARTICLED CLERK, who will be taken into the house, and treated as one of the family. ALSO a Clerk; neatness and dispatch.—For particulars apply to Mr. Draughtsman, who must be fully competent to execute fair plans with neatness and dispatch.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. Holtaway, Solicitor, No. 5, Teoke's court, Chancery-lane, London; or to Messrs. Woodrow and Newton, Norwich, (if by letter, post paid).

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains his Majesty's directions for calling Plymouth Dock in future by the name of Devonport.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 26, 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 72d Regiment of Foot again becoming a Highland Regiment, and of its bearing the title of "The 72d, or the Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders."

WAR OFFICE, December 26, 1823.

7th Reg. Drag. Guards: Major Hancox, from the 15th Light Drag. to be Lieut. Col. vice Dunne, ret.—Brevet Major D. Daly, from the 9th Light Drag. to be Major, vice Bunbury, ret.—To be Captains: Capt. J. Chatterton, from the 4th Drag. Guards, vice T. Younghusband, exch.—Capt. W. H. Robinson, from the 17th Light Drag. vice Power, ret.—Capt. H. Pratt, from the 4th Light Drag. vice Smyth, ret.—4th Reg. Light Drag.: Lieut. C. B. Sale, from the 17th Light Drag. to be Capt. vice Pratt—9th ditto: Lieut. H. Mallory, to be Capt. vice Daly, prom.—Cornet R. Markham, from the 2d Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Mallory.—15th Ditto: Capt. W. Booth to be Major, vice Hancox, prom.; Lieut. F. Buckley to be Capt. vice Booth; Cornet H. J. Ramsden to be Lieut. vice Buckley; J. H. Dundas, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Ramsden.—17th Ditto: Lieut. B. Cowry, from 4th Light Drag. to be Capt. vice Robinson; Cornet T. Nicholson to be Lieut. vice Sale, prom.; R. J. Elton, Gent to be Cornet, vice Nicholson.—34th Regt. Foot: Lieut. W. Dax, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Adj. and Lieut. vice Straith.—64th Ditto: — Draper Gent, to be Ens. vice Speke, dec.—89th Ditto: Capt. R. Bullock, from 2d West India Regt. to be Capt. vice Le Mesurier, ret.—94th Do.: Brevet Major J. Begle, from half pay of the late 94th Ft. to be Capt.; Lt. W. G. White, from half-pay 48th Ft. to be Adj. and Lt.—95th Do.: Lt. and Adj. H. Straith from the 34th Foot, to be Adj. and Lieut.; F. Fenetan, Gent. to be Quartermaster.—2d West India Reg.: Capt. W. W. Winter, from half-pay Newfoundland Fencibles, to be Capt. vice Bullock, app. to 89th foot.—HOSP. STAFF: Ass.-Surg. H. Muir, from the 69th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Rossiter, deceased.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge: J. Usill, Esq. to be Dep.-Lieut. for the Isle of Ely.

Commissions signed by His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Cardigan: To be Dep.-Lieuts.: W. Bonsall, Esq. and E. Vaughan, Esq.—Cardigan Militia: W. E. Powell, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col. Com. with the rank of Col.; J. W. Lewis, Esq. to be Major.—Upper Tivy Local Militia: E. W. Jones, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col. Com.; T. J. Gwynne, Esq. to be Lieut. Col.; N. Williams, Esq. to be Major.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. and J. A. JAMES and W. SEDDON, Liverpool, ship-builders.

BANKRUPTS.

J. DURANT, New Nicholl-street, Bethnal-green, silk-manufacturer.—C. NIVEN, Holborn-bridge, oil-broker.—W. BRYANT, Bristol, tailor. J. HASSELL, Little Guildford-street, timber-dealer.—W. BATES, Oldham, cotton-manufacturer.—E. BLUNT, Cornhill, optician.—J. THOMAS, Leicester, linen-draper.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday, Merchant of Venice, with Harlequin and the Flying Chest.—Tuesday, Guy Mannering, with the pantomime.—Wednesday, The Hypocrite, with the pantomime.—Thursday, the Beggars Opera, with Deaf as a Post, and the pantomime.—Friday, Road to Ruin, with the pantomime.—Saturday, the Opera of Artaxerxes, with Fish out of Water, and the pantomime.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—The Key Plate to the principal objects in the MOVING DIORAMA of the Plymouth Breakwater, painted by Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, from drawings by W. S. Reynolds Esq., and now exhibiting at this Theatre, may be had of Mr. Spring, at the Box Office, and of Mr. Miller, 69, Fleet-street, price 10d.—☞ The whole length of this superb painting is 272 feet.

HARLEQUIN and the FLYING CHEST.—Speedily will be opened, near the Regent's Park, A NEW EIDOPHUSICON, solely for the purpose of exhibiting, on Loutherbourg's plan, the following scenes in the above most successful Pantomime. Scene 1. Palace of the Hundred Gates—Scene 2. Fonthill Abbey—3rd. Grand Moving Diorama—4th. Northern Regions —5th. Grotto of Chrystals—6th. Paradise of Flora.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—Monday and during the Week, will be presented, the QUADRUPEDS; or, the Manager's Last Kick. After which, for the third time, an entirely new grand magnificent Christmas Pantomime, entitled DOCTOR FAUSTUS and the BLACK DEMON; or, Harlequin and the Seven Fairies of the Grotto.

THEATRE ROYAL, GLASGOW.—TO BE LET, for such a period of years as may be agreed upon, this elegant House, with the Patent, Scenery, Machinery, and Appurtenances. As the great wish of the Proprietors is to place the Establishment on the most respectable footing, very liberal encouragement will be given to a Manager who is likely to accomplish this object.—Apply to Messrs. C. D. Donald and T. G. Hamilton, Virginia-street, Glasgow.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL, under the immediate patronage of several of the Nobility, will take place at the ARGYLL ROOMS, TO MORROW EVENING. For Character Tickets, &c. apply to the Committee, at Mr. CHALKS, WRIGHTS, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, who will supply the Tickets this evening. Families who may be disposed to regale their younger branches with a view of the Masquerade, without mingling in the Motley Group, may have boxes by early application, the number of which will be limited.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are now OPEN, and will continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance. 2s. Children, 1s.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Lady who is educating the Daughters of two Gentlemen and her own, with the assistance of an accomplished Governess, WISHES TO RECEIVE A FEW MORE PUPILS after Christmas. Terms reasonable, which include instructions in every useful and fashionable acquirement. A separate bed for each lady. And wishing for those under 12 years of age. The harp is taught by a professor at a very moderate extra charge. The residence of the advertiser is delightfully surrounded by pleasure grounds in a pleasant village near Croydon, and only 13 miles from London. Terms, and references of unquestionable respectability, may be obtained by addressing letters, post paid, to Y. Z., King's Arms, Croydon, or Mr. Fisher, No. 186, Strand.

AT the Old Established School of East Bergholt, Suffolk, under the direction of MR. CARR and able assistants, YOUNG GENTLEMEN ARE CAREFULLY INSTRUCTED in the course of studies necessary to prepare them for Commerce, the learned professions, the military colleges, and for the universities; the number of pupils who have distinguished themselves in these classes after leaving the school sufficiently attesting the excellence of the plans pursued. Terms for English education 28 guineas per annum; classics eight guineas ditto; entrance, one guinea. East Bergholt is situated in a beautiful and healthy neighbourhood, one mile only from the high road to Ipswich. Particulars may be learned on application to the Rev. G. Stokes, LL.B. at Mr. Wright's, Snow-hill; of the Rev. Wm. Trollope, B.A. Christ's Hospital; and the full terms had of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, B.A. East Bergholt, Suffolk, and H. Arrowsmith, Esq. 4, Adam-street, Adelphi.

A SYLUM for the DEAF and DUMB.—JOHN RYE, No. 21 on the List.—This poor lad, for whom an appeal to the Governors of this Institution has been made by Mr. Blackburn, Captain Young, & Mr. Arnot, has now obtained an admission, without going to the ballot on the 12th January next; Sir Francis Molineux Ommaney, M.P. having most kindly given him an immediate nomination: Mr. Blackburn, Captain Young, and Mr. Arnot, therefore beg leave to return their thanks to their numerous friends, who have promised them their votes for this boy at the next election, and thus publicly to express their feeling as they do the importance of every vote to the objects of the approaching ballot.—Greenwich, 23d December, 1823.

TO the SCHOLASTIC PROFESSION.—Mr. ARROWSMITH (successor to Mr. Case) of Southampton row, begs leave to inform his Friends and Connexions, that he has REMOVED his OFFICE to 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, Strand, where he shall be happy to receive their commands.

DR. HENRY FICK intends to return from Cambridge to Town for the Winter, in case he should speedily have a sufficient number of applications for his GERMAN LESSONS, in order to enable him to see whether it will be worth his while.—Direct (post paid) to No. 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square.

REMOVAL.—MR. BEGRAND has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Pupils, that he is removed to 39, Southampton-street, Portman square.—Mr. Begrand's Academy for Dancing will recommence for the Season the first week in March, at the Argyll Rooms, on the same days and hours as usual.

JOHN TIMBS, Bookseller, respectfully announces to the Public, that he has opened No. 14, RYDER'S COURT, LEICESTER-SQUARE, as a GENERAL NEWSPAPER and PERIODICAL AGENCY OFFICE, where he solicits their patronage.——Newspapers, Reviews, Magazines &c. supplied. General Stationery.—Ryder's Court, Dec. 27, 1823.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Earl of Courtown has been pleased to appoint William Grinley, Esq. to be a Gentleman Pensioner in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Henry Bromley Henrich, Esq. promoted.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A and A. M'Gregor, Liverpool—Jones and Co. Bristol, coal-merchants—Moon and Cuzner, Lullington, Somersetshire, cotton spinners—Milnes and Co. Chorley and Manchester, carriers—Taylor and Hele, Piccadilly, milliners.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. HODGES, Aldgate, blanket warehouseman, from Jan. 3 to Jan. 17.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G. W. MARSH, late of Hope Bowdier, Salop, Clerk, flannel manufacturer and maltster.

BANKRUPTS.

H. BURY, Austin Friars, merchant—J. HENDERSON, Blackfriars' road, draper—J. HOLMES, Carlisle, grocer—D. LYON, Bolton-le Moors, timber-merchant—W. LUTON, Bristol, saddler—J. ROBERTSON, Whitstable, coal-merchant—W. DONKIN, Newcastle upon-Tyne, draper.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Jan. 3, W. Richards, Shoreditch, soap-maker—Jan. 17, T. H Sutton, Stroud, Kent, inn keeper.

Jan 23, C. B. Greatrex, Abberley, Worcestershire, apothecary, at the Swan, High street, Birmingham—Jan. 30, Grace Palmer, Mosterton, Dorsetshire miller, at the White Hart, Beaminster—Jan. 23, J. Scobell, jun. Hinton St. George's, Somersetshire, builder, at the Crewkherne—Jan. 16, B. J. Tennent and W. Garnett, Liverpool, merchants, at the Office of Mr. Avison, Hanover-street, Liverpool—Jan. 20, S. Worrall and J. Edmonds, Bristol, bankers, at the Bush Tavern, Corn-street, Bristol—Jan. 16, W. Copland, Holt, Norfolk, miller, at the Angel, in the Market-place, Norwich.

CERTIFICATES—Jan. 13.

H. J. Haines, Jermyn-street, oil and Italian-merchant—J. Smith, Bradninch, Devonshire, paper-maker and miller.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BAYONNE, Dec. 16.—The regular courier has brought letters from Madrid of the 11th. The Prelates, and all the Ecclesiastics have presented a petition to the King, for the re-establishment of the Inquisition.—The King answered, that he was not yet authorised to do it by the Powers and by the Pope, from which we might infer the desire of doing it. The Duke of San Fernando has been banished to his estates, for having refused the embassy which was offered him. The corps of Quesada is going to be disbanded. It is stated from Alicant, that though the capitulation says there shall be a French garrison, the Spanish General Sempere will command, which displeases the inhabitants. General Sempere has placed a piece of cannon at his gate, and never goes out without an escort of cavalry. Accounts from Xeres de la Fontera, of the 3d, say that the two parties are continually engaged, all over the country. The Constitutionalists arrest, plunder, and kill the Serviles, who take their revenge when they are in force; 19 patriots were lately taken out and shot, they died crying "the Constitution for ever!" The intriguing party exert all their efforts at Court, to prevent the King from issuing an amnesty, on which, however, he does not seem to think any more. The courier of the army, who comes three times a week, will henceforth come only once; so that our correspondence will be carried on in the same manner as before the war.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The Minister of War will publish a Decree of his Majesty, by which all the officers of the army nominated by the King, and who have retired since the 7th of March, 1820, shall receive full pay; but that the officers appointed by the Constitutional Government shall have but one-third.

According to advices from Monte-Video, received by way of Buenos Ayres, a Brazilian squadron, consisting of one frigate, one corvette, two brigs, and three schooners, had arrived off the former place, for the purpose of blockading it. General Lecor, the Brazilian commander, had, in consequence, moved to be near to the town with his troops, and an united effort was about to be made for the expulsion of the Portuguese.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—A Royal Cabinet Order decrees, that in future not only all military works and military journals, but also all passages relative to military affairs, occurring in either work, shall be subjected to a particular censorship, which is confided to the General Staff, under the direction of Baron Muffling, who is at the head of it.

UNITED STATES.—OPENING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The first session of the Eighteenth Congress has commenced with great harmony. A large majority of the members of both houses appeared in their respective chambers this day, precisely at 12 o'clock. In the Senate, Mr. Gaillard took the chair. Messrs. Barbour and Macon were appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President, jointly, with a committee from the House of Representatives, and inform him of the organization of the two houses. In the House of Representatives, 181 members appeared in their respective seats. Mr. Clay has so long filled the Speaker's chair, and given such unusual satisfaction, that the moment it was known that his health was such as to permit him to resume the station, there was a general disposition to elect him again to the same honourable place. Accordingly, when the roll of members had been called over, Mr. Taylor, of New York, declined being considered a candidate. Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, were appointed tellers. On counting the ballots, it appeared that 181 members had voted, and that Mr. Clay had 139 votes.

A message was then sent from the President, of which the following are the leading topics. It begins with stating—

"Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union."

After some immaterial observations, he then says:—

"The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports. A proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by Great Britain, to endeavour to establish that boundary by amicable negociation. A negociation has been opened with the British Government, which it is hoped will have a satisfactory result. The Commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year. The negociation which had been long depending with the French Government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French Government, it is not perceived on what just grounds it can be rejected. A Minister will be immediately appointed to France, and resume the negociation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations. At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh, to arrange, by amicable negociation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north west coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

On the subject of the Slave Trade the President says: "In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscriptions of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on the perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted but this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose."

The message then notices the necessity of abolishing privateering, and suggests to the European Powers to put a stop to the practice. It then says, "The Minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the Commander of the French squadron by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprized by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the Government of France against the officer by whom it was committed. A strong hope has been entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world take a deep interest in their favour, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might, ere this, have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandisement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost for ever all dominion over them—that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank is the object of our most ardent wishes."

With respect to the internal state of America, and the resources of its government, it states that:—"During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January next, a surplus of nearly 9,000,000 dollars. On the 1st of January, 1825, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable annually until the year 1835. It is believed however that if the United States remain in peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period under the provision of the act of March 3rd, 1817, creating a sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt that will remain after the year 1835, will be seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent. revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. The state of the army, in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection."

Reverting to the state of Cuba, it says:—"Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colour, in the neighbouring Island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the Governor of that Island, by an agent who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the Government of Spain. The Minister of the United States to that Court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that Government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The Minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish Government, and in the meantime, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the Island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country. The usual orders have been given to all our public ships to seize American vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic."

It then eulogizes the state of the United States Navy, and notices the different official branches of the government, and then says:—"The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the Allied Powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers—to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations, by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain, and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

"If we compare the present condition of our Union, with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed 3,000,000. By the last census it amounted to about 10,000,000, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which, to the Ocean, was of the highest importance to the original states."

The message then concludes:—"Each Government confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system of itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

"JAMES MONROE."

"Washington, Dec. 2, 1823."

IRELAND.

We are informed that the journeymen cotton-spinners, in a very respectable establishment, near Carrickfergus, have turned out, in order to compel the proprietor to dismiss a confidential clerk or manager from his employment. The turn out, it appears, is of so alarming a nature, that military aid has been found necessary to preserve order, and secure the safety of the premises, &c.—*Belfast News Let.*

KILKENNY, Dec. 20.—On Sunday last as a female was travelling in the direction of Kells, and within a field of the House of Industry, she was brutally assaulted in open day, by two miscreants, who after robbing her abused her person. The woman, who is now in the House of Correction for safety, has sworn informations of the outrage, and accurately described the persons of her assailants.—*Moderator.*

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—Information was received at James's-street Police Office, that a child had been murdered in Bow-lane by its father. In consequence of which a party of police repaired to the place, and found a child named Elizabeth Mercer lying dead in a cradle, having marks of violence on its body, and one of its thighs broken. An inquest was held. After an examination of several witnesses, and on view of the body, the Jury returned the following verdict—"That the deceased, Elizabeth Mercer, came by her death in consequence of her father having twice thrown her out of bed on the floor, on the night of Friday the 12th inst.; and they also found, that the father had been in the habit of ill-using her." Information having been regularly sworn, Mercer was committed to abide his trial at the next Commission.

The *Dublin Evening Post* says, that in consequence of the severe frost and snow between Dublin and Waterford, on Thursday se'nnight, the Dublin mail did not arrive in that city until one o'clock; the Waterford mail for Dublin did not arrive there until five hours after its time.

NAVY AND SHIPPING GENERALLY.

Captain E. Stewart, of the Brisk, his Purser's Clerk, and four men, were drowned on Tuesday night in the Medway, on their return in a ship's boat from Chatham to Sheerness. It is supposed that she ran foul of a buoy on the pier, and instantly sunk.

On Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. was appointed provisional member of Council at Madras. Capt. Montgomerie Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship Dunira, consigned to Bombay and China.

Mr. Matches, late master of the brig Isabella, has arrived at Carmarthen, after a series of sufferings. In October, whilst the brig was on her passage from North America to Carmarthen, laden with timber, she encountered a tremendous gale, which carried away both the masts, boats, and every article above deck, with two of the crew, leaving the survivors on the water-logged hull, without provisions of any kind, and the raging sea constantly washing over them. Three of the crew soon died from exhaustion, and the master and three others remained to endure the horrors of cold and famine. They were reduced to the horrid necessity of subsisting upon the dead bodies of their comrades for five days, till fortunately they were perceived by a vessel, and taken to St. John's, Newfoundland, where they recovered their fatigues, and the Captain of the French war brig, *La Nanina*, gave them a passage to St. Maloes, from whence they proceeded to Guernsey and Southampton. The master speaks in the highest terms of the humane and generous treatment they experienced from the French.—(*Hereford Journal.*)

The ship Margaret Ann left Miramichi on the 25th Nov. last, and on Thursday the 27th, at two P.M, discovered the wreck of the Trent, of London, off Brion Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A boat was sent on board, and took from the wreck the Captain, James T. Sinclair, and three men, the only survivors of the crew. They had, from the 22d of the same month, subsisted upon a dog only, and were in a most deplorable frozen state. Capt. Sinclair complained bitterly against an inhuman being, who held a responsible situation on board a brig, named the Commerce, from Quebec, which vessel, on the 23d, had passed the wreck, then water-logged, almost within hail, and might have saved all on board. Poor Captain Sinclair lingered in pain till the 7th of December, when he departed this life, and on the 8th his body was committed to the deep. The three surviving men were, on the arrival of the Margaret Ann at this port, on the 18th inst. immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, where they will have to suffer the amputation of their legs.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The Lady Wellington packet, Lieut. Crosbie, arrived at Falmouth, in 43 days from Jamaica, on Thursday. Royal Gazettes to the 8th ult. have been received, and the colony was at that time in a state of tranquillity. The Hyperion, Capt. G. F. Rich, had sailed for Vera Cruz; the Icarus, Capt. Graham, for the Gulph of Florida; the brigs Albion, Capt. Lowe; the Waterloo, Capt. Partridge; and the Marquis of Wellington, Capt. Gibson, for ditto; the Gloucester, 74 guns, Capt. J. Lillecrap; Niemen, 26, Capt. E. R. Sibly; Carnation, (brig) 18, Capt. E Stopford; Helicon, (ditto) 10, Capt. W. E. Dawkins; Union, (schooner) 4, Capt. R. B. Henderson; Speedwell, ditto, 4, W. F. D. Geary Arinder; Assiduous, 3, Mr. Warren, Master, and Serapis, Lieut. G. V. Jackson.

The East India Company's under-mentioned ships passed the Straits of Sunda, on their way to China, as follows, viz.—Bombay, 12th July; Lowther Castle, 1st Aug.; Warren Hastings, 19th ditto; and Vansittart, 19th ditto.

THE ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

Sir Henry Torrens, the Adjutant-General, &c. &c. inspected the 3d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, yesterday morning, in the Birdcage Walk.—The battalion executed several movements and formations according to the improved system. The formation, from open column of grand divisions the re-formation of columns of companies—the formation of close column by wings, the re-formation of open column, the formation by wings of *the diamond* square, and the re-formation of open column—the *wheeling into line, and the advance in* line, were executed with admirable celerity and precision. The retiring, from line, from the proper right of companies, and the formation, instanter, whilst in open column of march, upon the receipt of the command—"Form solid square," that most useful manœuvre, were performed in a style exceeding all praise. The battalion received the unqualified approbation of the Adjutant-General.

The 3d division of the 23d (Royal Welch Fusileers), which embarked on board the Indian Trader, transport, sailed the 16th instant, from Cork for Gibraltar.—The 73d regt. of Foot has arrived at *Portpatrick*, on its route to Ireland. The regiment is, on its arrival at Donaghadee, ordered to march to Belfast. The baggage of the corps has already reached its destination. In consequence of the detention of the 73d at Portpatrick, since Thursday last by contrary winds, it is understood, that in future, the troops ordered by the same route from Scotland to Ireland, and from Ireland to Scotland, will be conveyed in steam vessels.—The two companies of the 58th Foot, which were on their march from Chester to Brighton, have halted at Reigate, till further orders.

The 12th (East Suffolk) regt. of foot, which recently sailed from Portsmouth, arrived and disembarked at Gibraltar, on the 24th of November.—The 27th (Enniskillen) regt. of infantry, on being replaced by the 12th foot, embarked at, and sailed from, Gibraltar, on the 30th of November, for the West Indies.—A detachment belonging to the Royal African Colonial corps has received orders to embark at Cowes, on board the Ann, transport, for Africa.—The 1st division of the 73d regt. of infantry, consisting of four companies, arrived in Ireland from Portpatrick, on the 20th inst. They are thus stationed—three companies are quartered at Bangor, and one company at Larne.—Three companies belonging to the 58th (Rutlandshire) regt. of foot, are ordered to march to-day (viz. one company from Brighton and two from Reigate) to Portsmouth, where they are to arrive on the 30th instant.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

FRIDAY.—Wm. Thomas Brashier, a journeyman fishmonger, was opposed by three tailors, named Poole, Jones, and Geddes, with whom he had contracted separate debts, amounting in the whole to 127l. and this he had done within a few days. The insolvent stated he had been journeyman to a fishmonger in Lamb's Conduit-street, at wages of 20l. a year, and there contracted debts. In 1822 he became a gentleman, got acquainted with one Durrant, a tailor, who also became a gentleman, and they travelled to Holland together—he introduced this Durrant to his opposing creditors, and they gave him credit for 56l. worth of clothes. About the same time he procured credit of them for 80l. for clothes—he also purchased a piano-forte, a gold watch, and a silver mug and cup. The tailors stated that the insolvent ordered the most fashionable clothes, among the rest there was a great coat of the best cloth, finest pearl buttons, collar and cuffs covered with fur, and the coat lined throughout with silk!—The Court expressed in severe terms its opinion of the insolvent's conduct, and ordered him to be confined for twelve months within the walls of the prison of the King's Bench.

SUSSEX ASSIZES.

Edmund Bourke, Esq. Captain and Adjutant of the Sussex Local Militia, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously shooting at and wounding William Robins, at Lewes, on the 3d of October last.—[The particulars of this case have already been published.]—The prisoner, who had voluntarily surrendered to take his trial, put in a written paper, in which he stated shortly that his gun went off accidentally; that he had no intention of firing at the prosecutor; and that he would have paid the prosecutor's bill for surgical assistance, and have made him a liberal compensation; but as the prosecutor had determined to prosecute him to the death, he was resolved that the case should take its course.—Mr. Coomber was then examined. He saw nothing of the commencement of the transaction. After it was over, the prisoner seemed concerned for what had happened, which he said was merely an accident, and urged the prosecutor to go along with him immediately to get surgical aid, but the prosecutor positively refused. Several witnesses were called to contradict the prosecutor in collateral particulars. It was proved in his original deposition, he had deposed that Mr. Bourke first spoke to the two men above mentioned; that he had then described those men as his companions; and that he had been seen in their company the day before.—Dr. Blair, of Brighton, deposed that he had examined the prosecutor's wound, and in his opinion it could not have been inflicted by a gun being presented in the ordinary way, by placing the butt-end against the fleshy part of the shoulder, but must have been held lower down, as if carried in the hand. A great many witnesses were in attendance to give the prisoner the highest possible character, for humanity and kindness of disposition, when the Counsel for the prosecution interposed, and said he was instructed not to press the case further.—The Jury were therefore directed to acquit the prisoner, and a verdict of—*Not Guilty* was accordingly recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHTON, DEC. 25.—As early as half-past nine o'clock in the morning, his Majesty received the Sacrament, in the Palace chapel. The Sacrament was also administered to the Duke of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. At noon the Morning Service in the same edifice commenced, at which time, in the centre compartment of the Royal closet, were the King, and, to his Majesty's right, the Duke of York; on his Majesty's left were the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. In immediate attendance were, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Dorset, Lord St. Helens, and the Lord Steward of the Royal Household.

Mr. Secretary Canning, though somewhat better in health, is still confined to his house. On Wednesday the Right Hon. Gentleman was visited by Count Lieven; and Baron Fagel and Mr. Falck, with Mr. Wynn, had another interview. Lord Granville likewise called at Gloucester Lodge, in his way to the Pavilion.

On the re-assembling of the Courts of Law, Sir Robert Gifford will take his seat as Chief Justice in the Common Pleas, and Mr. Alexander in the Court of Exchequer, as Chief Baron. The latter gentleman will receive the honour of knighthood.

An unusual quantity of specie is weekly entered for exportation at the Custom-house. On Wednesday morning, a waggon heavily laden with silver was forwarded there for the same purpose by an eminent capitalist, who has shipped an immense quantity during the month.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester have determined to finish the splendid alterations so long contemplated in that Cathedral, and the Bishop of Winchester has, with his usual munificence, offered to contribute handsomely towards the same.

At an ordination held on Sunday last by the Bishop of Peterborough in his cathedral church, the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders:—DEACONS—F. Folliott, A.B. St. John's coll. Cambridge; T. Watson, B.A. Edmund hall, J. T. Flesher, B.A. Lincoln coll., J. W. Harding, B.A. Pembroke coll. Oxford.—PRIESTS—H. Gibbs, B.A. Lincoln coll., A. W. Gregory, A.M. St. Alban hall, T. Pearson, M.A. Queen's coll., A. W. Schomberg, S.C.L. Magdalen hall, J. Wetherall, B.A. Brasenose coll. Oxford; J. W. Hawksley, B.A. St. John's coll., W. Mousley, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge.

On Sunday the Lord Bishop of Gloucester held an ordination in the cathedral, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—DEACONS—E. Hawkins, A.B. Pembroke coll., J. Hartly, B.A. St. Edmund hall, J. Olive, A.B. Wadham coll., R. W. Lambert, A.B. Pembroke coll. Oxford; W. B. Bere, A.B. Emmanuel coll., W. F. Holt, A.B. King's coll. Cambridge; G. S. Luke, A.B. Queen's coll. Oxford; C. Rooke, S.C.L. Jesus coll. Cambridge.—PRIESTS—S. Lloyd, A.M. Magdalen coll. Oxford; E. W. Kirk, A.B., T. Pruen, A.B. St. John's coll. Cambridge; J. Herbert, A.B. Wadham coll. Oxford; W. Marshall, A.B. Queen's coll. Cambridge; M. Vavasour, A.M. Brasenose coll. Oxford; W. Marriott, Trinity hall, Cambridge; S. N. Gale, Worcester coll., and J. Allen, A.M. Christ Church coll. Oxford.

Thursday was one of the mildest Christmas days that can be remembered. The only one with which it can be compared, is that of the year before last. The thermometer, at one o'clock that day, however reached no higher than 43 degrees; whereas that day, at the same hour, it reached to 50. But what has been most remarkable in the temperature of the present Christmas, was the mildness of the preceding night. The lowest degree to which the mercury in the night thermometer sunk in the interval between sun-set and sun-rise that morning, was only 45.

The arrivals this year in the port of Liverpool alone of cotton are to the extent of 100,000 bags more than were in the same time last year, and yet last year's importation was reckoned excessive.

Letters from Demerara, dated the 29th of October, state that the Court Martial on Smith, the Missionary, had been adjourned, in order to afford him time to prepare for his defence.

It is intended that all the Irish revenue officers shall be exchanged to England after the 5th of January. No respect to patronage or eligibility will be paid. The change is to be mutual. Mr. Weston is appointed Surveyor-General of Customs for the Irish Southern District.

HUNTING.—The Earl of Derby's stag-hounds will meet on Tuesday at Hornsey-green—The Earl of Harewood's fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Kirk Deighton; Wednesday, at Great Preston; Friday, at Weeton. The Badsworth fox-hounds, Tuesday, at Kerbhouse Green; Thursday, at Houghton Toll Bar; Saturday, at Marr Village—Sir B. Graham's hounds, to-morrow, at Long Village; Wednesday, at Chillingo; Friday, at Spitmil Brook—Mr. Meynell's hounds, to-morrow, at Bradby; Thursday, at Redleston; Saturday, at Rabone.

POLICE HOUSE PATROL.—The stations of this very serviceable body of men are now made known to the public, by a neat tablet, painted white, being affixed on the front of each house occupied by the house otters, patrol on the several roads round London, on which, in black is written "Police House Patrol Station."

J. Gregory, Esq. the new chief or resident Magistrate for Queensquare police-office, appeared on Monday in that police office for the st time.

A letter from Paris states, that some of the bankers of that capital, arge holders of the securities of the Neapolitan Government, have rejected the issuing bonds in a new form, with *coupons* for the payent of the dividends at Paris instead of Naples.

Monday morning, a meeting took place on Finchley Common, beeen Capt. Featherstone, of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Raymond, a ntleman of the Scotch bar. Capt. F.'s second ball perforated the bdomen; Mr. R. fell apparently lifeless. He exchanged forgiveness th his antagonist. The ball was extracted.

Wednesday morning, some bargemen on the Paddington Canal oberved the body of a dead man being floating on the surface of the water; ey got it on shore; it was the body of an athletic man, dressed as a baker, perfectly dead, and upwards of six feet in height. He appears be about 60 years of age.

On Monday evening, as Mr. Alfred Jarman, in company with a oung lady, was passing down the Albany-road, Walworth, two ruffians resented a large horse pistol at their heads, and demanded their money. hey took from Mr. J. a small silk purse containing a sovereign and a onsiderable quantity of silver, and then departed, having previously reatened to blow out their brains if they made any alarm.

On Wednesday last William Catt, of Clopton, Suffolk, farmer, was nvicted before the Magistrates, at Woodbridge, in the mitigated enalty of 40s., for evading the payment of toll to the keeper of Bredfield gate for a waggon and four horses, which were on the 8th inst., riven across the fields of Mr. Smith, of Molton, for the purpose of voiding the said gate.

The house of Mr. Payne, draper, at Great Missenden, was broken o on Saturday se'nnight, and lace and shawls to the amount of upwards of 100l. stolen. Suspicion fell on two strangers, who were in ompany with William Jennings, of that place, who subsequently gave uch information as led to their apprehension, as well as his own, and ot of the stolen property (to the amount of about 40l.) was found in eir possession. Their names are James Nicholls and John Wright. hey were committed to Aylesbury Gaol for trial.—The house of a or man, at Kingshill Common, was broken into the same evening, d about 12l. stolen.

CAUTION TO INNKEEPERS, TAVERNS, &c.—In the month of September st, a man wearing a turban, but not otherwise dressed like a Turk, d carrying a box with rhubarb and spices, called at the sign of the hite Hart, Newington next Sittingbourne, Kent, kept by the widow ett: he inquired if he could have a bed, which was complied with, d in the morning, after the other lodgers were up and gone, the landy and her daughter being the only persons in the house, he told em he had been robbed of five sovereigns and three shillings, and timately swore that the landlady came into his bed room, and took em out of his trowsers pocket that was in the chair by his bed-side. is story he persisted in, and being at Sittingbourne, told the circumstance to some humane persons, who, seeing the distressed state a man was in, determined to see him righted. The landlady and aughter consulting in their innocence, induced those persons to obin a warrant, but which was not served, they having persuaded her ay the money stated to have been stolen, rather than be taken to a agistrate, who, in all probability, if the man still swore to her as having taken the money, would commit her to gaol. She very reluctantly id the 5l. 3s. and also other expences, with the constables' fees, in l. 2s. 6d. Here the business rested until a person at Newington, out the 16th of November, taking up the paper, saw a transaction at ertford, which induced him to write to the person stated to have en imposed on, Mr. G. Warner, of the Three Blackbirds, Hertford, o stated the description of the man to be quite correct, and there is le doubt but he is the same that imposed on Mrs. Brett.

A few days ago, as Samuel Hams, a licensed hawker, was on his way m Long Sutton to Somerton, he was stopped by two men, who robd him of his box, containing jewellery of nearly 60l. value; also of m money. The box has since been found, rifled of its contents, ving been thrown over the bridge a few yards from the spot.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to state, that the CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAM DUNN, *of the 6th or Inniskillen Dragoons, was not one of the plaintiffs in a trial against this Paper for a libel said to be contained in an advertisement which appeared in it some time since.*

We are also requested to state, that the Letter of CATO *to* BYRON *is not from the pen of the author of several able letters which were published some time since under the same signature in the* NEW TIMES *newspaper.*

We are requested to enquire of MR. JACKSON, *the surgeon of the Guildford House of Correction, whether it is true that a sailor, who has had a piece of bone taken out of his leg, in consequence of a wound in some naval action, is at this time at work upon the tread-wheel at that place, and whether he has or has not* lost thirty-eight pounds in weight *since the commencement of the punishment?—We also should be glad to know whether there are or are not* two mothers, *with children at the breast, also upon the wheel?*

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

WE are prevented, by the length of this day's article on West Indian affairs, from going into the matter of MR. BAILLIE'S expulsion from Christ Church, but we shall next Sunday submit our view of the case, which we consider extremely important and interesting.

WE are extremely sorry to be again under the necessity of setting the Morning Chronicle right—*the suspicion* it entertained last week with respect to SIR HUDSON LOWE'S chance of a regiment, was not worse grounded than an attack which it made on Wednesday or Thursday, (we forget which) upon the Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, for an illusory and deceptive speech which he made, at a meeting of a Bible Society in that Colony, at which LORD CHARLES SOMERSET (who of course comes in for his share of abuse) was present.

The article to which we allude was grounded upon a letter received from the Cape, containing an account of the meeting and of the imposition attempted to be foisted upon the audience by MR. BIRD, who gets tickled up pretty sharply by the Chronicle, for having, as Colonial Secretary, who ought to know better, and who was in all the secrets of the Government and the first civil officer in it, said that, which he *knew to be false*, under the sanction of his authority, &c. &c.

We agree with the Chronicle that there was a great deal of humbug in the speech, as we are very ready to admit that there is, in all such speeches at all such meetings, but we differ *toto cælo* with the Chronicle upon one point— we mean as to the plain fact that such a speech, or any speech at all, was delivered upon the occasion by the Colonial Secretary BIRD.

The Chronicle perhaps did not imagine that there could be two eminent personages of the same name in the same colony, but so it is, and COLONEL BIRD, who is the colonial secretary, is wholly innocent of the deception (if deception there really be) contained in the address in question, not being even remotely related to MR. BIRD, the comptroller of customs, who made the speech, and who it may be necessary to add, we believe to be a younger brother of MR. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, having taken the name of BIRD by royal license.

We are surprized that the Chronicle should have fallen into this blunder, because its Cape correspondent repeatedly speaks of MR. WILBERFORCE BIRD, *the comptroller*.

A MORE disgusting or disgraceful scene never was exhibited in the City of London, than the late wardmote held before *the Right Honourable* LORD WAITHMAN, in St. Sepulchre's Church, last week. The grossest impiety and blasphemy were uttered, and the most outrageous profanations freely committed within its walls. MR. BUTTERWORTH, the respectable bookseller, was elected a Common Councilman, in the room of a person of the name of GALLOWAY, an avowed disciple of the late MR THOMAS PAINE.

IN the sporting intelligence inserted in the morning papers, we perceived on Monday an announcement that SIR RICHARD SUTTON'S hounds would meet at Lugsby on CHRISTMAS DAY!!! The paper we read it in was the Chronicle, but it is a circular communication and in all probability was in every other paper.

We should have supposed, had the simple date of the day in the month been given, that the 25th might have been fixed upon, accidentally, at a time, when perhaps the persons fixing it had forgotten what day it was, but we are denied the opportunity of doubting, because it is specially stated to be *Christmas day*—some little explanation would be satisfactory to such persons as are friends of SIR RICHARD SUTTON, and have a common sense of religion and decency into the bargain.

THE new novel of PERCY MALLORY has created more amicable disputes than any peaceable book that ever was published, not that it is political, not that it is personal, but because nobody is satisfied as to the correct way of pronouncing its title—the great doubt is whether the hero is to be called PERCY MALLÖRY, or PERCY MALLÖRY—we pronounce that it should be MALLÖRY, and whoever the author may be, we are inclined to think that he meant it so to be pronounced from the manner in which the hero's name runs in the *rhythm of the prose*.

There are some striking situations in the book, and the perfect knowledge of life displayed by the writer is the real cause of its great success—the admirable GRANDISON-descended family at LACY ROYAL, contrasted with the gay ease and gentlemanly freedom of the heir of the house—the testy RYCOTT, and his unimpassioned, netting, knotting wife—with the German servant in the back ground, form strong and striking groupes, while all the manœuvres of MR. DOSSITER, and the intrigues of Chancery-lane, come so home to the feelings of those, who know the infinity of *littlenesses* to which *great* men are occasionally reduced, that blended with a really deep, though somewhat intricate interest, the dashes of pure nature boldly given with a master's hand, render the work altogether, worthy of almost unqualified praise.

SOME time since, when Radicalism was at its height in Suffolk, we remember noticing a paragraph in one of the papers, which, in adducing proofs of the unhappy state of that part of the country, informed its readers, that the "Norwich Mail *saw* no less than five fires burning at once."

This intelligent and perceptive coach, however, (if we may trust the naval news which appeared on Friday in all the papers) has met with a formidable rival in intellectual display in His Majesty's ship JUPITER of 60 guns, which ship the Portsmouth correspondent of the London journals informs the public "was towed into the harbour on Monday by the King's steamer; *she expected* to be paid off on Saturday all standing and recommissioned immediately."—This is indeed an extraordinary proof of intelligence.

THE whole world—at least every body between the bottom of Pall-Mall and the top of St. James's-street, is in direful consternation—beaux hang their drooping heads, and dandies die; indeed, if a considerable portion of ostensible presentable people were not luckily in the country for Christmas, woeful would be the appearance of that civilized part of the metropolis in which alone, clubs and chairmen are to be seen.

"What is the cause—yet unexplored ?"—It must be told: an attempt at concealment is useless, and though it may seem unfeeling and unkind to blurt out anything so serious as that which has thus afflicted the London division of fine gentlemen, in an abrupt manner, likely to affect those who have departed for the holidays, yet it must be revealed.

To medical research every thing is owing—to the progressive improvements in the "healing art" have been attributable the extermination of the small-pox, the comparative harmlessness of fevers, the banishment of the dæmon gout—read the newspapers, perceive how deformities are conquered, mortal disorders cured, and irremediable ills remedied—all, all are attributable to the growing skill of the learned fraternity—now, mark!

One dreadful disorder, with which England has been singularly afflicted, is apoplexy—it is considered almost an English disease—it has been attributed to over-eating, over-drinking, peculiar habits, a particular character of constitution, a certain structure of body—the old school are all wrong, it has at length been ascertained that the prevalent and fatal evil has had its origin in nothing more nor less than a—*neckcloth!*

The coiling snake is not so injurious as the twisted cravat, death hides in its wrinkles and revels in its folds—indeed, a man who wears one of these pestiferous bandages, may be said already to be in the arms of death itself, clasped in muslin mortality.

Those who have not the advantage of reading the *Medical Adviser* will do well forthwith to procure it, and peruse the dreadful *fiat* issued against these formidable evils—we never saw so tremendous a denunciation—we have no doubt that the worst fears of the fashionable world will be realized, and that with the warm weather we shall find these perilous swathings utterly rejected.

ROGERS, who was told of the danger of these stiffenings round the neck, pronounced the disease producible by them to be undoubtedly a *collera morbus*, but HUME, who knows a thing or two, and is not to be beaten by trifles, considers the whole rumour as a jobbing affair raised in the City merely to run down the STOCKS—be it what it may, it is really worthy of consideration, and it will only be necessary for the ruling committee of taste to decide upon some new decoration for the neck before the approach of spring, to establish a new order of things which will blend tastefully with the embroidered waistcoats and coats so eagerly anticipated by the young ladies and fine gentlemen of eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

THE projected periodical publication which *was to have been* called the WESTMINSTER REVIEW, has, it appears, fallen to the ground for want of a publisher—our readers will recollect that it was announced to be published by the house of LONGMAN in Paternoster-row, and the name of such a firm would have been a sufficient guaranty for respectability and rectitude of principle; but it appears that when the proposed publishers saw the articles of which the first number was to be composed they immediately abandoned the work, and withdrew from any share in the dissemination of the principles which it advanced, or the doctrines which it inculcated.

We have heard that the names of the writers were kept a profound secret from MESSRS. LONGMAN, in hopes that such a firm might be surprized into the apparent advocacy of the politics and philosophy of MR. JEREMY BENTHAM and his disciples.—MR. BOWRING was to have devoted all the leisure he could spare from the laborious duties of his secretaryship to patriotic subscriptions, to edit the precious production, while a young man of the name of SOTHERN was to enact the part of Fag to MR. BOWRING—at present the said work is gone begging for a publisher, and it is suspected if it ever appear in the world, that it will make its *debut* under the auspices of a certain establishment which has recently sent adrift another work of a similar nature.

We are glad to find that the deception which the confederates proposed to play off upon MESSRS. LONGMAN and Co. was in time discovered—sly as he is, the FOX is sometimes outwitted.

A PARAGRAPH having appeared in the old TIMES, stating that a quantity of bread and cheese was distributed last Sunday at Paddington Church, and giving an account of the cause and origin of the donation, we are requested to say that the whole statement, from the beginning to the end, is fabulous, and without the slightest foundation.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I have read with infinite satisfaction the whole of your remarks upon what is called the West Indian controversy. The light in which you have placed the exertions of MESSRS. WILBERFORCE, BUXTON, and MACAULAY, is exactly that in which the exertions of those gentlemen must be viewed by all who prefer practicable usefulness to the dreamings of enthusiasm, and a sincere love of religion to an ostentatious display of it—but you have not gone far enough. You have exposed the absurdity of saintship, and the real end of its labours, but you have offered no plan of your own for the more general diffusion of christianity among the negroes. Will you permit one who has visited Jamaica—who has observed with an eye wholly unprejudiced the condition of its inhabitants, both black and white—the general habits and mutual behaviour towards each other, to submit, through the columns of your excellent paper, to the consideration of those at the head of affairs, a few hints on this very important subject.

It is now nine years ago since the events of my life led me to pay a short visit to the shores of Jamaica. Having certain friends resident in the interior, I was enabled in visiting these to see something not only of the principal towns, but of the country places; and though my sojourn amongst them was not very extended, I endeavoured to make the most of it, and neglected no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the state of the colony. The results of these enquiries I shall now lay before you, and I pledge myself for their correctness.

As is usual in most controverted points, the saints have gone ridiculously beyond the truth in their abuse of West Indian morality, whilst (let the truth be spoken,) their opponents have given much too favourable a representation of it. In the West Indies there are numbers of settlers whose lives and opinions are beyond the reach of censure, but there are not wanting some whose notions on the score of morality and religion must be exceedingly lax. Were I, indeed, to pronounce sentence upon the white population, at least of Jamaica, I should by no means declare it the most pure in the world, and for this obvious reason, that it is made up, to a very great extent, of adventurers—of men who have come out as boys, raw, uneducated, and ill-instructed in religion, and who have risen by dint of severe labour, labour of body rather than of mind, to the office of overseers. Observe that I speak now of the white population spread over the inland estates.

In Kings-town, Spanish town, and the pens or villas around them, will be found men of liberal education and sound opinions, but in the interior such spirits are rare. But it is on these inland estates, that the white and the black come into most intimate connection with each other, and there, of course, the habits of the master bear with an encreased force upon the opinions of the slave. Of the charge of general cruelty I freely acquit the overseers. Nothing can be more groundless or more wicked; but their licentious intercourse with the other sex cannot be denied, nor I fear, may their betters be wholly acquitted on this score. All the world knows that his brown wife, as she is called, is a sort of necessary appendage to the West Indian's establishment, and that the maintenance of such a personage is accounted no bar to his admission even to the best female society in the Island. On the head of religious worship too (though the saints have really told so many falsehoods about it, that a plain man actually fears being confounded with them) it must be confessed that the great mass of the whites are not at present over-strict; whilst the slaves are too often left to be worked upon by ignorant and unauthorised missionaries, partly through carelessness on the side of their masters, and partly from the want of a sufficiently numerous and active body of clerical or lay churchmen. The consequence has been that a bastard sort of thirst for knowledge has got amongst them. They wish to become christians, not from any conscientious conviction of the truth of christianity, or because they are capable of appreciating its excellencies, or understanding its precepts; but because the terms Christianity and freedom have been employed by these self-constituted teachers as synonimous, and the slaves consequently expect that the acquisition of the one shall immediately accompany the reception of the other. Very few, depend upon it, of the negro Christians are Christians upon principle. They marry, indeed, and their children are baptized, but it is a melancholy fact, that the vices of their masters are copied as well as their religion, and are even defended by reference to their example.

Nevertheless, it must, I think, be admitted by men of all parties, that the intellectual condition of the negro slaves has at length arrived at that perilous state (precocious I freely admit, for which precocity we have to thank the friends of the African Institution,) when to keep it stationary, far more to force it back, is impossible. On the other hand, all endeavours to carry it forward must be attended with imminent danger; and if these be made too *hastily*, a *general* insurrection will assuredly be the consequence. What seems chiefly to be wanted is a plan for the gradual civilization and conversion of the slaves; for the introduction of real christianity amongst them—a religion which aimed not at the subversion of established civil relations, when first it came in all its purity from the immediate followers of its divine founder, and which is still totally unconnected *with such relations*. Since, then, the slaves cannot be emancipated without the commission of a flagrant act of injustice towards their masters, and since christianity in all its parts forbids such acts, let them be converted by all means, but preach not rebellion as the fruits of this conversion. Nor need it be feared that a religion thus conveyed, a religion which enjoins slaves to obey in all things their masters according to the flesh, not with eye service, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart, as fearing God, will necessarily bring along with it a rebellious spirit.

I have said that the slaves are too often left to be worked upon by ignorant and unauthorised missionaries, and I have accounted for this on two grounds, the latter of which may seem to convey a censure upon the regular clergy of the West Indies; but I entreat that respectable body not to view the thing in a light which is far from intended. Of the clergy resident in the West Indies, the great proportion are, I well know, as zealous and as active as any of their brethren in any quarter of the globe, but it is notorious that their numbers are wholly inadequate to effect so stupendous a work as the general conversion of the negroes, encumbered, as it necessarily is by the very peculiar situation, moral and political, in which these negroes are placed. Nor shall I, I trust, be accused of uncharitableness if I venture to suggest, that probably more might be done, even by the clergy now resident, were they overlooked, as all episcopal clergymen elsewhere are, by the eye of a superior. Human nature, we well know, is the same under all circumstances, and he who shall contest that in a body so considerable as the West Indian clergy composes, there are no individuals whose zeal and activity might not be encreased by the recollection that their proceedings were narrowly watched by a legal superintendant, may entertain strange notions of the effect produced by holy ordination on the minds and views of those who receive it.

The first measure, then, which I would venture to suggest is the consecration and appointment of a Bishop for the West Indies. Let the seat of Episcopal authority be Jamaica, it being the largest and most important of the islands. To assist the Bishop in the performance of his arduous duties, let there be appointed two Archdeacons for Jamaica, and one for each of the other larger islands; the Archdeacons of the latter having the superintendence of the smaller, according to the geographical situations of these latter. Let a yacht be placed at the control of the Bishop, by means of which he may visit every part of his diocese at will; care being taken that these visitations shall take place at least once in two years. Let each Archdeacon assemble the Clergy of his Archdeaconry twice a year—on which occasions regular reports of the progress of Christianity in their respective parishes shall be made out, and forwarded to the Diocesan.

But the appointment of an hierarchy in these distant colonies, is not the only measure which their peculiar circumstances appear to demand. It is perfectly evident, that to enable the parochial Clergy to diffuse amongst the slaves a knowledge of genuine Christianity, their exertions must be aided—a way indeed must be opened for such exertions by the means of lay catechists, taken from among the negroes themselves, and properly trained up for their office. As matters now stand, it is certain that all the preaching in the world can produce little good effect upon the minds of the slaves, whilst an entire lifetime would not be sufficient to enable a single man to convey instruction to the inhabitants of

even of the least populous parishes in Jamaica, in the course of his domiciliary visits.

Accordingly, it is farther proposed, that the Bishop be authorized to carry out with him a competent number of intelligent laymen and women, perfectly skilled in the national system of education; that a central school be opened at Kingstown or Spanish-town, into which be received young men and women, the children of free negroes. That these men and women be taken into public pay, and when satisfactory proof has been given of the soundness of their opinions and morality of their practice, and of their competency to teach others, that they be distributed throughout the various West Indian parishes, in each of which a school shall be opened, and the education of the young slaves conducted under the immediate eye of the parochial minister. Of course, sundry new catechisms must be compiled for their use, in which the necessity of submission to their masters, and contentment with the dispensations of providence, may be enforced; whilst the hours of instruction may be so apportioned, as in no material degree to affect the interests of the owner. Such schools would no doubt be well attended from choice; but were any reluctance shown, means could easily be adopted, and those far from harsh, to enforce attendance, till it became a pleasure. From the adoption of this part of the plan it may be safely asserted that the very best effects would ultimately follow.

But it is not enough that steps be taken for the gradual and general diffusion of salutary knowledge among the slaves. It appears a desirable thing that a school or college should be erected in Jamaica, where the children of free settlers might receive a liberal education, and be fitted for the learned professions, especially for the church. I say especially for the church, because it is but too notorious that very many of the West India parishes are at present served by men, who, knowing nothing of the habits and dispositions of the people, accept benefices there for no other reason than because they find themselves unable to procure preferment at home. Now, though of these many do their duty to the best of their ability, it is evident that they cannot prove either so active or so useful as if they had been born and educated in the country; partly because their bodily constitutions must be infinitely less adapted to the climate than those of natives, and partly, because to persons unaccustomed to converse or intermix with the black and brown population of tropical countries, such conversation and intercourse are inconceivably irksome and unpleasant. But from a seminary thus founded, an abundant supply of competent ministers might always be procured; and the number of officiating priests might speedily be multiplied, according as an increase of their numbers was found to be desirable.

Such are the general outlines of a plan upon which I have long meditated, and which might be carried into execution at much less expence than a common observer might imagine; and which, if adopted, must necessarily produce the following among many discernable advantages.

1st. This Bishop being, like the Bishop of Calcutta, second in temporal rank to the Governor alone, must, both from his temporal and spiritual authority, enjoy great influence amongst his countrymen. And as all vice and immorality would necessarily be discountenanced by him, the morals and manners of the settlers would be gradually refined and improved.—2ndly. Religious instruction would be conveyed to the negroes by those, whose interests as well as principles, would deter them from mixing up with it political dogmas, with which it has no necessary connection.—3rdly. The door would be shut against the mischievous interference of unauthorized Missionaries, to whose wicked zeal the late insurrection and disturbance in Demerara appear to be principally owing. I enumerate this among other good effects of my plan, because I proceed upon the supposition that religion shall not be offered to the slaves by any except the regularly appointed teachers. Unless this, indeed, be insisted upon, no real benefit can arise from the adoption of any plan whatsoever; because it is certain that where two or more forms of religion are publicly sanctioned, and permitted to struggle for pre-eminence, the general cause of Christianity is injured. But if such be the case elsewhere, a collusion of religious opinions among the instructors of the negroes must be ruinous, since we well know that Sectarians of all denominations seek first the overthrow of the establishment; and judging from what we have already seen them do in these parts, we may rest satisfied that they would, in case they were permitted to circulate their own creed, pursue the same end again at any risk, and by any practicable means.—4thly. The honour of the Church of England would be vindicated, by placing a Colony so extensive as the West Indies under its own Bishop.—5thly. The lay settlers would be enabled to receive confirmation at the hands of their own Bishop—they would have a new and fine field open for the exertions of talent among themselves—their sons would become permanent ministers among them, and their place of abode would be this house; above all, they would effectually prove the falsehood of all those accusations brought against them by the saints, and enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that they had adopted a plan which could not fail to render their slaves faithful to their masters, whilst at the same time the blessing of christianity was truly imparted to them. And, lastly, the hands of Government would be strengthened by placing upon a respectable footing that religious establishment, which at all times, and under all circumstances, has proved its devoted attachment to our glorious Constitution, and a firm and unshaken loyalty to the King.

As I live in a quiet, out of the way part of the country, it is very possible, Sir, that all these projects may have been started before, though I have not seen their statement. If so, of course you will make no use of my letter—if otherwise, and the thing be deemed worthy of consideration, you know my name, and you are at perfect liberty to refer any official enquirer for further details to myself—these I will readily answer to the best of my ability, and I am, Sir,

No Saint, but a friend to Religion.

TO JOHN BULL.

Montague Place, Dec. 24, 1823.

Sir—I never wished either my wife or daughter to turn authoresses, as I think ladies which write books are called, and I should have set my face against the publication of my wife's Journal of her Tour if I had been consulted, but the truth is, they seldom ask me anything as to what is to be done, until they have first done it themselves.

Now I like you, because you have done the West Indians a good turn and also because you try to put down the papishes, but there *is* a thing which under all the circumstances vexes me, because, as you may remember, Mr. Burke said, "anything which is worth doing is worth doing well." What I quarrel with you for, is, that you put my wife's name and my daughter's name as Mrs. and Miss Higginbottom, whereas our name is Ramsbottom, and whether it be the stupidity of your printers, or that my daughter who has been three years at an uncommon fine school at Hackney cannot write plain, I do not pretend to say, but I do not like it, because since every tub should stand on its own bottom, I think the Higginbottoms should not have the credit of doing, what the Ramsbottoms actually do.

Perhaps you will correct this little error: it hurts me, because, as I said before, I like you very much, and I have got a few cases of particular champagne, a wine which my friend Rogers tells me, you are extremely fond of, and which he says is better than all the "*real pain*" in the world —(nobody ever said it before) and when the women return from over the horrid sea, I hope you will come and drink some of it; so pray just make an *erratum*, as the booksellers say, and put our right names in your paper, by doing which you will really oblige your's

HUMPHREY RAMSBOTTOM.

P.S. My second daughter is a very fine girl, and I think as clever as Lavy, and writes a much clearer hand—you shall see her when you come to M—— Place.

BOTANY.

We insert the following extract from the Botanical Register, Vol. VIII. p. 729, and a criticism thereupon by an aggrieved personage. That we understand either the merits of the case, or the meaning of the critic, we think it quite due to ourselves to declare—it is earnestly pressed upon us, and we admit it, certainly without feeling the importance which the contending writers seem to attach to the discussion. We warn our readers that there are warm words used, and sharp expressions put forth—should any evil consequences arise between the parties, we suppose, as botanists, they will decide their scientific differences with *pistils!*

EXTRACT FROM THE BOTANICAL REGISTER, VOL. VIII. P. 729.

Article—"Berberris Chitria."

"We have preferred the original name to that in the *Regni Veget. Syst. Nov.* a work, where the universal enumeration of the vegetation of no less than our entire globe is announced, accompanied by the differential and natural characters with a full synonymy of each species; but in his wild career, the historian has stopped short at the history of not much more than a dozen of Linnæus's genera, and one of the narrowest classes of his system. The botanic world was roused with the noise of this undertaking (actually announced and opened at Geneva by the sound of drums and trumpets) nearly ten years ago, since which period two moderate octavo volumes have been ushered in among us, containing insulated accounts, without beginning or end, (or monographs, according to natural order) of a few Linnæan Genera, together with the class Tetradynamia, turned into orders, the whole entangled in a complex unmanageable machinery, by way of natural arrangement. And here we expect is the extinction of this glaring phenomenon, intended to spread durable and universal light, but which has left us in the same darkness in which we were found. For ourselves, we are not disappointed in our expectations—the work has reached as far as they ever extended—with a view, subdued by age and experience, we foresaw no other event. We might have prognosticated better success, or conceived more hope from the annunciation of a supplement to some of the Linnæan sequences beginning with Monandria and ending in Cryptogamia, such as a continuation of the invaluable and unrivalledly useful work '*Willdenow's Species Plantarum*,' or even of an addition to the '*Classic Catalogue of the New Collection*,' a monument of the taste and criticism of Solander and Dryander, the worthy disciples of Linnæus, and the most accomplished scholars of the age; but where, in the very title page, we see them robbed of the reward of their erudition (and we know they received no other) to give immortality and renown to vulgar ignorance, the names of native dunces being suffered to usurp the place belonging to the genius and talent of another land."

Here the reader has what our correspondent calls the *bane*—what follows, that correspondent considers the *antidote:*

"Can there be any thing virulent in the composition of this pretty looking Barberry, so as that the sagacious writer of this article, in turning it over in search of his *differentia specifica*, or rather in proving that he has adopted, has created a mist about himself, and so by inhaling such presumed obnoxious vapour, has found himself tinctured with its bitter qualities? It is in vain I look for any other reason; to no other source can I place this uncalled-for tirade. But on looking further into another fasciculus for the figure of the Barberry (for there appears to have been ample time for brooding over these subjects by the detention of the text two months after the publication of the figure) I find that it has prickles, and therefore I ask again, may not some of these pointed terminations have recommended themselves rather too forcibly to the sensitive nose of the writer? or, perhaps, the two circumstances may have operated together to produce the irritable feelings discoverable in the pungent remarks which he here gives vent to.

"He first begins with M. De Candolle, and because this able French botanist has undertaken an Herculean task, he is stigmatized as a presumptuous theorist for undertaking a labour that he never could expect to complete, or rather which the prognosticating genius of this sensible Editor has long ago discovered to himself could not be completed. But who does not know (except, indeed, this periodical scribbler, who has only to write or copy his eight pages per month) that the first stages of a great work are, on various accounts, always the most tedious of execution, and that it is an unfair premise, that because three years has elapsed between the appearance of the first and second volumes, that each succeeding volume will consume as much time in its production; and therefore, supposing that thirty volumes may contain this universal enumeration of the vegetation of our entire globe, the last volume cannot be expected before the year 1883. Does this sapient Editor empty his portfolio every month? or may we not rather give him credit that he has still matter in store to brood over? and may we not, in like manner, without a very great stretch of credulity, admit that M. De Candolle has ample materials of all the succeeding orders in preparation, so that by the time he has put forth his fifteenth volume, that the subject-matter of the residue will require merely collating and revising for the press, and that two or three volumes may be given to us in one season, till this great national work, of which the French may be justly proud, shall have been completed. The writer of this, verily believes this will be the case, and he speaks on this point from something more than bare supposition. As to the competency of M. De Candolle to the task which this critical Editor appears to be so much disposed to call in question, I think it is far above his contemptible criticism, and that it will not be much affected by these bare assertions of his, in the face of substantial proof to the contrary. Mr. Brown's important opinion of the work, as well as his sanction and support of it, may be seen in the very interesting communications he has enriched it with; and let any impartial botanist (clearly saving my friend any trouble) take up and compare the detail of any one genus, or say any one department of it, the synonymy for instance, and there he will find the greatest care has been taken in the correcting and selecting of these; *correcting* (among others) errors that have been handed down, and perpetuated from edition to edition, from the earliest *species plantarum* of Linne, to the latest of those now in use, not even excepting that of Willdenow, spoken of here in such unqualified terms; and *selecting* only such as are at all essential. Few, indeed, are the books into which errors will not creep, and especially such as take in so wide a field, where so much must be taken upon the authority of others who may not have left sufficient detail to clear up such subjects free from doubt.

"This allusion to M. de Candolle's work (unfounded as it is), is, however, in some measure justifiable (especially when viewed in connexion with the remaining abuse), as the subject of the article is to be found there; but what is there that could call for the invidious allusion to the *Hortus Kewensis:* "the names of those who have contributed to enrich the pages of this classic catalogue do not appear in the title," says the erudite critic: how is it, then, that my sapient friend does not follow the dictates of his own conscience? How is it that the periodical publication in which so many of his brilliant effusions are to be found, is not rendered more attractive by being graced with his name? Would he consider himself demeaned by such an exhibition? or does he fear to lose the advantage of the shades of his obscurity in dealing out these covert inuendos, which he would not fail to shrink from openly declaring?—However this may be, he should at least, before he enters upon such subjects, make himself acquainted with the various bearings of them; he would then discover (in the case in question) that it was the expressed wish of Drs. Dryander and Solander, that their names should not appear in the titles of the respective editions they have contributed to—that due acknowledgments have been made for their able assistance, and that no disposition has been evinced "to rob these learned Gentlemen of the reward of their erudition." And are not the traces of Mr. Brown's hand discoverable by the appendage of his name? And, after all, is there not an over anxiety evinced by the devotion of two pages entirely to acknowledgments of this kind? I must therefore certainly suppose that this periodical essayist, having lain so long dormant, had sprung up at length from his torpitude, and was determined to produce something *spirited*, but that the unfortunate asperities of the Barberry had caused an aversion to its own prickly subject, but had left all its acrimony behind, for what came first to view to charge the blank page with—might we not have had some extracts upon the irritability of some species of the genus *(Berberris)?* The story, though an old one, may not perhaps be so to all of his readers—or might he not have thrown some new light upon this singular contrivance of nature? Such matter would have been in point—but perhaps his nerves were not in a fit state to treat on so *moving* a subject! In some farther sensible observations, but in a more subdued tone (which, by the bye, would appear more in place in a prospectus or advertisement), the editor speaks of the vast advantage to be derived to science from his very extended circulation; he should also recollect the same channel which conveys these good things of his to beyond Petersburgh and Vienna, is used also for all the opprobrium he may be *stimulated* to send with them—so that this consideration ought to operate to deter him from lending or employing his pages to be the vehicle of exporting such ill-conceived and ill-founded abuse.

"P.S. If by the phrase 'an invention yet in embryo,' in speaking of genera, and orders of botany, the editor hints that Mr. Brown is about to favour the world with the great desideratum in botany, a Genera Plantarum, I could most freely forgive him for these abuses to which he lends his pages, and forget my feelings in the more powerful excitement occasioned by *this most important piece of intelligence.*"

A CARD.

A traveller on the western road, presents his respectful compliments to Messieurs the Trustees or Commissioners of the said road as far as the western limit of the beautiful town of Brentford, and informs them (being persuaded that they know nothing about the matter) that near Kensington Church the *breadth* of the *richest* and most frequented road in England is only *sixteen feet* from curb-stone to curb-stone, with side pavements which are dangerous to foot passengers from their narrowness—this is within two miles of the metropolis.

That Kensington, part of Hammersmith and of Brentford, are paved as are the most neglected streets in London; in contempt no doubt of the modern method of road-making: that water carriage is available, particularly to Brentford.

And in return for all this information, the traveller hopes to be favoured, displayed on the face and front of John Bull, with a statement of the amount of the money received from the public, by the three first turnpikes on this road for one year, on the average of the last four.

London, Dec. 24, 1823.

It has been occasionally objected to various arguments, details and observations, connected with the great West Indian question, that most of the charges against the abolitionists are advanced only upon the authority of anonymous writers, and although the powerful allegations against some of the saints, for the mere publication of which, we are threatened with prosecution, appeared in pamphlets and works, the authors of which, at the time they were written, openly avowed themselves, we do not remember to have seen any very decided defence of the planters, any very strenuous attack upon the quackery of negro emancipation regularly avowed, until the publication of the "Official Letter from the Commissioners of Correspondence of the Bahama Islands to George Chalmers, Esq., Colonial Agent." As this paper comes before the public, signed by ten gentlemen, we consider it but just to publish so much of it, as may shew the declared feelings of the injured community of which they form a part; and when those extracts are read, we trust that those persons who are pleased to censure us, for our observations upon Mr. Wilberforce and his disciples, will admit that the feelings we have expressed, and the facts we have stated, have been well grounded, and that any hostility we may evince towards public men, upon public grounds, results from a consciousness of our duty to our King and Country, and has not its origin in private prejudice or personal animosity.

Proceed we now to submit such parts of this powerful letter as bear upon the *different points* under discussion.

And first, upon that very important point, the *right* of property which the planter has in his slave, and which, it appears, the Saints are *philosophically* inclined to dispute—the letter contains the following remarks:—

"It is urged that the colonists originally acquired their property in slaves by means never before recognized as legitimate by the laws of nature or nations. But although, in some instances, such may perhaps have been the case, we cannot be persuaded that it was so, by any means to the extent represented in the fables of the African Institute, or the publications and speeches of its friends. Those tales of other times, no doubt have frequently had the effect expected from them with those who allow themselves to feel only where they ought to reason also. But at this day, surely it is almost impertinent to enquire how the property in question was first obtained. Even admitting that the negroes brought from Africa were not slaves in their own country, prisoners of war, convicts, or otherwise regularly reduced to bondage—admitting that many of them were kidnapped, or carried off by fraud or force, the time is now receding out of view when those crimes are alleged to have been perpetrated. The supposed actors in those scenes have either long since passed, or are passing fast, from the stage of existence, and their successors have been left in guiltless possession of the property in question—confirmed and guaranteed to them for ever, on the faith of their country, and by the solemn enactments of its most sacred laws. Whatever sins a few individuals may have committed a century or two ago, the present proprietors of our slaves hold them as such, for the most part, by fair and lawful purchase. In the language of the Scriptures they *are our money*, and to divest us of them against our will, however plausible the pretext for so doing, would, in plain language, be nothing less than robbery.

"In this reasoning too, whatever our opponents may affect to think of it, there is nothing new. It is founded on one of the most ancient and necessary principles of human jurisprudence; for, if we may travel back one or two hundred years to detect a flaw in title to property, why not five centuries, or more? And under the operation of such a scrutiny, where is the inheritance, even in the fairest portions of the mother-country, whose origin might not be traced to tyranny or fraud? Some supposed incidental right of conquest, arbitrary escheat, lawless sequestrations, superstitious endowments, or some one or more of those multifarious outrages of military power or civil execution, which crowd the annals of our country, during a long succession of ages? Had not the law, therefore, going hand in hand with reason and necessity, placed some certain barriers, beyond which the rights of the innocent heir should not be affected by the crimes of his ancestor, of how little avail would any earthly possessions now be?

"We have indeed heard some idle report, of an intimation that our Slave-holders are to be allowed an adequate consideration for the property, of which they are to be deprived. Without questioning the right of the community to the use of private property at a liberal or fair price, when the public good requires the sacrifice, we have only to say, that when England is prepared to add two hundred millions more to her present national debt, it will be quite time enough to discuss the details of the project."—pp. 4, 5, 6, 7.

After discussing with judgment and temperance the scheme of suddenly attempting the emancipation of slaves—observes (p. 15,) that Mr. Wilberforce in his pamphlet—"complains, but with his usual caution when treading on ground that he has good reason to distrust, without naming either *time or place*, 'that even since the mitigation of slavery was lately recommended from the Throne, in consequence of addresses from Parliament,' (*what recommendation and addresses are here alluded to?*) 'several of the Colonial Legislatures, (*how many, and which of them?*) 'have for the first time imposed fines, and others have greatly augmented the fines to be paid into their treasuries, on the emancipation of slaves; so that in some Colonies *they amount to nearly an entire prohibition.*' (page 42.) If it be true that such unreasonable taxes are imposed in one or two of the thirteen colonies, (which, however, we confess, under all circumstances, *we are strongly inclined to doubt,*) surely it would have been but justice to the other eleven, to *point out particularly* where the blame ought to fall, and not involve the whole of the colonies in the odium of a measure, which the pressure of particular circumstances may have for a time, rendered necessary or expedient in a very few. But justice, in any shape, to any of the Colonies, is not one of the articles of Mr. Wilberforce's religion. *In the Bahamas there neither is, nor ever has in fact been, any tax whatsoever on manumissions.* There was an old law to that effect, we believe, of the reign of George II., *but it was never acted upon;* at

least not a penny ever appears to have been paid into the Treasury under it, though multitudes have since been manumitted. And that law, obsolete, if we may use the expression, from the very hour of its enactment, has long since been, and still continues, repealed.

"It might have proved some trial of our temper, but of that we are relieved by a strong sense of contempt, to find our opponents still urging their old, false, stale, and often repeated position, that, were our slaves made free, they would continue to labour in our fields on wages. There are, as we believe, upwards of a thousand free blacks and people of colour within these islands, and scarcely an instance is within our recollection of their ever having so employed themselves, though the wages of hired labourers have been from 10 to 12 guineas a year, with full allowance besides of food, clothing, and all other necessaries.—'Since the dissolution of the late black corps,' says Mr. Wilberforce, 'many of the disbanded soldiers have maintained themselves by their own agricultural labours, *and have manifested a degree of industry that ought to have silenced for ever all imputations on the race.*' (p. 67.) In this statement we venture to assert that there is no truth:—First, *because we have it only on the authority of* Mr. Wilberforce, *whose misinformation (to give it the mildest name)* in all such matters has already been notorious, *and in many instances detected and exposed.* Secondly, because, as usual, we are not favoured with the *when* and *where* of the miracle: for the story is introduced, not only without date, but, what is of more importance, without even saying in which of our islands this novelty is to be found. And lastly, *because it is in perfect inconsistency with every thing that we have had occasion to observe among ourselves in like cases.* The disbanded black soldiers that have occasionally found their way to these islands, *have uniformly been the veriest vagrants in existence, and the terror of all around them.* Of the last two that found the means of living here for any length of time, *one was hanged* about 18 months ago for burglary, and the other *saved his neck only by turning King's evidence against his companion*: a precious specimen of those corps, the dissolution of which Mr. Wilberforce *so deeply regrets.* (p. 67.) We suspect indeed that this unhappy compliment to "the diligence" of those sooty Cincinnati is of the manufacture of Sierra Leone—*a soil hitherto fertile only in fictions and fevers, and a settlement which, under the hallowed and wholesome auspices of* Mr. Wilberforce *and his Institute, has long been a notorious sink of nearly every disease, moral and physical, with which humanity can be infected.*"

This animated description of the favourite settlement of the Saints, we are inclined to think is somewhat justificatory of our gentle observation upon it, considering the character of the document we are now submitting to the public.

In proceeding to shew the fallacy and absurdity of the views of those who anticipate, or affect to anticipate, happiness and good order, social comfort and *constitutional* regularity, by the general emancipation, the Committee refer to settlements *where the experiment has been tried*, and to that island where all the inhabitants are free.

The Committee proceeds in its letter to enquire, (p. 22.)—"Does any thing in the habits of the country from which they originally came justify the expectation? Nothing; let the African Institute, and all the portfolios of Sierra Leone, pretend what they may upon the subject. Does the experience of any one island in the West Indies justify it? Not one; let Mr. Wilberforce say what he pleases about his disbanded soldiers and American deserters; or to come still closer to the point, *do the present situation of St. Domingo, and the dreadful aspect of affairs in that anyss of anarchy, kept down only by arms, justify it?* On the contrary, *to raise a twentieth part of what once was the produce* of that unfortunate island, the peasantry had to be reduced to a *state of worse than military vassalage;* infinitely more degrading, unjust, odious, sanguinary, and cruel, than Mr. Wilberforce himself, even under the malignant influence of one of his worst West India nightmares, could possibly be accused of finding in any portion of the western world. The cultivators of the soil in Hayti, we understand, are not like our slaves, or our soldiers and sailors, exposed to the horrors of the cat-o-nine-tails. No, they are *free*—and therefore they are only *sabred* or *shot* when they fail to bring the expected quantity of produce into the *quondam* royal, but now presidential, exchequer. Mr. Wilberforce's allusion, indeed, to the present state of St. Domingo, *is most unfortunate for his* cause, particularly with respect to the religious improvement likely to be the result of suddenly manumitting any large body of slaves. In that ill-fated island our missionaries, reasoning possibly with Mr. Wilberforce, calculated no doubt, on a rich harvest of grace among negroes, now no longer restrained by the chains of bondage, from the means of religious instruction. Let the mission speak for itself. While, in nearly every other part of the West Indies, the missionaries boast of increasing success and brightening prospects, the modern St. Domingo *stands alone impregnable to the real truths of christianity.* On the 15th Jan. 1821, the Rev. Mr. Evariste, the Missionary sent thither, writes thus:—'*Every door is shut against us, and we are deprived in every possible way of liberty to act either according to the gospel or our own conscience, or the light of truth.*' Again, 'This city is a burden to me, on account of the *fearful* and *horrible things* which I see; particularly the *habitual and sinful violation of the Sabbath.*' Again, 'We are like *sheep* exposed to the fury of *the wolves.*' Again, 'for me, I am considered by them as one deprived of reason, a fool, and enthusiast.' And again, towards the conclusion of the letter, 'the only thing that keeps me here is our dear society, which languishes like *a tree planted by the side of a* flaming furnace!—(See the Methodist Missionary Report of 1821, page xciv.) The melancholy fact is, that St. Domingo, once the garden, the Queen of the West Indies, is now inhabited, not exactly by savages, but by a race of beings infinitely worse, degraded, in fact, beneath what they ever were before.

"The unsophisticated denizen of the African wilds is ennobled in comparison with the wretched degradation of his Haytian brethren; not merely relapsing into barbarism, but sinking fast under an odious combination of the darkness, ferocity, vices, and superstitions of all colours and all nations; unredeemed by the virtues of any. *To this state of terrific desolation it is, that* Mr. Wilberforce *and his friends are now finally labouring to reduce the whole of the British West Indies!!!*"

The following observations, touching the lamentable ignorance of the real state of the case, under which hundreds and thousands of well-meaning dupes to designing leaders labour, are extremely pertinent and forcible, after shewing, that in one breath, Mr. Wilberforce describes the slaves as wholly demoralized "pagans and heathens," and in the next recommends them to be admitted as "*evidence upon oath*," the Committee say—

"It is absolutely provoking to hear Gentlemen of high pretensions to talent and integrity speaking of our Negroes, as they would of the peasantry of Yorkshire or Middlesex; and a wish has been often expressed on this side of the Atlantic, that some of our modern philanthropists at home, who have so much wealth and time at their disposal, would only favour the West Indies with an occasional visit, and judge of us and our conduct and affairs from their own observation.

"When Mr. Howard, the first philanthropist of his day, undertook the reformation of abuses in the public prisons, he did not sit at his ease in his study, building theories and suggesting plans upon the communication of Bridewell governors, gaolers, or turnkeys, or those of any pitiful gaol-birds that might escape from their cages to carry tales to his private ear. He travelled every where to the prisons himself—at the risk of health and life, at the serious sacrifice of personal comfort; he entered them, examined them throughout, collected a valuable mass of information on the spot, and did more than any man that ever lived towards the amelioration of the condition of those unhappy sufferers, whose imprudence or whose crimes condemned them to incarceration. But that sort of philanthropy is now getting entirely out of fashion. Our modern reformers, overlooking some hundreds of abuses absolutely stinking under their nostrils, close for the theatre of their philanthropy some country as far as possible beyond the range of their own physical observation. As prophets inferior even to Mahomet, they will not go to the mountain, though the mountain cannot come to them. All their information they obtain, if not by inspiration, certainly by means equally mysterious and inscrutable. And, thus informed or inspired, they calmly undertake to legislate for countries, which they never saw but with the eyes of others, whom they are for the most part ashamed to name; and to correct abuses that exist only in the calumnies of those who either have a sordid interest or take a mischievous delight in misrepresenting the actual state of the colonies."

The Committee then proceeds to repel the charges of ill-treatment of slaves, and to vindicate the slaves themselves against the charges of gross libertinism preferred against them so consistently by the very men who would give them every privilege of free men—they observe that flogging is not confined to thieving *slaves*, but that our soldiers and sailors are liable to the same punishment for crime—to which, we beg to add, that the Judges of England, under the sanction of British Juries, award the same punishment at the end of every Old Bailey Session.

The profligacy of the West Indies, so pertinently compared with that of civilized Christian England, in whose metropolis, —nay, in one parish of whose metropolis, there exist more prostitutes than there are slave inhabitants in the Bahamas altogether!

Mr. Wilberforce has spoken with horror of "the indecency of some of the punishments of the slaves." The Committee admit that, to children, the rod is applied as it is universally applied in England to the younger branches of the nobility, gentry, and public in general—a mode of discipline which, we should imagine, every member of both Houses of Parliament, together with all his Majesty's Ministers, and the Bench of Judges into the bargain, have, in their time, undergone.

The subsequent comparison of oriental freedom with occidental slavery, is extremely well drawn, and will require further exposition, we therefore postpone the consideration of that part of the paper before us, and of a well-written defence of the Colonial Assemblies from the attacks of the Saints, till a future, yet not far distant opportunity; and in the meantime giving the concluding paragraph of the letter as addressed to the Colonial Agent, Mr. Chalmers, and entreating our readers to add the important display of just and honourable feeling which the letter contains, to the mass of matter necessary to be accumulated in the minds of those who are as deeply interested as we are in the fair consideration of the important subject in the ensuing Session of Parliament, the letter thus concludes, and although from the nature of our publication we have been unable to give it entire, we think we have done justice to the feelings and intentions of the writers, as far as we have been able to go.

"Although this letter will be printed here for the use of the Members of this Board, there can be no objection on our part to its being reprinted with you, should such a measure appear to you advisable. On this point we leave much to your discretion. With our authority, which we now confer on you, to give it that extent and manner of publication, which, under the circumstances of the case, as they may stand at home, you may conceive most conducive to the general interest of the colonies; as well as to the defence of the character of the Bahamas particularly, against the unfounded slanders that appear to be promulgated with so much industry, and so little mercy, against us all: we have only to add one request, that, if published at all, this letter may be given entire, and as it now stands in every respect.—We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Lewis Kerr, James Dunshee, John Hepburn, Henry M. Williams, Thomas R. Rigby, Robert Butler, George K. Storr, Robert Taylor, James Meadows, Benjamin Tynes.

George Chalmers, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

THEATRES.

The annual uproar which is exhibited in the playhouses of London at this season, was performed on Friday at Covent Garden and Drury Lane with its wonted effect; for some wise reason "*Jane Shore*" was substituted for the ordinary exhibition of "*George Barnwell*:" it appeared to us as if the moralists of the playhouse felt that sufficient care had been taken of the characters of the clerks and apprentices of the metropolis, and that it became them to display the evils attendant upon a regardlessness of the strict discipline of female virtue. Whatever might have been the motive, we had "*Jane Shore*" at both houses, but, as we have often said before, as it was quite impossible we could be in two places at once, we are doomed to confine ourselves to a detail of the proceedings at Drury Lane.

Mr. Wallack's "green and young Hastings," as the market-gardeners phrase it, was a very animated piece of acting, and if it had been performed on any other occasion, and when the patient public listen to tragedy, would doubtless have been extremely effective; we must, however, dissent from the mode of dress which Mr. Wallack thought fit to adopt; the white surtout of melo-drame is not the proper costume for Lord Hastings; something like propriety of habit should be attended to, and such a coat as Mr. Wallack produced never was worn in England till within the last seven or eight years.

Mrs. W. West looked extremely pretty, and played the wanton very engagingly; the last scene wanted effect, but we are not surprised at it, for what would avail exertions upon such a special occasion. Mrs. Bunn played Alicia, and played it well; her dress was uncommonly handsome and effective. Mr. Terry played Dumont, and appeared to us, in the midst of the noise and confusion, to say something about the *North Pole*; whether it was only our fancy, or that it really was so, we cannot say—at all events it must have been an interpolation.

The play over, the awful moment approached when the young hearts of the holiday visitors beat high with anxious expectation—the overture bustled through, up rose the curtain, and displayed the wonders of theatrical magic. We have so often heard Alderman Wood called Lignum Vitæ, that we were rather disappointed when we saw a conjuror on the stage instead of simple Master Matthew; however, as to describing the progress of the pantomime, we despair of such a feat—we know there was Quereo and Malek, and half a hundred other persons with admirably constructed names, and a magical chest doing duty for a travelling carriage; great variety of changes and tricks, and some very beautiful and striking scenery: a view of Fonthill struck us as extremely pretty; and what our friend, Mrs. Ramsbottom (since that *is* her name) would call "a moving *Diarrea*," had a most agreeable and novel effect.

Taken altogether, this may be considered as a redeeming performance for Drury Lane, which never was celebrated for this particular class of entertainment: it went off with great *eclat*, and was received with cheers of applause at its conclusion.

Mr. Kean played one half of *Richard the Third* last Monday, and Mr. Wallack the other half. Mr. Kean should guard against these sudden indispositions, for his own sake; the immediate comparison of another actor with him in the same character is not at all serviceable to him. Wallack exerted himself most efficiently, and the house seemed to be rather pleased than otherwise with the *unfortunate* occurrence which robbed them of Mr. Kean's services. We did not ascertain the immediate cause of that inimitable personage's indisposition, but he appeared so weak as hardly to be able to stand; indeed, Mr. Bunn, the patron of Shakspeare, told the audience that Mr. Kean "could not leave his couch," which comes much to the same thing.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—In your Paper of Monday, Nov. 10th, you make such honourable mention of the Episcopal Church, in Scotland, and seem so desirous to befriend her interests, that, while her Bishops and Clergy tender you their best and warmest thanks, I for one, cannot help regretting that you should have so far misunderstood their situation, as to hold them forth to "the notice of your orthodox English readers," as living "*under the persecution*" of the Rev. Mr. Irving's Mother Church in this country. True—the Bishop of Ross and Argyle is quoted by you as charging the establishment of Scotland with being, "if not hostile to, yet *jealous* of, every step which we take, or which is taken in our behalf"—but *jealousy* amounts not to *persecution!* Nor do I, with all due respect for Bishop Low's authority, and after 33 years' experience as a clergyman, apprehend the *jealousy* of the established Clergy, either to have been, or to be now, directed more towards *dissenting communions* than towards other dissenters in Scotland, from their respective numbers! On the contrary, impartial justice to that reverend and learned body of men requires, that as "the annalist of Scotch Episcopacy" from the year 1788 to the year 1816 inclusive," I should present you and your readers with an ample vindication of the established Clergy of Scotland, from the reflections which you have (*inadvertently*, I doubt not) thrown upon them, in your laudable zeal to serve the cause of Episcopacy.

In a letter, Sir, from the late Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, (then of Carlisle) addressed, in the year 1790 (when the Episcopal Toleration Act for Scotland was under Parliamentary discussion), to the late Bishop Abernethy Drummond, of Edinburgh, is the following direct contradiction of what you have unwarily charged against the Scottish establishment:—"I lately put into the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a letter from Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen, in which he laments to me the fate of your last year's application, and *bears the strongest testimony that the granting the indulgence you have petitioned for, will, so far from being offensive, be highly agreeable to those of the establishment in Scotland.*"* While, in the year 1791, the same excellent prelate, himself a Scotchman, writes to Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, in terms equally vindicatory:—"Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, having in the most liberal manner *recommended your cause to me*, I have forwarded his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom I gave a copy of what Principal Campbell last year had written on the same subject."†

With principals Robertson and Campbell thus, confessedly, on our side, we run no risk of *persecution* or of *oppression* from the body to which they belonged, and who are so justly proud of calling them "*brethren!*" The good wishes of these eminent men were well known and gratefully acknowledged, as having been efficacious with the legislature on a former occasion—nor can they fail still to have a good effect, should it be attempted, either in or out of parliament, to charge Scottish Episcopalians with holding any *article of faith or practice* contrary to sound doctrine, or hostile to our establishments in either Church or State; for although on this side the Tweed we are *conscientiously* constrained *to separate from Presbyterian discipline as Christians, we maintain no separation as good and faithful subjects.*

Hoping that you will indulge me so far as to insert this letter in your constitutional columns, and feeling deeply your profer of future friendly exertion, I remain, Sir, your grateful and obliged humble Servant,

J. SKINNER.

* See "Annals of Scottish Episcopacy," &c. by the Rev. John Skinner, of Forfar, published in 1818, for Longman and Co. and J. Hatchard, London.

† See "Annals," &c. p. 313.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—Will you admit a few *facts*, in answer to the rabid Presbyterian, whose letter you published, with very satisfactory comments, in the John Bull of December 15th.

Unable to vituperate the episcopal laity of Scotland, including, as it does, by far the greater portion of the rank and wealth of the country, he calls the Clergy with a few exceptions, "*low, uneducated men.*"

I live in the united diocese of *Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow.* Of twenty-one clergymen in this diocese, seven have degrees from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and one from Dublin. *We know*, therefore, that any one of these eight must have more, both of theology and learning, in his head, than could be found in the whole General Assembly of the Kirk. Perhaps the same might safely be said of the rest of the body, but I speak only to what is *certain.*

The Universities, at which these Clergymen were educated, attest also their title to be named any thing but *low men.* I will speak for two, with whose personal friendship I am honoured. Mr. Stewart is a cadet of one of the best families in Stirlingshire; and our venerable Bishop, besides his other claims to universal respect, is second son to the late Sandford, of *Sandford*, in Shropshire, representative of a family, whose estates have remained in their line since the grant by *William the Conqueror*, who are allied to the noblest houses in the West of England, and have a well-founded claim to a very ancient peerage. Need I add that the Bishop is a D. D. of glorious old Christ Church, and married a Douglas of Kilhead?

The Scotch Kirk *has* a Sir Henry Moncrieff, but it wont match this in a hurry. Your constant reader,

Dec. 17, 1823. A SCOTCH EPISCOPALIAN.

TO THE REV. EDWARD IRVING.

Sir,—I had hoped that some one more competent to the task of defence than myself, would have appeared long since; but such not being the case, I am induced, from a wish to rescue the character of the *profession* to which I belong from the *unmerited obloquy* you have cast upon it, by endeavouring to stem the torrent of abuse you have thought fit to pour forth against the *army* in your *published orations.*

I can only account for the fact of such defence not being previously attempted, by concluding the *very virulence* of the attack to have furnished its *own antidote*, and that few or none of your readers, however wedded to your *religious opinions*, could do otherwise than reject with *indignation* assertions calculated not only to bring the *British soldiery* into *contempt*, but to inspire *utter horror* at a *profession* stigmatized by you with the "*constant commissal of the most atrocious crimes.*"

How far you, Sir, or the country at large, may have benefited by the *conduct* and *exertions* of the profession you proscribe, is not for *me* to determine; but I may be justified in prognosticating that when the *recollection* of *your Orations* will have passed away, the *remembrance* of the *conduct of the British soldiery* (particularly in these *latter times*) will be held up by grateful recollections of services performed, equal at *least to those* produced by the lucubrations of a "*young, raw, Scotch Dominie,*" who, with one stroke of his pen, would fain cancel from the memory of their countrymen all feeling on the score of obligation for many hard years of service, and substituting *others* of the most *opposite* nature.

Without immediate reference to those assertions, I will reply by stating a few plain *facts*; in mode more consonant to my *habits* and *profession* than any attempt I could make to combat with you in *rhetoric*, and most certainly more to the point.

You designate the army as "*topers, gamesters, devourers of the seed of virtue in the land, and feeders on virginity.*" The *last* expression is of so *disgusting* and *horrid* a nature as to preclude the necessity of quoting the *whole tirade* you have judged it expedient to fulminate against my *unfortunate profession.* Assuredly, *most unfortunate!* from having so unwittingly fallen under "*the* Rev. Edward Irving's" *surveillance!!!*

However, such is the *fact*, and I imagine it will be sufficient as regulates to the *expressions* for a specimen of the bad taste that can call *scriptural language* for the purpose of application so truly *christian-like* and *becoming* the demeanour of a *minister* of *Him* whose *attribute* was *peace*, and doctrine. "*Love thy neighbour as thyself.*"

Farther, as regards *fact*, I cannot attempt to deny that there may exist among the Members of so *large* a body as the *army*, many who may be termed *topers*, and even *gamblers*; but there can exist no more reason why the *body corporate* should be condemned spell-mell for the sake of a few, than that the *clergy* should be so considered for the *transgressions of some of its members.* And were I to address you but in *half* the *spirit* of *bitterness* with which you reproach the *Members* of the *Church* with crimes even *worse* than those quoted by you as relates to the *military.* I apprehend also it will not be too much to admit that the *army* has produced its *illustrious characters* as well as the *Church*, and that the *former* has on many occasions *bled* for the latter. If this is admitted, and I believe it *impossible* to avoid doing so, what apology can the Rev. E. Irving offer for his *gross* and *unmanly attack* on the *profession* he can have "*no knowledge of but by report.*"

As previously stated, no *attempt* to combat in *literature* is intended, and a reply is *neither expected or desired*; but if it creates *one atom* of feeling with only *one individual* of his readers or hearers, in favour of the *body* he has so *strongly calumniated*, the *writer* will be more than repaid for the trouble he has taken.

MILES.

HUNTING IN SURREY.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE, to be Published the 1st of January, 1824, price 2s. 6d. will contain a Description, by Nimrod, of THE SURREY HOUNDS, and some of the leading Characters in the Hunt. Also, of Mr. MEAGER'S and the SANDERSTEAD HARRIERS. In this Number Mr. MEAGER'S will be found, a continuation of the article on Riding to Hounds, by Nimrod: will also be found, a continuation of the Remarks on the Sports of the Field on the Continent, by Vagus; some interesting Remarks on the Grand Handicap at Doncaster, 1824—and a variety of other Observations on the Grand Handicap at Doncaster, 1824—and a variety of other matter of Sporting interest.

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It is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and when dressing with it will always keep the head and hair clean and beautiful, and in curl. Will cure sores on the head and hair of children, and is the real sign of roots: Medical gentlemen of the Medical Board who have analysed Prince's Russia Oil, have published in the "Gazette of Health," No. 16, that the discovery is a great credit to the Proprietor, and is superior to any other Oil for the hair, and will do in cases of baldness and weak hair what can possibly be done in strengthening and restoring it. The medical gentlemen have also analysed another Oil, which is daily puffed in the Papers as used by Emperors, Kings, Dukes, &c. and have published in the "Gazette of Health," No. 16, that on examining the ingredients of this grand Oil, they find it contains only common Oil, coloured and perfumed: therefore it cannot be compared to the Russia Oil as a nourisher to the hair. It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them counterfeits. Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as imposition is in Great Britain, France, and other different parts of the Continent, have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine, and some, more to deceive falsely, have printed on the counterfeit covers, "the original," or "genuine Russia Oil," and some even are so daring, although they know it is punishable, to put the original Proprietor's name. Therefore purchasers should be cautious, and learn of the Proprietor any respectable vender. Ask for Prince's Improved Russia Oil. The ounce bottle five shillings, a large bottle, containing five ounces, one pound, is a saving. Sold by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Prince's Russia Oil has been improved with the extra ingredient since January, 1822, through which it will keep in any climate or any voyage. Several Captains who have come from the Continent have declared that whenever they landed merchandize, they have been asked if they had any of Prince's Russia Oil, therefore merchants will find an advantage in exporting it. Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation. As several Ladies and Gentlemen in the country have been taken in by unprincipled persons selling them Counterfeit Russia Oil, they are will be sure to have the Genuine by sending a remittance to the Proprietor, it will be forwarded immediately by coach.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris papers down to the 26th inst. have arrived: they announce the dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies.

MONITEUR OF THURSDAY, DEC. 25.—OFFICIAL PART.

Ordinance of the King Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre.—To all to whom these presents shall come greeting—Considering Art. 50 of the Constitutional Charter—Considering the laws of Feb. 5, 1817; March 25, 1818; June 29, 1820—Considering our Ordinances of 4th Sept. and 11th of Oct. 1820: on the report of our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior, we have ordained, and ordain as follows:—Art. I. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Electoral Colleges are convoked throughout the kingdom, they shall meet in the places assigned in the three lists annexed to these presents; those of Arrondissements and those of Departments which have but one College, on the 25th of February next, and the departmental Colleges on the 6th of March.—The Session of the Chambers of 1824 shall open on the 23d day of March next.—2. In consequence the electoral lists shall be published the 16th January, and closed on the 19th July, all reclamations having ceased to be admitted on the 16th inclusively. Their verification and their close shall be proceeded to, conformably to our Ordinance of the 4th September, 1820; and to the operations of the Colleges, conformably to our Ordinance of 11th October, of the same year.—3. Our Minister, Secretary of State for the Departments of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.—Given at our Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord 1823, and of our reign the 29th. (Signed) LOUIS.

Jamaica papers arrived in town yesterday, to the 9th ult. They contain the speech of the Duke of Manchester, on opening the House of Assembly. His Grace recommends to the consideration of the House the condition of the slave population, with the object of ameliorating that condition. On the 5th, the House agreed to petition the King on the subject.

THE ARMY.—The 34th regiment has received orders to march to-morrow from Woolwich for Windsor; a detachment will remain at Deptford, for the dock-yard duty. The head-quarters of the 73d regiment, now on their march from Scotland for Ireland, will be at Castlebar: the head-quarters division will arrive there on the 3d of January. The 77th regiment will reach Fermoy to-morrow, on its route to Cork, to embark for Jamaica; the 31st regiment will replace the 77th regiment, in Dublin. It is reported that 300 men have already enlisted for the 95th regiment, now raising; and it is believed the same number has enlisted for the 94th regiment.

We see, by an advertisement in the front of our Paper, that a Masquerade is to take place at the Argyll Rooms to-morrow evening. From what we have heard of the arrangements made by the committee of management, we have no doubt it will be on a very splendid scale.

A comet is now visible in the mornings, two hours and a half before sun-rise, in the south-east, about 15 degrees from the horizon. The nucleus is small, but the tail is brilliant.—*Morning paper.*

A fellow was apprehended a few days since at Glasgow, in the act of tossing a fire-brand into the cotton-room at a mill in the neighbourhood of Johnstone; the guard fired on his accomplices, who escaped, but must have been wounded, as blood was found on the path they took.

We consider it an act of justice to give publicity to the following letter from the Colonists of New South Wales to their late Governor, eighteen months after he resigned that Government. It is, at this distance of time, a gratifying proof of the high estimation in which GENERAL MACQUARIE was held by those who had the best opportunities of appreciating his public and private character:—

Sydney, New South Wales, April 21, 1823.

DEAR SIR.—It having been unanimously agreed on and determined at a public meeting of the colonists of New South Wales, that "a Gold Cup of the value of five hundred pounds, with an appropriate inscription, should be presented to your Excellency on your retirement from the situation of Governor in Chief of this territory, in order to mark the high esteem and veneration in which your character was held by the inhabitants of the colony," I have now the pleasure to transmit to you the first of Bills of Exchange to the amount of 500l. sterling, (particulars of which are inserted at the foot of this letter,) and to convey to you the wishes of the Colonists that you will be pleased to have a Cup or Vase made of the most modern taste, and in workmanship corresponding with the value of the article, with this inscription:—

The Colonists of New South Wales
Present this Vase,
To their late venerated Governor,
MAJOR GENERAL LACHLAN MACQUARIE;
In testimony of Respect, Gratitude and Affection,
For the Wisdom, the Equity, and Humanity,
which distinguished his Government
of that Colony, and its Dependencies,
during an active and prosperous Administration
of Twelve Years.
1822.

I have to request that you will accept my assurances of continued esteem and regard for yourself and family, to whom I beg you will most kindly remember me, and believe me to be, dear Sir, your most faithful and devoted Servant,

(Signed) D. WENTWORTH.

MAJOR-GEN. MACQUARIE, &c. &c. &c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

So many Holidays have been this week on the Stock Exchange, that there is but little to notice in either the British or Foreign Markets.—The former evinces a tendency to advance, Consols for Account being on Wednesday at 86¼ ⅝, since which day the Market has been shut.—On the Foreign Exchange, Spanish were 26¼ on Wednesday, and some private bargains have since that day been doing at the same price, though not to any extent. Colombian have been at 59¼, but in any other Stock there is nothing to notice.

The demand for the splendid work called NATURE DISPLAYED, has, to this time, exceeded the power of the publishers to prepare them fast enough to meet the demand. The rapid sale of the six volumes, and also of the superb Atlas of Nature, proves that a taste for the solid Studies of Nature is still maintained through the community.

RECTIFIED SPERM OIL, 4s. 6d. per gallon.—UPTON and Co. oilmen and colour manufacturers, 64, Queen street, Cheapside, most respectfully acquaint the public, that by a process entirely new, they are enabled to sell a Sperm Oil so highly rectified, as to equal in purity spirits of wine. This oil being, in the first instance, of the finest quality, and afterwards completely cleansed from every impurity, there is no waste, and its flame is equal in brilliancy to the best gas, with the superior strength and steadiness of an oil light. So unequivocal is its excellence, that it will burn well in every kind of lamp.—N. B. Other Lamp Oil, from 2s. 3d. to 3s 9d. per gallon; Linseed Oil, 2s. 6d. and Turpentine, 5s. per gallon: White Lead, 36s. per cwt. and refined Coal Tar Paint, 15s. which quantity will cover 1000 square feet.

TO Commemorate (the so near) Final Close of Lotteries, Government have given the immense Number of Seven of £20,000! Being between two and three times the usual Number, and, of course, two to three times the usual chance of obtaining Prizes of that magnitude! The Drawing will Commence 19th FEBRUARY, when the Two First Prizes will have £20,000, all Money, extra cash: and when, in fact, ALL ARE PRIZES! As every Blank will become a New Ticket, or receive Ten Pounds in Money, at the option of the Holder. The Scheme contains—

2 of	£20,000 All Money	£40,000 0
5	20,000 Money, and 3 Per Cents	100,000 0
5811	1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 12, & 10	70,036 5
Every Blank (before 10th March)	£10	70,000 0
Last 1,000 Blanks, Second Day, the same		10,000 0
		£290,036 5

Schemes at large, and Tickets on Sale, at every Office as usual, and also at the Contractors, J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, 37, Cornhill, 11, Holborn, and 38, Haymarket, where they Sold in one Lottery above Half the Whole Value; in another All the Prizes of £20,000, and in the last 8 428 £10,000.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street and Spring Gardens. DIRECTORS.

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The Company continue to effect Insurances on Lives at equitable Rates, without Entrance Money, or any additional Premium for sea-risk in decked vessels to or from the British Isles, or to or from the opposite line of coast between the Texel and Havre-de-Grace included—to grant and purchase Annuities under a special Act of Parliament—and also to purchase well-secured Reversions of considerable amount, and respectable parties, on liberal terms.—Agents are appointed in all the Cities and principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

THOMAS PARKE, Sec.

THE SOMERSET-HOUSE WEEKLY MISCELLANY of yesterday contains, An Address to the Public—Rise and Progress of Water-colour Painting in England, No. VIII.—Modern Connoisseurship—The Practice of Painting made Easy, or the Art of Painting in Oil, by Thomas Bardwell—Bartolozzi, the Engraver—The Stage Scrap Book, No. IX. Mossop and Mrs. Burden—Nokes—Account of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham—Opinions on Portraits, Dr. Johnson, Lord Chesterfield—Poetry, Anae Boleyn, On the Evils of Lending Money—Customs and Habits of Early Times—Miscellanea, &c.—Published by W. Wetton, 21, Fleet-street, and may be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

THE LITERARY MUSEUM of yesterday, a Weekly Literary Newspaper, containing 48 columns of interesting matter, consisting of analytical reviews, and copious extracts from the following new works:—St. Ronan's Well, a new novel, by the Author of Waverley—The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan, by the author of Anastasius—Ultra-Crepidarius, a Satire on William Gifford, by Leigh Hunt—Joseph and his Brethren, a Scriptural Drama—War-ner's Illustrations of the Novels by the Author of Waverley—Ireland, a Satire—Original; The Prig—Original Poetry—Foreign Literature—Fine Arts—Science—Mr. Belzoni—Gleanings from Foreign Journals—The Drama—Varieties, &c. &c. &c. Price 8d., or for its immediate transmission by post, the Museum may be had stamped, price 1s. Published by John Warren, No. 7, Brydges-street, Covent Garden, and to be had of all booksellers and newsvenders in the kingdom.

KNIGHT'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. No. III. will be published the 1st January. The first volume of this Work may be had, in numbers; or in boards, price 12s. 6d.—Contents of Vol. I:—Castle Vernon, No. I.—The Editor—Review of Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, &c.—Fragments of a Roman Tale—The Seven Sleepers—Amiot's Letters from France—On Duelling—To ——, thirteen years of age—Rose Aleyn, a Tale—Beauty, a Lyrical Poem—To Mary—On West Indian Slavery—Arise and come wi' me—New Depository for Literary Manufactures—Ripperda—The Burial of Charles I.—On the Royal Society of Literature—Agostino della Monterosa—On Queues—La Belle Tryamour, a Metrical Romance, Canto I—Scibile—The Eton Monitem—Review of Quentin Durward—What You Will, No. I.—Castle Vernon, No. II.—On Quadrilles—The Troubadour, a Poem Canto I.—On the Plays of Sir John Suckling—My First Folly—My Maiden Brief—On the Pastoral Romance of Longus—The Staffordshire Collieries—Points—An unpublished Episode of Vathek—On the Idleness of Authors—Horæ Albanæ—Leonora—The Wreath—A Dinner at the Johnson's Head—On Mosque and Tower—Lord Byron; Past and Present—The Raven, a Greek Tale—The Black Chamber; from the German—The First Songstresses in Town—On the English Character—La Belle Tryamour, Canto II.—Damasippus—On the Monopolies of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres—On the Cause of the Greeks—What You Will, No. II.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The first Number of a New Volume of this popular Miscellany will be published on the 1st January: and those who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of commencing with the New Year, are requested to send their orders forthwith to any Bookseller or Newsvender in their neighbourhood. Among various other interesting Articles, this Number will contain a Poem from the pen of Mr Campbell—Annus Mirabilis; or a Parthian glance at 1823, by one of the Authors of the Rejected Addresses—The Spirits of the Age, or Portraits of distinguished Living Characters—Studies in Spanish History and Manners, by the Author of Doblado's Letters—New Letters of Cowper the Poet—Table Talk, No. II. The Months, No. I. January—Patents and Projects extraordinary—Castle Builders—My Uncle, a Portrait, &c. &c.

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BATTLES of LIGNY, LES QUATRE BRAS and WATERLOO, Great Room, Spring Gardens. Messrs. MARSHALL'S original Peristrophic Panorama of Twelve Views of those ever-memorable Battles, painted on 10,000 square feet of Canvas, IS NOW OPEN. The Figures, the size of life, and accompanied by a full Military Band, produces a complete sensation of reality, and gives the most perfect idea of the progress of those Victories, from the commencement on the 16th, till the complete overthrow of the French Army on the evening of the 18th June.—Day Exhibitions, from 12 till dusk, evenings illuminated with gas from 7 till 9 o'clock. Boxes, 2s. Children, 1s. Gallery, 1s.—The French Panorama of the Shipwreck of the Medusa Frigate is also Open in the Lower Room. Admission 1s.

CHRISTMAS Day! New Year's Day! Twelfth Day! ORPHANS RELIEVED THEREBY!!!—As upon these days a large proportion of families and friends meet to enjoy the festivities of the season, it has occurred to one of the Subscribers of the London Orphan Asylum, that if the trifling subscription of one shilling from every person enjoying these festivities was collected by the heads of such parties, a very considerable sum would be raised. One guinea collected in this manner by every family already subscribing, would produce half the sum required for finishing and furnishing the Building at Clapton.—All sums and communications will be most gratefully received at the office, 10, St. Mary Axe; Hatchett's, Piccadilly; Albion, Aldersgate-street; and London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill.

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COKE.—IMPERIAL GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY, Office, No. 16, King's Arms Yard, 17th December, 1823. The Public are respectfully informed that this Company are delivering at their Works in Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, by water or land carriage, COKE of excellent quality, suited to the uses of manufactories, private families, or other purposes for which it may be applied. Orders, (if by letter, post-paid) addressed to the said works, or to the chief office, as above, will be promptly executed.

WEST INDIA COLONIES.—The following Works are on SALE at Morrison and Watt's, 127, Fenchurch-street, and may be had of all other booksellers:—1. Debate in the House of Commons 22d May, 1823, on Mr. Whitmore's Motion for a Committee to Inquire into the Duties payable on East and West India Sugar. Price 2s 6d. 2. Mr. Alexander Baring's Speech in the House of Commons, 15th May, 1823. Price 1s. 2. Hainden's Speech, In Report of a Debate in Council in Barbadoes, on a Despatch from Lord Bathurst to Governor Wade. Price 1s. 6d. 3. An Official Letter from the Commissioners of Correspondence of the Bahama Islands to George Chalmers, Esq. Colonial Agent, concerning the proposed Abolition of Slavery in the West Indies. Price 1s.

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A JOURNEY from RIGA to the CRIMEA, by WAY of KIEV, with some Account of the Colonization, and of the Manners and Customs of the Colonists of New Russia. To which is added, a Second Edition of Notes relating to the Crim Tartars. By MARY HOLDERNESS.

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THE BRITISH GUARDIAN; or, Protestant Advocate; LONDON WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Price Seven-pence.

Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.

More than 200 years have now elapsed since the awfully desperate attempt was made to annihilate the cause of civil and religious liberty in this country by the secret and sudden explosion of the whole *British Parliament then* assembled. This sanguinary conspiracy; which, by the blessing of Almighty God, was most happily frustrated, has always been termed the Popish Plot. It must be obvious to every man of common sense and candour, that this designation is not a misnomer; yet the posterity of those who were doomed to be the victims of the dreadful carnage would have forgiven it, if the principles and spirit which originated the abortive enterprise had perished with it. So far, however, from this having been the case, the experience of the last century, and of the present times more especially, ought to convince the most sceptical, that the same spirit, far from being dead, cannot die whilst the system lives!—And as the Constitution of England is essentially Protestant, it is a matter of great regret that notwithstanding the insidious, the persevering, and the too successful designs of its Papistical enemies, no paper at present exists as the professed and ostensible Guardian of the Protestant Cause.

Urged by a consciousness of the necessity and importance of such an undertaking, and animated by numerous assurances of support from the most respectable and highest quarters, the Conductors of THE BRITISH GUARDIAN beg leave to announce to the Public, the appearance of the First Number, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1824. This Paper will contain Foreign News; Parliamentary Intelligence; Law Reports; Ecclesiastical, Military, and Naval Information: in short, every subject usually introduced into respectable Newspapers, will find a place in THE BRITISH GUARDIAN; and the vital support of the Protestant Constitution of this Country, in Church and State, will constitute its distinguishing Character. From its columns shall *studiously* be excluded all details offensive to the ear, or calculated to vitiate the heart: it will thus become a Journal which may safely be introduced to every family, without exciting the apprehension of the most cautious parent. In this Paper will be found the London Gazettes of Saturday and Tuesday: correct statements of the Markets; and an account of the proceedings of the Stock Exchange. Particular attention will also be paid to Ecclesiastical and University Intelligence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—In this department of "THE BRITISH GUARDIAN" will be found to possess advantages rarely to be met with in other Journals. From peculiar circumstances, the circulation of this Paper will extend to every city and great town, and even to most villages in England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and to all the British Settlements. The terms for Advertisements will be the same as those of other respectable Newspapers. It will be printed on the largest paper allowed by law, folded in Quarto, containing Twenty-four closely printed Columns, in a clear type, and published every Wednesday Evening.—Communications to be addressed (post-paid) to the Publisher, at THE BRITISH GUARDIAN OFFICE, No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand, London; where Orders and Advertisements are also received; and by the Clerks of the Roads, the Postmasters, and all News-venders and Agents in Town or Country. Orders received in Dublin at the Office of Sir A. B. King, Bart., his Majesty's Stationer, by Alderman—C. P. Archer, Dame-street, and by Messrs. Leet and DeJoncourt, General Post Office.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	—	228½	228½		
3 per Cent. Reduced	85½	85½	85½		
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—	—		
3½ per Cent. Consols	—	99	—		
Consols for Account	86¼	86⅜	86¼	Holidays.	
4 per Cent. Consols	100⅜	100⅜	100		
New 4 per Cent.	—	—	—		
Bank Long Annuities	21⅜	21	21		
India Bonds	80 p	79 p	79 p		
Exchequer Bills, £100	54 p	53 p	53 p		
Ditto, £500	54 p	53 p	— p		
Small Ditto	54 p	52 p	— p		

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 20th inst. at his seat, Cuerdon Hall, Lancashire, the Lady of R. T. Parker, Esq. of a son.

Dec. 12, at Aqualate Hall, Lady Boughey, of a son. At St. Leonards, Ingatestone, the Lady of Captain Kortright, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. at Fermoy, R. W. Myddleton, Esq. Captain in the 71st Light Infantry, Francis Penelope, only child of Lieut.-Col. Watson, of the same Regiment.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 18th inst. at the house of his son-in-law, in Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, aged 75, the Rev. John Lloyd, L. L. B. Rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire.

On Tuesday last, (suddenly) much regretted, Mr. Edward Polman, of Knightsbridge Green, aged 46.

On the 24th inst. Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Dore, at his house in Ashby-street, Northampton-square, aged 26.

On the 25th inst. in Bloomsbury-place, George Burley, Esq. aged 73. On the 20th inst. at Broxbourne, aged 79, Mary, relict of N. Lutyens, Esq. On the 30th inst. John Rae, Esq. of Esq. of Dolley's-hill, Middlesex, aged 74. In his 88th year, John Rae, Esq. of the Hon. Middlesex. At Naples, on the 30th ult. Lieut.-Col. M. Williams, of the Hon. East Company's Service at Bombay. At Calcutta, on the 10th of August last, William Mackenzie, Esq. On the 22d inst. P. Giles, Esq. of Grosvenor-place, aged 69. Charlotte, wife of Fayeau, Esq.

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